

THE PRESCRIBER:

H Dictionary ,
NEW THERAPUTICS.

/

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Aie)u,r of 'An Mcdki.- " ruijdt qfArUKic in Organic Disia;

f/eart," " Dicti«un^ ef O^lie Midiein," " Celd Caichini

^ iruHmtifn," ^AannaMflaHj Seiatica" " Otoiera. ^^

and DfimUrs:" EMier^^jXht HsmaataalkicWerld; fern

I FOURTH EDITION

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V Y NEVJ VOR^-.

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\^Atl righls reserved.'\

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.Of'^^

In responding to the call for yet another edition of The Prescriber, I have been again enabled to put the work through complete revision, and to bring it up to date in the matter of the most recent developments of homoeopathy. To several correspondents I am indebted for pointing out errors that had escaped me in the last edition, and for valued suggestions, of many of which I have made use. Mr. W. Pumfrev and an Austrahan correspondent have done me the favour to compile an Index of Remedies, which has enabled me to correct the List of Remedies which forms part of the Introduction. To include the Index of Remedies in the book itself would demand more space than The Prescriber's limits would allow; but I hope to make use of the " Index " in com- 1 Materia Medtca Companion to the Prescriber, a work which I have now in hand.

I would like to call attention to the fact that the Publishers supply interleaved copies of The Prescriber. These have been found of great use by many for jotting down bits of experience, or

gleanings from the journals and medical literature

in their appropriate places, where they are always to be found afterwards.

In conclusion, I would again urge upon users of The Prescriber that the work is in no way to be considered as final. It is a stepping-stone to the higher homoeopathic practice. It may help to make a man an artist in homoeopathy, but that end can never be accomplished without the most unsparing and devoted study of the Materia Medica,

John H. Clarke.
30, Clarges Street,
Piccadilly, W.

November, 1893.

PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION.

In a former preface the circumstances which led to the compilation of this work were fully explained. It is designed primarily for the beginner in homoeopathic practice, as a handy book of reference, to enable him to find speedily the most suitable remedy for a given case, with hints as to the best attenuation to employ, and how frequently to repeat.

The second edition of The Prescriber, comprising double the number of copies issued in the first, has naturally taken a longer time to exhaust. This has afforded the author an opportunity of making many annotations in his interleaved copies; and the most important of these have been embodied in the present edition. Seven entirely new headings have been added; and, in deference to suggestions, an attempt has been made to classify the large chapters, "Cough" and "Headache." The difficulty in satisfactorily classifying these, or any other disorders which have many varieties, lies in the fact that the divisions are necessarily more or less artificial and partial. For instance, "spasmodic" may be

described one kind of cough; "dry" may describe another class; "hacking" another, and so on; but many medicines will cause coughs having all these characteristics, and, consequently, it will be of little use to classify the same medicine under each of the heads, whilst it would be misleading to place it only under one. To meet this difficulty the leading features in the symptoms of the drugs mentioned in these two chapters have been italicised, so that they will more readily catch the eye; and under subsidiary headings peculiar conditions of the diseases have been added, with their corresponding drugs, so that they may be more easily found.

In order to enable those who use the book to avoid the practice of alternating medicines, greater precision in differentiating their indications has been aimed at. Where formerly two remedies were advised to be given in alternation, the particular indications when to give the one and when the other are now supplied. The indications for the remedies generally will be found to be more symptomatic and less pathological than formerly. Medicines have no regard to the names of diseases, either pathological or nosological, but only to the symptoms of each individual patient. A repertorial work, whose basis of arrangement is clinical or nosological, has, in strict logic, no *raison d'être* in homoeopathy ; but practically it has a by no means unimportant place. Names of diseases correspond to well-defined groups of symptoms, which find analogous groups in the symptoms-record of the various medicines. A. c. m. ca. tc-

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repertory like The Prescriber shows at a glance what these medicines are, and how they are to be distinguished from each other. If the most similar remedy is not found under any of the medicines named recourse must be had to the *Materia Medica* itself and the *Repertories* of its *Symptomatology*. The Prescriber is not intended to be a substitute for a knowledge of the *Materia Medica*, but only as a help to the successful use of it.

For the benefit of non-professional readers who may find the book of service when professional advice is not available, the Glossary compiled by the late Mr. Henri Husson for the second edition has been retained.

John H. Clarke.
London, 1889.

INTRODUCTION.

PLAN OF THE WORK.

The plan of the work is simple. The names of the diseases are given in alphabetical order; and where a disease has more names than one, each name is given with a reference to the one under which the treatment is prescribed. This will generally be found to be the name by which it is most commonly known. Under each heading the names of the medicine or medicines most useful in the particular disease are given. When more medicines than one are named, there will be found prefixed to each the symptoms which would lead the prescriber to choose that in preference to the rest. Where no such differentiating symptoms can be given, the medicines are named in the order of their general applicability, and numbered ; it is intended that the prescriber shall use them in that order, if there are no other symptoms in the case pointing to one more than the other.

Where a number of symptoms are given as belonging to one medicine, these will be found separated either by

■ semicolons. AH those only separated by
5 belong to a single group, and these must all be
present in order to indicate the medicine. For example :
under Sciatica vnl\ be found, " Pains made worse by
sitting, relieved somewhat by walking, entirely by lying
down, Am. mur. : " this means that Am

cum is indicated when the pain of sciatica is marked by
all these characters. If in any case the pain were noted as
being "relieved somewhat by walking," without the other
two, the medicine would not be appropriate. Again,
under the same heading we have ; " Purely neuralgic ;
accompanying paralysis ; in old and debilitated subjects,
Ars.;" this means that Arse/tic is hkely to benefit all
cases that ate of a purely neuralgic kind, as opposed to
inflammatory or rheumatic ; also sciatica in patients
suffering from paralysis ; also sciatica in old and debili-
tated patients. Each characteristic is sufficient in itself
to indicate the medicine, and this the semicolons are in-
tended to show ; should two of the characteristics, or all
three, be found in the same patient, the medicine would
be still more strongly indicated. But it must be under-
stood that all the medicines given under any heading
have a distinct specific relation to the part or the affec-
tion under consideration ; and whilst I have sought to
give the distinguishing traits of each drug, that the best
medicine may be chosen first, siill all the medicines are
more or less bomceopathic, and if one fails, the one which
seems next in appropriateness should be tried. But it
must always be borne in mind that the whole of the
symptoms of any patient must be taken into considera-
tion, and not the most urgent only. The drug which
corresponds best to the totality of a patient's symptoms
will be the most certain to cure.

Under certain headings, as Tongue, Taste, Smell, &c.,
I have given some characteristic conditions, which, how-
ever, do not in themselves constitute disease. They
occur as symptoms in various diseases, and as the result
of the action of certain drugs, and are often useful in de-
termining the choice of a medicine, if that medicine is
in relation to the case as a whole. For example, if a
prescriber is in doubt which of two medicines to give in
a case of dyspepsia, a reference to the heading Toiigua
^"V show ivbicb of these medicines is capaVite lA '51x0-

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RULES FOR PRACTICE. ^M

The beginner in homceopathic praciice should, in the
first instance, make himself absolute master of some
dozen of the most widely useful remedies, with all their
characteristics and peculiarities ; of the conditions under
which their symptoms appear and cease, and of their
special times of occurrence, if they have any. The fol-
lowing- is a Ust l recommend, the medicines being named
in the order of their importance :^Sulphur, lycopodium,
calcareea, arsenicum, aconitum, nux vomica, pulsatilla,
silica, hepar, china, thuja, belladonna, brycniA. An accu-
rate knowledge of the symptomatology of these drugs
will enable the practitioner to deal successfully with
the majority of the cases he meets. But it will also do
more than this for him ; it will give him a solid basis

on which to build up a knowledge of the rest of the
BOOKS.

No practitioner of homoeopathy should be without a copy of Hahnemann's great works, The Organon of Medicine and the treatise on Chronic Diseases, He will learn from these works more about the essential nature of disease, and how to deal with it successfully, than all the modern medical works can teach him. His Materia Medica Pura, translated by UUDGEON, and published by the Hahnemann Publishing Society, should also be in the possession of every one. The monumental work of Dr. Timothy Allen, of New York, the Encyclopedia of Pure Materia Medica, carries all the symptoms of the drugs given in Hahnemann's works, and a vast number of others observed since his time. It is beyond comparison the most important work on materia,

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ever published A good and convenient Repertory still a desideratum. The Repertory part of Curie's [is perhaps the best. Second-hand copies are to be obtained, as also of the Symptom Codex (materia medica) of Jahr. Bcunninghausen's Pockel-Boi. invaluable. The Cypher Repertory of the Hahnemann Publishing Society is excellent as far as it goes, it is still far from being complete. Lippe's Repertory Characteristics is very useful, as is also Dr. Winterbi Pockel Repertory. The Index to Dr. Allen's Encyclopaedia is indispensable to the users of that work. Heri' Analytical Therapeutics and symptoms of the Mind, his Guiding Symptoms, are invaluable. F. Clinical Materia Medica and CARROL Dunham's . tures should be in the possession of all.

CASE TAKING. I

The first step towards making a good prescription is a well-taken case. The homoeopathist takes his case with much more care than do others. The directions given by Hahnemann himself in the Organon should be carefully studied, and the spirit of them followed. The patient should be allowed to tell his own story, stating just what he feels, and the particular symptoms he is most anxious to be rid of. The practitioner should then ascertain conditions under which the symptoms occur, the times of day at which they are worst, and any concomitant symptoms that may accompany them. If it is not then quite obvious what remedy he ought to prescribe, he will be prepared to consult his books of reference, know clearly what symptoms he wishes to find.

In my own practice I have found of great service taking cases detached blank forms such as 1 here appended. The headings of the Hahnemannian Scheme are spaced out, and under each I put the symptoms as told me by the patient, or as ascertained in

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SPECIMEN OF FORM FOR CASE TAKING.

Name, &c.

Medicin

Complaint and History.

Generalities.

Mind.

Head.

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I .

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Eyes.

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Ears.

Nose.

Face.

Mouth.

Throat.

Appetite, Eatinsf.

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Stomach.

Abdomen.

Bowels.

Kidneys, Urine.

Generative.

Respiratory.

Chest.

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Heart.

Neck, Back.

Extremities.

Skin.

Fever.

Sleep.

Temperature.

Time.

Motion, Touch, etc.

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For the subsequent progress of the case I have blank papers of the same size. I have them of the thinnest note, so that I can carry a number in a small pocket-case, and they take up very little room. Any stationer or printer will supply them, and have them printed as desired. ,

RULES FOR PRESCRIBING.

Having found the medicine which corresponds to the case, there remain the questions of attenuation, dose, and frequency of repetition. In these matters dogmatism is out of place, and every man's experience is his best guide. But some guidance is needed before experience is available, and this I have tried to give. In the matter of attenuation, my own experience leads me to believe that all attenuations, from the mother-tincture upwards, a curative, provided the choice of the medicine is correct. When the similarity is very close between drug symptoms and patient's symptoms, the attenuation cannot be too high to cure, and the higher it is the more permanent the cure is likely to be. But the question of attenuation is secondary to that of the selection of the drug.

It is taken for granted that the reader possesses at least an elementary acquaintance with homoeopathic pharmacy. It will be sufficient to state here that the signs \cdot ? and fl following the name of a medicine stand for the strongest preparation of the drug, and the numbers 1, 2, 3, &c., or IX, 2x, jx, Sec, for the different attenuations. The figures i, 2, 3, &c., refer to the centesimal attenuations; the proportion being in "1," one part of the strongest preparation of the substance to 99 of the attenuating medium, and in "2," one part of "1" to 99 parts of the attenuating medium, and so on. The figures ix, 2x, &c., refer to the decimal scale of attenuation; "ix" meaning one part of the strongest preparation to 9 parts of the attenuating medium.,

e pari of 1x to 9 parts of the attenuating medium.

^^^v shot
^^^ft long

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1. The Attenuation. — After the name of each medicine there will be found the number of the attenuation recommended. When several attenuations are believed to be equally efficacious, the numbers of the lowest and highest are given, and a bar is placed between them. For example, "Aeon. 1-3" would mean Aeon. 1, 2, or 3, and the prescriber may select any one of them as he thinks fit. When the choice lies between only two, the two numbers are joined by an "or"

"Cham. 1 or 6." When no sign or figure follows the name of a medicine the pure substance is meant. e.g., "Kali i. gr. ii." means two grains of the iodide of potassium itself.

2. The Dose. — In all cases where no mention of dose

made, one drop of the tincture, or one pilule is intended. The choice between tinctures and pilules is one of convenience chiefly. When tinctures are preferred, one to a teaspoonful or a dessert-spoon full of water is proper dose. Distilled water, or water that has been boiled, is preferable to tap-water. When triturations are intended, this is always indicated by the number of grains for a dose following the number of the attenuation, example, " Silic. 3, gr. iii." means three grains 'third trituration of Silica. Triturations may be dry on the tongue, or suspended in water, as preferred.

3. The Repetition of the Dose.—Yax the sake of simplicity and uniformity, the times of the repetition of a dose are given in terms of hours and minutes. After the name of a medicine with its attenuation, " ih." means that the medicine is to be given every hour ; " 2h." every two hours; "6h." every six hours, or four times a day ; " 8h." every eight hours, or three times a day ; " 10m." every ten minutes.

These H.\HNEM.\NN directs that the medicine should be given at short intervals, in chronic cases longer. The rule laid down was to give one dose

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In a chronic case, and wait until its effects were exhausted. This may be done in some cases ; in others it is well to repeat the dose at short intervals until a decided effect is produced, and then wait until the action is exhausted before again repeating it. If the same symptoms return the same remedy must be repeated ; if they are changed, a different remedy must be sought.

4. The Time of Day. — The best time for giving medicine (when the repetition of the dose is not too frequent to allow of choice) is from an hour to half an hour before food. In ordering a medicine every six hours (four times a day) the first dose may be given on rising, the second an hour before lunch, the third an hour before dinner, and the last at bedtime. An exception must be made in the case of the lower attenuations of arsenic and iron. These should be given immediately after food.

5. AlierKatiim.—This is a practice which is to be guarded against. If two medicines seem almost equally indicated, it is best to decide upon one of them, and give that. When the prescriber has seen whether it answers his expectation or not, he will be able to decide on the propriety of giving the other. To give both at the same time destroys the value of the observation, and tends to weaken the prescriber's powers of diagnosing the remedy.

6. Sleep. — Except in dangerous acute cases patients should not be awakened from sleep to receive their medicine. When it is necessary to give the dose during sleep, it is often possible to do it without arousing the patient.

EXAMPLES OF PRESCRIPTIONS. |

I. Aeon. 3, 4h. This may be ordered from a chemist in this way ; —

Take of Tincture of Aconite, 3, two drachms. One dessert-spoonful of water every four hours.

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(The direction " one drop in a dessert-spoonful o{^ merely indicates the proportion of the tincture to water, and the amount for each dose. It is often m convenient to mix enough for tivity-four hours all once. In this case six drops would be mixed in dessert -spoonfuls of water, and a dessert-spoonful this given every four hours.)

If it is proposed to give the dose in powder fo may be ordered in this way ; take of Tincture of Ai one drop, of Sugar of Milk a sufScient quantity, a powder ; send of such twenty-four {or whE number is desired.) One powder on the tongue i four hours. i

If pilules (or tablets) are intended to be givel prescription would he as follows ; -

Take of pilules (or tablets) of Aconite 3, two drac

One pilule (or tablet) to be taken every four hours

2. Silic. 3v, gr. ii., 6h.

This may be expanded as follows : -

Take of trituration of Silica 3X two grains] ma powder ; send of such livity-four. One powder t< taken four times a day. Or -

Take of trituration of Silica 3X two drachms, quarter of an ounce. As much as would lie on a sixpei piece to be taken four times a day. (Small horn s are sold by the chemists, made to hold one, two, or grains each. In prescribing triturations it is offer venient to order one of these, and direct, " a scoo| be taken," &c.).

Tuberc. H. 200, gl. iv. once a week.

This may be ordered as follows ; -

Take of Tuierculiniim (Heath's) or Sacillinut. four globules ; of Sugar of Milk two grains. M; powder. Send as many as required. One to be dry on the tongue once a week. Plain powdere of .

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Lact. may be ordered in the interval if the patient cannot be made to understand the prolonged action of single doses. Or if other medicines are called for by special symptoms, they may be given between the doses without interfering with the constitutional action of the remedy.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS.

Abies □. . . . Abies nigra.

Ac. accl. . . . Acidum aceticum glaciale.

Ac. benz. . . . Acidum benzoicum.

Ac. borac. . . . Acidum boracicum.

Ac. carb. . . . Acidum carbonicum.

Ac. fluor. . . . Acidum fluoricum.

Ac. hydrocy. . . . Acidum hydrocyanicum,

Ac. mur. . . . Acidum muriaticum.

Ac. nit. . . . Acidum nitricum.

Ac. oxal. . . . Acidum oxalicum.

Ac. phosph. . . . Acidum phosphoricum.

Ac. pic. . . . Acidum picnicum.

Ac. sulph. . . . Acidum sulphuricum.

Ac. sulphurosum. . . . Acidum sulphurosum.

Acon. . . . Aconitum napellus.

Act. rac. . . . Actaea racemosa.

Ambr. . . . Ambracium hippocastanum.

Ambr. . . . Ambracium hippocastanum.

Ambr. . . . Ambracium hippocastanum.

Ambr. . . . Ambracium hippocastanum.

Ambr. . . . Ambracium hippocastanum.

Ail. . . . Ailanthus.

All. c. . . . Allium cepa.

All. sal. . . . Allium sativum.

Aloe Aloe.

Alumen Alumen.

Alumina Alumina.

Amb. Ambra.

Amm. bio. . . . Ammonium bromidum.

Amm. c. . . . Ammonium carbonicum.

Amm. Diur. . . . Ammonium muraticum.

Amygd. . . . Amygdalum.

Aaac. Anacaidi

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Abbrtivialimts. fTamei ef Medicims.

Anthrac Anthracinuo).

Ant. c Anlimonium crodum.

Ant. tat Anlimonium laruricum.

Apis Apis.

Apocy Apocynam cannabinom.

Aral, rac Aralii racemosa.

Arg. m Argentum melallicum.

Arg. n Argenlum nitricum.

Am Amica-

Ars Arsenicum albam.

Ars, i Arsenicum iodatum.

rubram.

An em. Arlemiaia.

AnimL .

Arum Iriphyllum.

Asa.

. Asafcelida.

Ascl. .

Asclepias luberoaa.

Astacus .

Aslacus fiuivialitia.

Ast.t. .

Asterias rubens.

Air.

Alrop. s.

Alropinum sulphuricum.

Aur.

Aurum.

Aur. iod.

Aurum iodidum.

Aur. mur.

Aurum muriaticum.

Anr. n. m.

Aarum et nalrum murla-

ticum.

Heath).

Badig Badiaga. ^H

B»P Baplisia. ^H

Buryt. c Baryta carbonica. ^^H

Bell Belladonna. ^^|

Bellis Bellis perenais.

Benzoin Benioin (Friars' balsam).

Berb Berberis.

Bism Bismutham.

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INTRODUCTION.

AireviaiieHs. Names of Medicitus.

Chin. HIS. Chinlnum aisenicosum.

Cbinin. sul Chininam sulpburici

(Quinre sulphas).

Chloial Chlontlum hjdralum.

Cic. Cicula.

Cimicif. r Cimicifuga lacemosa (

Act. rac.)

Cioa Cina.

Cmchona rub Cinchona rubra.

Cinnab Cinoabaris.

Cistus Cistus canadensis.

Ciem Clematis electa.

Cocc Cocculus indicns,

Coc. CDCT Coccus cacti.

Cod Codeia.

Coff. Coffea cruda.

Colch Colchicum.

Collin Collinsonia.

Coloc Colocynfhis.

Como Coraocladia.

Con.

ConduC Condurango.

Cop Copaiba.

Coral. T. CoraUium rubrum.

Croc.

Crotal. h.

Crot. t. .

Cupt. .

CycL

Crocus sativus.

Crotalus horridus.

CrotOQ tigliam.

Cuprum metal licum.

Cuprum ai

Cyclan

Dign Digitalinum.

Dig. Digitalis.

DioEC Dioscoiea villosa.

Dros Drosera rotaodifolia.

piac, , , .

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bbreviatioiis.

Nanus of Mtdicines

Ekp. .

. Elaps cotallinus.

Eucal. .

Eucalyptus.

Eup. perf.

. Eupalorium perfolialuir

Eup. purp.

. Eupaluiium pucpureum

. Euphorbiura corallinuir

Euph. . , -

. Euphrasia.

Fert Feinim.

Ferr. ac. Ferrum

Ferr. inur. Fettum muralieum.

Fen. phos Fertum phosphoricm

Fetr. pier. Ferium piericum.

Ferr. redact Ferrum rednclum.

Ferr. pyrophos. . . Ferrum pyrophosph

Fil. mas Filix mas.

Gal. ap. Galium apecinum.

Gamb. Gambogia.

Gels. Gelsemium.

Glon Glonoinum.

Gnaph Gnaphalium.

GianSit Punica Granatum.

Graph Graphites.

Grind Gtindelia squarrosa,

Guaco GuBCo.

Guajac Guaiacum.

Gymno Gymnocladus.

Ham Hamamelis.

Heel. 1 Heclse lava.

Hell. n. HelleboruE niger.

HelOQ. d Helooius dioica.

Hep Hepar sulphuris.

Hydras Hydrastis.

Hydiastia mur. . Hydrastia
 Hydiaatinm mar. . . . Hydtaslinin
 ffydro. Hydiocot^Ye.

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Ilyo.
 Hyper.

Nanus of Mediciiu
 Hyoscyamus niger.
 Hypericum.

Iris versicolor.

J«tr.
 Jog. c

Jabciandi.
 Jatropha c ureas

Juglans legiti.

Kali bicli Kati bichromicum.

Kali brom Kali bromatum.

Kali c Kuli carttonicum.

Kali cblor Kali cbloricum.

Kali cy Kali cyanatum.

Kali i Kali iodatum.

Kali in

Kalin Kali nitricu

Kalm Kalmia.

Kreas Kreasotuio.

Lach LacbEsis.

Lact. V Lactuca vir

Lathycus s Lathyrus sa

Led, Ledum palustie.

Lept Leptandra.

Liq. Bod. cblor. Liquor sodx chlorinatie (natum hyperchloriinalum).

Lil. C Liliun ligrinum.

Lith. c. Liliun carbonicum.

Lobel Lobelia inflata.

Maciotin
Mofi. c.

Mag. phc

Mentb. pip.
Meic bin
Merc. c.

Mill
Mosch.

Naphtha).

Nitium
Nuph.

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Names of
Lycopodium

Macrolinutn.
Magnesia car
Magnesia mu
Magnesia phosphi
Manganum.
Men I ha. piperita.
Mercurius binioda
Mereurius ci
Mercurius cyaoHtD
Mercurius dulcis.
Mercurius iodatus
Mercurius solabilii
Mercurius Eutphan
\,!ee Cinnahaiis,
Mercurius vivus.
Daphne Mezereun
Millefolium.
Morphia.
MoBchus.
Murex purpurea.

Nat rum carbon i.
Natnim muriatic

Natrum phosphi
Nalrum sulphur
Nilri spirit us du
Nitnim (sei
Nuphar lul
NuK juglans

R^a.)
Nux moschata.

Kali

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Abbreviations.

Names of Medicims,

OL jec. as.

. Oleum jecoris asellL

Op.

. Opium.

Orig. . .

. Origanum.

Osm.

. Osmium.

Paeon.

. Paeonia.

Pall.

. Palladium.

Pareir b. .

, Pareira brava.

Petr.

. Petroleum.

Phell. .

. Phellandrium.

Phos.

. Phosphorus.

Physos. .

. Physostigma.

Phyt. .

. Phytolacca.

Plant.

. Plantago major.

Plat.

. Platina.

Plumb. .

. Plumbum.

Plumb, ac.

. Plumbum aceticum.

Pod.

. Podophyllum peltatum.

Pru. s. .

. Prunus spinosa.

Psor.

. Psorinum.

Puis.

. Pulsatilla nigricans.

Quinse arsenias

. See Chinin. ars.

Quinae sulphas

. See Chinin. sulph.

Ran. b. .

. Ranunculus bulbosus.

Ran. s. .

. Ranunculus sceleratus.

Ratan. .

. Ratanhia.

Rhe.

. Rheum.

Rho.

. Rhododendron.

Rhus t. .

. Rhus toxicodendron.

Rhus V. .

. Rhus venenata.

Rob.

. Robinia.

Rum. c. .

. Rumex crispus.

Rut.

. Ruta.

Saba.

. Sabadilla.

SahaJ sen.

. Saba\ st\x>3\^\.Va. V?i^>H ^^

meUoV

Abbreviations. Names of Medicines.

Sabin Sabina.

Samb Sambucus niger.

Sang Sunguimria canadensis.

Sant Sanlonine.

Sec.

Sel.

Seneg.

Sep.

Sil.

Sod« salic)

Saisaparilla.

Scilla.

Selenium.

. Sodx sal icy las
salicylicum).

SodiP selen Soda; selenias.

Solan, seel Solamse acelas.
 Solidago V. a Solidago virga aure
 Spig. Spigelia.
 Spon Spongia.
 Stan Si annum.
 Staph Delphinium Staphis
 Stict Sticta pulmonatia.
 Still Stillingia sylvatica.
 Stram Stiamoaium.
 Strych Strychnia.
 Strych. liq Ljquoi sliychniis.
 Slrych. nit Stiychninam nilricL
 SiJ Sulphur.
 Sjmp. Symphytum.
 Syz. Syzygium.
 Tab Tabacum.
 Tamus Tamus.
 Tata Taraxacum.
 Tarenl Tarentula.
 Tell Tellurium.
 Tereb. Tetebinthina.

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INTRODUCTION. 23

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Abbreviations.

Nanus ef Medicines.

Teuer. .

. Teucrium. ^^H

^^H

Thiasp. b.p.

Thlmpt bursa pastorisi^^^^f

^^H

Til.

. Tilia Europiea. ^^H

^^H

Thuj.

. Tbuja. ^H

■

Tuberc. .

. Tuberculinum (l1ealh) (Bacillinum).

■

Uran. .

. Uranium.

Urtica .

. Urtica ^^H

^^r

Ustil. .

. Ustilago maidis. ^^^|

■

Uva u. .

^H

m

Vfller. .

^^1

VetiL .

. Veralium album. ^^^H

Verat. V. .

VeratruQi vinde. ^^^^^^|

^B

Verb. .

. Veibascum. ^^^

^H

Vib. op.

Viburnum opulus. ^^^H

Vine. m.

. Vinca minor. ^^H

^H

Viol.

. Viola odorata. ^^H

.

VioL 1, .

. Viola tricolor. .^^H

Xanth. .

Xanthoxylum. ^^^^|

Zinc.

^^H

ZiDc. m.

. Zincum muriaticin. ^^^|

Zinc phoa.

. Zincum phosphorum. .^^^|

Zinc. s. .

Zinc. Vfiller.

h. =

bour.

H

gl. =

globule.

^^H

eit. =

drop.

^^1

B'- =

Krain.

5i. =

one diachm, o

one teaspoonful. ^^^|

3ii. =

iwo drachms,

3T one dessert-Bpoonful. ^^^^|

3Ss.or3iv. =

half an ounce

or one table-spoonful, ^^^^|

.?i- =

one ounce, or

wo table -spoonfuU. ^^^H

Oi. =

one pint.

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C

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THE

PRESCRIBEM

Abdomen, Distended. — In fat, scrofulous children, e. 6, 6h. In thin rickety children, Silic. 6, 6h. due to worms, Cina 3, 6h. If due to flatulence constipation, Lye. 6, 6h. If from flatulence great pain, the bowels being open or loose, D 3, 6h. Hysterical distension, Ign. 3, ah. A living animal were there, Tkuj. 3, 2h. Drop: See Dropsy.

Abortion. See Miscarriage.]

Abscess, 01- Suppuration. Threatening.— Redness, pain and throbbing, wi much swelling. Bell, 1, ih. Much swelling or without redness, burning, throbbing, stir pain. Apis 3X, ih. After Bell, or Apis, if e of these is insufficient to check the inflammi action, Merc. sol. 5, ah. Abscess near the rec Silic. 6, 4h. Formed. — When matter has actually formed, to a the process and bring it to a favourable term. Hepar s. 6, 3h. Locally, fomentations with hot endula lotion (Calend. 9, a [teaspoonful to two ta spoonfuls of hot water) two or three times a day.

A C C — A C N as

DisCHARGiNG. — When an abscess has been opened, has opened spontaneously, Silic. 6, 4h. ; locally, a lotion of Calendula 9 (one teaspoonful to two table- spoonfuls of water), to be kept applied, and changed frequently.

Chronic Suppuration. — Avii: 6, 6h. ; locally. Calen- dula lotion as above. With hectic fever ; debility from s, rtaX loss of fluids, Chi. 3, ah. With great debility, low fever, red tongue, thirst, restlessness, anxiety, Ars. j, ah. Fistulous openings, Ac, Jluar. 6 gtt. iii, 6h. Symptoms of blood-poisoning, Arji. 3, 4b.

Accident B. See Brain, Concussion of ; Bruise, Sprain, Wound.

Acidity. — Add. sulph. 3, 4h. With gastralgia and eruc- tations of wind, Arg. nii. 6, 4h. After food ; every- thing taken, especially fat, oils, and sugar, "rises acid"; the kind of dyspepsia that precedes tubercle, Calc. c. 6, 4h, Regurgitation of food tasting acid, an hour after eating ; sinking sensation at epigastrium, Sulph. 6, 4h. With distended feeling after the least food, constipation, thick urine with red deposit. Lye. 6, 4h. Constant eructations and vomiting of in- tensely sour fluid, Robinia 3, 4h. With much stom- ach flatulence, Carbo. v. 6, 4h. See also Dyspepsia,

Acne.-- Simple and recent in young persons, Carb. v. 6, 6h. ; if plethoric, Bell. 3, 4h. ; if pale. Puis. 3, 4h. More chronic. Kali. brom. 3x - 30, 4h. From cold drinks, Bellis 3X, 4h. [Sulphur 6, Sh. may be given intercurrently with any of the other medicines ; and it is often useful to apply at the same time a lotion of Sulph. a (a teaspoonful to the ounce) with a camel's-hair brush to the skin

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Acne Rosacea.- (0 Carbo. an. 6, 6h. (2) Especii when connected with uterine derangement, Hydt cotyle 3X, 6h. From spirit-drinking, Nux- v. 3, 4h. With much redness and active irritation, Rhus 3, 6h, With blueness and tendency to chilblains, Agar. 3, 4h. Severe and inveterate cases, Ars. tod. 311, gr. ii. night and morning, after food. A lotion of equal parts of $\frac{1}{2}$ sulphuros. and water may be applied with advantage. See also Face.

Addison's Disease.- (0 I^{ai}- m. 6, 4h. (2) If this fails to do good in six weeks, Arⁿ. n. 3x, 4h. (3) Silica 30, 8h. I should also suggest Tuberc. 30 - 200, gr,

After-Pain. See Labour.

Ague. See Intermittent Fever.

Ague-cake. See Spleen.

Alcohol Habit. - To relieve the craving for alcohol persons who wish to give up the habit, CinchoTia rubra, *, grL xxx. in a wineglassful of water three times a day. If the Ciitchona does not appear to have the desired effect, or if its effect should decrease, Sulpk. 3, three times a day. When the craving comes on, it may sometimes be allayed by eating a few raisins.

Alcoholism, Acute, i^e Delirium Tremens. -Chronic. Total abstinence. Morning vomiting, tremulousness, Nux V. 3, 4h. Irritability and nervous depression, Zinc. 6, 4h. Chronic vomiting, with white tongue. Ant. tart. 6, 4h. See also Liver ; Cirrhosis.

Alopecia. See Hair.

Amaurosis. - Recent, Aco. 3, 4h. With appearances of bright objects, Bell. 3, 4h. From abuse of alcohol or tobacco, (i) great general seivsiiveneas atvd \iV\ \a.-

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AMB- AN[^]

bility ; sensilive lo light : morning sickness, Nux V. 3, 3h. ; (z) after l^{yx}; sees different colours ; letters look red when reading, P/ws. 3, 2h. ; (3) sees badty by candle-light ; sight becomes dim when residing ; pho-

tophobia, Hep. s. 6, 8h. From other causes, Tabac. 3, 4h. With conditions of nervous exhaustion and irritability, Phos. 3, 4h. With paralytic conditions. Plumb, acet. 6, 6h. 5^eEye»: Sight. Amblyopia (Weak sight ; Commencing Amaurosis), - As a result of exhausting disease, Chi. 3, 4h. From sexual excess, Ac. Phos. ix, 4h. From abuse of alcohol or tobacco, (i) Nux v. 3 ; (2) Phos. 3. See under Amaurosis. From over-use of the eyes, Ruta grav. 3, 4l>. From over-use of the eyes, with coloured vision, Sunt. 3X, 6h.

Ajnenorrhœa. See Unstiaatioii.

A&S Binia, - From exhausting diseases, discharges, or hæmorrhage, Chi. 3, 4h. Simple anæmia, with ■ throbbing headache, palpitation, Flitwich water, a teaspoonful to a wineglassful, diluted, with meals. If iron in this form disagrees, any of the following may be tried; Ferrum. redacl. gr. iii.; Ferr. inur. jx, gtt iii.; Parrish's /oad- each three times a day after food. (If iron does good at all, it does it rapidly, and it should be stopped as soon as the improvement ceases. If there is no improvement at first, it should never be continued.) With constipati palpitation on lying down ; earthy complejiiion, Nat. mur. 6, 6h. Constipation very obstinate, P/umb. acet. 3, gr. ii. 3h. With much sickness, inability retain any food. Petrol. 3, 4h. Ana;mia, resulting from accidental stoppage of the menses, Puis. 3, 4h. Anæmia with excessive menstrual loss, the period cOTmrtg an before its normal Ume, Calc, c. fa, ^ With marked indisposition to bodW^ 01 ■mwvXA e."***-

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L, and great increase of urates and phosphates the urine. Acid. pier. 3, gr. ij. 8h. In pale, flabby children, with tendency to enlarged tonsils, C&lc. f>hos. 3, gr. iii. 8h. Chlorosis (green sickness), with mental depression, irritability, debility, and increase of phosphates in urine, Helonias 3, 4h. Anæmia in infants, thin and puny, with tendency to rickets. Silica, 6, 8h. Anæmia with vomiting, acute epigastric pain and tenderness, palpitation and fainting, Arg. n. 6, ih. Acute pernicious anæmia, Ars. 3, 4h. Anæmia depending on gastric or intestinal ulcer, or other known cause, see Stomach, ULCERATION OF, &c.

Anasarca. See Dropsy.

AaauriBm. - Where possible, complete rest in the horizontal position should be enjoined.) Begin in general with Baryt. c. 3)1, gr. iii. 8h. If that fails, Lycopod. 6, 4h.; special indications being constipation with Halulence and loaded urine. If both fail, iodide of potassium i^Kali. iod.) gr. i. or gr. k. t. d.; special indications - great emaciation, cachectic subjects. When accompanied by symptoms of heart weakness, Ars. i. 3x, gr. ii. thrice daily, after food. See under Heart.

Anger, Violent Fits of. — Nux. v. 3, 2h. Angi

violence alternating with fits of repentance. Croc. 3, zh. Suppressed anger, Siaphys. 3, 2h.

Effects of. — Febrile disturbance, v4iro». 3, ah. Bilious fever, Cham. 6, ah. Hysteria, Ign. 3, ih.

Angina Pectoris,— Paroxvsm.— Palpitation, anxiety,

small pulse; associated with epilepsy, Ac. Aydrocy.

3x, ^h. Pressure and oppression; darting, shooting,

stabbing, or lacerating pain, faintness and d^sptnaa,'

pain down Jeft arm; effects of tobacco ot a\co\io\.

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ANK — ANT 29

^P'g- 3t ill- NervoQS irritation, depression, pains at the heart, and tremulous iriitabiliiy of the heart, Naja 6, ih. Pain as if the heart were gripped with an iron hand, constriclion of the chest, Cact. 3, ih- Pain at the heart with rheumatic symptoms, Act. r, 3, ih. Angina with asthmatic symptoms and cramps, Cupr. met. 6, ih. Oppression of breathing, with great restlessness; tobacco angina; dragging-down sensation, Lil. t. 30, 8h. Pain at heart when vomit- ing, or before and during menses, Lith. c/trb. 6, Sh. If other measures fail to relieve the pain, inhalations of Nitrite of Amyl may be given, 3 drops on cotton

The Disease.— In the intervals between the attacks, the medicines, as indicated above, should be given three or four times a day. If there is organic dis- ease and weakening of the heart muscle, Ars. iad. 3x, gr. ii. night and morning immediately after food. [When the digestion is disordered, the most scru- pulous attention must be paid lo the dieting. Ver>' often medicines given with a view lo meeting the digestive symptoms will relieve the heart as well. When there is excessive flatulence, Carbo v. 6, half an hour before food, is most useful.]

Ankles, Sv^ollen.— Simple, Apis 3X, 4th. From debility, see Dehility. From rheumatism, see EheuraatiBin. From varicose veins, Hamam. 3, 4h ; see Varicose Veins, Rest.

Weak. — Almost all cases, Calc. phos. 3, gr. iii. Sh. For pale children, Calc. cart. 6, 8h. Thin, rickety children, Sih'c. 6, 8h.

Antrum of Highmore, — Dischai^e semi -purulent, offen- sive ; opening communicating with the mouth, PAos, 2, 3h. Pulsating pain, swelling, Maj{. c. 6, zh, ,. Swelling, with tearing towards e."jc, Merc. c. b, "iW Burrowing, tearing, Chd. \, 2\,

Anus.— Bleeding from.— Difficult stool, with some blood; painful bleeding' piles ; bleeding after wine or

whisky, Alumen 6, 4h. Severe bleeding whilst urinating; hard, knotty stools, followed by bleeding; clots of blood; dripping of blood during evacuation of the bowels. Alumina 6, 4h. See also HfflmorrhoidB.

Fissure.— Sharp, cutting, sticking pain during stool and after ; constipation, stool in hard masses, Ac. nit. 6, 6h. Pain, smarting and sore, stool in small lumps and covered with mucus. Graph. 6, 6h. Burning soreness in anus, stool large, hard, dry, knotty, much pain in the back, j-Escul. kip. 3, 6h. Burning in anus more after than before or during stool, stitches tike slabs with penknife, stool loose or constipated, Ratanhia 3, 6h.

Itching.— With itching of pudendum, Ambra 6, Sh. From ascarides, Teucr. ix, gtL iii. Sh. With worm fever, Cin. 3, Sh. Violent itching, and crawling in anus and rectum, Tgitat. 3, 8h. While walking ia open air, and after stool, Ac. nit. 6, 6h. Pricking as with pins ; itching burning in anus. Alumina 6, 6h. Burning itching, smarting at night, Ant. crud. 6, "

Prolapse. — In children, Ferrum phos. 6x, gr. With diarrhcea, bleeding, and tenesmus, Aloe 3, From moderate exertion at stool, Ign. 3, 8h. every stool or sudden motion, as sneezing ; with diarrhcea, especially in the morning. Pod. 6, 8h, With diarrhcea, green or yellow, with burning pain ; or with hard insufficient stonl and violent urging, Gambog. 3, 8h. Prolapse whilst urinating, Ac. mtir^ 6, 4h.

Anxiety, Care, Grief, Worry, Effects OY.—Fgii. 3, 3h.J AphoBia. See Voiee.

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APH — APP 31 I

Aphtha, or Thrush, — Simple, in children or adults, Borax, 3X (gr. ii. or gtt. i.) 2h. The mouth to be washed every two or three hours with a lotion of Borax; one grain to the ounce. In children with vomiting of milk, Ant. fart. 6, 2h. ; locally, solution of Potas. permang. one grain to the ounce (or Candy's fluid, purple, five drops to the teacupful) every two three hours. With salivation and tenderness of salivary glands. Kali chloric, (chlorate of potash) 3, ih.; wash of chlorate of polish, one grain to the pint. With salivation and slimy diarrhoea, Merc. cor. 6, ah.j with Candy's fluid wash. Marasmic cases; ulcerous cases ; profound prostration and low fever, with or without diarrhcea, Ars. 3, zh.; Candy's wash. Apoplexy, threatened.— Giddiness, headache, fulness in the head in plethoric subjects, Nux v. 3, 3h. avoidance of all stimulating drink or food, and all excitement. Numbness and tingling, with arteriall excitement, Aeon. 3, 2h.

Early Symptoms.— Full, throbbing head with flushed face. Bell. 3, 2h. Hot fomentations to the head.

Fit of. — Quick, full pulse, Aeon. 3; every quarter of an hour. Great redness of the face, and signs of active congestion of the head, Bell. 3, every quarter of an hour. In cases of less active congestion and fever, where there have been errors of diet, Nur every quarter of an hour. Dusky-red face, coma, siertor. Opium 3, every quarter of an hour. Absence of signs of active congestion, Am. 3, every quartt of an hour.

After-effects. — When sensibility is recovered, .4 r«.; ih. Resulting paralysis, see Paralysis.

Appetite. Disorders of. — Usually symptomatic of depraved bodily conditions, and heW. 1:
:s directed to those cond\\iwa-

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uredf*^

Depkaved.— For salt things, Cole. c. 6, 6h, raw food, Sil. 6, 6h. For vinegar, Stp. 6, beer, Puis. 3, ah. For sour, highly-flavouredf' gent things, Hfp. 6, 6h. For sour, refreshing tht; CarB. a. 6, 6h. Longing for unknown things, 3, 6h.

Lost.— Want of appetite, which returns while eat Cki. 3, 6h. Aversion to meat, Calc. c. 6, 6h. C' plete loss of appetite for food, drink, and toha< without disgust or bad taste for these things, Tgn 6h. Loss of appetite for everything, Rhus i. 3, Fulness after a few mouthfuls, as if too much I been eaten, Pru. s. 3, 6h.

Increased. — Canine hunger, lod. jx, 6h. Feels & if he does not eat every three or four hours, led. 6h. Gnawing hunger, lod. 3)1, 6h. Sensation emptiness with debility, Ign. 3, 6h. Sinking fi ing, Act. r. 3, 6h. Canine hunger without appet Rhus t. 3, 6h.

Arteries, DiSE.'i.SES of. — Suspected atheroma, Pkos.

5h. See Aneurism.

Artbralgia. See Joints.

Arthritis. See Joints.

Aaoarides. See Worms.

Aoites.— Whenever the ascites is the principal trouble if the symptoms indicate no other remedy, A^{oey}, gtt. i. 3h. See also Dropsy. Treat the patient according to the conditions on which the ascites depends.

Asthenopia. —SⁱfXⁱyes: Sight.

Asthma.— Pa^{ROXvsM}.^{Recent and uncomplicated, A} hydrocy, jx. t^{iw}. Puce spasmodic asthma, spas

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attack, Cupr. met. 5, iSm. Attack occurring early in morning : frequently induced by disorders of stomach, Nux vnm. 3, 15m. Occurring periodically at midnight or 2 A.M., Ars. 3, 15m. Occurring from 3 to 5 A.M., Kalic. 6, 15m. Pulse full, anxiousness, restlessness, fear. Aeon. 3, 15m. Convulsive breathing, nausea or vomiting, cold sweat on the face, Verai. v. 3, 15m. Nausea and great depression of heart, Label. 3, gtt, i. 15m. Where the asthma is not pure, but associated with catarrh and cough, if the mucus is scanty, Tpec. 3, 15m. If the mucus is profuse. Ant. t. 6, 15m. If these fail, Stramonium cigarettes may be smoked as a palliative. If possible, however, this should be avoided as the use of them is a distinct hindrance to the cure of the condition.

Intervals. — Spasmodic variety ; vomiting after attack Cupr. m. 6, 6h. Attacks occurring early in morning, stomach disorders, Nux v. 3, 6h. Where there is, in addition to the attacks, general debility, loss of flesh, tendency to night sweats, bowels loose or regular, tongue clean or red, relief by heat, attacks worse in cold, damp weather, Ars. 3, 6h. Chronic asthma ; sudden suppression of chronic eruptions ; psoriasis ; gout ; tendency to skin eruptions ; patient subject to fainting spells ; sinking sensation in the forenoon ; flushes of heat, Sulpk. 3, 6h, (Asthma is usually constitutional, and each case must be treated according to the symptoms of each patient.)

Atrophy. ~/<'[^]. 3Ji, 6h. With fever, Ars. 3, 6h, Chilliness, earthy complexion, constipation, Nat. m. 6, 6h. Wasting of muscles and paralysis, Plumb, acet. 6, 6h.

Atheroma. See Arteries.

Athetosis.— i^V- Strychnia., 3X, gtt. W. \A. Ci^{Na.tix'am}.-- positive pole on spine, ivega.t.we otvtt\is(ie.?.\oMQWe,i.

34 A X I — B E D

I Axilla. — Pain, irritation or swelling in, Jug. c. i, 4h.

1 Abscess in, Hep. 6, 3h. Perspiration excessive,.

Kali carb. 12, 4h. Offensive, y4c. garlic. Lye. 6, 4h.

Baet- Aching.- From over-exertion, Am. 3, 3h. Fr<
 I uterine affections. Act. r. 3, 3h. In pregnant women,
 , with sense of weakness in the back, Kali carb. 6, &i.
 With oxalates in urine, Ac. oxal. 6, 4h. With scanty
 I urine, Terebinth. 3, 2h. With piles, jEscuI. k. 3, 6b.;

See also Lumbag'o and MeBBtruatioii, Painful.
 Weakness of.- In rickety subjects, Siiic, 6, Sh. .
 j hysterical subjects, Ign. 3, 6h. After exhaustii
 ; disease, (1) Cki. 3, 6h. ; (2) Calc. phos. 3, gr., ii. !

fWith sexual weakness and from sexual exi
 3, 4h. [A magnetic belt is sometimes of
 I these cases.]

BakeiB' Itch. See Lichen.

\ Balanitis. - Merc. sol. 6, 8h. Cleanse thoroughly every
 four hours, and bathe with a lotion of Calendula (tci
 drops to the ounce).

I BaldnesB. 5^^ Hair.

[Beard.- Pustular Eruptions.- A'£?Saf s. 6 8h. Oini
 \ ment o{ dilute acid Nitrate of Mercury to be appli©
 at bedtime. Sycosis (ringworm of the beard), Calc, 1
 ! 6, 6h. yii3,/j«^AK^-0Kjrf(? to be applied at bedtime
] Bed-Bores.- Prevention.- Dathe with whisky ihe parts
 that are exposed to pressure. Put the patient
 I water-bed. When sores have formed, apply Hyperii'
 I cum Oil (made by extracting hypericum in hot olive
 or linseed oil). The prevention and management of
 bed-sores is a matter of nursing chiefly. The medical
 treatment must be directed to the general condition.
 If the bed-sores themselves become the

ive,^

BEL- B I L

portant feature of the case, see under TJlcers and
 aaBgrene.
 Belching. See Eructations.

Bilious Attack.- When the attack has come on, with
 vomiting of bile, violent headache, diarrhcea. Iris v.
 3, Jh. With constipation, light stools, sharp pain in
 liver, tongue like wash-leather, frontal headache, de-
 pression, Bry. 3, Jh. Complete suppression of bile,
 white stools, yellow skin, Chin. 3, ah. Pains in the
 eyes and over ihem, blackish, fcetid, liquid stools,
 Leptand. 3, ih. Morning diarrhcea, green or yellow
 stools, Fodopk. 6, ih. After over-indulgence in al-
 cohol, or over-eating, in spare, sedentary persons,
 constipation, depression, Nux v. 3, Jh. After fat or

rich food, Puis. 3, Jh. Sharp pains in the liver, pains in the loins and constipation, Berb. 6, ih. (Bilious attacks are generally the expression of a morbid constitutional state, usually the psora of Hahnemann. This must be treated constitutionally. See Biliousness). ^m

See also DiarrhcBa, Dyspepsia, and Vomiting. ^H

Bilious Fever. See Remittent Fever. ^^

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BiliouaneSH, - Patients who are subject to periodical attacks of biliousness should take regular exercise, avoid alcoholic drinks of all kinds, eat sparingly of meat, and avoid rich or fat food. The removal of the tendency may be assisted by the following medicines, which must be given according to the symptoms of the patient over a length of time:- In bloodless subjects, with pale or flushed face, and throbbing head, Fer. metal, 6, 4ii. In persons of costive habit, subject to one-sided headicUe, Kali c. 6, 8h. In dark, saHow, s>^3.ie ■^\«iTVi tA sedentary life, subject to covisti?a.\TO«% Nut -u, 1,, 'S^-

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Persons who suffer from acidity, sinking at pit of stomach in forenoon, fainty spells, constipation and piles, Sulph. 6, 8h. In gouty subjects, with loaded urine, Nat. sulph. 6x, gr. ii. 8h. When there i abdominal flatulence, constipation, and scanty uria< Lye. 6, 8h. Discomfort in the region of the liver, constipation, the stools being composed of very minute lumps, Magnes. mur. 6, 8h. See also AnS-mia, Liver, Constipation, DiarrlKea, &c.

Bitea, 5« Stings and Hydrophobia.

Black-eye. - Am. 3, ih. If skin unbroken, -4r/ drops to the ounce of water, to be applied as If the skin is broken, a lotion of Hamamelis ^ five drops to the ounce, to be apphed instead.

Bladder, irritable. -Frequent desire to pass water which is natural or increased in quantity and slighdy burning, Apis 3X, 2h. ; constant desire, only a fe drops voided, Canth. 3, 2h. Burning, cutting, or sticking pain in urethra (especially the female urethra) during and after urinating ; frequent desire, Birb. 9, gtt. ii. Jh - 4h. Burning in region of kidneys, bladder, and ureter, strangury, Tertb: 3, Jh. - 4h. Irritation of the neck of bladder and urethra in old women, Cop/db. 3x, 4h. Incontinence of urine, chiefly during the day, Ferr. phos. 6x, gr. ii. th. Irritable bladder in gouty or alcoholic subjects ; irritability of bladder and rectum, with urging, at the same lime, with little or no result, Nux v. 3, 4h. Involuntary passage of urine in sleep. Senega % 6h.

In sleep during the daytime, or during the night,
Belt. 1, 6h. Involuntary passage of urine on cough-
ing or sneezing, Causl. 1, 6h. See under UriflB.
Pabalvsls OF.- {} O^- I, 2h. (a) Cuw/A. 3, 2h. When
there is a continuous sensation as if imperfectly

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B L E - B O I 37

relieved of its contents, Seca/e i, 4h. S^e also
Strangury; Uriae, Retained.

Acute Inflammation of.- Ca>/A. 3, 2h. If caused
by chill in damp weather, Dale. 3, ah. Symptomatic
of kidney affection or calculus, with much secretion
of mucus, Parcira ^, gtt. x. 4h.

Chronic Inflammation or Catarrh ov.-Canth.
3, 6h. With incontinence of urine in bed at night.
Puis. 3x. 6Il. Water smeUing like horse's. (1) Ac.
Bern. 3X, 6h. (2) Nit. Ac. S, 4Il. If these fail,
Chimaphila p, gtt. v. 6h.

Blepharitis. See Eyes : Evelids.

Blepharospasm.- Involuntary twitching of eyelids,
Codiaa 3, 6h. If continued, with spasmodic afTec-
tion of muscles of eyeballs. Agar, i, 4h. With daz-
zling of sight, Puis. 3, 4h. With cihary spasm, patient
unable lo read without pain and frontal headache,
aggravated by light, Physostig. 3\, 6h.

Blindness. 5ff Amaurosis, Amblyopia, Eyes : Sight.

Blood-poisoning. See Pysemia,

Blood-spitting. Ses Hmnoptysis,

Blood- vomiting. See Hsmatemesis.

Bloody Flux, See Dysentery,

BluBhing.- Too Easily.- When eating, Carb. a. 6, 8h.
After eating, Carlsbad yo, 8h.

' Boils. - Preventive, when there is tendency to them, Ara.
3, 8h. When just beginning to form. Bell. 3, 2h.
When further advanced, Silic. 3, gr. ii. 6h. ; a lotion
of Calc. vmr. ix (a drachm to three ounces), may be
kept constantly applied frooi the beginning. Wheo

BON- BOR

matter has formed, Hep., s. 6, 4h. Boils after feve
Phyt. I, 4h. When crops of boils are constani
appearing, Suiph. 3, 6h. given for a length of tin
will probably check the tendency.

Bone. - Bruise.- ^uCa r, ah. ; Rula ^ (ten drops to t
ounce) for a lotion.

Periostitis.- Simple, Mezer. 3, 3h. Syphilitic, Aw
tnur. 3x, gtt. ii. ah. Rheumatic, Merc. sol. 6, i

Scrofulous, Silic. 6, 4h. Of forehead and face, Pt[^] Mac. 3, 2h, With increased formation of bone, 1 3, 3h.

Necrosis.— PAoj. 3, 3h. After Phos., Silic. 6, 4h., (necessary.

Caries.— Tafcrr. 30— zoo, gl. iv. once a week. children, if thin and puny, Silic. 6, 8h, In children, Calc. c. 6, 8h. In syphilitic subject Ac. fluor. 3, 6h. In scrofulous subjects, (i) Silic. \ 8h., (2) Phos. 3, ah.

Nodes. — With burning and boring pain in the bone and redness and swelling, Aur. tnur. 3X, gtt. ii. (Especially on bones of head, fi[^]alt tick. 3x, gr. ii, < Soft, on forehead, Nux v. 3, 2h. With night pain in the bones, Meser. 3, 6h. If these fail, Slilling IX, 6h. See also RheumatiBm : Syphilitic,

Exostoses.— Syphilitic, Merc. cor. 3, 6h, Of the hea< Kali bich. 3x, 6h. Painful, Hacts lava 6, 6h, the jaws, Plumb, acet. 3 gr. ii. 8h.

Pains in.— Nightly, in syphilitic patients, Afexer. 3, fUS. If very chronic, Aur. mur. 3X, gt. ii, 6h. Lightning pains, Ac. fluor. 3, 6h, As if bruised, Rula 3, 6h. On the approach of stormy weather, Rhod. 3, 6h. In influenza, Eupat. per/. 3, 3h. Borborygmi. —Rumex crisp. 6, 4h. Preceding a loose stool ; sound as if a bottle were being emptied—

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Jairophia 3, 4h. With constipation and abdominal distension, Lye. 6, 4h. With worm symptoms, Cin. 3.4Il.

twels. See Abdomen, Anus, Colic, CoDBtipation, DiarrliiBa, and Peritonitis.

[ain. — Concussion 0¥.^Arn. 3, gtt. i. Jh.

^Congestion of.— Flushed face, bright eyes, dilated pupils, active delirium, Bell, 3, ih. Non-inflam- matory, arising from exposure to intense cold, from sea.— sickness, or suppressed menses, Bry. 3, ih. Retrocession of eruptions ; difficult dentition, Cufir. acet. 3, i-ih. Determination of blood to the head ; congestion after great losses of blood, Ferr. pyrophos IX, gr. i. 6h. Vertigo, sensation of band round temples, inability to concentrate thought. Gels. 3, 3h. Tight sensation from sunstroke, Cact 3, ^h. Violent throbbing, congestion from exposure to sun or heat, from suppression of menses, or in preg- nancy, Glon. 3, 2h. Oppression, drowsiness, consti- pation. Op. 3, ih. With predisposition to apoplexy, Nux V. 3, 2h. Chronic cases, heat at vertex, faint feeling, feet cold or else burning, Sul. 3, 6h. See also San stroke.

Dropsy of. See Hydrocephalus.

Softening. — The symptoms of this disease vary so very much that each case must be treated by itself; but two medicines will be found very generally of service— P[^]j. 3, and Baryt. c. 6. If no other medi- cine is indicated, they may be given, eacli four times

a day, on alternate weeks.

taia-fag.- Nervous prostration, .^iT./Aoj. ix, gtt. ii. 6h. Great indiflerence ; lack of will-power to undertake anything, vie. pic. 3, 6h. Distracted and incapable 't& meQtal exertion from much mental work of dif-

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ferent kinds in rapid succession, AlIHus. cyjiap.<\ 6h. Loss of memory, " funk " before an examination, Anacard. 3, 3h. Pale subjects with tendency to large tonsils ; brain weakness after much worry, or after ilhiess, Calc. phos. 3, gr. ii. Sh. Chronic headache, nervousness, and loss of memory from over-work ; sufferings aggravated by cold and relieved by warmth, Silic. 6, Sh.

Brain Fever. See Uania and Typhus Fever.

Breast,- Abscess of.- Threatening. As soon as the first symptoms of pain or hardness come on, Bry. 3, ih, This will often abort the process. If Bry. foils to check it in forty-eight hours, give Phytolac. i, 2h., and apply spongio-piline wrung out of hot water and sprinkled with a lotion of Phytolac ? (gtt. x - Jvi.). Should suppuration occur, give Heparb, 3h. Foment with hot Calendula lotion (ten drops to the ounce), or poultice, and make an incision as soon as pointing occurs. After incising leave off poultices, support the breast well, and dress it twice a day with Calendula lotion (ten drops to the ounce) giving Silic d, 3h. Sinuses left after breast abscess, Silic. 6, 3h. For breast troubles during weaning, see Laot&tion.

Contusion ov.-Coniuin 3, 2h.

Pain in. - Sharp, piercing pain in right breast just below nipple ; difficult to take a deep inspiration ; extending to the stomach ; to the shoulder, making it difficult to raise the arm ; before menses. Sang. 3, :h. Breasts painful before menses, Can. 3, ah. If menses are copious and early, Calc. c. 30, 4h., for week before period is expected.

Pain below Left Breast (Infra-Mammarv Pain), - In unmarried females. Act. roc. i, 2h. With scanty menses. Puis. 3, 6h. Rheumatic, Ranunc. b. 1,

, Breast Pan^. See An^na Peotoria.

Breath, Fietid.- (i) Am. 3, jh. (2) ,\ferc. sol. 6, 3h. 1 (3) When mercurial, Ac. nit. 6, jh. Putrid, Aur. r, 30, Sh. Bad odour from mouth after dinner ; sc smelling breath, Nux v. 3, 3h. Odour of onions, | Pelrol. 3, 4h.

Breathing. See Croup, Asthma, Heart, &c.

Bright's DiaeaBe. See Kidneys.

Bronchial Glandfl.- Disease a?--Tubcrc. H. 30-200, gL iv., once a week. {See under Glandular Swellings, Chronic.) When there is distressing spas-

modic cough, Cak. c. 6, 2h. If the cough is accompanied by flushing of the face, and comes on when lying down at night. Bell. 3, ih.

Bronchieo tag 18,- Treatment must be according to the catarrhal symptoms, as indicated below under Bronchitis. If sputa very offensive, inhalations of Kreasole (gtt. xxx. in an inhaler, thice daily) may be given in addition to other treatment.

Bronchitis.- In the earliest stage, chills, fever, oppression, dry, tickling cough, Aeon. 3, ih. Fever established, dry hacking cough, or with a little mucus, hoarseness, soreness along trachea ; pains between shoulders, sharp pains in cliest ; tongue white, constipation, Bry. 3, ih. Cough looser, tendency to perspiration, Merc. sol. 6, 3h. Cough spasmodic, great dyspncea, little expectoration, dry sounds in chest in day, moist at night i symptams worst at night, Ipec. 3, ih. Oppression of chest, great depression, cough and hoarseness, much expectoration, clear or white ; tongue white, creamy, disgust for food, inclination to vomit ; capillary bronchitis in children, Ant. tart. 6, ah. Acute or chronic bron-

chitis, where the mucus is tough and stringy difficult to raise, Kali bich. 3x, 2h. Cough sj^^^ -^

modic, waking the patient up in the night, httle expect oration, Ars. 3, 2h. Bronchitis iv^ fever and night sweat, purulent expectoratici^^' phthysical symptoms ; great weakness, Ars. ioiii. 3X, gr. iii. thrice daily immediately after food. Broncho-pneumonia, Pkos. 3, 2h. Spasmodic cough, dry or with copious expectoration, oppression of the chest, with stitches or burning ; often accompanied with nasal catarrh, Sang. 3, ih. Somewhat chronic bronchitis, profuse yellow expectoration, hoarseness, sensation of a clot of mucus, or internal swelling when swallowing. Hep. s. 6, ah. In delicate blonde subjects, lax fibre, abundant expectoration. Puis. 3, ah. Chronic cases, after subsidence of acute symptoms, tendency' to headache, hver sluggish, asthmatic, constipation, Sulph. 3, 4h. Acute or chronic cases, much oppression at chest, cough worst night and morning, dry except after night's rest ; short or spasmodic, general health affected, Ac. nit. 6, 2h. In old persons with blue nails and cold extremities, hoarse, profuse expectoration without power to raise it, Carb. veg. 6, zh. Long-standing bronchitis in old people, physical powers depressed, expectoration difficult to raise from want of power, Amm. carb. 3x, ih. In old people, cough irritating and shaking. Senega 3, ah. Where there is irritability of the bladder, the cough causing expulsion of urine, Caust. 6, 3h. Spasmodic cough v/ith difficult expulsion of phlegm, and feeling of soreness all down trachea and under sternum, Rumejccrisfi. 6, 2h. Cough coming on on lying down, Hyoscy. 3, ah. Short dry cough, from tickle under middle of sternum, coming on when lying down at night, Conium 3, ah. {These two medicines may be given at night, whilst others ate given by day, should the general symptoms indicate other medicines, and

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[these.) See also

the night cough call for i
Cou^h,

Croupous Bronchitis.- AW; hichrom. 3x, ah.

Srow Agrue.- Recent, Chin, sulp. 3x, jh. Chionic,
Ars. 3, 3h. See also Headache.

Broiaes.-Of the soft parts, Am. 3, ih. A lotion of
Am. ^ or !X (five drops to the ounce), should be
applied to the part if the skin is unbroken. If the
skin is broken, a lotion of Huniam. f {two drops to
the ounce). Bruises of the bones, Rula 3, i\y. ; and
Ruta p (ten drops to the ounce) for a lotion. Of the
female breast, Bsttis 3x, zh. After Pelts, Con. 3, 2h.
Of parts rich in nerves (especially fingers, toes, and
matrix of nails) ; injuries to the spina! cord and
resulting paralysis, Hypericum 3, 3h. ; a linimenl
consisting of equal parts of Hyperic. f, spiiit of
wine, and distilled water, to be rubbed with the hand
on the injured part (if the spine) three times a day ;
or to be kept applied on soft linen (if it is the ex-
tremities, and the injury is recent).

BnllO- - Whether simple or syphilitic, Merc. sol. 6, ah. If
the patient is already under the influence of mercury,
Ac. nit. 6, 2h, Should these fail to check the disease
after three days' trial, Carb. an. 6, 4h. (Under this
treatment it will frequently disperse ; and so long as
there is a chance of this, poultices should be avoided.
They may be resorted to with advantage when sup-
puration and discharge are inevitable,) When dis-
charge has taken place, the same medicine may be
continued, and a lotion of Calend. f (3i.- ,?i.) applied
frequently. Should die wound become phagedeenic,
iodoform powder should be dusted freely on the wound 1
after fiequent cleansing with warm water irrigation ;
internally, Kali iod. gr. v. 6h.

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Bunion. - The true bunion from pressure, Silic. 6, 8h.
Use as a lotion, and apply as a compress at night,
Kali iod. gr.yi.^ii. of water. Rheumatic enlargement
of the bursa, Rhod. 3, 3h. (If inflamed, a liniment
of equal parts of Verai. v. of spirit of wine and
distilled water may be applied.)

Burns and Scalds.-lf slight, without vesication, Urtica
urens f (one part to four of water) to be applied as a
lotion, and the rags kept wet with it, without being
removed. If there is vesication, Ciznth. ^ (one part
to ten of water) to be applied in the same way, and
Canlh. 3, ih. given internally. If the burn is exten-
sive, it should be covered with lint soaked in carron
oil (equal parts of linseed oil and lime viaier), and
CantA. 3, ih. given internally. If the bums are deep,
destroying the skin, Kalibickr. 3x, 2h. ; Calendula 9
lotion (one part to four of water). Suppuration after
bums, Hep. 6, 4h.

BuTBitiB, see Housemaid's Enee.

Cfficum, Inflammation of (Typh litis) .-Cutting ot tearing pain right side of abdomen, distension, sensitiveness, irritability, Loch. 6, uh. Burning pain, swelling in cjeal region, anguish, restlessness, prostration, fever, thirst, Arsen. 3, ah. Low, typhoid fever, restlessness, tearing pain, ffA«j /. 3, ah. Quarrelsome delirium, pain and soreness across abdomen, full bounding pulse, Veral. v. 3, ah. Application of liniment of Veratrum viride ji (one part to thirty of water). Inflammation of Peritoneum around (Perityphlitis). Same as for Peritonitis (which see).

Caloulns.- Biliary (Gall-stones), Passage of.- Cafc. e. 30, 15m. Should this fail to relieve within three hours, Serb. ^ 15m. Those subject to gall-stones should not go too long (not more than six bombs

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during the day) without food. For prevention of their formation, Cki. 6, 8h. for four weeks, and then at increasing intervals.

Renal, Passage of. - Berberis^, rsm. Should this fail Pareira brava 3ss. in a wineglassful of warm distilled water every half-hour.

Prevention.- Gravelly urine, pain in back and loins, Berb. f, 6h. Drink distilled water.

Vesical Tendency to. See Gravel.

Of the Lung. - Coughing up of calcareous nodules, CaU. a. 6, 4h.

Oancer. - Diathesis.- Worn, jaded look, yellow or sallow complexion, " hide-bound " state of skin, low spirits, loss of appetite, chronic constipation, Hydrast. i, 8h. Tendency to fatness, sluggish circulation, lazy disposition, tendency to glandular enlargements, Phyt, I, 8h. Thin, wiry, anxious patients, of cachectic appearance, poor appetite, inactive digestion, with tendency to diarrhœa and various skin affections, with burning pains, Ars. tod. 3X, gr. ii. thrice daily (immediately after food).

Epithelioma of Tongue and other Parts.- In doubtful cases. Thuja 3X, 6h ; locally, Thuja ^ to be painted on with camel's-hair brush night and morning. Decided cases, Hydrast. 1, 6h. ; locally, a mixture of equal parts of Hydrast. ip and glycerine to be painted on night and morning. If after five or six weeks of this treatment there is no improvement in cancer of the tongue, JCaii cyanat. 3x, gr. ii. night and morning. Of lip, Sepia 3, gr. ii. t. d. Epithelioma of lip or elsewhere, Ars. i. 3X, gr. ii. thrice daily, after food ; locally, a solution of Arie/t. 3x (ten drops to the ounce) to be painted on night and morning.

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Or Breast.--//; all cases let all pressure or ft avoided and thie breast kept cool.

In Doubtful CASES.^Where there is a painful nodul on the breast, of which it is impossible to decide tt nature, Bry. 1, Sh. A painless, stationary enlargi ment, Calcium iod. ^x. gtt. ii. Sh, If there is debiliil and decided increase, Ars. i. 3X, gr. ii, thrice dail' after food.

Undoubted Cases. - (r) Begin with Hydrast. ix, 6K Hydrast. lotion [3i. to ^iii.) may be applied locally. (2) If the disease advances in spite of Ibis, after one or two months of trial, Ars. 3x - 3, 6h. . (3) Espe- cially indicated if there are cracks at the commissures of the lips), Cundurango, ix, 6h. Should these fail, the following may be given according to indica- tions : - Torpid constitution, melancholy, irritabic, menses scanty or suppressed and painful, Coni. i, 3h. Irritable, nervous, fanciful patients ; tumour not very sensitive to pressure, great pain in the arm, with rigidity and loss of power, Cicuta v. -yx, 3h. If the whole breast is hard, bluish-red, and covered with protuberances, Kreas. 3, 3h. Hard, painful lumps in breast, Aster, rubens 12, 8h. Sycotic patients, Tkuj. 30, 8h.

Open Cancers.- Threatened Ulceration.- Thin, anxioia patients, puckering of the skin over the tumour, Ars. i. 3X, gr. ii. thrice daily, after food. Cachetic, melancholic patients, tendency to consti- pation, skin hardening over the tumour, Hydrast. Ix, 4h. ; locally, an ointment of Hydrast. J, a drachm to the ounce of vaseline.

Actual Ulceration.- Feet id riischaige, Bapt. ix, 3h. ; a lotion of Bapt. ^ (five drops to the ounce of water) to be injected into the wound every few hours. If the ulceration is angry, irritable, and increasing, Hydrast. ix, 3h. being given internally, Hydrast. ..

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t (a drachm to ihe ounce of vaseline) lo be painted on with a camel's-hair brush, after syringing with a lotion of Hydrast. ten draps, strong car- bolic acid five drops, water one ounce. Should this fail to relieve, Galium apar. f, 6h. : locally, an application of equal parts of Galium ap. f and glycerine. Where there is bleeding, Sang: c. Ix, 3h. ; locally, a lotion of Ham. ^ (ten drops to the

Of the Uterus.- The same indications as for cancer (if the breast. Frequent s>Tinging with lotion of Hydrastis and. Carbolic acid (as above), and applica-

tion of plugs of lint charged with Hydrastis ointment. If there is much bleeding, Hamamelis may be substituted for Hydrastis, both in lotion and ointment, and in the same proportions.

Or Bone. — Aur. iod., ■=,%, 6h.

Fungus H«matodes (Bleeding Cancek).^i)'A(U. 30, 6h., (2) Thuja 30, 6h. ; application of dry lint, and pressure by a bandage.

After removal of cancer of the breast, Iod. 3X, 6h., followed, if no improvement in health in three weeks, hy Kali. i. gr, iii. 8h.

For the PAINS of cancer, if other remedies fail, Opium f, git. i, ih.

Cancrum OnB.~Merc. cor. 3, Ih. ; application of glycerol of Muriatic acid (Ac. hydrncfilor. dil,, B.P., gtt v., Glycerine 5ss.) every two hours. Should Merc, cor. fail, Ars. 3, gr. ii. 2h.

Carbuncle.— At the commencement, heat, redness, throbbing, swelling. Bell. 3, 3h. When there is considerable thickening, Hepar s. 6, 2h. Application of lotion oiLiquor. Calc. clilor. (ix, a drachm to the ounce). Much cedema and swelling of tissues around, Apis

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., and Calc. cklor. lotion. Dark blue appearance. Arn. 3, ih. ; lotion ai Arnica ^ (5 drops to the '. Dark blue appearance, coldness of the ex- * vitality, Carb. d. 6, ih. General prostration and symptoms of blood poisoning, Lack. 6, ih. Dry tongue, thirst, typhoid condition, Ars. 3, ih. Indolent carbuncle ; also after it has begun to discharge, Sil. 6, 8h. ; dress with boracic acid ointment (powdered Boracic acid, one drachm to an ounce of vaseline) or Calendula ointment.

Gaiies. See Bone,

Catalepsy.— Can. irid. 3, 3h. If after a fair tiia! lasting over some weeks this fails, Cicula vir. 3, 3h. Coming on at monthly period, Mosck. 30, 8h.

Cataract.— Soft, CoUk. i, ^h From injury, Cen. 3, 4h. Capsular opacity, Euphras. 3X, 4h. ; lotion of Euphras. f (ten drops to the ounce) three times a day. Hard cataract, in the early stage, concentric opaque lamioK, CaU. c. 6, 4h. Afterwards, if necessary, PAi^s, 3, 4h. Later stages, Stlic. 6, 4h,

Catarrh, Nasal.— General Tendency "co.— Merc. sol. 6, 8h. In pale, fair, strumous subjects. Calc. c. 6, 8h. In patients subject to irritation of the skin, Sulpk. 6, 8Il. In chilly subjects with unhealthy complexion and constipation, Nat. niur. 6, 8h. Chronic Nasal.— In weakly, debihlated subjects, j4rf. '■ 3t. gi"— "■ Sh. Where there is constipation and tendency to skin eruptions about the orifices, or behind the ears, Graph. 6, 8h. Fluent, intermittent ; with

much sneezing ; chilliness ; constipation, Nat. m. 3 - 6, 8h. Depression, offensive discharge, bones of nose sore, syphilitic or mercurialised subjects, Aur. mur. 3X, gtt. ii. Bh. Constant dropping of mucus from back of nose into throat, affection of Eustachian tube.

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Hydrasl. 3, 4h. Yellow or white stringy discharge, Kali bkhrom. jx, gtt. ii. 4II. Stinging and tickling in nose, with irritative swelling, with or without fetid discharge, San[^]. 3, 4h. See Ozffiua.

Chronic Catarrh of Larynx, Trachea, i Bronchi. - Copious white expectoration, rattling in chest ; white tongue, nausea, dyspnoea ; violent oppression, Ant. tart. 6, 6h. Broad flabby tongue, dead mucus, Merc. sol. 6, 6h. In chilly subjects ; enlarged spleen ; constipation, Nat. m. 6, 6h.

Chronic Catarrh of Alimentary Tract.- Sigmoidal subjects. Cole. C. 6, 8h. Patients with tendency to eruptions, Sulph. 6, 8h. Blonde, impressionable subjects, Puis. 3, 8h. White, loaded, foul tongue, nausea, thirst, much mucous expectoration from the throat, Ant. crud. 6, 8h.

Catarrhal Pneumonia. See Pneumonia.

Catheteriam. See Traumatic Fever.

Cellulitis (Inflammation of Connective Tissue of First Stage of Abscess).- SiV[^]-. 6, 4h. See also AbBceBs.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. See Meningitis.

Chafing. See Excoriation.

Chancre.- Hard.- [^]/sMr, W. 6, 8h. ; application to the sore of water dressings only. See Syphilis. Sam.- Merc. sol. 6, 8h. ; to be constantly kept cleansed. Should the sore become PHAGEDENIC whilst taking Merc., give Acid. nil. i, 2h. ; application of Iodoform powder, and repeated irrigation. If no Merc. has been given before phagedena appears, Merc. cor. 3, 3b, and Iodoform externally. See BubO.

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Change of Life, Suffering from. - Neuralgic numbness in various parts, "sinking" flushings, constipation, sensation of ball in the throat, [^]/-. 3, 6h. Restlessness, sleeplessness, " sinking,"

unhappy slate of mind, Afi. r. 3, 4h, Flushings, symptoms worse on waking from sleep, external pressure (even of clothing) intolerable, melancholic, irritable. Lack. 6, 6h. Leucorrhœa, sacral pain, persons of dark complexion and fine delicate skin, Sep. 6, 6h. Loss of appetite, "biliousness," taste of bile in mouth on waking, flushings. Kali c. 6, 6h. Great irritability and nervousness, depression of spirits, sensation of ball in the throat, sleeplessness, Vahr. 3, 6h.

Chapped HandB,- -S'^s Hands. ^^

Charhon.- Sfe llalignant Pustule. ^^|

Clieiloid--5/V/c. 3, gr. iii. 8h. ^^|

Chest, Pains jn.- From taking cold, Aeon. 3, -A. From over-exertion, Arn. i, 2h. Sharp, cutting pains catching the breath, worse by motion or touch, Bry. 3, 2h. Pressure with stitches, breathing, motion and contact all painful, left side especially affected. Ran. b. 3, ah. Stitches beneath the right ribs, Chel, IX, 2h. Pain under left breast, with amenorrhœa. Puis. 3, 2h. Rheumatic pains in the chest. Act. r. 3, ah. Sharp pain in præcordia and left nipple. Ran. b. 3, ah. Sharp pain through lower part of left side of chest, Ac. oxal. 3, ah. Sternum. - Pressure external and internal, Rula 3, 2h. Oppression, and pressure beneath, Samb. 3, ah. Pain internally behind sternum ; spasmodic pressure behind middle of, Chel. rx, 3h. Pressure in lower ■nful to touch, Ran. b, 3, ah. Cutting when coughing ; pressing pain

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beneath sternum when coughing, with a feeling of warmth and rattling. Kali nil. 3, 4h. Aching in sternum and oppression of breath ; cutting in middle of chest ; shooting pains beneath ; stitches, Sul. 3, 4h. Violent continual gnawing behind lowest part, external painfulness. Ran. s. 3, 3h. Burning soreness behind xiphoid cartilage. Ran. s. 3, zh. Burning sensation under sternum, San^. 3, 2h. Suffocative post-stema! pain occurring on walking, /<f. reg.

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Dropsy of. See Hydrothorax and Pleurisy. I

TLGHT^fE^s, Oppression, &c. S^e Lungs, Heart, | Pleurisy, Breathing and Cough.]

Chicken-pox,- For initial fever, Acoti. 3, ih. When the I vesicles form. An/, tart. 6, 2h. When the fever igifl over, Merc. sol. 6, 4h. I

If there is much itching, application of Cam- fl phorated o//(Camphora ,^i., Ol. oliv. Jiv.) to the pocks. 1 with a camel's-hair brush. I

Chilblains.- Tendency to. - Blonde girls with delayed I menstruation, Puis. 3, 8h. Strumous subjects I Cak. c. 6, ah. Patients with irritable skins, Sulph. I 3, 8h. I

Simple Chilblains. — Agar, i, 3h. ; Tantes ^, applied I with brush, night and morning. If in girls with I delayed and scanty menses, Puis. 3, 6h. ; Tamus f 1 externally. I

Inflamed. — -Dusky red much burning, Rhus t. 3, 6fa^ I Application of Rktis ointment {Rhus t. ix, 5i., Vase- ■ line 31.). Dark, purplish, i'era/. v. 3, 3h. ; applicar- 1 tion of lotion of Vera/ -u (Ver. v. ^1, 3ii., Spittit ofa Wine, 5ii., Aq, ad 31) J

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Broken.— PftroJ. 3, gtt. i. 3h. Calend. ointment (SlJ Vaseline ,^i.) to be kept applied. Suppurati:^ ^^ Hep. s. 6, 6h. ^

ChillinBBB. See Shivering;.

ChloTOBis. See Anfflmia and UenstruatioD.

Cholera Asiatica .- Frevention.— Wear next the skin a plate of copper (6in. by 4, for a man of large size ; sin. by 3 for a small man, and for a woman ; 410. by 2 for children). Let it be fastened round the waist by straps attached to longitudinal shts cut in the ends of the plate, which should be oval. Let the plate rest on the front of the abdominal wall, and let it be made slightly concave, so as to adapt itself to the shape of the body. The plate should be worn day and night. It maybe cleansed from time to time by rubbing with vinegar.

In addition to this, if the person to be protected is much exposed to the disease, one drop of Cuprum acetiaim 3x should be given in a iittie water night

Preliminary Symptoms.— In cholera times, when- ever diarrhcea occurs, give Rubini's Tincture of Camphor, five drops on a lump of sugar, every Jtfieen minutes to every hour, according to the urgency of the symptoms, until the diarrhcea is completely re- moved.

Should an attack come on without premonitory diarrhcea, sudden coldness and lividity seizing the patient, give Rubini's Camphor, five drops every ten minutes. This may be given if there is diarrhcea at ' e same time, provided it is not excessive. The patient should now be kept at rest, and as "m as possible, hot flannels being applied to the en, and hot bottles to the feet. No solid food

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whatever should be given ; water may be taken ad libitum; and small pieces of ice may be given to suck. Milk is the best food, if it is tolerated. Movement is to be avoided. It is better to treat patients at their own homes if at all possible, as the very fact of moving a patient into hospital may make the difference between death and recovery.

If under Camphor reaction does not come on, but, on the contrary, the patient becomes worse, vomiting and purging setting in with violent pains in the body, cold sweat on forehead, give Veratrum album i, gtt. i. 10 m. If the patient complains much of cramps with the vomiting and purging, Cuprum acet. 3X, gtt. i. 10 m. If the collapse deepens in spite of treatment, and the patient is in danger more from general depression than from discharges, Arsenicum alb. 3K, gtt. i. every ten minutes. When the collapse is most profound, respiration slow, deep, gasping, the patient appearing dead in the intervals, Acid hydrocy. gtt. ii. 10m.

Cholera Infantum.— Watery diarrhoea, crying, complaining, biting fists, sleepless. Aeon. 3, jh. Anxiety, crying, intolerance of milk, regurgitation of food a hour after taken, tendency to convulsions, ^Thus. i^yt- 3i ih. Deathly nausea, sudden and violent vomiting of, first, food, then water and mucus, then fluid, like rice-water, copious watery evacuations, prostration, Eufhor. cor. 3, jh. See also Diarrhoea.

Cholera — English Cholera — Cholera Nostrae.—

Bilious vomiting and bilious stools, Dios. -v. 3, Jh. Violent cramps, Cupr. arsen. 6, ^h. Blueness, cramps, vomiting, watery diarrhoea, Verat. alb. 3, Jh. Deathly nausea, sudden and violent vomiting of, first, food, then water and mucus, then fluid like

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Chondritis. See Perichondritis ; "in the Bones.

Chordee. — This is generally an accompaniment of gonorrhoea, and will yield to the treatment prescribed for that disease. If it should occur independently, or refuse to yield to the ordinary treatment, give Kali brom. gr. iii. at bedtime, to be repeated in hour if necessary. See Gonorrhoea.

Chorea. — Twitching, jerking, restless ; in children with bluish faces and fingers ; subject to chilblains ; the most commonly indicated remedy, Agaric. 3, 3h. If this fails to cause improvement within two weeks, Ver. -v. 3, 3h. ; an application to the spine, with the hand, night and morning, equal parts of Verat. v spirit of wine and water. When of emotional origin, or when accompanied by emotional symptoms, /fw. 3, 3h. When due to fright, and when the patient is frightened at animals and imaginary things, Stramon. 3, 3h. Where there are symptoms of rheumatism,

restlessness at night, Act. r. 3, ah. If there is general debility, Arsen. 3, 6h. In scrofulous children Cole. pkos. 3, gr. ii. 8h. Inveterate cases, Cupr. acei. 3, 8h. [In all cases the patient should be well fed ; cod-liver oil should be given to children when it is tolerated.]

Cicatrix.— For the Removal OF.—Phyl. ik, 8h. Inflammation of, Ac.fluor. 6, gtt. ii. 8h.
Cheloid.— 5//. 3, gr. iii. 8h.

Circulation. — Feeble. — Frequent and regular open-air exercise; cold sponging and rapid friction. Great blueness of surface, Rhus I. 3, 8h. Coldness of the hands and feet, unhealthy complexion, Nat. mur.

6, 8h. See Heart, Liver, Anamia.

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Cirrhosis, -i'^e Liver.
Clap. See Gonorrhoea.

Claims. — Ingenera!, Aa/iftirJ, 6, }4b. Great impressionability of the senses, nervousness, restlessness chilliness, agonising at height, and often passing off with copious flow of limpid urine, /_gn. 3, ih. In spare, active, dark subjects, Nux v. 2, ih. In blonde persons, especially if occurring on left side of the head. Puis. 3, ih. In the intervals, the same medicine as indicated by the attack may be given thrice daily in the third attenuation, and proper diet and regimen prescribed if these are not what they should be. See also Headache.

Clergyman's Sore Throat. See Throat.

Climacteric Suffering;— S^s Change of Life.

Coccygodynia (Pain AT THE Extreme Point of the Spine). — Drawing or bruised pain, Causl. 6, 8h. Sensation of a heavy load hanging on the end of coccyx, dragging the patient down, Ant. t. 6, 4h. Tearing, jerking, Cicuta v. i, 6h. Soreness on pressure, Stlic. 6, 8h. Pain in, whilst sitting, aggravated by walking or touch, Kali bichr, 3\, gr. ii. 6h.

Cfflum. Sei Cffioum,

Cold.— Soon after the exposure to cold, whilst the chill is still present, Camph. Ix, gtt. ii., on sugar (or

Caniph. If pilules ii.) every 15 minutes, until the chill passes off and glow succeeds. Some time after the exposure to cold, when the actual feeling of chill has to a large extent or entirely passed off. Aeon. I, ih. for six doses ; afterwards every two hours. If coryza has already set in, sneezing and running from the nose, Euphras. Ix, 2h, Cold fully established, thick, tmirritating discharge, Merc.

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sol. 6, 3h. Thin, irritating discharge, Ars. 3, 2h. Catarrh, with inflamed swelling of the nose, which is painful ; pressure on larynx ; hoarseness. Hep. 6, 2h. Fluent, watery, acrid coryza ; constriction in throat ; tickling, dry cough ; tight chest, Sang. I, 2h. Tightness at root of nose ; tickling cough from inspiring cold air ; constant sneezing, acrid coryza ; chilly, All. cep. 6, 2h. Thin unirritating discharge, nose red and swollen. Kali iod. ix, 2h. " Stuffy cold," nose blocked, but little discharge, tightness at the chest, Nux v. 1-3, ah. Loss of smell with coil, Sul. i, 4h. Loss of taste with cold. Puis. I, 4h. Loss of taste and smeli with cold, Mag. mur. 6, 4h. Influenza Cold.— (1) Arsen. 3, 2h. {1) Nat. mur. 6, 2h. If the bone pains are very distressing, Eupat. perfol. 3, zh.

Tendency la.—Nat. mur. 6, 8h., continued for one 01 two months. In women with too frequent and (01: profuse menstruation, Cole. c. 6, in the same way See also Catarrh. Nasal.

Coldness. — Coldness of back, ^co. 3, 2h. As if cold water running down the back, Arsen. 3, zh. As if a lum] of ice in lumbar region. Agar. 3, ah.

Colic. — With Diarrhcea, see Diarrhsa. Cutting colic relieved by pressure or bending double ; sensation as if the intestines were being squeezed between two stones diarrhcea, Coloc. 3, zom. — zh. Griping, drawing, bursting, or cutting pains ; flatulent spasms, worse by pressure, by doubling up ; better by standing erect and by moving about, Dioscor. 3, zova. — zh. When 1 spot is as if griped with the nails ; when the transverse colon is distended like a pad. Bell, i, zom.— 2h. Flatulent colic when the flatus coilecta ii

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several spots; intolerance of pain, aggravation at night and by warmth, Cham. 6, 2om. — ih. In young children, the pain relieved by firm pressure ; pain coming on gradual!)' and passing off gradually, Stan. 6, 2om. — ih. Flatulent colic in older children, with

or without worms, Cina I, 20m. - 2h, Flatulenti colic accompanying menstruation, Cocc. i. 3, 20 m. - ih. With obstinate constipation, Plumb, acet. 3, gr. iL - 6, 2h. Flatulent colic in spare, dark subjects, with constipation, Nux v. i, Jh. With blueness, cold sweat on forehead, and symptoms of collapse, Veral. alb. t, Jh.

From Lead.- O^{^j}
3, gr. iii.- 6, 3h.

IX, ah. Should this fail, Alumen

Coma must be treated according to the disease of which it is a symptom. See Apoplexy, Sleep, Delirium, Fevers, &c.
Coma '7igi\.-~Hyescy. 3, %h. ^_

Concussion. See Brain, Spine, Bruise. ^^

Condylomata,- TXiya i or 30, 6h ; Thuja If to be p^{ntei}" on the growths night and morning. If after a fortnight this fails to make much difference ; or if, after causing some improvement, the improvement ceases, Ac. nit. I or 30, 6h. ; and ointment of the Acid Nitrate of Mercury (B.P.) may be applied night and morning.

Congestion. >?» Brain, Liver, Lunge, &c. I

Conjunctivitis. 5m Bye, Inflammation or. fl

Constipation.- In sedentary people, dark, spare; ineffectual urging; frequent desire, but only very little passes, Nux v. i - 30, 8h. After Nux., if this is I persons who are subj^{^cct t^{^d[^]}}

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eruptions ; who suffer from fainting spells, flushing of heat to the head, or sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach, especially at about it A.M. ; frequent ineffectual urging to stool, insufficient stool, sensation as if something remained behind in rectum ; piles which bleed periodically, Sul. 3, 8h. Torpor of bowels, stool hard, large, dry, Bry. 3, 6h. Torpor of bowels ; stool small, hard pieces, dark brown. Op. 3, 6h. Very obstinate constipation, dry, lumpy stool ; painless, or with severe colic and retraction of abdomen, Flumb. acei. 3, gr. ii. - 6, 6h. Hard, scanty stool, painful in passing, burning in rectum, passage of blood, Ac. nit. I, 4h. Large knotty stool, covered with white shreds of mucus, expelled with much effort ; associated with delayed menses. Graph. 6, 6h. Hard, knotty stool, with or without blind piles, much pain in the back ; sensation of fulness in rectum after stool ; sensation in rectum as if full of small sticks, ^sc. h. I, 6h. Accumulation of faeces in rectum, Cki. 1, ah. Stool like sheep's dung ; pain in region of liver, Magnes. mur. 5, 6h. Stool lough, shiny, knotty, like sheep's dung, oily ; pressure in rectum as if pieces lodged in it, Causf. 5, gtt. ii. 4h,

Stool hard, small, dry, crumbling, Zinc. met. 6, 4h, Black, pitchy stool, Zinc. mur. 3, 4h. Stool retained sensation as if rough fscs remained in rectum, feeling of constriction at anus arresting il ; especially in ill-nourished persons with unhealthy complexion associated with deficient menses, Nat. m. 3, gr. ii.-6, 6h. Slow insufficient stool ; sensation of weight or ball in anus not relieved by stool, Sffi. 6, 4h With distension of the abdomen, flatulence passing downwards, water high-coloured, with deposit of lithates, hard, difficult stool, Lye. 6, 6h, Dilated and paralysed rectum ; lumpy stools. Alumina 6, 6h. No desire for stool ; constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels, Mydrasl. I, 6h. Stool difficult

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cult to pass on account of hardness and size, Vera/. a. 3, 6h. Palliatives: Persons who have been in the habit of taking purgatives and fear to leave them off, Sul. fl, at bedtime. A glass of cold water drunk fasting will often suffice to ensure a good evacuation. Or a glass of cold water may be taken at bedtime ; or, if cold water is not tolerated, hot water instead. Or this : a tablespoonful of coarse treacle put into a tumbler of water overnight, and drunk by sips in the morning whilst dressing. In constipation in infants, manna used for sweetening their food is often of great service. See under DIET- INFANTS. If other things fail, Hydrast. (i, gtt. iii. in a wine-glassful of water, taken in the morning fasting, acts as a mild aperient. A sitz-bath every second night (65°- 75° F.), for five or ten minutes, the body and limbs being kept thoroughly warm during the time, is often of great assistance where there is torpor of the bowels. A cold water, or tepid water compress may be worn across the body at night. Whenever constipation is one of many symptoms of disordered health, the medicines directed to the chief disorder will usually remove the constipation also ; Sfigelia in heart affections, Iris in migraine, Gels, in headaches.

Consumption, Fbtlisis Fulmonalis, Tuberculosis

Pulmonalio.- Threatened. - Add dyspepsia, intolerance of milk, in subjects inclined to be fat. Calc. c. 6, 6h. ; the same in thin subjects, Calc. iod. 3x, 6h. Where rapid wasting is the most prominent symptom, Iod. 2X, 6h. A course of Tuberculimim (Heath) or Badllinum (as Dr. Burnett terms it*) 30, loo, or 200, three or four globules once every one, two, or

• See Cure of Consumption by its own Virus, by Dr. J. C. Burnett. London ; Homopathic Publishing Company, tz, Warwick Lane, E.G.

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three weeks, according to Dr. Burnett's the value of which I have amply confirmed, given

alone or with indicated remedies in the interval will prove marvellously efficacious in all states of " consumptioniveness," threatened consumption, or illness other than consumption in patients whose family is consumptive. A convenient way of dispensing Tuberculinum is to order four globules to be put into two grains of Sacch. LacL and made into a powder.

Koumiss is a most useful article of diet in this and subsequent stages of consumption ; and it is something more. Koumiss of mare's milk may be used in any stage, and will often be retained when nothing else will. If 'obwmjj' of cow's milk (Jagjelski) is used, begin with A, or full koumiss. No. 2. If there is constipation, give No. 1 instead of No. 2 ; and if there is tendency to diarrhoea give No. 3. If A is not tolerated, give B, which is less rich in the cheesy part of milk, and more rich in milk-sugar and the mineral salts ; the numbers as indicated (by the bowel symptoms) for A stand good for all. When neither A nor B is tolerated, where there is considerable hectic fever, C (or whey koumiss) is most indicated, and will often check the diarrhoea of the last stage of the disease, if No. 3 is given. Koumiss contains carbonic and lactic acids, and a small amount of alcohol ; and to these it owes medicinal as well as digestive and food properties.

Chronic Tubercular Consumption following Chronic Pneumonia, Formation of Cavities in THE Lungs. - Tuberculinum A. 30- -200, maybe given as directed above in almost all cases. It will not help all cases, and where no apparent benefit follows or where there is aggravation of symptoms it must be discontinued. In general the most useful medicine is Ars. iod. -[^]k, gr. ii. thrice daily, immediately after

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food. (This is apt to cause pains in the body, and even diarrhoea after a time, and then it should be omitted for a few days. I have tried higher attenuations, but have not found them satisfactory. If the Ars. iod. does no good, and when it ceases to do good, a selection may be made from the following.) Chronic pneumonic phthisis with tendency to bleeding, Calc. ars. 3X, gr. iii. 8h. In strumous subjects with tendency to enlarged tonsils, Calc. phos. 3x³, gr. iii. 8h. Vomiting, Kreas. 3, 6h. Stitching pains in the chest, cough between 2 and 3 A.M., Kul. c. 3, gr. ii. - 6, ah. Chronic inflammation of small patch of lung with rusty expectoration, Pkos. 3, ah. Chronic inflammation of a considerable portion of lung ; with night-sweat, constipation, loaded urine, Lye. 6, 2h. Consolidation of lung, rattling of mucus in chest, hoarse cough, worse at night, profuse yellow expectoration, Hep, s. 6, zh. Where the cough is worst in the morning, and there are cutting pains about the chest, pain between the shoulders, Bry. 3, zh. Where the cough is spasmodic, causing retching and vomiting of food, Dros. 6, 2h. ; profuse perspiration, abundant sputa, yellowish or green, of

sweet taste, Slannum 6, 2h. Where the skin is eruptive ; in gouty or rheumatic persons ; sinking sensation at 11 A.M., hot, fainty spells, Sul. 3, 4h. (Sulphur should always be well indicated by the symptoms when given in cases of phthisis, and should never be continued beyond the time when these symptoms are well relieved.)

Bleeding. — In "bleeding consumption" (Phthisis florida), where there is a great deal of bleeding and very little to be made out on examining the chest, Ferr. acet. Ix, gtt. ii. 10 m. during an attack ; as a preventive, 8h. In bleeding, where there is active congestion, dry skin, and fever. Aeon. 3, ro m. — ih. according to urgency. Frequent bleedings of small

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amount, Pkos. 3, 2h. Dry cough followed by spitting of blood, Acalypk. ind. ix, \ - ah. Florid frothy blood without much cough, MilUfoL ix, Jh. Florid frothy blood with cough and tickling behind sternum, Ferr. acet. ix, gtt. ii. 10 ro, — ih. Dark or clotted blood, Ham. 3, Jh. The same with cough and tickling behind sternum, especially if accompanied by nausea, Ipec. 3, ^h. For the prevention of hemorrhage the best treatment is that directed to the general state as indicated by the general phthisical symptoms.

Hectic Fever. — In a general way, Arsen. iod. 3K, gr. ii. 3h., will keep this within bounds. If the fever is low and approaching typhoid, Baptis. i, 2h. Dry skin, restlessness, irritating cough. Aeon. 3, ilj, [Koumiss as advised above.]

Perspirations. — Like the hectic fever, perspirations are as a rule best controlled by the remedy most indicated by the general condition. When they are so profuse as to constitute the leading symptom, Jixborandi 3K, 2h.

Acute Tubercular Consumption (Rapid Consumption). — In premonitory dyspepsia, Caic. c. 6,,fl 6h. In actual disease. Cede. c. 6, zh. The same 1 remedies as in chronic consumption, according to indications.

For particular indications of cough and pain in iht

side, see Cough, Chest, and PleunBy.

Contusions. See Bruises.

Convulsionfl.— Infantile (during the Seizure). — Flushed face, prominent throbbing fontanelle, from whatever cause. Bell. 3, ^h. Pale face, sunken fontanelle, excitement without signs of congestion, Zine. sulph. 3, Jh. (If these characteristics are not pro-

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minently marked, the following indications will serve |
as guides,) During teething, in fretful children,
green watery stools, Cham. 6, ih. From eating
indigestible fruit, Nux. v. 3, ih. With gastro-intes-
tinal disorder and great pain, anguish, intolerance of |
milk, ftkusa cyn. 3, jh. In whooping-cough, Cupr.d
m. 6, ih.

Prevention. - The above-named medicines, accord- 1
ing to the indications given, at longer intervals (four 1
times a day). Diet and regimen must be attended |
to. In scfcfulous and rickety children the coi
tutional remedies must be given, either alone o
alternation with any of the above. See Scrofula andfl
Bickets.

Cornea. See Eye.

CornB,- Recent or Painful.- Ffrr. Picrii:. 3, 6h. In- I
flamed or ulcerated. Acid. nit. 1, Gh. Hydrastis 1
ment (Hydr. ^, 3j., Vaseline 5J.)

Corpulence.- In addition to suitable regimen and die^1
Phas. 3, Sh. If this fails to do good after a month'* J
trial, give (t) Amm. brom. gx, 8h., (2) Cah. C. I
ii.- 6, Sh., (3) Cole. Arsen. 3X, gr. i. Sh. (A table's
spoonful of lemon-juice in a little water, sweetened, J
maybe taken three times a day if it does not dis^a
agree.)

Coryza. See Cold.

COTigh.- According to General Characteristics :
Short, dry, irritative cough ; cough during sleep,
Aco. 3, 3 h. Spasmodic, coming on in the night,
waking the patient from sleep, ending in bringing
away 3 little phlegm, Ars. 3, 6h. Cough from tick-
s if from a feather in the throat or dust in the
i constant tickle under the middle of the

c ou

1, causing a hacking cough; cough during and
after eating, Calc. c. 6, 2h. Cough from rawness in
larynx, worse at night in bed before falhng asleep ;
violent spasmodic cough with copious expectoration
of mucus, Sul. 3, 2h. Spasmodic cough coKling on
between 2 and 3 A.M., stitches in the chest, Kali c. 6,
6h. Cough on waking, on moving about in the
morning, some expectoration at first (sometimes
bloody), afterwards dry^ worse on entering a warm
room, sharp pains in chest, Bry. 3, 2h. Dry hading--'
cough from pharyngeal or laryngeal irritation, Alu-
mina 6, 6h. Irritative laryngeal cough, worse even-

ing and early night, paroxysmal, heat and redness of face and sparkling eyes ; provoked by tickling in larynx as if dust were at the back of it, compelling a hard dry cough ; induced by exertion, lying down, or. very deep respiration ; feeling of soreness in larynx, as if internally hot and sore, this soreness is felt when pressing the larynx externally ; oppression and heat in chest, dyspnoea. Bell. 3, 2h. Dry, hollow^ hoarse cough in single shocks, or fits of coughing j with worm symptoms, Cina. 3, 4h. Dry cough, but with sensation as if something were in the trachea which might be raised, or comes partly up and then goes back again ; provoked by tickling in trachea (below that of Sell.), induced by touching' trachea, or pressing on it, or pressure of clothes, which the patient therefore loosens, or by throwing the head back, also by eating ; occurring on awaking from' sleep ; accompanied by some hoarseness and sore throat, which shoots up into the ear, and by chronic tonsillitis with oily white granules. Lack. 6, 6h. Cough dry or with scanty rusty sputa,- night and day ; provoked by tickling in the trachea pretty low down, and by a feeling of rawness and soreness in trachea and bronchi ; induced by a very deep inspiration ; accompanied and characterized by

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hoarse barking sound, by rawness of trachea and whole chest, and by a peculiar and distressing weight across the chest ; hoarseness, Phos, 3, 2h. Dry cough in evening, provoked by tickling high in trachea, in long paroxysms, induced by speaking ; provoking discharge of urine, voice almost gone in trachea sore and raw, but not the chest, Causl. 6, 4h. Dry, short, acute paroxysmal cough, or constant hack, in evening and night on going to bed ; provoked by tickling in supra-sternal fossa ; induced by pressure in that region and by inhaling a breath of cool air, by a deep inspiration, and by any variation in breathing ; accompanied by great fatigue from coughing and by sibilances through the left lung, Rutnex crisp, 6, 3h. Dry cough with acrid coryza and lachrymation ; induced by tickling in larynx, and each cough seems as if it would split the larynx in two ; patient cringes under the pain. All. cepa 6, 2h. Dry cough, with dyspnoea, from tickling high up in the throat ; uninterrupted in the evening ; provoked by speaking or stooping ; increases more and more, and then stops [no soreness of larynx or fever (Bell.)], not affected by respiration (Lack.)\ Hep. s. 6 4h. Violent cough as if he would suffocate, ending in vomiting, afterwards a feeling as of a hard body in the epigastrium ; then spitting of blood. Hep. s. 6, 4h. Dry laryngo-tracheal cough, with hoarseness, induced by attempting to draw a long breath ; accompanied by difficult inspiration, stitches in the lungs, and pain and burning behind the sternum, Brem. 12, ah. Barking cough, with hacking and loss of voice, Spong. 3, 2h. Pains in larynx with desire to cough ; smarting and lancinating pain in trachea : hoarseness ; crepity cough ; cough from tickling in throat, induced by effort to expand chest ; increased by movement, lod. 3X, ah. Chronic dry laryngeal cough

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with stinging and smarting as if a small ulcer in the larynx, generally on one side, Ac. nil. i, ih. Chronic asthmatic cough, whether dry or moist ; worse night and morning; with constipation, Ac. nit. i, ah. Chronic catarrhal cough, mucus expectoration, easy and profuse, Ant. tart. 5, 3h. Dry cough even to vomiting, with anxious sweat at nights ; cough with hoarseness, shaking the abdomen ; tickling and soreness in trachea and chest ; cough with raising of thick, yellow, lumpy, purulent expectoration, in large masses, offensive, Sil. 6, 4h. Catarrhal inflammatory cough, burning soreness from fauces down sternum, hoarseness, pains about the chest, Merc, sol, 6, 3h. Cough with excessive secretion ; (with much pale urine), Scilla 3, ah. Cough loose by day, with much mucus expectoration, dry and tickling on lying down at night. Puis. 3, 2h. Explosive cough with fetid expectoration and fetid breath, Caps. 3, 2h. Very noisy, dry, Ad^rf cough, in violent short bursts, coming from low down, shaking the whole body. Osmium 6, ah. Violent cough with little or no expectoration, jarring the head, and straining the abdominal muscles ; tickling in trachea, in middle of sternum, provoking cough ; cough induced by exertion ; after eating ; when lying on back ; in early morning after midnight ; tightness of breath, Nux v. 3, ah. Cough caused by itching in larynx, hoarse, spasmodic ; caused by a feeling as if vapour of sulphur were in trachea i worse in evening and before midnight ; worse by cold and when eating or drinking, especially cold things ; sputa greenish and tough, or yellow and purulent ; less often watery, offensive, Carb. u. 6, ah, IrHtativt shaking cough of old people, Seneg. 3, ah. Dry night cough, Verbascum ?, ah. Dry night cough, constant when lying down, relieved by silting up, gjw-'? ,% ah. Periodical dry cough, excited by

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itching grating, tickling in throat and behind sternum ; in short bouts, especially by lying down, laughing or talking ; worse at night, Cotii. 3, 2h. Cough -waking the ftalitnt after two hours' sleep, Aral, racem. 3, 2h. Suffocative cough of children, waking them up in the middle of the night, Samb. •p, gtt. i. ih. Spasmodic choking cough in nervous subjectSj Ambrab,ih. Whooping-cough; spasmodic hysterical cough, Corall, r. 6, 2h. Cough from tickling in the larynx, with vomiting of food, Dros. 6, 2h. spasmodic cough with catarrh, /pec. 3, ah. Incessant spasmodic cough threatening to tear the chest ; excited by peculiar tickling in fauces which is brought on by a sense of suffocation in the throat, Lactuca 3, 2h. Incessant dry irritative cough, cited by drawing the least cold air into the larynx,

reading aloud, or smoke, Menth. pip. 3, ah. ,
modic cough and dyspnaa in iyrphatico-nei
constitutions ; cough worse by day, Viola od. 1, ah.
Stomach cough ; tormenting dry cough, and
sufferable tickling in throat, robbing the patient
of rest ; cough in asthmatic subjects, Label. 3, 2h.
Stomach cough ; worse when the stomach is empty,
Bism. I, gr. iii. 3h.

Cough according 10 Circumstances.— On er
ing a warm room, Bry. 3, ah. During and after
ing, Cii/f. c. 6, 2h. During eating, Lach. 6, 2h. Aftei
eating, Nux v. 3, zh. Caused by exertion. Bell. 3, 2h.
Excited by effort, Ipec. 3, ah.

COUGH CAUSING OTHER SYMPTOMS.— Causes head-
ache, Nat. m. 5, 2h. ; in occiput, Sul. 6, ah. ; stunning
headache, jEthus. 3, ah. ; maddening, as if the skull
would hurst, Nux v. 3, ah. ; pain of heart, Agar. 1 ,
ah. ; expulsion of urine, (i) Caust. 5, ah. ; (a) Fer. 6,
zh. ; (3) Puis. 3, 2h. ; involuntary emission of urine,
with tearing pain. Alumina 6, ah. ; night cough with

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involuntary passing of urine, Colch. 3x, 2h. ; spas-
modic dry cough causing tears to come in eyes and
passing of urine, Caps. 3, 2h. ; irritating cough caus-
ing taste of blood in mouth, Amm, c. 3K, ah. ; caus-
ing taste of blood in the mouth ; cough arising from
pit of stomach by paroxysms, but not in the night,
causing shattering in abdomen ; and sensation of a
lump in the chest, Sul. 3, 2h.

Peculiarities of Coughs. — Cold expectoration.
Coral. 6, 4h. ; sensation as if air-passages full of
smoke, Brom. 6, 4h. ; painful sensation as of some-
thing lodged in the chest to be coughed up, nothing
comes up, and coughing aggravates, Abies n. 3x, ah.

See also BronchitiB, Throat, Trachea, Whooping-
cough. I

Courses. See Menstiuation. I

Cracks in the Skin.— Hands. See Hands, Chapped. \

Nose. — Ulcerated nostrils, with slopped catarrh, Pelr,
3, 6h. ; vaseline locally. Scurf within nose, bleeding
when blowing it, painful, disordered smell. Graph. 6,
6h. ; vaseline locally.

Lips. — Cracked and sore. Graph. 6, 6h. Cracked in
centre, Nat. mur. 6, 6h. Painful cracks in corners of
mouth, (i) Peiral. 3, 6h. ; (2) Cund. -p, 8h. (Vaseline
may be used locally at night in all cases.)

Cramp,— In the Calves.— From fatigue, Arn. i, ah.
From no special cause, coming on in the night, Nux
V. 3, 8h., to be repeated in the night if necessary.
Should this fail, Cupr. met. 6, 8h. In the soles of
the feet, Colch. 3, 4h.

Critical Age. See Change of Life, 1IL6TiaUM».UOTi,
Cessation of.

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Croup. — Spasmodic — Laryngismus Stridulus — ■
 Mili-ar's Asthma. — Pure spasm, without any
 cough, hoarseness, or signs of catarrh of the larynx.
 Moschus yx, inhalations (a few drops of the tincture
 dropped into a small quantity of water, shaken, and
 held under the nose) ; internally. Cuprum met. 5,
 every ten minutes. Application to the throat of
 sponge wrung out of hot water.

Preventive Treatment. — In strumous subjects
 Calc. c. 6, 8h. Children of convulsive tendency,
 Bell. 3, 8h. Nervous, jerky children with tendency
 to chorea, Agar. 3, 8h. Where the disease has been
 brought on by frighl, Ignat. 3, 8h. [These remedies
 may be continued for one or two months at a time,
 and after an interval of a week or two resumed if
 deemed necessary. Cold sponging and friction in,
 morning, and the administration of cod-liver oil,
 useful aids,]

Catarrhal (Catarrh of the Larynx with Spasm of the
 Glottis). ^Hoarse cough with or without expectora-
 tion, suffocative symptoms, dry skin, restlessness,
 anxiety, fear ; from exposure to dry air, Aeon. 3, gtL
 i,, every ten minutes. After Aeon., dry hoarse bark-
 ing cough, with sawing sound, no loose rattle, worse
 before midnight, Spong. 3, gtL i. every ten minutes ;
 application to the throat of sponge wrung out of
 hot water. Suffocating cough id infants, waking
 them in the middle of the night, accompanied by
 rough sibilant wheezing, but without true croup,
 Samb. ^, gtt. 1, ^h. Rattling choking cough, child
 chokes with every coughing fit ; coughs till he
 chokes ; attack comes on or grows worse after mid-
 night, Hep. 6, 10 ra. till relieved. See Laryngitis ajid
 Cough.

Membranous. — Inspiration very difficult, larynxdrai
 down, child cfaokes whilst drinking, Brom. 3X,

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Inhalations of steam from hot water into which a few
 drops of Bromine ix have been dropped : the child's
 bed should be surrounded by a tent, and the vapour
 conducted within. Tough, stringy, yellowish ex-
 pectoration, which is brought up with difficulty. A*!!/;
 birhrom. 6, Jh. Wheezing, sawing respiration, dr>
 barking cough, especially in children with dark hail
 and eyes ; child grasps throat with hand, lod. 3x
 15m. If the child lies with neck stretched out, _hea<
 bent back, and gasping, Anf. i. 6, Jh. Spong. an<
 Hepar, when the symptoms correspond to those de
 scribed under last heading. If the prostration ist
 great, Ars. 3, ih,

AccoMPANvjsG Diphtheria. — The symptoms as de-
 scribed under the remedies named in the two pre-
 ceding sections will decide the remedy to be chosen.

The most commonly indicated is Iod. 3X, Jh. Care must be taken not to raise the child up into the sitting position if there is much prostration. See

Diphtheria.

Ciaata Lactea. See Impetigo.
Cuts. See Wounds.

Cyan oiaia.— Congenital or idiopathic, Rhm t. 3, 6h. Wlien from acquired heart disease, or when symptomatic of other disorders, the central disease must be treated.

Cynanche Tonsillaris. See Quinsy.
Cystitis. See Bladder.
Dandriff. — Dry scurf, Ars. 3, 6h. Mi
See also Pityriasis.
See Ear.

ist. Sepia 6, 6h.

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Debility.— (Where a symptom of still active disease, the J disease itself must be treated). Debility after acute I disease ; exhaustion after overwork or worry, Calc^ I phos. 3 gr. ii. 8h. Debility after acute disease, such I as diphtheria or typhoid fever, profound prostration, ,1 chilliness, desire to lie down constantly, Psorin, 30, .1 4h. General weakness, tendency to faint, loss of J appetite, Ars. iod. 3X, gr. ii. thrice daily after food, " to be continued as long as improvement contir and omitted temporarily should pain in the body I and looseness of the bowels come on. Non-febrile J debility, with blueness and coldness, Carb. v. 6, 8h, I Debility, with flushing to head or face ; tired feeling J in brain, Ftrr.phos. 3, gr. ii. 8h. Depression, weak- | ness, anemia, (1) Helon, f Sh. ; (2) with constipa- ' tion ; earthy complexion j palpitation, JVai. m. 6, 8I1. Cardiac and general muscular depression and weak- ness. Verat. alb. 3, 6h. In fat, pale children, Calc. c. 6, 8h. In thin, rickety children, Silic. 6, 8b. From loss of blood or other animal fluids, China, ix, 6h. With emaciation, Iod. 3X. 4h. See a/so Anfermia. Nervous DeBiLiTV.— ^ . 3, 6h. Failure of mental powers, tendency to perspiration, weakness without irritability, after excesses, -/^i-.^J. ix- i, 3h. (Five drops of Ac-, phos. ix may be taken in a tumbler of water as a beverage with meals). Loss of memory, apprehensive, Anacar. 3, 4h. Unconquerable drow- siness after meals, Nux- mosch. 3, ah. See Df B- I

pepsia, Spermatorihaaa, &c.

LeliriumTremeiia.- [Give the patient, strong soup beef-tea.] If there is much gastric disorder, vomiting of mucus. Ant. turl. yn, ^h. In the early stage I Nux V. I, ih. After it has passed its height, jVi

ih. At the height of the deliri

, ifit

J eyes. Bell. 1

, ih. Ifii

terjng, Hyoscy. I, ^h.

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Delusions,- Things appear larger than they are, distances greater, time longer, Cann. i. 3, 2h. Things appear smaller than they are, Plat. 6, 2h.

D angina.- First paroiysra, Aeon, i, ih, followed, if necessary, by Rhus t. 3, ih. ; if bone pains very severe, Eupator. per/ol. 1, ih. Second paroxysm. Gels, i, ih., followed, if necessary, by Rhus t. 3, ih.

Dentition.- Morbid.- In pale children of soft fibre, teeth late in appearing, Catc. phos. 3, gr. ii. Sh. Ir thin, irritable, cachectic children, extreme agitation and wakefulness whilst the teeth are being cut, the teeth often decaying as soon as they appear, Kreas 6, 3h.

Disorders During.- Fever, restlessness, dry skin Aeon. 3, 2h. Fretfulness, with sour, green, water; diarrhica; flushing of one cheek, Cham. 6, sh. Diarrhcea, g'reen stools, sour, Calc. c. 6, zh., till relieved then after each stool. Diarrhcea, green stools, fcetid Silic. 6, 2h., till relieved, then after each stool Great soreness of the gums, Merc. sol. 6, ah. Convulsions.- ^«//. i, ih. 5fb Convulsion B,

Depression of Spirits and Melancholia.- From grief a worry ; or at the change of life, Ign. 3, 6h. Melancholy, restlessness, irritability, anxiety, anguish Ars. 3, 6h. Prostration, unappeasable restlessness! convulsive trembling, Tarenl 3, 6h. Religion melancholy, with constipation. Plumb, acet. 6, (A Depression, with pain at the heart, Spigel. 3, 6t Suicidal melancholia, Aur. met. 3, gr. iii. Sh. Depression, timidity, taciturnity, aversion to society from sexual causes, as enforced abstention. Con. ; 6h. Sadness during the menses ; depression, wil

palpitation on lying down at night, or after food
Nat. m. 6, 6h. Nymphomania, Plat. 3 - 6, 61

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Acute melancholia, Bell. 3, 3h. Melancholia after typhus fever ; and in girls at puberty, Hell. 3, 3h.

See also Hypochondriasis.
Derbyshire Neck. See Quinine.

Diabetes. ^Insipidus (profuse flow of colourless urine containing no sugar). Night and day, Scilla. i, 3h. Chiefly in the night, Ac. phos ix, 3h ; failing this, Murex purp. 6. 3h. or Uran. nil. yn. gr. iii. - 30 8h. MELLitus (True diabetes, increased flow of urine containing sugar). ^From nervous causes, Ac. phos. ix, gr. iii. - 30, 8h. From digestive derangement, Uran. nil. 3", gr. iii. 8h. With swollen ankles, Arg. mel. 3 gr. ii. - 30 8h. In gouty persons, A'a/.jw^ 3, gr. ii. Sh. If these fail- fi) Sysygium ix, gr. iii. 8h. ; (2) Silica 3, gr. iii. 8h. From a fall, Am. 3, 6h. [The proper diet will be prescribed ; see Diet. In extreme cases the patient may be put on diabetic koumiss exclusively.]

Diaphragm. - Simple myalgia, Act. r. i, ah. Rheumatic inflammation, cutting pain on every breath, Bry. t, ih. Acute but non-febrile rheumatism, Stictaptil. I, zh. Rheumatism, with constrictive sensation, Cactus I, 2h. Hypochondriasis with pains in the diaphragm, Stann. 3, gr. ii. 8h.

Diarrhœa, - Summer Diarrhœa.- Frequent watery stools with griping pains, Chi. 1, ih. Vomiting and purging, much cutting colic, prostration, watery stools, Verat a. I, ih. Yellow or brown pappy or watery stools, after catarrh, much colic, Coloc. i, ih. Sudden, copious, gushing stools, Croton t. 3, ih. When the attack has been induced by wet and cold, Dulc. I, ih. When there are bilious vomiting and evacuations, Iris v. I, ih. Before and after menses, Bovist. 3, 2h. See aha below, under CHROTHC atul Special kinds ok.

Chronic DiARRHœA.- Painless watery stools, Chi. 4h. Watery, black or yellow, acrid stools, Ars. 3, 4h. 1 See also below, under SPECIAL KINDS OF.

Special kinds of. - Acute diarrhœa with deathly nausea and prostration, vomit at the smell of thought of food, Colch. i, ih. Abdomen seems filled with wind and water, which is explosively discharged, great weakness of sphincter, loss of confidence, Apocy. I, ih. Lienteria, Chi. 1, 2h. Painless, greyish-white, watery, involuntary, Ac. phos. ix - j While, stinking, liquid, in children ; copious, watery, clear-coloured, very fetid ; urine high-coloured and strong-smelling, Ac. betis. 3X, 3h. Solid hard lumps in watery diarrhœa. Ant. crud. 6, zh. In the r

ing, from a a.m. to to a.m. violent urging felt in hypogastrium and rectum, uncertainty, patient can scarcely retain fteces. Aloes 3, ah. Morning diarrhoea, urgent, yellow, Sulph. 3, 2h. Painless, greenish-yellow diarrhfEa, gushing, occurring every morning. Apis 3x, 2h. Morning diarrhora, biown, watery, urgent, waking patient from sleep, Rumex c. 6, 2b. Yellow diarrhcea, between 4 and 5 a.m., Nuphar I. 3, 3h. Watery yellow stools, without pain, from 3 A to 9 A.M., follovi-ed by sensation of weakness in abdo- , men and especially in rectum, Podoph. 6, 2h. Diar-I'hosa immediately after eating or drinking, sen tif weakness in rectum after, Podopk. 6, ah. Brown watery stools after eating or drinking, with much colic, Colae. I, ah. Brown stools immediately after \ eating, Ars. 3, ah. Pappy stools after eating, Cki. | I, 2h. Diarrhcea on beginning to eat, Fer. 6, 2h.1 Diarrhoea preceded by prolapse of rectum, Podopk. m 6, ah. Chalky offensive stools, Podopk. \'

Green watery diarrhcea, with grinding of teeth and rolling of the head (during dentition), Podoph. 6, : Hysentciic dianhcea, with heat in the rectum, a

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tenesmus, Podoph.d^ 2h. Diairhcea alternating with head symptoms, Podoph. 6, ah. DianhiEa only in the daytime, Petrol. 3, 2h. Passive mucous diai~rlraa, with little pain, chiefly at night, Puis. 3, 2h. Mucous diarrhcEa, green or greenish-yeliow, with griping, Ipec. 3, 2h. Sour-smelling diarrhcea, frothy, green, like the scum of a frog-pond, Ma^ . card. 5, ah. Green mucus, chopped white and yellow mucus, Cham. 1 or 6, 3h. Slimy, offensive, excoriating, of, various colours, Merc. sol. 6, ah. Slimy, blood-streaked, Merc. cor. 3, 2fi. Diarrhcea in infants from artificial food disagreeing, vomiting and purging without actual inflammation, Nux. v. 3, ah. Freqi fjecal stools, with colic and urging. Rheum i, zh. See also Cholera, Cholera Infantum and Cholera NoBtras.

Diet.— It is impossible to lay down rules to suit all cases r^ every individual case must be studied by itself. The following hints may, however, serve as useful guidi to the prescriber.

In Health. — So long as digestion is performed without discomfort, and the bodily weight, strength, and activity maintained, the less people think about their diet Che better.

HoMCEOPATHic Dietary.— In the days when the higher dilutions were more largely given, patients under homceopathic treatment were put on much more strict dietary rules than it is now the custom to enjoin. It is an observed fact that those who live exclusively on vegetable diet are more readily acted on by medicines than those who eat meat ; and, in a general way, the simpler the dietary of a person is, the more amenable he is to the action of medicines. If the person under treatment lives plainly, and the

disorder is not specially connected with the digestive

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system, no change need be made in the dietary. If the patient is not a simple liver, the following rules should be laid down ;— Avoidance of all alcoholic drinks and tobacco ; also strong tea and coffee. The latter are better replaced by plain warm milk or scalded milk (a cup one-half or two-thirds full of milk filled up with boiling water). Cocoa made from the nibs, or cocoa shells, or the cocoa essences, are better than tea or coffee. Strong acids and pickles, strong spices, and very salt things and pastry, should be forbidden. There should be an interval of at least live hours between the meals ; and all eating and drinking between meals should be disallowed. For the rest, breakfast may consist of porridge of some kind with milk; toast, bread, butter, and bacon, eggs, or fish. Lunch ; soup, fish, a little meat, white or red, milk-pudding or stewed fruit, and ripe fruit. Dinner ; a variation of lunch, only a little more substantial. Among substitutes for meat various dishes containing cheese, e.g., macaron cheese is the best. Cooked cheese is more digestible than raw cheese. Grated cheese added to soup improves its nutrient properties. After cheese lentils, peas and haricot beans are the most valuable of nitrogenous foods.

INFANTS.—Until infants are eight months old they should have nothing but their mothers' milk; or, failing that and a wet-nurse, the nearest substitute cow's milk. As that is a little richer than women's milk, it is necessary to dilute it with one-eighth of water. Of course it should be warmed to blood-heat (roughly, 100° F.) before it is given, but cot-boiled The Aylesbury Dairy Company's artificial human milk is an excellent preparation. Carnrick's soluble food is one of the best of prepared foods. The Swiss condensed milk agrees well with many infants!

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Asses' milk and mares' milk are less rich in solids than women's, and do not curdle. These can, therefore, often be tolerated when cows' milk disagrees. Goats' milk is more rich than cows', and is therefore not so suitable to the digestion of infants ; but is often very good for thin, weakly children. When all milk disagrees cream may be given diluted with twice

its quantity of water. It may be sweetened with a little sugar, or, if there is constipation, with manna, and should be given lukewarm. This is very useful when weaning.

After a child is eight months old, it should be partially weaned ; and cow's milk and foods made with milk and rusks, baked flour, or nursery biscuits, should be added. An excellent food for infants is made by gendy simmering groats in milk. A table-spoonful of groats is put into a vessel containing a pint of milk ; this is then placed in a saucepan, or other vessel, containing water, which is allowed to boil. When the milk has lost a quarter of its bulk, it should be strained, and is then ready to be given. The groats remaining behind make an excellent food for older children. At ten months it should be completely weaned, and the same food given in increasing quantity. In the second year, as the teeth develop, solid food, such as bread-and-butter and milk puddings, may be given ; also gravy with bread or potatoes, and later a little meal, CORPULENCY.— Avoid the following ;— Fat of meat, butter, cream, sugar, sweets, pastry, puddings, farinaceous articles — as corn-flour, rice, sago, potatoes, parsnips, beetroot, sweet ales, porter, stout, port wine, and all sweet wines. The following dietary be recommended ; — Wheaten bread, especially brown bread ; gluten biscuits ; lean meat, poultry, game, eggs, green vegetables, succulent fruits ; milk only sparingly.

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Thinness; and Tendency to, or Actual PreSENCE OF, Consumption.— Where it is well borne cod-liver oil, beginning with a teaspoonful, immediately after meals ; fat meats, butter, cream, milk cocoa, chocolate, bread, potatoes, farinaceous foods oatmeal porridge, sweets, a preparation of suet and milk (one quarter of a pound of mutton suet cut fine and placed in two pints of milk, this to be placed in a vessel of water and simmered down to one pint, the fat being skimmed off on rising) is often liked and well borne when cod-liver oil cannot be taken, and is especially valuable in consumptive cases.

Fevers. — Water gruel is the ideal fever diet, but in these artificial days scarcely anybody likes it. In the fevers of short duration, as febricula, simple scarlatina, measles, and German measles, a liberal supply of barley-water and plain water will often suffice till the fever is gone, and the stomach able to digest other food. Where the fever is more prolonged, as in the graver varieties of scarlatina and measles, and in typhus and typhoid, it is necessary to sustain the patient's strength. Here milk is the chief stay. In typhoid and scarlet fevers, since the milk may have been the vehicle of contagion, it is well to have it boiled. It is also better boiled for another reason — it does not curdle in the stomach. Otherwise it may be taken as the patient likes it best ; and when it is not tolerated plain, one-sixth lime water, or one-half soda-water, will often make it acceptable. Whey, Whey Koumiss, No. 2 (Aylesbury), and mares' koumiss, are excellent forms to give it in, if not easily borne plain. If the patient will take half a pint at a time, he may be allowed to go two hours

without being again fed ; if he takes less, he must be fed oftener. Milk being the basis of diet in continued fevers, gruel may be given in alternation j also beef-

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tea - Brand's being the best manufactured, and home-made beef-tea being the best of all - mutton, veal, or chicken broth, calves' -foot jelly; water and barley-water being given as much as the patient likes. The danger of over-feeding fever cases must be guarded against, as well as the opposite, since it is only what the patient digests that does him good, and not all that he can be made to swallow. During convalescence especial care must be had in typhoid not to allow the patient solid food until the temperature has been for some days normal night and morning. Sago, tapioca, i and puddings of that kind, may be first given, then bread and butter, white fish, white meat, until the usual diet is gradually reached.

Ik Dyspepsia.- Toast, stale bread, white fish, chicken, j game, stewed mutton, floury potatoes, and rice may I be taken ; vegetables generally to be avoided. Of \ripe fruits, grapes are the best. An egg broken into a wineglass, and swallowed whole with a little vinegar, pepper, or a tablespoonful of wine, is a sustaining and easily digested form of food. Peptonized foods, and the various preparations of pepsine, are of temporary value, but should not be relied on for long, Bullocks Acid Glycerine of Pepsine - a teaspoonful i in a tablespoonful of hot water, drunk in the middle | of a meal- is often helpful here.

Ulcer of the Stomach. - Milk in some form or other should be the chief if not the only diet. Koumiss. (Where there is constipation, No. i of either A, B, or C ; where there is looseness of the bowels, No. 3 ; and where they are regular. No, 3. Where it is well borne, A or " full " koumiss is the |

best, a

s ihe richest.)

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Dysentery.- Milk, rice, eggs, white fish, and white flesh. Salted and dried meats, fruits and vegetables, should be avoided. Koumiss is often of service here. Uimi cortex (slippery elm) used for thickening milk. is an excellent preparation. In extreme cases, patients may be kept alive on wine alone when the stomach

will retain nothing else. Claret is the best in this country, and in wine-growing countries the ordinary labie-wine. Eight ounces may be taken daily, a; much as two or three ounces being given at a time. «aA extremely slovily. Rice-milk - milk havin,^ had rice boiled in it for two or three hours, and then strained - may afterwards be given as well. A tea-cupful may be given two hours after the wine. Great care is required in returning to solid food, and the importunities of patients must be slrenuouslj resisted.

DlAkRH(EA IN Children.- Mares' or asses' milk Oi koumiss, or whey koumiss No. 3.

■ Gout. - Meat to be taken very sparingly ; wines and malt liquors lo be avoided altogether.

Bbight's Disease.- Absolute skim-milk dietary ; or ; diet which is almost entirely derived from the vege table kingdom. (Eight to ten-grain doses of Citrati of Potash, in a wine glass of water, two or Ihrei times a day, facilitate Ibe action of the kidney: when skim -milk -diet is being used. When thi tongue becomes slimy a few grains of salt will pu it right.) Skim-milk diet may be persevered with fo , a short time ; but if the strength runs down undej. this, a more liberal diet must be given. It must not be forgotten thai it is quile possible to get rid of the albumen from the urine and starve the patient at the

Diabetes.- Gluten bread, green vegetables, cream, butter, meat with fat ; tea and coffee may be tal

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and saccharine, mannite or glyct them if necessary. Sugar-containing and starchy foods to be avoided. Sucking ice will relieve thirst, and rinsing the mouth with iced water will be as refreshing as a deep draught.

LiTHic Acid Diathesis and Tendency to Stoi IN THE Bladder. - Avoid milk, red meat, rich fish, sugar, starchy food, fruits (except thi below), potatoes, tea, coffee, beer, wines or spirits. The dietary to consist of plain cocoa without milk or sugar, stale bread, white fish, bacon, eggs, bird (chicken or game), apples, tomatoes, lemons.

SvPHiLis.- Alcohol and tobacco to be strictly avoided in extreme cases a vegetarian dietary

Diplopia, See'Eyea: Sight.

Diphtheria. - True, malignant, membranous diphtheria, Sferc. cyan. 6, every hour. Al the same time the throat may be cleansed from time to time with a wash 6f Phytol. ^ (5 drops to the ounce), a small sponge,

fixed in a handle, sold by chernists, being the best means. [A teaspoonful of yeast may be given every two or three hours.] This treatment alone will suffice for the great majority of attacks. When there is cedema of throat, Apis. 3X, every hour. Ait-passages involved and the croup symptoms becoming worse, lod. r, ih. (see CROUP). Great prostration, the constitutional symptoms predominating mi over the amount of local affection ; beginning left side and spreading to right. Lack. 6, ih. Wl the affedion begins on the right side and spreads the left. Lye. 6-30, ih. When prostration is treme, Ars. 3, every ten minutes, will often rest the patient. The greatest care must be taken nol E the patient from the recumbent position,

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that is often of itself sufficient to induce fatal syncope. " [When tracheotomy has been performed, the tube and the trachea should be cleaned out from time to time with a feather dipped in a solution of boracic acid (gr. viii. - .y.) Steam from a kettle containing a few drops of kreasote in the water should be kept playing within the tent.]

Scarlatinal Diphtheria.— The treatment in general is the same as above ; if, however, there is much swelling of the external glands, Merc. bin. 3x, gr. i. 2h. ; the throat being cleansed, if necessary, with Phytolacca gargle, as above.

Feverish Diphtheria. — With high fever, pains in the back and limbs, but no prostration, Phyt. ix, ih. with the local application of Phytolacca as above.

AFTER-EFFECTS.— Weakness, Psorin, 30, 4h.
sis, Geh. I. 3h. Deafness .i4f. mur. i, ah.

DiatenBi on. —After a meal with desire to loosen the clothes, Pids. 3, 4h. Flatulent distension of the upper pari of the body, flatulenKe passing upwards, if at all, Carb. ■v. 6, 6h. Flatulent distension of the lower part of the body, flatulence passing downwards, Lye.. 6, 6h.

See also Flatulence.
Dizzineea. See Vertigo.
Dreams. See Nightmare, Sleep.

Dropay.— Simple, acute, febrile dropsy, j4co«.

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febrile dropsy with absence of thirst. Apis 3X, ah. Unabsorbed effusions after inflammation of serous cavities, absence of thirst. Apis 3x, ah. Dropsy of incipient Brtght's disease, Apis 3X, 2h. Dropsy after scarlatina, with no albumen in

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thirst, Apis 3X, 2h. Dropsy after scarlatina, with albumen in the urine, thirst, Ars. 3, 2h. Dropsy with hemorrhage from the kidneys, Tereb. ik, 2h. Acute dropsical swellings with suppression of urine, Scillii, I, 2h, Dropsy of leucocythemia, aggravated by bathing, Calc. e. 6, jh. Cerebral dropsy, Hill. ». 3, ih. Dropsy with dark, scanty urine, Hell. n. 3, 3h. As a general remedy for dropsy, anasarca, hydrocephalus, hydrothorax, ascites, Apocy. caitnab. p, gtt. V. 2h, Dropsy from disease of the liver, Apocy. cannab. ^, gtt. v. 3h. (This will relieve the dropsy frequently without remedying the disease of the liver.) Dropsy from organic disease of the heart, Ars. iod. 3x. gr. iii. after meals. If the pulse is feeble, irregular, fluttering. Digit, i, ah.

Drowsiness. See Sleep.

Duodenum, Inflammation oe.- Arsen. 3, 3h. fails after forty-eight hours, Podoph. 6, 3h. Ulcer of. - Uran. nit. 3x, gr. ii. 3h. From burns, Kali bickr. 3x., 3h.

Dyeenteiy. - Begin in genera! with Merc. cor. 3, every hour. If there is much colic relieved by bending double, Coloc. I. ih. Should these fail within two days to effect great iraproveraent, the following may be given as indicated ; - Autumnal dysentery, with fatiguing tenesmus, worse at night, Sul. 3, gr. ii. 3h. Heat, rawness, soreness in rectum with prolapse. Aloe 3, 2h. Burning and tickling in the rectum, tenesmus, Ac. nit. I, 2h. Low typhous condition, Rhus tox. I, 2h. See also Diarrli(ea for particular indications. Tenesmus after dysentery, eneraata of linseed tea, Nu.r. v. i, ih. After these, Lil. lig^ ' 30, 2h. ~

Dyamenorrhfia. See Uenstruation, Painful.

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Dyspepsia (Indigestion). — From indigestible food, tongue brown at the back, cramping or spasmodic pain, flatulence, vomiting, constipation ; dyspepsia, of drunkards, Nuxv. 3, 3h. Flatulent dyspepsia, great belching of wind, cutting pains in the chest, acidity, loose bowels, Carb. v. 6, 3h. Feeling as of a stone at the stomach, sharp pain going through from epigastrium to the back of the chest, pain between the shoulders, bilious vomiting, pain across the forehead, white tongue, constipation, Bry. i, 2h. Craving for meat, pickles, and other coarse food ; gnawing, hungry, faint feeling at epigastrium, Abies canad. 3x, 4h. Sensation of undigested hard-boiled egg in the stomach ; constriction at lower end of cesophagus \ sensation as of something lodged in the chest to be coughed up, but nothing does come up, and coughing only aggravates ; loss of appetite in mornings, great craving for food at noon and night, Abies nigra 3X, 4h, Bilious dyspepsia with great irritability and spasms, Chatn. p, gtt. i., frequently. (Put about twenty drops of the medicine in a tumbler of Aai water, and let the patient drink it in sips.) Bilious vomiting, black stools, dull pain in forehead, and as if a band were tied across it, Lepi. i, 3h. Pale flabby tongue, depraved taste, foul breath, light stools, depression of spirits, Merc. sol. 6, 3h. Vomiting from chronic catarrh of the stomach, tongue thick yellow coat, red beneath ; in beer drinkers ; weight rather than pain after food, alternation of gastric symptoms with rheumatism, Kali bickr. jx, 3h. Ravenous hunger, white-coated tongue, heartburn ; waterbrash : milk disagrees ; swelling of epigastrium, tight clothes unbearable ; abdomen distended and hard ; offensive, white stools, Calc. curb. 6, 6h. Dry, sore tongue, white ; fatty and acid risings ; nausea on every inward emotion ; constant feeling as if the stomach were filled with water ;

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great sensitiveness of epigastrium ; burning and sticking pain in liver : great distension of abdomen after eating a little ; stitches in the chest ; sick headache, Kali c. 6, 6h. Yellowish white coating of tongue, it feels burnt ; longing for indefinite things ; for spiced food ; offensive eructations ; nausea not relieved by vomiting ; sab vat ion ; bitter vomiting with headache ; burning, pressure or empty feeling at stomach, soreness in epigastrium. Sang. c. 3, 6h. Tongue blistered, dry, burning when eating ; bitter taste ; loss of taste ; loss of all desire for tobacco in smokers ; salivation ; intense thirst ; waterbrash ; heartburn ; heart-distress, palpitation, throbbing in epigastrium after food ; "swashing" and fermentation in abdomen ; constipation with hard, dry, unsatisfactory stools, feeling as if part remained behind, Nat. mur. 6, 6h. From eating fat food ; mucous derangement, thickly coated, moist white tongue, nausea with little vomiting, heartburn, absence of much pain, feeling of distension, clothes have to be loosened, bowels loose or regular, Puis. 3, 3h. Tongue milky-white, eructation of wind and fluid tasting of the food taken. Ant. crud. 6, Bh. Milky-white tongue, nausea, vomiting, priDstration, Ant. tarl. 6, 8h, Waterbrash, tongue coated white, flatulent distension of

bowels, borborygmi, cannot bear the pressure of the clothes, constipation, gravelly urine, great sleepiness after dinner, Lye. 6, 4h. Sodden -loo king face, yellow slimy tongue, sour or putrid eructations, " goneess " after meals, alternate diarrhcea and constipation, Hydrast. i, 3h. Vomiting, acute dyspepsia, great flatulent distension, Ac. carbol. 3, ah. Heartburn, flatulence coming away easily, excess of acid, heart's action disturbed by the stomach disorder, Arg. tt. 6. 3h. Deficiency of gastric juice. Alumina 6, 3h. Irritative dyspepsia, red tongue, loose bowels, fever, irritability, faintness, ^rJ. 3, zh. Sense of weakness

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and oppression at epigasirium, oppression at tl chest, acidity with heartburn and laterilious ur' lump in the throat-pit, impeding respiration i swallowing ; " stomach cough," Label. 3, zh. ability to digest milk ; vomiting of curdled n immediately after taking it, jflthus. 3, 4h, Sym toms disappear during eating, and return ii hours, ,4aiic. i, zh. For weak digestion ^a/Zoc^Ji^i Glycerine of Pepsine is often temporarily usefi A teaspoonful to be taken in half a wineglassful hot water in the middle of a meal. See Die Eructations, Stomach.

Dysphagia. See Swallowing, Difficult. I

DyspniBa. See Asthma, Croup, Heart, &c.]

Dysaria. See TTrination.

Bar. - External, Inflammation of, - Erysipelatous Bell. 3, zh. Erysipelatous and vesicular, Rhus toi 3, zh. With much swelling, Apis 3X, zh.

Eczema of.- Acute, Rhus tox. 3, zh. If this fail within two or three days to effect improvement CroloH 3, zh. If both these fail, Meser. i, zh Chronic, Bovisla 6, Sh. After this Arsen. 3, 4h Behind the ear. Graphites 6, 6h. ; locally, glycerolc of tannic acid {Ac. tan. Ja- Glycer. .^iv., rubbed to- . gether in a mortar, then healed until dissolved) may be used. If this fails to cause improvement in a fortnight. Petrol. 3, 6h. ; locally, vaseline.

Gland Behind, Inklamation of.- (i) Caps. 3, zh. (2) Bell. 3, zh.

EXTERNAL Orifice, Inflammation of.- .,4^«.3, ih., until the pain is relieved, then less frequently. Should there be nti relief within five hours give

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Bell. 3, th., to be followed, if necessary, by Ulerc. sol. 6, ih. Pustular inflammation, minute boils ; (1) Co/-

careca Picrata, 3, gtt. ii. 2h. ; a plug of cotton wool saturated with glycerine will often allay the pain ; or the meatus may be painted with a solution of Hydrochlorate of Cocaine (gr. v. to the \hat{i} . of distilled water). (2) Bell. 3, zh. ; external measures as above. Tendency to pustules in the ear, Sul. 3, 8h. Chronic inflammation with blocking of the canal : (i) Graph. 6, 8h. ; locally, application of a solution of Nitrate of Silver, one grain to the ounce. (2) Ferr. pkas. 3, gr. ii. 8h. If there is exudation, Kali mur. 3, gr. ii. 8h

Middle Ear (Tympanic Cavity), Inflammation. OF. - After exposure to dry cold, at the beginning, pain, restlessness, anxiety, Aeon. 3, jh. ; Plan/ago f diluted with an equal quantity of warm water, to be dropped into the ear every ten minutes, or less often, according to urgency, a little cotton wool being placed in the orifice of the ear after each application. After Aeon., or when the local affection is decided, the pain almost making the patient beat his head against the wall, Merc. s. 6, Jh. Should the pain not yield readily, /"rtji/a^a ^ ih., and locally. When suppuration has occurred, and the drum is threatened, incision should not be delayed- When the mastoid cells are involved. Caps. 3, jh. When there is distinct suppuration around the mastoid cells a free incision should be made. Chronic inflammation, see Discharge.

Discharge from. - Abnormal accumulation of wax : let the wax be softened by dropping into the ears pure olive oil for two or three nights, and then gently syringe with water at blood-heat. Occasional dropping in of oil will prevent the hardening of wax and facilitate its natural discharge when $\hat{Insc}^v \blacksquare$.

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tendency to accumulation. In chronic purulent discharge from the ear, whether depending on chronic inflammation of the middle ear or due to other causes, the following courses of treatment may be adopted. Precise indications cannot be given, : they are therefore arranged in the order of the probability of their general usefulness. They should be tried for periods of not less than three weeks before being changed, and should be continued as long as there is improvement. The discharge should be allowed to flow freely from the ear at night. ' local application should be used at bed-time, and ear washed with plain warm water in the morning (i) JCaii mur. 3, gr. ii. 6h. [Kali muriatUum is chloride of potassium, not the chlorate; it is of Schiissler's tissue remedies.] (z) Borax 3, (about six grains of finely powdered boracic acid be blown into the ear at bedtime ; [in place of pure boracic acid, a mixture of boracic acid, tincture of Plantago, and sugar of milk may be used thoroughly moisten a quantity of sugar of milk 1 Plantago e ; triturate in a mortar graduLiUy, add as much boracic acid as there is of sugar of nr

Triturate until the powder is dry]. (3) Hydras, 6h. ; glycerole of Hydras/is {Hydras:t. tp, eight dr to glycerine half an ounce), to be dropped into ear every night. (4) Hepar sul. 6, 8h. (5) I charging pus, Merc. sol. 6, 8h. ; a very dilute ointn of Acid Nitrate 0/ Mercury (fifteen grains of Nitrate of Mercury ointment of the British Pharmacopeia Co half an ounce of vaseline) may be app to the ear every night.— (N.B. In all inflainraal and catarrhal ear affections the leeth should examined ; deej'cd teeth will often cause troi sympathetically in the ears. Some of the plates false teeth made by dentists contain mercurj-, ani

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Polypus.— In strumous subjects, Calc. c. 6, 8h. In others, Thuja 30, 6h. ; the polypus may be painted with the mother-tincture of Tkuja every night. If s fail, Ac. nit. 6, 6h.

Deafness.— From blocking of the Eustachian tube, Merc. sol. 3, gr. iii. — 6, 3h. If it does not yield after a week of this, Hydrast. i, 3h. After this, Mtzir. I, 3h. Deafness from a blow, Chin, sulph. yx, 3h. Deafness, with roaring or thundering noises in the ear, the hearing being better in a noise. Graph. 3, gr. ii. — 6, 8h. Deafness, with noises and vertigo (Meniere's disease), Sod. salicyl. 3x, 6h. After this, Chin. 1, 6h. Deafness, with cold sensation in abdomen ; noises in the ear on coughing ; intolerance of music, which aggravates the cough, Ambra, 3, 4h. Long lasting deafness, discharge from the ears, Elaps 3, 4h. Deafness as if the ears were stopped, Mang. 6, 4h. Deafness accompanying a morbid condition of the blood or blood-vessels (vascular deafness of Cooper) : (1) Ferruin phos. 3, gr. ii. t. d. (2) Ferrum Picric. 3x, gr. ii. 8h. See also medicines recommended for Auffiniia.

Earache, — From CQ\&,Acon. 3, ih. PA^t Aeon., Puis. 3, ih. Intolerance of the pain, aggravation by warmth and at night, Cham. 6, ih. Locally, equal parts of Plantago 9 and water, warmed, may be dropped into the ear every hour until the pain is relieved.

EcchymosiB (Effusion of Blood within the tissues, AS IN A Bruise).— From injury, Am. i, 2h. ; locally, if the skin is unbroken, arnica lotion {Am. •f, gtt. v. he ounce). See also Broiaie. I solated s;

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effusion, appearance of a bruise, Am. i,
general, Pkos. 3, ah. See also Purpura.

6, 3h. (2) Juglans reg. 3, ;

Eothyma.- (1) Ant. tan
(3) Merc. sol. 6, 3h.

Eozema, - Simple, acute, general, or local, Rhus ven.
3, 6h. [When the eczema is general, an absolute
milk diet is of great assistance to aid the cure. In
giving Rhus in skin diseases it is necessary to be
prepared for aggravations. Should the skin become
worse, the medicine should not be changed, but a
single dose of a higher dilution (30) of the same
medicine should be given and the result waited for.
As local applications, bran-baths (four pounds of bran
boiled with a little carbonate of soda in one gallon
of water, the liquor after straining to be added
to a sufficient quantity of water to make a bath),
and where the affection is local, bran-water packs
are useful ; a solution of Borax, twenty grains to
the pint ; vaseline, when an ointment is required.
Soft water should be used for washing. When crusts
form, a linseed poultice should be applied to remove
them.] Dry irritative eczema. Alumina 5, 4h.
Eczema of backs of hands (bakers' and grocers' itch),
Bovista 6, 6h. Eczema of scalp. Oleander 6, 6h. Of
face and genitals, much itching, Croton 3, 6h. Face ■-
genitals ; anus ; severe continued itching, and after
rubbing, soreness, .^n/. crud.b, 6h. Palras-of hands,
Graph. 6, 6h. Eczema of chin in males, Cicut. ■v. 3, 4h.
Chronic Eczema.- Rather dry than weeping Ars. 3
Dry, very irritable, gouty eczema. Alumina, (
4h. Weeping, Merc, cor 3, 6h. Bloody (
scanty discharge. Petrol. 3, 6h. Oozing of glr
discharge ; eczema behind the ears, Gra^h. 6, 6l^
Inveterate eczema. Hep. s. 6, 6b.

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Impetiginous Eczema (Pustular) Eczema.-/
vm. 3, 6h. In scrofulous children, Merc.c. 3,6h.
chronic cases, Hep. s. 6, 6h.
Eczema Rubrum.- (i) Rhus ■vm. 3, 6h. (2) Petr

3, Sh. ; vaseline locally. (3) Ars. 3, 8h.
Eczema Capitis (Sculled Head, Milk Crust).-
The same remedies are useful as for simple eczema^
but more particularly - (1) viola trie, i, 6h. ; (2) Vinca
mitwr 1, 6h. ; a glycerole of Vinca m. ^ (a drachm
to the ounce of glycerine) to be applied locally.
When more chronic- (1) Sepia 6, 6h. ; (2) Bept^.
6,6h. Dry, Lye. b, bti.
Ecze.ma Marginatum.- This is a parasitic disi
and is best treated by Sul. 3, 6h., and an applicatiotl<

of Sulphur ointment.

Elephantiasis Arabum.— (Hypertrophy of the skin and areolar tissues of the lower extremities and scrotum, due to plugging of the lymphatics, and attended with fever and depraved nutrition). (1) Hydrocot. asial. IX - 6, 6h. (3) Anacard. orient, ix - 6, 6h. Elephantiasis aree Doiui. See Leprosy. j

Emaciation. See Atrophy. I

EmissionS. [For the treatment of sexual disorders, firm ^ but kindly moral counsel is required. Evil habits must be entirely abandoned. All stimulating foods and drinks, and tobacco must be avoided] Abnormally frequent nocturnal emissions: (i) Kali broin. gr, ii. 8h. ; (a) Digitaline, 3x, gr. i. in the morning on rising. From morbid excitability of the organs ; emissions induced by slight abdominal irritations. Chin. 3, 4h. Sthenic, with terrible erections and great desire, Ac. picric. 3x, gr. i. 4h. Accompanied by strangury, Canth. 3, 4h. Easily excited in the presence of females, Con. 30, 6h.

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Weakness from.— (i) Chin. 3, ^h. ; In all cases Ac. Phos. IX, gtt. v., in a tumbler of water, may be given as a beverage with dinner. (2) Cole, phos, 3, gr. ii, 6h. When there is constipation, Nux. -u. 3, 4h. E[m- iepsy. Cupr. met. 6, 4h. See also Self-abaae, Spermatorrhoea.

Emphysema.— iofe/i' 3, 3Il. See also Asthma, Bronchitis, Chest, and Cough.

Empyema. See Pleurisy.

Encephalitis. See Brain.

Enchondroma.— 5//. 3, gr. iii. Sh.

Endocarditis. See Heart.

Endometritis.— ^wi'n. 3, 6h. Set also Leucorrhoea.

Enteralgia. See Colic.

Enteric Fever- Typhoid Fever.— (Whenever there is the least suspicion of typhoid fever, all solid food should be stopped : see Diet).— At the very commencement, when it is not absolutely certain whether it is true typhoid or a low gastric fever, tongue coated yellow or white, flat, bitter taste, loose stools, restless, Bapt. f, 3h. Low fever, shooting or jerking tearing pains in head, throat, chest, abdomen, and limbs, pains increased by movement, white tongue, Bry. 1, 2h. Low fever, general soreness and tenderness, rheumatic pains relieved by movement, resilelessness, JfA-us t. I, 2h. If the fever persists and increases, and the diagnosis is no longer doubtful, Arsen. 3, 3h. This medicine is of itself often sufficient from the beginning to the end of the disease. Great excitement, tutgescence of face, shining eyes. Bell, i

every hour until the patient is calmed. Tremor, restlessness, constant desire to get out of bed, twitching

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of eyeballs, Agar, i, ih., in the same way ^^ Bell. Somnolence, incoherent mutterings, Hyescy. i, every hour. When there is slipping down to the foot of the bed, tendency to involuntary evacuations, aversion to food, copious urination, Ac. mur. 3x, ih. Great prostration, profuse perspirations, involuntary i, Ac. phos. IX, ih. If the lungs become , Phos. 3, 2h. If with the inflammation there is sharp pleuritic pain, worse on motion, 'belter by lying on affected side, Bry. i, ih. If there is epistaxis, or if there is blood in the stools, the blood being bright, Fpec. i, ih. for some hours, until the symptoms calling for Ipec. are entirely removed. If the blood is dark, Ham. i, in the same way as Ipec. If there is tympanitis along with hfemorrhage, Tereb. 3, ih. ; locally, application of flannels wrung out of hot water, with a few drops of turpentine sprinkled on. When there is peritonitis or peritoneal pain, Merc. cor. 3, 2h. When diphteria complicates typhoid, Merc. cyan. 6, ah. ^^L

Enteritis. See Diarrhoea and Peritonitis. ^^|

Bnurea. See Urine.

Epididymitis. See Testicles, Inflammation of.

Epilepsy.— (The general condition of the patient must always be considered. Epilepsy will often be removed by medicines homoeopathic to the general condition when medicines chosen according to the characteristics of the convulsions alone would have no influence. The following remedies are recommended on the supposition that the convulsions are the only, or at any rate the only serious, departure from health.)

Recent EPILEPSY. ^A'a/i cyan. 3, Sh. Recent, in young, sanguine subjects, Bell, ix- 3, 6h. Violent

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convulsions, frightful distortions of eyes and limbs, opisthotonos, (.Vc. j/. 3, 6h. Violent convulsions, rigidity, foaming at the mouth, CEnanth. croc. 3, 6h. From emotional disturbance, Ign. 3, 6h. Recent epilepsy caused by fright ; in stammerers, Siram. 3, 6h. Fits coming on in sleep, much drowsiness,

constipation. Op. 3, 6h. Associated with digestive disorder, excessive belching of flatulence, Arg. n. 6, gtt. ii. 8h. (When the belching is premonitory of a fit, Arⁿ taken e er> half-hour will prevent it.) Chronic Epilepsy -In general, Bufo 6, 8h. In pa e Ijmphac subjects Calc. c. 6, 8h. Fits during sleep nervous rr tab 1 ty Sil. 6, 8h. Fits in sleep, dro vs ness const pat on Opium, 5, 8h. Very obstinate const pat on caches a, malnutrition, unhealthy skn P! nb 30 8h Wlenthe "aura" is a wavy sc 5l on nthebrin A !)■. I, Jh. will ward off a fit.

EpiBtaxia Sff Hose

Epulis Tf !/ji 4\) Plumb, aci^l. 6, 4h.

Epithelioma s e Cancer

Erotomania -NiMPHOM\NiA.-(i) Hyoscy. 1, ih

Orginu I 3 ih (3) Platina 6, 2h. ; (4) Strom. 3, ih (5) Tarentula 3 h (6) when occurring before the monthlj per od Calc phos. 30, 8h.

Satyriasis.- ^t'. pkr. 3, gr. ii. 4h. Where there is local irritation, Canih 3, ah. Purely ner\ous cases, Phos. 3, zh. In alcohol drinkers, Nuxv. 3, 2h.

Eructations.- Loud, copious, painless belchlngs, v^r^, n 6, gtt. ii. 3h. Distension of the stomach ; eructations tasting of food taken ; with or without heart-burn, Carb. V. 6, 6h. After Carbo. v.; flatulence rising up into cesophagus and causing pressure and choking, Carbo. a. 6, 6h. With nervous dyspepsia,

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Ac. carM. 3, ah. With sensation of painful lump at epigastrium, Abies nig. 3, 4h, Flatulence in nervous subjects, Nuxtnosch. 1 - 3, ih. (During the attacks, Cham, p, gtt. i. in hot water ^h., for three or four hours, will often give relief if the others, which may be given both in the attacks and over a length of time, fail to do so.) See also DyBpepsia,

Flatulence.

Eruptions. Sn[^] Acne, PBoriasiB, &c.

HerpsB, Nettle-lash,

Suppressed.- Chronic eruptions, Sulph. 6, 8h. Eczema, erysipelas, scarlatina, and measles, with coldness and prostration, Campli. p, gtt. i, i;m. With chest symptoms, Bry. I, ih. With oppression of the brain, Cupr. acet. ya, ih.

■ysipelaB.— In simple acute cases, Chin. gtt, x, 2h. {This will often cut short an attack if given at the outset.) Smooth, tense, red skin. Bell, 3, ih. Much swelling, y^/^j- 3X, th. Vesicles and buUse, ^Akj v. 3, ih. Phlegmonous erysipelas {when the tissues under the skin are involved and suppuration threatens), Verat. v. ix, ih. ; Verat. v. ^ to be painted on the part. When suppuration has occurred, Hepar sulph. 6, ih. Where there is low fever, thirst, red tongue, anxiety, prostration, Ars. 3, ih. It may be necessary to make an incision. Should gangrene occur, Crotalus 3, ih. Erysipelas of the head striking in, Cupr. acet. 3X, ih. Erysipelas of the throat with swelling. Apis. 3X, 1 h. Wandering erysipelas. Graph. 6, 6h. The same, where there is great sensitiveness of the skin to the shghtest touch or the least cold. Hep. s. 6, 6!i. Qidema after erysipelas when painful. Hep. s. 6, 6h. When painless— (1) Graph. 6, 6h. ; (2) Sulph. 3, 6h. ; (3) Aur. Hiei. 6, 6h. ; locally, Verat v. 9, as paint

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Erythema NodBum.—*4^" 3". 2^ (if there is derable fever, Aeon. 3, ih. should be given at tl mencemem.) Much rheumatic pain, ^Aus to^ Excitement, Effects of.— Fever and restlessness, Aco 3, ;h. Headache, Bell. 3, ih. Sleeplessness. Cof.% ih. Bilious derangement, Cham. 6, ih. Erooriation— Between the nates of infants (intertrigo), Cham. 6, 6h. When it occurs frequently, Lye. 6, 6h. When the affected parts are very painful, Merc. sol. 6, 6h. Excoriation of thighs from walking, ^tkus, 3x, 4h. Excreacences. —Granulations in wounds (proud-fleshy Silk. 6, 4h ; locally, finely powered bluestone to b dusted on. See also Warta. EitauBtion, Mental, Ji'a Brain-fag. Bodily.— From overexertion, Am. 1, ih. ; a hot baflj (about 102" F.) in which Arn. if (a teaspoonful ti gallon) has been mixed. Strong beef-tea given 1 Exophthalmic Qoitre. See Goitre. Exostoflia.—Cu'''^- ./<"■ 6, 8h. When occurrjjig on head and ja«s, Hedee lava, 5, 8h. Syphilitic, ^terc. ^ 3, 8h. Expectoration. See Cough, Throat. Extremities. See Hands, Feet, &c. I^es.— Orbit.— Bruised. See Black Eye. LJDS.^Qaivering. See Blepharospaam. Sebaceous

cyst. Sde p. 97. TUilOUHS. Acme mftammauatv

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of the margins, Eup/iras. i, ah. ; locally, a lotion of Eufikras. tp (ten drops to the ounce) to be used every three hours. Chronic redness and irritation of the margins (this is sometimes due to hypermetropia, and should then be treated by suitable glasses ; when due to other causes), CUm. I, 4h. Irritation with formation of much matter, I/ep, s. 6, 4h. Inflanunation and great redness of the margins, dry mucus on the lashes, morning agglutination, Graph. 6, 4h. Chronic irritation in strumous subjects, Cah. c. 6, 6h. Itching, biting, in the margins, Mezer. i, 4h. Scurf of the margins, Ars. 3, 4h. Simple agglutination of the iids, Merc. sol. 6, 6h. ; locally, vaseline to be applied at night, very lightly.

Internal Surface. - Acute inflammation.^The same treatment as for inflammation of conjunctiva of eye. See below. Inflammation of thk Eye,

Internal Surface. - Chronic inflammation - (i) Hep. s. 6, 6h. ; (2) cracks or soreness at commissures, Graph. 6, 5h.; (3) Merc. cor. 3, 6h.

Tumours. - Sebaceous. Give(i) Slaphys.b,^. After this (2) Gate. c. y,, 6h. (3) Ac. bem. 3x, 8h. ; locally, paint at bed time with Ac. benz. 3X. If these fail, puncture and scrape out the cyst from within, Merc. sol. 6, 6h. Tarsal wart-like tumours, Tkuja i, 6h. Thuja ifi painted night and morning.

PTOSIS.- (1) Gels, r, 4h. ; (2) Marph. 3, 4h. With -dull frontal headache, Sep, 6, 4h.

Ectropion and Entropion must be treated surgically. The medicines recommended for inflammation of the

tarsal edges will be of assistance. Inflammation of the Lachrymal SAC.--At the nt, Fuls. 3, 2h. When matter has

formed, Hsp. s. 6, 4h. If this fails to benefit;:^ speedily, Siic. 6, 3h.

LaCBRYMALFISTULA.- (1)5/&. 6, 4h; {1)Ac.ftuor.(>, gtt. ii. 4h. ; (3) Merc. cor. 6, 4h. A course of Sul. 3, 4h,, may be given with advantage as an intercurrent medicine. It may be given for one or two weeks. The remedy originally given may then be resumed if indicated.

Inflammation of the Eye (Conjunctivitis). - [N.B. In almost all acute inflammatory states of the eye frequent bathing with Ao/ water is advantageous.] Acute, from cold or injury, Aeon. 3, ih. ; lotion of Ac. boracic. (eiglit grains to the ounce) to be kept

applied until the pain has subsided. If the inflammation is not very much better within forty-eight hours, Euph. 1, ih. i lotion of Eupk. ^ (ten drops to the ounce) to be kept applied. In unhealthy subjects, Sulph. 6, 2h. Pustular inflammation, ^</ar^3x, 4h. ; going on to ulceration of cornea, Merc. cor. 3>4h.

Purulent Inflammation of the Eye (Egyptian Ophthalmia).- .^ft><. 3, every hour for six hours, then, if the symptoms are not subdued, there not being much pus, Rhus tox. 3, every hour. If there is much pus, Argent, nit. -^x, every hour. The eye to be kept scrupulously clean with a Borax wash (ten grains to the ounce), and a solution of Nitrate of Silver (one grain to the ounce), to be dropped in every two hours.

GONORRHOICAL INFLAMMATION OF THE EYE.- (1/^erc. cor. 3, ih. ; locally, a lotion of j1/^ri: . cdr. 1, ten drops to the ounce, every two hours. This should be injected under the lids with a glass syringe. After Merc. , when the acute stage has subsided. Hep. s. 3,

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gr. ii.- 6, 3h. If there is much pain, Aeon. 3, Jh., may be given intercurrently, until the pain is relieved.

Purulent Inflammation of the Eye in New-born Children (Ophthalmia Neonatorum).
^Hygienic 7>ffl(«fn(.'- Immediately after birth the nurse must wash the infant's eyes with the greatest possible care, removing all traces of mucus. For this purpose a fine linen rag, dipped in clean water, may be used. Beginning at the outer corner, the eyelids are gently wiped from side to side, until all traces of mucus are removed, and the eyelids remain perfectly clean. Sponges must never be used. As soon as the child's eyes are thus washed clean and dried, the nurse is to wash her own hands most carefully in water with which carbolic acid, Condy's fluid, or other disinfectant has been mixed. If in the first few days after birth signs of inflammation appear - redness, swelling, and sticking together of the lids - the greatest care must be taken. If from any reason the doctor cannot be in attendance immediately, the nurse must herself cleanse the eyes in the following manner : - A perfectly clean and very soft piece of linen is moistened with tepid water ; any excess of water is then squeezed out. The muco-purulent discharge between the eyelids is wiped off very gently - without scrubbing or scratching ; special attention being paid to the inner corner of the eyelid where the mucus particularly accumulates. After repeatedly rinsing the linen in clean water, the upper eyelid is gently raised by means of the thumb placed on the eyelid immediately above the lashes, but without making any undue pressure. The muco-purulent matter which escapes is removed with the rag as often as it appears. In the next place, the lower eyelid is drawn down with the forefinger, and also wiped with great care. If the eyelids stick

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together, they must be moistened with water until separation takes place without any effort. The water used in cleansing the eyes must be perfectly pure ; no milk or soap is to be mixed with it. Medical Treatment : ^Arf; . mi. 3, ah. ; after well washing, a drop of a solution of Arg. nit. (two grains to the ounce) to be introduced into the eye.

Scrofulous Inflammation of the Eye (Strumous Ophthalmia). - (For the photophobia. Aeon. 3, or Conium 3, may be given as long as indicated intercurrently with any of the following medicines, if it should not yield readily to the latter.) (1) Sulph. 6, 6h. ; scrupulous cleanliness. If Sulph. does not suffice for the cure, after a fortnight's time give Merc. ear. 3, 3h. If these fail, give (1) Hepar s. 5, 4h. ; (3) /i/ius tox. 3, 3h. ; (3) in fair subjects, inclined to be fat ; with cold damp feet and hands, Calc. c. 6, 4h. Where the nervous element predominates, Arsen. 4. 3h. If the inflammation is vesicular (phlyctenular conjunctivitis). Ant. tart, 3, 2h.

Granular Inflammation of the Eye (Granular Ophthalmia- Granular Lids),- Lids closed, red, swollen, painful, burning, acrid flow of tears ; stitching pains in eyes, photophobia, Calc. c. 6, 8h. If irritating lotions and applications have been used, they must be omitted, and a weak Calendula lotion (five drops to the ounce) used three times a day. In patients of the blonde feminine type, eyes better in open air, worse in warm room near a fire, /"k/j. 3, 4h,* Where there are cracks at the commissures. Graph, 6, 8h. Lids swollen, red, painful, stinging pains, great sensitiveness to touch, pain in brow and head proceeding from eyes, photophobia, pains worse in the night, worse from cold, better from warmth. Hep. 6, 4h. If these fail after a trial of a few weeks, j^o/f

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ii'ca. 3\, yr. ii. 6h. After this, T/iuJa 12, ^h. ; lotion of Thuja p (five drops to the ounce) three times a day. Then Arssit. 3, jh. Pterygium, Ratanhia I, 3h. After four weeks, if this has no effect. Zinc. 6, 8h. [_Sielph. 6 may be given for a time in all chronic eye affections, if the seemingly indicated remedies fail to respond. Acsn. 3 may be given intercurrently with any of the above when the pain and photophobia are distressing.]

Rheumatic Inflammation of the Eye. - Much pain in the eye from cold, little redness or intolerance of light. Aeon. 3, ih. If this fails to make great improvement within two days, Spigel. 3, ih. Sudden attack of inflammation and pain in the eye in gouty

persons (gout in the eye), Nux V. 6, lom.

Inflammation of the Cornea (Keratitis). — Suppurative, early stage, Hep. s. 6, 4h. Interstitial keratitis, cloudiness of centre of cornea, in syphilitic subjects. Merc. cor. 3, 3h. Should this not prove efficient, Kali bichrom., 3X, gr. ii. 4h. And if this fails, Aur. mur. 3X. 3h. Ulceration of the cornea, deep spreading ulceration without much pain, Merc. cor. 3, ah. Should these fail, Cnlc. c. 6, 4h. Numerous small ulcerations, Arsen. 3, 4h. Afterwards, if this is not sufficient, Si/pi. 3, 4h. Then Hep. s. 6, 4h. (When there is much photophobia. Con. 3 may be given intercurrently with any of the above.)

Sclerotitis.— Acute, Atran. 1, 2h. Chronic, Men;, cor. 3, 3h. When complicating keratitis, the treatment of the keratitis will answer for both.

Opacity of the Cornea. — (1) Euphras. i, 6h. ; (2) Cole. c. 6, 6h. ; (3) Cann. sal. i, 6h. ; (4) Silic. 6, 6h.

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Iritis. — If taken at the very beginning, slight opacity, sluggish action of the muscle, pain, Acoi lb. When lymph is effused and adhesions threaten Atropine (one grain to the ounce ; if adhesions formed, four grains to the ounce) must be instilled into the eye to dilate the pupil ; internally, Merc. 3, ih. If these prove insufficient, Clematis i, ih. In syphilitic cases, mercurial inunction (mercurial ointment of the B.P. to be rubbed in) daily on the inner surface of the thighs. When mercury has been tried without good effect, Kali bich. yf., gr. ii. i locally, Atropine, as above. When the patient had too much mercury. Nit. ac. 3x, 12, ah, Gorrhceal (1) Thuja i, ih. ; (2) Clem. i, ih. Serious iritis must be treated by operation, remedies suitable to the constitution of the patient being given internally, generally Ars. 3. 2h.

Sympathetic Ophthalmia is best treated by removing the injured eyeball.

CHOROiDiTis.—Recent cases, with congestive headache, appearance of light and colours, Bell. 3, Recent cases, with less active symptoms, Gels. i. Recent cases, with crushing or pressing asunder in eyeballs, Pru. spi. i, ah. Chronic cases, appearance of flames and colours, Phos. 3, 2h. Disseminated choroiditis— (1) "a/'iW- i, 2h.; (2) Merc. 3, 2h. Suppurative choroiditis (panophthalmitis) Rhus t. 3, 2h.

Retinal Hyperemia — From cold. Aeon. 3, ih. From anomalies of refraction or accommodation — suitable glasses. From over-strain, Santonine 3, 4h. j rest. From heart disease, Cact. 3, 2h. From menstrual disorders. Puis. 3, 2h.

Retinitis.— Simple i chronic, 5

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ssl. 6, 4h. Syphilitic, Kali iod. gr. ii. 4h. Symptomatic of renal disease - (i) Plumb. 6, 4h. ; (2) Merc. cor. 3, 4h. (The patient must be treated according to the general state.)

Retinal Hemorrhage.- From accident, Arn. 1, ih. Passive, Ham. i, ih. Multiple hemorrhage, Phos. 3, 3h. For reabsorption of effused blood, Lixch. 6, 4h.

Detachment of the Retina. - Recent, Geh. 1, ih. ; afterwards, Aur. mur. 3X, ah. See also Sight.

Optic Nburitis.- In the first stage. Apis jx, gtt. i. zh. Secondary inflammatory changes, effusion, Arsen. 3, gtt. i. 2h. If depending on cerebral disease, this must be treated ; if of syphilitic origin. Kali iod. gr. V. 4h. for four days, and longer if improvement progresses ; to be followed, when the iodide appears to be losing its effect, by Merc. cor. 3, 4h. Subsequent atrophy may be arrested by- (i) Phos. 3, 4h. ; (2) Nux V. I, 2h.

Sclerosis of the Optic Nerve.- (i) Pkas. 3, 2h, 1 (2) Nux- 71. 1, 2h. ; (3) Siry'^k. nil. 3X, ah.

Glaucoma, - (The surgeon will decide when operation is necessary.) When taken at the commencement, if the disease has not been induced by instillation of atropine. Bill. 3, ih. If atropine has been the cause, drop in Eserine (two grains to the ounce), and give, if the pains are burning, sticking, tearing, and pressing, Aeon. I, th., to be followed, if necessary, by Phos. 3, ih. If the pains are intolerably pressing and sticking, Spigel. i. ih.

Cataract. - Soft cataract, CoUk. i, 4h. Traumatic, Con. 3, 4h. Capsular opacity, Euphras. 3\, 4h. ; lotion of Euphras. a {ten drops to the ounce), three times a day. Hard cataract, in the early stage, con-

centric opaque lamina: - (i) Calc. c. 6, 4h. ; (2) /", 3, 4h. Later stages, SUic. 6, 4h.

Squint. - When due to errors of refraction or accommodation, suitable spectacles, and operation if necessary. When a sequel to convulsions, Bell. 3, In choreic subjects, with muscular twitchings, //

3, 4h. Convergent, Cyclamen 3, 4h. With w
 symptoms- (j) Cina 3, 4h. ; (2) Spigel. 3,
 Squint of either eye ; loss of power of inte
 rectus. Alumina^ 6, 6h, Internal squint witti r
 eye, Alumen 6, 6h. Internal squint of either
 Gels. 3, 6h. Squint ; staring, protruding, injei
 eyes ; delirium, Siram. 3, 6h.

Sight- WEAK.- When due to errors of refractioi
 accommodation, suitable spectacles must be provii
 Failure of accommodation may he helped by
 following medicines : - Inability to see fine wor
 night, soreness of eyes, Baptis. 3, 6h. Ciliary o
 strain, Arn. 3, 6h., and lotion of Am. ^ one dro
 the ounce in hot water. Small objects appear la
 Ac. oxal. 6, 6h. Everything appears too la
 Nux mosch. 3, 6h. Hypermetropia ; presbyo]
 astigmatism ; bliured sight, with heat in eyelids
 eyes ; disposition to cover or press on eyes ; 1
 painfui, darkness pleasant ; appearance of a.
 before the sight, Lil. t. 30, Sh. Blurred, sm
 vision ; blindness, vertigo, Gels. 3, Sh. In rheum
 patients, when caused by exposure to dry c
 Caust. 3, 4h. ; when caused by damp cold, Rh,
 3, 4h. Simple paralysis of ocular muscles ; and i
 diphtheria- (1) Saut. 3, gr. ii. 4h. ; (2) Gels, i,
 af nervous weakness, as ficim sexual exc
 Phos. 3, 4h. Weak sight from over-use, when
 external muscles are affected, causing aching
 moving the eyes, Nafr. mur. 6, 4h. Darling vis

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smarting soreness of the eye after working a short
 time ; eyes ache, bum and feel strained ; from fine
 sewing or reading too rnuch, Ruta 3, 4I1. ; lotion of
 Ruta I (ten drops to the ounce). Short sight or
 myopia, Physostigma 3x, 4h. See also Hemiofia.

Sight, Disorders of.- Coloured vision. Red, Bell. 3,
 4h. Yellow, Sant. 3, gr. ii. 4h. As if through a mist
 -(1) Phos. 3, 4h. ; 12) Plumb. 6, 4h. Douile vision,
 with heaviness of the eyes, giddiness, Gels. 3, 4h.
 With mental depression, Aur. vtei. 3K, gr. li. 4h.
 Of horizontal objects at some distance, Ac. nit. 6, 4h.
 See also Amaarosis, Amblyopia, Hemiofia.
 Face.- Ache. See Gumboil, Neuralgia, Toothache.

Complexion.- Earthy, unhealthy -looking, Nal. m. 6,
 4h. Yellow ; yellow spots ; yellow saddle across the
 nose J yellow round the mouth, Sep. 6, 4h. "Liver
 spots," Lye. 6, 4h. Blotches and roughness of the
 skin produced by cold winds - (1) Kali c. 6, 4h. ; (3)
 Petrol. 3, 6h. Scurfy eruption round the mouth, Ars.
 3, 4h. Painful pimples on forehead, A^abra 3X, 6h.
 Painful pimples on forehead and face ; also over
 whole body, Indigo 3, 6h. Pimples on forehead, dry
 or moist ; bolls ; much irritation. Ledum 6, 4h. ;
 afterwards, if necessary, Cak. phos. 3, gr. ii. 6h, ; if
 this is not sufhcient, Clematis 3x, 6h. Eruption on
 chin, Cicuia 3lc, 6h. See also Acne.

Flushing.— At the change of life. See Change of Life. From excitement, $\text{^ra}\langle$. 3, ih. Whilst eating, with sweat, cold hands and feet, Carbo an. 6, 4b.

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Facial Paralysis. See Paralysis, f. ^ciai

Fteces. See Constipation, Diarrhcea.

Painting.— During the attack the patient must be laid in the horizontal posture, cold water applied to the forehead, and ammoniacal s melting- salt place ^nder

minutes.

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; iniemally, Mosckus 3, every

Tendency to.— When due to disease of the heart other constitutional disorder, the condition on whi it depends is to be treated. When fainting occi from no discoverable cause, it is often really epileptic, and must then be treated as directed for Epilepsy. Simple fainting in nervous subjects, Moschus $\% t^{\wedge}$. From worry ; hysterical fainting, Ign. 3, 4h. Period- ical fainting in debilitated subjects, Ars. 3, 4h.

PaintneBa.— Sense or, AT Pit of Stomach.— (1) ^1 r. 3, 4h. (2) Ign. 3, 4h. (3) Hydrastis i, 4h. A.M. Sulph. 3, 4h.

Palls. Sec Bruises, Sprains.

False Pains. See Labour.

Patty Degeneration.— General, Phos. 2, 4h.

Patty Tumours. See Tumoura.

Famine Pever. See Relapsing Fever.

Fatigue. See Exliauation.

PavUS.— The crusts to be removed by poulticing, and the part kept saturated with lotion of DiluU sulphurous i »rfrf (one part to three of distilled water). Ifaftera fortnight this fails to remove the disease, a solution oi Corrosive sublimate {oae part in five hundred) may be painted on night and morning, when the scales have been removed. Internally, Cod-liver oil shovHA be given to weakly children, and Sepia 6, 5h.

Pear or Fright.— Congestion to the head, feverish heat, resilessness, great fear ; fear of death, Aeon. 3, ih. Continued anguish, with fear, cries, and tears. Bell. 3, ih. Fears to be alone, espedaUv evwtv $\text{^5}\text{tv}\langle$.d.

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Kali c. 6, 4h. Great fear of death with sadness, Plat. 30, 8h. Fears to be in the dark, Stram. 5, 4h. Effects of.— Pains in the forehead, stupefaction or loss of consciousness ; involuntary evacualiooa, Opium 3, ih. Effects of fright, deep consuming grief, gastric disturbance, headache, convulsions (especially in children), tgnat. 3, ih. Diarrhœa caused by fear. Puis. 3, ih.

Febrioula, See Fever.

Feet.— Aching. —From over-walking, Arn. 3, 2h. foot-bath with Arnica ^, a drachm tu the gallon.

Burning, — Apis 31c, 4h. Burning in the soles, worsti whilst walking, Graph. 6, 4h. Burning in the feet a night, Silic. 6, 4h. Burning of the hands and fee^ Secale, 3, 4h. Heat of the feet with burning s tion in the evening in bed, followed by itching, ^ui^N 3, 4h.

Chilblains. See Chilblaina.

Coldness.— Cd^iu v. 6, 4h. With numbness and-^ cramps, Secale 3, 4h. See also Circulation, Cyanosis,

Pains in.— Painful drawing, as if sprained ; heaviness and tension ; stitches in the heels as if stepping on needles ; spasmodic contraction of the toes ; pains worse during rest, easier during motion, Rhus t. 3> 4h. Feeling in the feet as if swollen and stiff, Apis 3x, 4h. Swelling and pain in the ankle ; stiffness of the feet in the morning ; heaviness of the feet ; bruised pain under the heels ; ball of right toe feels soft, thick, painful on stepping ; boring in right great toe. Led. 6, 4h. Drawing pains in ankles, feet, and toes, Caul, i, 4h.

Soles. — Pains in, pains on stepping, Ac, mur. 3X. 4iu I Violent spasmodic pains in the soles and heels, pre-

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ing stepping ; burning in feet and soles ; I and balls of toes painful as if sore on stepping ; sore as if ulcerated, Ac. Phos. I, 4h. Soles painfij as if beaten ; burning pain in soles, Puis. Soles painful when walking on pavement, Petrol. ^ 4h. Burning in soles and heels when walking, Grapki 6, 4h. Burning in soles, Sul. 3, 4h. Cramp legs and feet ; feet asleep and stiff. Secede i, 4l». Neuralgic pain in instep and ball of toes ; pain as if stepping on something hard in middle of ball of toes, Broin. 6, 4h.

Heels. — Tearing in the heels, sprained pain

ankles, boring in the great toe, Silic. 6, 4h. Crampc in the feet, tearing in the instep and great toe, Colak, 3, 4h. Tearing in the left heel and tendo Achillis,) Cii/iT. caus. 3, 4h. Stinging and pain in the heels,, worse when sitting ; sticking and weak feeling in tendo Achillis, Valer. 3, 4h. Acute pain in the heels ; pulsative stitches in the left heel when standing^ Ran. bulb. 3, 4h. Drawing tension in tendo AchilHs slow large stitches in tendo Achillis, Ac. tnur. 3x, 4hi

Perspiration.— Excessive and fetid (frequent washi ny, in water containing a little Candy's fluid ; stockings to be changed every day or oitener), Silic. 6, With tenderness of the feel, Petrol. 3, 4h. In pet- sons subject to skia eruptions, Sul. 3, 4h. ProfiiSft perspiration of the soles, causing soreness of the toes and balls of the feet ; with sticking pain as if walkingi on pins, ^c. nit. i, 4h. Profuse perspiration of th» feet until they become sore. Lye. 6, 4I1.

Soreness.^ Soreness of the soles, especially towardi' the toes, Silic. 6, 4h. Swelling and heat in anterior portion of the sole, Petrol. 3, 4h. Sensitiveness of Che soles, large horny places, Ant. crud. 6, 3h.

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Felon. 5-?^ Whitlow. ^

Fester, Tendencv of Slight Wounds to.— (i) ffeffi. 6, 6h. ; (2) Si/ic. 6, 6h. ; (3) Peirol. 6, 6h. See also Skin, Unhealthy.

Fetid Breath. See Breath.

Fever.— Simple ephemeral fever (febricula), Acen. 3, ah. Simple continued fever with bilious or gastric symp- toms. Bap/is. IX, 2h. Continued fever of a low typhoid type, .^W&n. 3, 3h. Fever of remittent type in children or adults ; passing off without perspira- tion, Gels. 3, 2h, See also Hyperpyrexia ; and the various fevers under their names.

Fibroma (Fibroid Tumour). — SHic. 3, gr. iii. 8h. Uterine, Secah i, 4h. Intractable bleeding from, (i) Thlaspi bursa fiasioris, 1, 4h ; (2) Hydrastinin mur. 2x, gr. ii., 2-4h, Teucr. ^ may be painted on. See Menorrhagia, and UteruB, Bleeding from.

Finger, Gathered. See Whitlow.

Fissures. See Anna, Hands, Nose, &c.

Fistula,— Lachrymal, Silic. (>, 6h. Lachrymal and dental, Ac. Jluor. 6, gtt. ii. 6h. Anal, Sil. 6, 8h.; locally. Calendula lotion (a drachm to two ounces). Should this fai!-(i) Calc. fikos. 3, gr. ili. 8h. ; (2) Causl. 6, 6h. ; Calendula lotion.

Fits, See Apoplexy, Convulsions, Epilepsy, Faint- ing, Hysteria.

Platulenoe. — Flatulent distension, causing frequent sighing or belching, Ac. carbol. 3, 4h. Flatulence in the stomach, coming upwards, causing oppression of the breathing, or sharp pains about the .chest, the bowels being regular or loose, Carb. 11. 6, 4h. Flatu- lence of the lower part of the body, passing down-

wards if at all, constipation. Lye. 6, 4h. Pain

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relieved by eructations, LmcH. 6, 4h. Wind cor
away easily, rushing upwards through the mc
Arg. n. 6, gtt. ii. 4h. Flatulent dyspepsia, w'
"everything turns to wind," Nux mosck. 3,
Eructations empty, fetid, bitter, putrid, causing
pain in epigastrium and chest, followed by stid
pain in stomach, contractive pain in epigasti
taking away the breath ; collection of wind in
gastrium which is sensitive to touch, Calc. i., 3,
See ij/jf> Abdomen, Distended, Difltension, I
pepsia, Eructation a.

Flooding, See Labour and MenBtruation.

Fluor AlbuB. See Leueorrhcea.

FluBhings of Heat. See Face, and Change of Life

Forehead. See Face.

Fracture.- To promote the union of, Symph. ix,
Where the bones are much bruised, Ruia^ 1, 4h.
scrofulous subjects, Colt. phos. 3, gr. ii. 6h.
rickety subjects, Silic. 6, 4h.

Freckles. Dark freckles, Ac. nit, 1, 4h.

Fright, Effects of. See Pear,

Frog. See Aphthffi.

Frost-bite.- Paint the pan with compound tinctfii

Benzoin (Friar's balsam) ; if it is in the feet, and 1
stockings adhere, rub olive oil over the Benso.

Internally Ferr. piws. 3, gr. ii. 4h, Set also Chi

blaics.

Fungus. See Excrescence B.

Fungus Hfematodes. Sec Cancer, Bleeding,

FurunculuB. See Boil.

Qall-stones See Calculus, Bii.iary.

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Ganglion.- (i) Ruta i, 4h. ; (3) Ac. beaz. 3x, 4h. Ben-
zoic acid lotion rubbed in night and morning (pure
benzoic acid, fifteen grains i rectified spirit, three
drachms ; distilled water, eight ounces).

Gangrene. - Of wounds, La^k. 6, 2h. ; lotion of Lachesis
6 (a drachm to two ounces) to he applied locally.

Senile gangrene, Secah 1, ah. ; locally, an ointment of boracic whd, where there is blood-poisoning from the wound. Great vital depression, coldness of extremities, blueness of the skin, burning pains, Carb. ■u. 6, 4h. Restlessness, anxiety, prostration, thirst, burning pains, Ars. 3, 4h. See PytBmia, ' ^h

Gaetralgia. See Gaatrodynia. ^H

Gastric Catarrh. See Dyspepsia, Stomach. ^|

Gastric Fever. See Fever, Simple Continued ; Enteric Fever.

Gastric TJlcei. — (Rest and milk diet ; if milk is not tolerated, koumiss.) In general, especially when the ulceration is near the pyloric end of the stomach, Uran. nit. 3X, g. ii. 6h. In chlorotic subjects, .i^r^ nit. 6, gtL ii. 6h. With dry red tongue, thirst, cachectic or typhoid condition, Ars. 3, 4h. After burns, Kali bichr. ya, gr. ii. 6h. (For the relief of [he pain which sometimes accompanies tlie affection, if the remedy most indicated does not suffice, Atrop. uulph. 2, gr. ii, may be given intercurrent! y. HEMORRHAGE FROM. — If bright, Ipec. I, every fifteen minutes. If dark, Ham. I, every fifteen minutes. (Ice to suck ; small pieces may be swallowed.)

Gastritis. — Acute croupous inflammation of the stomach is due to poisoning, and this must be treated by the appropriate antidote. Catarrhal, see Dyspepsia, Stomach. Degenerative intlamtnation of the stomach causing destruction of the peptic glands, Phos. 3, 4h,

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GaetrodyDia, Oastralgria, Pain in the Stomach.— Cramping, spasmodic pain, Niix -v. 3, 2h. Bumiig pain, Ars. 3, 2h. CuHing pain, Ac. oxal. 3, 3h.

Qstbering. See Breast, Whitlow, &c.

Qerman Measles. See Roseola, Epidemic.

Giddiness. See Vertigo.

Glandular Swellingrs, AcUTE.^At the commencement

Belt. 3, ih. If Bdl. fails Co cut the affection short ■ within twenty-four hours, Baryt. c. 6, ih. If in submaxillary glands. Arum tri. 6, ah. Bronchial glands, Calc. c. 6, 4h. If suppuration threatens ; actual suppuration in inguinal glands, Merc. sol. 6 4h. ; in inguinal glands, when Merc. sol. 1 do good, Ac. nit. i, ah. If suppuration has taken place i threatening or actual suppuration il axillary glands, Hep. s. 6, 4h. Sili'c, 6, 4h. Locally Cateniula ^ lotion (a spoonful to two tablespoonfuls of water). Breast, Bronchial Glands, Buho, Eodg^kin's DiS" ease, and Tonsils.

Chronic— In all cases of scrofulous glands the treat-J ment should be commenced with Tuberculinum (m under CONSUMPTION). It should be given in dose' of four or five globules of 30, loc or less often, other medicines being given in the infl tervals, if indicated. If the conditi herited syphilis, Kali tod. i or 30 every 4h. Sub-

maxillary ^XandSjArum iri. 6-30, 4h. In pale flabby subjects, Calc. iod. 3X, 4h. In thin, weakly subjects, Arsm. 3, 4h. .Should these fail - (i) Baryl. c. (2) Cisius c. 1, 4h. See also Goitre, Hodgkin's Diu ease.

Olauooma. See under Sjes.

Gleet.- Thuja 12, 4h. After 77ui/a, if necessary (i) ^< m'f. 12, 4h. ; {2) Cinnabar jx, gi. w- a,\i. ■, ^.^1 Na

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GloBsitiB.-Si'i: Tongue.

Goitre. - Simple, soft, Jod. 3)c, 4(1, In pale subjects, of soft fibre, cold moist feel, Calc. c. 6, 6h. If these fail, Ac. Jiuor. 3, gtt. ii. 6h. In old, hard goitres, Spong, 3, 4h. persistently. Exophthalmic- 5'f//.3j4h. If there is anfermia, with full bursting headache, flushed face, Ferr. nut. 6, 8h. In ill-nourished subjects, constipation, earthy complexion, A'n/. mur. 6, 6h. During attacks of palpitation, G/oii. 3, every half-hour.

Gonorrhosa.-At the commencement, during the feverish stage. Aeon. I, every half-hour. Thick yellow discharge, profuse, scalding, erections ; when the prostate gland is affected. Thuja i, ih. If there is much engorgement, with erections, Canth. 3x, ih. When the acute stage is over, Om. sat. ^, gtt. ii. 3h. In females, Sepia 6, 2h. Chronic cases, Naphthalin 3x, 4h. Yellowish, thick discharge ; constitutional gonorrhoea, Nat.sulph. 3,gr. ii, 8h.

OoBorrhosa,! RheamatiBm. Set Rheumatism, Conor-

RHIIAL.

Gout. - The paroxysm, Bellad. 3, jh. Locally, a hot compress on which several drops of Colck. ^ have been dropped may be applied. In the forming stage, Puis. 3, ah. When gout flies about from joint to joint, Puis. 3, 2h. Wlien it is connected with uterine disorder, Sahina 3, ih. Subacute gout. Led. f 2h.

GouTV Diathesis.- Where there is tendency to skin eruptions, Su!. 6, 6h. Where there is constipation and copious deposit of lithaies. Lye. 6, 6h. See Diet : Gout.

Suppressed or Undeclared. - General congestion, blueneas and coldDcss, Rkut t. 3, ih. Coldness,

GRA- GUM

earthy complexii
n and paii

ion, Nat m. 6, 6h. Conr|
a, Ac. oxal. 3, 4h.

gestion a

In the E\K.-Nttx v. 6, every ten minutes.

In the Throat.- Afj?rc. sol. 3, gr. ii. 4h.

In the Stomach.- ^ajr -u. 6, every half-hour.

At the Heakt.- Angina- Uke pain at the heart, t

ing on suddenly in a gouty subject, Cupr. met. t

every ten minutes.

Granulations. See Excrescences,

Gravel.- Red sandy sediment with flatulence

abdotnen and constipation. Lye. 6, ^h. Should this fail, Cocc. cact. f, gtt. v. 4h. White phosphalic sediment, Ac. phos. 2x, gtt. iii. 4h. White sediment after standing, acrid sourish odour, Graph. 6, Brick-dust or straw-yellow granular deposit, Ckit sulph. I, 4h. White or whitish-grey, and latt mealy reddish sediment ; pain in the ureters, Berb. 0, 4h. Pasty sediment, reddish or white, Sep. 6, 4I1. Oxalate of lime deposit, Ac.nitr. mur. 1, 4h. Should this fail, Ac. oxal. 3, 4h. Turbid immediately after passing, like clay water, Sarsa. 6, 4h.

Green Sickness. Su Aueemia and Henstination.

Grief. Sea Aniiety,

Gripes. See Colic.

Gum-boil,- jW^/v^. -f"^- 6j ^h.

Gmn-RaBh (Bed Gnm).- (1) Ckam. 6, 4h. ; (2) Ant. c. 4h.

Gums.- Bleeding from.- il/^rc. sol. 6, 4h, See a Purpura and Scurvy.

Inflamed. - Merc. sol. 6, 411.

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GUM - HiEM 115

Ulcerated.- Simple ulceration- (i) Ac. nil. 6, 4k ;

(2) Merc. cor. 3, 4h. With disease of the bone, Phos.

3i4h.

Falling Aw a v.- From the teeth, Merc. sol. 6, 4h.

also Teeth and Toothache.

Gumma,- A'a/i'. iod. gr. v. - xx. 8h.

Gutta Serena,- ^«f Amaurosis.

HfflmateraesiB. - Dark blood, Ham. i, every fifteen minuiies. Bright blood, Ipec. i, every fifteen minutes. From mechanical injury, Am. I, every

J^J

Hiematuria.— r^rei.s, 2h. If this does not suffice, i^iiOT. I, 2h. From mechanical injury. Am. i, 2h.

-(i) Acpic. 3X, gr. ii. 4h. ; (2) Phos.

Hsmoglobinuria.—
j, 4h.

HEemoptysis, See Consumption, Bleeding.
Htemorrhage. — from Kidneys. See Hiematuria.
From Bowels. — Dark blood. Nam. 1, 2h, Light
coloured blood, Ipec. I, ah. Copious, passive,
painless, Caci. I, ih. See also Dysentery and
HtemorrhoidB. ^

Lungs. See Consumption, Bleeding.
Nose. See Nose.
Stomach, See Htematemesis.
Uterus. See Metronhag^ia, Labour, and Menstiuat-
tioc.

Haamorriiagio Diathesis.— (0 Ham. i

<lh. ; (3) Croialus 3, 4h.

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HSBmorrhoids or Pilea.— Bleeding piles with open ow
loose bowels, Horn. 3, 4h. ; locally, a. lotion of Ham—

k % thirty drops to the half-pint of water, with which.

w the part should be bathed night and morning; and

at night a piece of lint dipped in this lotion to be
placed on the tumour, or just inside the orifice. For
irritation from piles, Verbascum ointment (Veriascum
p 3i. — vaseline ji.). Blind piles in persons of seden-
tary life, spare, of costive habits, A'wr. v. 3, 8h. Bleed-
ing piles, costiveness, sinking at the stomach, espe-
cially in the forenoon ; flushing ; &,inty spells ; heat
of the head with cold feet ; irritable skin ; a^ravation
at night on getting warm in bed, and from washing,
Sulph. 3, Sh. Where there is much uneasiness in
the parts, pain in the back, constipation, prolapse of
rectum, bleeding or absence of bleeding, Msch. h. 3»,
4h. Great sensitiveness of the anus, itching, weak-
ness of the sphincter and tendency to prolapse, Ac
mur. 3X, 4h. Heat, rawness, soreness, loose motions,
prolapse, bleeding, Aloe 1, 4h. Piles with buminj

; and stinging in rectum ; sore and smarting ; mucous

discharge; constipation, Amm. mur. 3X, 4h. Pile*)
burning as if pepper sprinkled oiv; tenesmus of rectum
and bladder ; tenesmus -mucus with blade
blood ; cutting colic before stool ; tenesmus cutting
and twisting during stool ; after stool tenesmus
burning, thirst, drinking causing shuddering, draw-
ing the back ; piles swollen, itching, throbbing
soreness in anus ; bleeding or blue; with
mucous discharge; with bloody mucous stools ; 1

■* ' ^driumg jain in small of back and cutting in abdomen.
^fien, Cu. 3, 4h. Piles bum and sling, Carb. a. 6, 4IU.
Soreness, itching, moisture ; piles protrude, blue, sup-
purating and offensive; with burning ; stitches in
rectum, Carb. 'ii. 6, 4h. Blind piles with pressure and
soreness in anus and rectum 1 pain with sitting
and standing, less while walking, iWu. iVv it is Ci&

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and worse after taking the fresh air ; prolapse of
rectum from moderate exertion after stool ; sharp
burning pain in rectum, /gnat. 3, 4h. Piles with
constipation from inertia of the tectum, especially
when connected with uterine disorders or pregnancy,
piles bleed, but only with great pressure, Collin.
3, 4h. In blonde persons of the feminine type, bowels 1
open or loose ; mucous discharge, Puis. 3, 4h. After
all acute symptoms are passed, and only an insensi-
tive swelling remains behind ; external piles, Acfluor.
3, gtt. ii. 6h. [Patients should sit on wooden or cane-
bottomed chairs.] See also Constipation,

Strangulated Piles. — Sometimes after a difficult
stool piles become protruded, and spasm of the]
sphincter occurs constricting the veins, and making
return impossible and causing exquisite pain. When
this occurs the best relief is obtained by applying a
potato poultice. A quantity of potatoes are boiled or
steamed and then mashed with plenty of unsalted
butter and made into a poultice. This is placed on a
triangularly folded piece of flannel and the patient is
made to sit upon it, One point of the flannel is then
turned up between the thighs and the others passed
round the back to meet it in the usual napkin fashion.
This will give instantaneous relief, and the piles will
soon find their way back of themselves. Aeon. 1
may be given every ten minutes. A very important
measure in the management of piles is to avoid the
use of paper after stool, substituting linen and to
carefully wash the parts with tepid water after each
action. If possible it should be arranged to have the
n the evening just before retiring to bed.

Hair. — Dryness, Kali. c. 5, 6h. Falling off, with dryness,

Kali. c. 6, 6h. Falling off, Ac. fluor, 6, gtt. ii. 6h.

Falling off from depressing motions, Ac. pkos. i, 6h.

Handa.^CHAPPiID. — Application of g-glycerine at night—
If this is too strong, glycerine jelly (glycerole rf
starch— Wheeler's is one of the best kinds) (1) Nat
carb. 12, night and morning ; (2) Calc. carb. 12, night
and morning. Should these not suffice, Petrol. 3,
night and morning ; locally, sulphurous acid with'
glycerine (two drachms of sulphurous acid
and a half of glycerine) to be applied at night
Failing this, paint the chaps every night with ci
pound tincture of benzoin (Friar's Balsam.)

Blueness and Coldness. See ChilhlainB.

Pains in.— Drawing pains in wrist and fingers, 1
stiffness of fingers. Caul, i, 4h. Boring in first
joints of thumbs, also tearing and sticking i
finger joints, with tenderness of the periosteum when
pressed on, Ledum 6, 4h. Bones in back of the
hands and wrists painful as if bruised, in rest and-
motion, Rulii 1, 4h. Sprained pains in the wrists,
tearing in all the finger joints, worse at rest, Rkas
tax. 3, 4I1. Spindle-shaped swelling of the Irngers^
stiffness and pain on moving, Puis. 3, 4h. Hot, paj»
swelling of finger joints, worse by motion, Sry.
I, 3h.

Perspiration of.— Palms constantly moist, .^ir.jftdww
3, gtt. ii. 6h. Cold clammy perspiration, Ac fie,
3, gii. ii- fill-

Swelling. — Acute, inflammatory, Apis 35;, zh. With
numbness at climacteric, Arg. n. 6, 4h. With flush-
ing, Ferr. phoi. 3, gr. ii. 6h.

Hay Asthma, or Hay Fever.— in general, Napkthedim

3x, 2h. Violent sneezing with lachrymation, red-
ness and swelhng of eyelids, contractive stupefying
headache, Sabad. 3x, 4h, ; the same diluon la b«
snuffed up the nostrils, or a sp^a^ ot Sobad. 1

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]||iii. of water. Willi fever and prostraiipn, Arsen.
3, 5h. As a prophylactic, Ars. 3, 8h. for a week or
two before the hay-season begins, and a week or two
after. Constitutional, in psoric subjects, great sensi-
tiveness to cold air, desire to lie down, Psorin. 30,
2-4h.

Headache — As to Character and Position.— In fore-
head and ItiapXes./ulness and ithrobbin^,hea.vy droop-
ing eyelids, blindness or flashes of light \ Hushed
face, hot head, sense of burning in eyeballs ; all the
symptoms aggravated by light, noise, movement, or
lying down, easiest when sitting. Sell. 3, ili. Sick
luadache or migraine ; drawing, tearing, pressive
pains ; intolerance of light ; disturbances of vision,

Kali carb. 6, Jh. during aa attack, 8h. during the intervals, Pressive headache, as if everything would come out at the forehead ; or as if the scalp were compressed all over by a pitch cap ; blind headache ; supra-orbital headache ; squeezing in forehead above root of nose ; face pale or livid and anxious, Aco. 3, ih. Headache over one eye, especially right ; before headache comes on sight is blurred, the sight improving when the pain begins. Kali. bich. 5, i\i. Headache on coughing as if the skull would burst ; bursting, /)/// headache ; constant ^fw«'«f headache above the root of the nose, together with some stitches through the ear and over the eye i sticking headache ; throbbing in one or other temple ; drwing, tearing headache. Caps. 3, i - 4h. Over left eye, with acidity and eructations, Carb. u, 6, 4h, As if the top of the head were opening and shutting j or as if the calvarium were being lifted off; headache with flatulence, throbbing of occiput, Cann. i. 3, 4h. Heavy pressive headache, with giddiness, flushed face, derangement of stomach as after over drinking or smoking, constipation ; in-

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creased by taking food and on menial
V, 3, 2h. Ski: headache in persons of spare bui
costive habit, and sedentary life, /Vkjtw, 3, ih.
heavy pains in the head, especially at the
with throbbing in the temples, drooping eyelid;
heavy eyes, giddiness, <Jc/j. 3, 3h. Bursting, splitting
pressivi headache in forehead, across the eyes,
relieved by pressure, greatly aggravated by stooping,
which causes a sensation as if the brain would fall
out ; sick headache of right side with retching and
bilious vomiting, Bry. 3, 2h. Headache from
stroke or exposure to heat, violent throbbing, r
worse by every movement, flushed face ; bursting
headache, Gion. 3, ih. Headache from exposure
to sun, feeling of cottstriction and fulness, pressive
headache at vertex, especially with menstrua! de-
rangements, or at the menopause, Cact. g. 3,
Headache, as if the head were siuelling to
siie, Bov. 6, 2h. Heavy dull pressing m forehead,
incapacitating from mental labour. Aloe 3, 2h. Con-
stant dull frontal headache from liver derangement
Lepland. I, ah. Pressive headache at the verle:^]
Ac.pho. I, 2h. Pain like a heaiy loeigkl at lAe tep\
of the head, aching and burning in the temples aod^
above the eyes, pain in the eyes, congestion, lachry-
mation, intolerance of hght and sound, Phetl. 3, j^'
Bitrning sensation at the top of the head ; supra-
orbital headache ; periodical ; accompanied by
debility, red tongue, low, feverish condition, Art.'
3, ah. Supra - orbital neuralgic hcadachi
vision, Chinin. sulph. 3, 4h. Headache coming
in the morning on waking, and lasting the greater
part of the day ; headache brought on by eoughitig,
Nat. m. 6, 4h. Burning -vertex headaches of the
menopause ; one-sided sick headache, with pale fac^i
ZacA. 6, 4h. iVeight and oppres

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cold feet and flushing of the face ; dull but severe pain in the fore part of the side of the head, with great depression, Naja 6, 2h. Dull headaches, with depressed spirits and constipation, Plumb. 6, 4h. Headaches from loss of sleep, mental strain, worry ; aching at the vertex, occiput, and in eyeball. Act. r. 3, 2h. Headache beginning in the occiput, extending forwards and downwards, causing obscuration of sight, Ac. pic. 3, 4h. Constant dull aching in the nape of the neck, Hell. n. 3, ah. Pressive aching in limited spots ; pressure at centre of forehead and root of nose ; headache from worry, anxiety or grief ; " clavus," pressive sick headaches, with disturbance of vision, passing off" with a copious discharge of clear urine, face pale, igt- 3i ^h. Headache, beginning with a blur before the eyes, dull, heavy, or throbbing and shooting in the forehead and up the right side, with nausea, vomiting, and great depression, Jris v. 3, ah. Pressive headache on the right side and over the right eye, Chel. i, 2h. One-sided sick headache, coming from back of head, and settling in right eye," relieved by lying down and by sleep, accompanied by bilious vomiting ; aching of teeth and in ears ; pains in the limbs, electric shootings in the head, and shiverings (menses profuse), Sang. 1, zh. Sick headache, with vomiting, as in sea-sickness, Coce. i, 3, 2h. Sick headache, with violent vomiting, Zii sulph. 6, 2h. Sick headache, with coldness of the head, much acid in the eructations and vomit. Cole. acet. 3, 2h. Chronic headache, with sensitiveness to pressure, noise, motion and light, relieved by warmth (as by wrapping the head in a shawl) ; chronic headache, with nervousness and loss of memory from overwork, commencing low in the back of the neck with a feeling as if the muscles could not support the head, passing over to the top of the head, forehead, and at

times involving the eyeballs and making them sore^^ Silic. 6, 4h. Boring pain at the root of the nose / rheumatic headache, where the pressure of the hair is not tolerated, Hep. s. 6, 4h. Chronic headaches with melancholia, Zinc. 6, 4h. Headache like « ralgia, especially on left side, pain coming at regular intervals, spreading from the brow to the face and neck, and involving the eyes, aggravated by the light concussion or motion, especially stooping ; pale complexion, restlessness, palpitation, Spig. 3, 2h. Headache of passive congestion after great losses of blood, Fer., pyrophos. ix, gtt iii. 4h. Jerking, tearing pains in the head ; the brain beats in waves against the skull for sensitiveness, noises in the ears, made worse by walking, relieved by lying down, Chin. Pressive drawing pains in the head, intolerable, worse when attention is directed to them, Cham. 6, 2h.

According to Cause and Occasion.— On coughing, as if the skull would burst. Caps. 3, 4h. Headache caused by every cough, Nai. m. 6, 4h. In the

occiput, on coughing, Sul. 6, 4h. From over-eating or drinking, Nux. v. 3, 4h. From sunstroke, violent throbbing, Glon. 3, ih. From sunstroke, as if a tight band were bound round the head, Cact. 3, ih, Froni|i liver derangement, constant dull frontal headache&i Leptand. i, 4h. Alternating with diarrhæa. Pod. ^ ah. Burning vertex headache of the menopause^ Lack. 6, 4h, Headache after checked menses, jEthm c. 3, 4h. Headache from pain in other parts ; or congestion after great losses of blood, Ferr. pyrophos, ix, gtt. iii. 4h. Pain in head on shaking it, Hep. 6, 4h.

Head Lioe.— The hair to be washed daily, and aft each washing to be bathed with a, lotion of Sah.

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dilU <f, an ounce to the pint. Imerr.ally give Nt^t 1 m. 6, 4h. H

Hearing. See EaiB : Deafness. ^

Heart.— Pericarditis.— If taken at the ve:y commencement, pain, oppression, anxiety, restlessness, fever, Aeon. 3, ih. After Aeon., pain sharp, worse on motion, Bry. 1, 3h. Little fever, much effusion, Merc. s. 3, gr, ii. ah. Effusion remaining behind after the acute symptoms have passed, Arsen. 3, ah. Pericarditis secondary to Bright's disease. Arsen. 3, 2h.

Endocarditis. — Stitching pain in chest, anxiety, restlessness, fever, Aco. 3, ih. ; sharp, shooting pains in the region of the heart, palpitation, restlessness, Spi^ 3, ih. Ulcerative, Lack. 6, ih. Valvular affections remaining after the acute stage is past, Wiya 6, 4h.

Hypertrophy, Suffering from,— When the hypertrophy has been brought on by prolonged over-exertion, as in athletes. Am. 3, 4h. [When the hypertrophy is secondary to valve -disease, it is really compensatory and not a morbid condition ; but then it sometimes gives rise to great distress, which may be removed by treatment as indicated.] Feeling of weight at the heart, palpitation, strong beats, throbbing in the carotid and temporal arteries. Aeon. 3, 2h. Violent palpitation, felt worse on lying on the back, increased by excitement, motion, rising up suddenly or walking ; throbbing of the temporal arteries, flushed face, headache at the vertex, Cael. 3, ah. Much palpitation, feh in the throat, full pulse, sleeplessness and restlessness at night, Belt. 3, ah. See also PALPITATION.

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Dilatation and Weakness of the Heart—mdsc^^^ (whether consequent on valvular disease, or due *"

general debility, or to primary fatty degeneration (& the muscular fibres). In general, especially if existent with respiratory affections, Ars. iod. 3X. gr. ii. thrice daily, immediately after food. [If this fails to give any relief, it should be left off entirely and the medicines to be named given as indicated.]
Great weakness, anxiety, long lasting palpitation
Baryt. carb. 3X, gr. ii. 6h. Slow pulse, or irregular, palpitation on the slightest breathlessness, pallor and faintness on sitting up.
Dig. I, 4h. Constrictive feeling at the chest, violent palpitation, Ca. i. 3, 4h. Pains about the heart, followed by palpitation, "sinking" sensation at the pit of the stomach, Act. r. 3, 4h. Darting, stabbing, shooting, or lancinating pain at the heart, passing down the left arm, Sfiigel. 3, 4h. Pain at the head and down the left arm, with numbness, palpitation
faintness, Naja 6, 4h.

Fatty Heart.— The treatment of fatty degeneration is the same as that for Dilatation. For deposit of fat about the heart as a part of general obesity Phos. 3, 4h., with suitable regimen and diet, this, Baryt. c. 3X, gr. ii. 6h. When the symptoms are such as indicate degeneration, the medicines recommended for Dilatation may be given as indicated.

Nervous Weakness. — From excessive use of stimulants and tobacco, pain at the heart, depression, palpitation, nervousness, without any signs of structural lesion, Spig. i, 4h. Palpitation worse on walking; when lying on left side at night; dull heavy pain worse by slight excitement; constriction as if heart grasped by iron hand; very acute pain, sometimes cause weeping and crying aloud, &c.

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breathing; prickly pains at heart, impeding respiration of body, Cact. 3, 4h. Heavy; great pain near heart; depression, lowness, Naja 6, 4h, Violent beating, throbbing in carotids, felt only when lying in bed or during a siesta; hurried pressing feeling, relieved when busy; interrupted pulsations of heart and breathing; dull heavy or pressive pain in region of heart; heaviness; palpitation when lying on left side; pain in left side as if the heart were suddenly gripped, waking from sleep; pressive pains; sharp pain, Lil. t. 30, 8h. Pain in region of heart before and during menses; and before and during urination, Ulh. c. 6, 8h. 1

Palpitation.— [This is a symptom of most kinds of heart disease. The cases now considered are those where there is no structural disorder to be made out,

or where palpitation is the chief trouble complained of.] Palpitation in a heart that retains its vigour, Aco. 3, 2h. From indigestion ; worse after eating, flatulence after eating, constipation, Nux v. 3, ah. From indigestion in females or blonde persons, acidity, bowels inclined to be loose. Puis. 3, ah. With excessive flatulence in the stomach after food, relieved by eructations, Carb. v. 6, 2h. Palpitation and irregular action, /den's, 3, 4h. Nervous palpitation, during the paroxysm, Mosch. 3, every twenty minutes. Nervous palpitation in persons of great impressionability, worse at night in bed, palpitation keeping the patient awake, Ign. 3, ah. Palpitation on the least excitement, especially at the change of life, Loch. 6, zh. Palpitation with "sinking" sensation at the pit of the stomach, and great uneasiness, sleeplessness, Ael. r. 3, ah. Palpitation with tightness across the prascordia, Cact. 3, ah. Palpitation with shooting, cutting pain in the region of the tacar^

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Spinel. 3, zh, PaJpitation on slight exertion ; full throbbing headache, flushed face, great s bilily to light and noise, Bell. 3, 2h. Palpitati*=" when lying down in bed 31 night, or after food. Ni^ m. 6, 2h. See a/so Aneuriem, Angina Pectori * Dropsy, Cardiac, &c.

Heartburn.— Simple, Ar^ . n. 6, 4h. With white tongu^j loaded urine, flatulence and constipation, Lye. 6, ^h* - With loaded tongue, flat taste, bowels loose, Pu/s. j» 4h. During an attack. Caps. 3, every fifteen n ; " When due to acidity, see under Acidity. See also:^ Dyspepsia.

Heat Spots-- -^A*-^ 3^, 4i'-

Hectio Fever.~In consumption, with moist and coated tongue, Haptis. i, 2h. In consumption, with dry tongue, Ars. 3, 2h. [These medicines may be given intercurrently with others which may be indicated by symptoms other than those of fever.] In cases ot prolonged suppuration, Ckin. 3, ah. In septicfemi^ Cliinin. arsen. 3X, gr. i, 4h.

HelmintltiasiB. See Worms.

Hemicrania. Sse Headacbe.

Hemiopia.— Vanishing of the right half of objects, L C. 6, 4h. Vanishing of the left half. Lye. 6, 4 Vanishing of cither vertical half, Ae. mi Vanishing of theupperhalf, Aui: 6, 4h.

Hemiplegia. See Apoplexy and Paralysis.

Hapatalffia. See Liver, Pain in.

Hepatitis. See Liver. Inflammation of.

Hernia.— [In chronic cases, a truss will be required ;

strangulation operation must not be delayed ;

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the absence of a surgeon relief may be given by the timely internal administration of medicine. The effect of posture will, of course, be studied. The patient will be made to lie on the back with the hips raised above the level of the shoulders.] Pain in an old hernia, Nux v. i, 4h. Threatened strangulation, Nux V. I, every ten minutes (the lower part of the body to be raised). Hemia in children, if fat, Cole, c. 6,8h. ; in thin rickety children, Stlic.6, 8h. If the child has pain in the hemia, Nur %'. 3, ih. Inguinal hernia'with cutting and neuralgic pains up right side, jEscuI. k. I, 4h. [In umbilical hernia a pad must be used, and the skin drawn by strips of plaster from both sides so as to make it lap over the tumour, which will then contract. The best method of preventing hernia in children is to avoid the use of the binder, and dress the children on some such plan as that of Dr. Grosvenor, of Lincoln, Nebraska, U.S.A.]

irpeB. - Of face, Rhus. t. 3, 3h. Of prepuce, Merc. sol.

Herpes CircinatuB, or lnB.-Te//ur. 6, 4h.

Herpes Zoster (Shingrles).- In persons below middle life, R/iiis. t. 3, ah. In older persons, Mczir. 3, zh. Chronic cases, Arsen. 3, 4h. If the pain is intractable, Pru. spi. 30, 8h. [Locally, in all cases, a lotion of CttHh. 3X, ten drops 10 the ounce, may be kept applied on linen. Or, the eruption may be painted over with collodion.]

Hiccough.- Ordinary acute cases, Nux -v. 3, every ten minutes. If AK.i-does not speedily relieve, Cydant. 3, every ten minutes; in chronic cases every four hours. After drinking, eating, or smoking, Igtt. 3, every ten minutes. With spasm and belching, Cic. vir, 3, every ten minutes. Spasmodic, jEtkus. e. 3,

4h. Violent hiccough, especiaaly in malarial case- -^i Nat. m. 6, 4h. In hysterical cases, Moschus 3, evei - ZJ ten minutes. [The same medicines may be give*^" three or four times a day, during the intervals between""^ the attacks, the medicines being chosen according to: ^ the indications given.] In obstinate cases, (i) Ac:^ hydrocy. i, 2h. ; (2) Ac. sulph. 3k, 4h.

Hip-joint DiseaBe.- The same treatment as for CARIES r see under Bone. Rest and extension so long a disease remains active ; diet of the most nourishing i kind ; cod-liver oil. Tuberc. 30 - 200 gl. iv. o. week. For the FEVER attending the disease, if there I isrestlessness, anxiety, thirst,dry skin, .^con. 3,2h, If I the fever is of a hectic type, Ac.phos. r, zh. If there f is profuse discharge and hectic fever, China, i

Sharp pain from hip to knee, especially of right side, I
Kali carb. 30, Sh. Coxalgia, Arg. met. 3*, gr, 1, 4LWJ
See also Joints.

EoarBeoess. See Voice.

Hodgkin'B Disease (Lymphadenoma).— (i) Aco. 3, Bh. ;
(3) Calc. Jluar. 6, 8h. ; (3) Kali mur. 3, gr. if
When the spleen is enlarged, Nat. m. 6, Sh. When
there is fever, Arsen. 3, 8h. [The constitutional
symptoms of the patient will be the best guide to the
1 remedy in treating this affection.]

Home-sickneHS.— Red cheeks and sleeplessness. Caps.
3, 4h. Much weeping, Mag. mur. 6, 4h. After these, J
Ac. phos. 3, 4h.

Hooping-cough. See WhoopiDg-ooough.

Hordeolum. See Styte.

HoUBemaid's Knee.— Acute -(i) Apis 3^, 2h ; (2) Stida
p. I, 2h. Chronic, Rhus t. 3, 4h. ; locally, a lotion
of the same {Rhus t. 3X, one drachm to (he ounce).

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If this fails. Kali iod. gr. ii. Sh. ; locally, a lotion^
Kali. iod. (five grains to the ounce). ,^J

Hunger, See Appetite. ^H^

Hunger-pest. See Belapsing Pever.

Hydrotjele.— Congenital. Bry. 3, 4h. In acquired hydro-
cele, the following medicines may be given in their
order, each being tried for a few weeks before being
changed— (i; Bry. 3, 4h. ; (2) Rhodo. 3, 4h. ; (3)
Puis. 3, 4h. i (4) Sit. 6, 6h. ; (5) Aurum 6, 4h. ; (6)
Graph. 6, 4h. [The desirability or otherwise of
operation will be considered in each case.]

HydrocephaluB.— Acute (Tubercular or Simple).^
Tubsri. \oo gl. iv. on tongue, a single dose to be
fallowed with other medicines as indicated, if this is
not sufficient to complete the cure. If Tubrrc. acts
at all it acts rapidly ; no other medicines should be
given so long as improvement is progressive.
Flushed face, restlessness, bright eyes, dilated pupils,
boring head into pillow, rolling it from side to side ;
starting from sleep in fright, convulsions, hot head,
cold feet, Bell. 3, ih. Face flushed or alternately
flushed and pale, fontanelle open and projecting,
slightest attempt to move the child makes it cry,
Bry, 3, ih. Head hot, perspiring, feet clammy and
cold, especially in fat, flabby children, sour vomit-
ing, sour green stools, cannot bear to be moved,
Calc. c. 30, ih., till relieved, then less often. Boring
head in pillow, rousing from sleep with shrill, pierc-
ing cry, scanty urine. Apis ■y., ih. After Apis, if
this is not sufficient, after suppressed eruptions,
child lies in stupor, cold sweat on forehead, jerking
of limbs, Sulpk. 30, ih., till relieved. When torpor
predominates, child asks for nothing, but drinks
greedily when given water, fontanelle prominent,
urine suppressed, Helleb. 3, ih.

H YD

Chronic. — After suppressed eruptions, child objects to be washed and washing aggravates, slupot, jerking of limbs, hoi head, cold feet, Sul. 30, 8I1. Acid vomiting and purging, perspiration of head and face, cold and clammy feet and legs, child cannot bear to be moved, Cak. c. 30, 8h,

Spurious. — Arising in children from exhausting diseases, such as diarrhoea, Phos. 3, 2h. Should this not suffice. Zinc. mur. 6, 2h.

Hydrophobia.— Immediately after the bite suck the wound, and whilst sucking press the parts around in the direction of the wound. After everything possible has been drawn from the wound, the best remedy is heat — whatever is handiest — red hot or coals, or a lighted cigar, to be brought as 1 the wound as possible without causing violent pain» and without burning the skin— as close in fact as tl patient can bear iL Several pieces should be put the fire so that one can be used as another cools. The skin around the wound may be smeared oil, or fat, or soap, or saliva to protect it. All that 007es from the wound should be wiped away. The applications should be repeated three or four times a day, for an hour each time or until shuddering appears, and this should be repeated several days. Afterwards, the patient should take daily more Turkish or Russian baths for a fortnight. Bell 3 should be taken three times a day for a week, and then night and morning for six months at least. I^' in spite of all precautions, the disease should show itself, the patient should at once be removed Turkish bath, or placed in a Russian bath, and k^ tnit. Bell. Jx, should be given hypodermically every half-hour, and afterwards, should Bell, not succeed, Strain, ix — 12, every half-hour

H YD— H YP

tlhere is excessive sensitiveness and the patient wants to tear away the clothing from his throat, Lack. 6, Jh.

Hydrothorax.— EtTusion left behind after intlainmation. if the inflammation has been recent, Apis 3x, 3h. If the efTusion is of any standing, Sulph. 3, 4h. When secondary to heart disease, Arsen. iod. 3)1, gr. ii. three times a day immediately after food. Anxiety, thirst, chilliness, prostration, Ars, 3, ah. See also Pleurisy.

Hyperpyrexia,— When the bodily temperature becomes so high as of itself to threaten life (106° F. and upwards), in addition to internal remedies, cold packing and cold bathing should be resorted to. The cold wet-pack should be tried first. The patient should be kept in for half an hour, and the pack repeated every two or three hours if the temperature again rises. Should the pack not succeed in reducing the temperature, the patient may be sponged with ice-water. If no amelioration follows, the patient should be put into a bath at 95° F. ; and this should be gradually cooled to 70° F. The

patient should be kept in the water for twenty minutes. The internal remedies will be those indicated by the patient's general state. In general. Camphor {Guam's Tincture) gtt. iii. in syrup, every half-hour. If the skin is dry, and there is restlessness and anxiety, Aeon, i, 15m. If the fever is of a low type with muttering busy delirium, picking at the bed clothes. Agar, f, ah. Quarrelsome delirium, dilated pupils, photophobia, flushed face, perspiration, hard full pulse, Verat. v. Ix, ih. Rheumatic fever, pain in joints of vertebra, especially in the nape of the neck and at the back of the head. Act. r. IX, ih. Flushed face, bright eyes, active delirium, Bell. I, jh. Set also Bheumatiaian : Acute.

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H YP- ICH

Hypochondriacal monomania, as syphilophobia, HyO-3, 4h. From forced sexual abstinence. Con. 3, ^' Abdominal spasms and diaphragmatic pains ; iO' tolerable uneasiness ; abdominal pains relieved by walking, which, however, soon tires, compelling to rest, rest causing the pains to return, Situtn. 6, 4t>- Nervousness, excitement, sleeplessness, Va/er. 3, 4h. Where the pains are described as burning, red tongue, thirst, Arsen. 3, 4h. Anxious about salvation, sinking at the stomach in forenoon, dejected appearance, loss of memory, Sul. 6, 4h. See also DepresBlOS of Spirits,

Hysteria.- In the paroxysm, Mosch. 3, every five minutes. Great impressionability, capriciousness!) rapidly alternating mental states, "lump" in the throat, effects of worry, Ign. 3, 4h. Great depression, Plat. 6, 4h. " Lump " in the throat, hysterical cough and asthma, distension of the body, Asaf. 3, 4h. Convulsive hysteria, Tarent. 3, 4h. Nervous excitement and sleeplessness, Valer. 3, 4h,

Hysterial Joint,- Recent, Ign. 3, 4h. 1 succeed, Cham. 6,4h. In more chronic met. 3, gr. ii. 4h.

HyBterical Vomiting.- A'rf.u-, 3, ih.

HyBtero-Epilep By.- During the attacks, Moschus 3, every five or ten minutes. During the intervals, Zinc, valer. 3, 4h.

lohttyoais.- ;i)'4«- 3. 4li-i {1) Hydrocot. 3, 4h. [Locally, Turkish bath and shampooing; friction with

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cod-liver-oil, or with Oleum theobromicis or cocoa butter.]

Impetigo-- Of the face (milk crust), recent, Viol. iric. 3, 4h. [Locally, in all cases, only rain water, or distilled water, with a few drops of Sam'ias put into it, to be used for washing.] Milk crust, where there are burning pains, Cicui. v. 3, 4h. More chronic cases, Ant. tart. 6, 4h. Impetigo of the head Calc. mur. ik, 4h. (see also Eczema of the scalp). General impetigo. Ant. tart. 6, 4h. ; cod-liver oil and nourishing diet.

Impotence.-- When there is a history of an injury or blow. Am. 3, 4h. From an injury to the spine, Hyperic. rx, 4h. ; locally, liniment consisting of equal parts of Hyperic. 0, spirit of wine and distilled water to be rubbed on the injured part night and morning. Simple impotence, Agn. cast. 3, 4h. Impotence with wasting of the testicles, Kali, brotii. 3K, 4h. When due to sexual excess, Ac. phos. i, gtt. ii. 6h. When accompanied by general nervous depression and irritability, digestive disorders, and constipation, Nux. 11. 3, 4h. Should these 1 Selen. 6, 4h.

Incontinence of Urine. See Urine.

Indigestion. See Dyspepsia.

Influenza. See Cold :

Influenza, Epidemic (Russian or~J
FLU EN z a). --Aching in all limbs, headache, pains in eyes, foul tongue, fever, restlessness, with general of body, heaviness and drowsiness, Bapt.
3x - 30, ih. Violent throbbing, bursting headache ;
bursting headache with cough, Glon. 3 - 30^ ih.
Headache, sore throat, teasing, tickling cough, worse

these not succeed,
OR Siberian In-

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on lying down, delirium ; neuralgia, especially on right side of head and face, inflammation of the ears, Bell. 3 - 30, ih. After Bdl., or when 5Up" T puration occurs, ^ferc. sol. 6 - 30, ih. Cough aggravated by least movement, pain in head with cough I pains in limbs or body, aggravated by movement foul, wash-leather-like tongue; thirst, Bry. jx- ih. Cough, with blood-streaked expectoration, difflcult to detach, cannot get breath ; pains worse right side, Sang. 3X - 30, ih. Teasing cough, w at night ; thirst, restlessness, anguish, fear of death^ Ars. 3^30, ih. Fever, restlessness, fear of death pains in region of heart, with pallor and faintness

fear of death, Aco. 3 - 30, ih. (Aeon, may be given at night intercurrently with other remedies, there is nocturnal restlessness and sleeplessness. Metastases of other symptoms to heart, with pain and collapse, Camph., one drop of Rubini's tincture orol pilule every 5 or 10 minutes. Sharp pain at heart with palpitation and weakness, inability to walk, left side, Spigel. 1 - 30, ^fa. Pleuritic pains, not on coughing, cough causing pain in head ; tearing cough, heat in head, nightly perspiration, early morning diarrhoea, Sul. 3 - 30, ih. Morning diarrhoea liver derangement, Pod. 3 - 30, ih. Copious evacuations, much pain, perspiration and cold sweat on forehead, Ver. alb. 3 - 30, ih. Sciatica (i) Rhus. 3» ^30, t - 2h. (z) Arsen. sul. rub. 3-30, i- -"■ Weakness after influenza, (l) Psorin. 30, 4h. Chi. 3x - 30, 2h. See also for complications, under various headings. Coujh, Diarrh{Ba. Headache, Neuralgia, Pleurisy, Pneumonia, Sciatica, &c.

Isfta-Uinary Pain. See Breast.

In-growing Toe Nail. See Nails.

Inaaity. Sm Mania, Melancholia.

Intemperance. See Alcohol Habit.

Intermittent Fever,- Prophylactic. - Persons going to a malarious country should take for a short time

their stay. If given before

before, Chin, sulph. ix, gr. ii. night and morning, given at increasing intervals during the attack, is not tolerated, Ars. jx should be given ; way. In persons sensitive to the action of Arsenic^ the third centesimal trituration may be given in place of the third decimal. The Disease.- [The remedies for intermitent fever should be given at the end of a paroxysm when it is quite over. A few doses may be given at short intervals, and this repeated at the end of the next paroxysm if it occurs in milder form or if aggravated. If it is unchanged another remedy must be selected.] Tertian or quartan fevers, thirst before or after the chill, often no thirst during chill, patient craves warmth but it does him no good, sweat profuse and debilitating, attacks usually at 5 A.M. or 5 P.M., not in the night, restless the night before an attack ; darting tearing pains in joints, adapted to lymphatic and swarthy persons, debilitated constitutions, Chi. 3, ah. Tertian fever, chill, heat, never accompanied with thirst, pain and tenderness all down spine. Chin, sulph. 3, 2h. One stage absent ; beat of burning character ; rapid prostration ; torpid weakness ; dropsical swellings ; after the abuse of Qftintnt Arsin. 3, zh. Clean tongue, rapid exhaustion by single paroxysm, rapid appearance of sallow pallor, Arsen. 3, ah. Dumb ague chills, Arsen. 3, 6h. Chills towards evening, little or no sweat ; agues of damp, warm and low/ marshy climates, Cedroii. 3, 2h. Chill between the shoulders, thirst with chill, sweat with

heat, no thirst in heat, aggravation by eating and drinking. Caps. 3, ah. Thirst before chill (which usually occurs in the morning), bilious vomitia^

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during the paroxysm, scanty perspiration close, bone pains, Eup. per/. 3, 2h. Irregular of chills, beginning in the small of the back running up and down, lips and nails blue, shaking and comparatively little coldness ; the sweat any attempt to move causes a chill to pass through the body, Eup. purp. 3, ah. coming in the paroxysms, especially if they come the evening or night, Ipse. 3, zh. (If the symptoms are not characteristic of any remedy, a few drops of Ipec. may be given after an attack. This will either remove the disease or bring out characteristic symptoms which will indicate the remedy. Spots on the lips, thirst before and during the chill, headache in the heat and at its close if beaten with little hammers, perspiration, beginning in the morning ; after abuse of quinine sulphate, 6, 3h. With gastro-intestinal symptoms heat preceding or mingling with the chills, 3, zh. In blonde persons with gastro-intestinal symptoms ; in chlorotic girls, Puis. 3, 3h. Tendency to copious diarrhoea and vomiting, prostration, faintness, coldness, and sweating, Verat. alb. Non-malarial cases, attack coming on in afternoon no thirst, sensation during the chill as if the patient were dead, Apis. 3X, ah. The Cachexia.— Sallow pallor, clean red tongue ; after abuse of quinine, Arsen. 3, 6h. 1st completion, chilliness, enlarged spleen, constipation, headaches beginning in the morning and last day ; after abuse of quinine, Nal. mur. 6, 6h. Enlarged and painful spleen, Ceanothus i, 4h.

Intestines. See Excoriation.

Intestines. — Ulceration of. — Duodenum, from Kali bich. 3x, gr. ii. 6b. Ulceration of intestine

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with chronic diarrhoea, Kali bich. 3X, gr. ii. 6h. Ulceration of large intestine, with slimy, bloody stools ; in dysentery, Merc. ear. 3, 3h. See also Sympyren.

Iritis. See under EyeB.

Irritation.— Itching worse in bed at night, scratching followed by burning, Sul. 3, 4h. Dry skin, great irritation, Alumina 6, 4h. Itching, tingling, formation, ^i:jw/. 1, 4h. Crawling, tingling, and itching of the whole body, Morph. 3, 4h, Intolerable itching of the whole body, worse on getting warm in bed at night, dry skin. Alumina 6, 3h. Itching com-

ing on when the part is exposed to cold, Rumtx c. 6, 4h. Burning itching in debilitated persons, Ars. 3, 4h. Itching as from crawling ; after scratching, the itching reappears elsewhere; itching of the vagina, Mes. 3, 4h. Itching of old people ; of the vulva, Rhus. V. 3, 4h. Itching of the urethra, after gonorrhosa ; itching of the vulva, Ac. nit. 1, 4h. Itching of the vulva and anus, Ambra^ 6, 8h. Burning or biting itching ; inflammation and swelling of parts, Kreas. 3, 8h. Violent itching with exfoliation of skin ; psoriasis, Petrol. 3, 8h. Itching of genitals, Ac. carbol. 3, 4h. \ of pudenda before menses ; of scrotum. Graph. 6, 4h. ; of pudenda, with swelling, Sep. 6, 4h, Itching after menses, Tarent. 3, 8h. Itching and burning of pudenda, with eruption on inner side of thighs during menses, Silic. 6, 6h. Itching of vulva in pregnancy; with constipation and piles, Collins. 1, 4h. Itching of the vulva. Calad. 3x, 4h. Soreness, itching, burning of female genitals, Carb. v. 6, 4h. Heat, itching, and herpetic eruptions about the genitals, DuU. i, 4h. With inflammation of the laWa- (i) Apis 3X, ah. ; (a) Cocc. cact. 3, ah. Itch-

■I^^^B ITC~JAW

ing of the mons veneris, Berb. ix, 4h. Itching of the anus, Lye. 6, 4b. [When the skin becomes harsh and irritable, and especially when violent irritation of mons veneris and pudenda sets in without apparent cause, it may be a symptom of diabetes, and sugar should always be tested for.] See also ASUS : Itch INC.

Itch. - In genuine cases of parasitic itch the parts affected may be painted over with Oil of Lavender. One or two applications will be sufficient. If this does not suffice, inunction with Sulphur ointment every night 1 hot bath with soap, followed by change of bed- and body-linen every second night. Internally, Sulph. 3-30, I' 4h.

I Janndlee-- Simple, from catarrh of the bile-ducts. Pain in liver and inability to lie on right side. Mere. sal. 6, 4h. Sharp pains in liver, relief from lying on right side, Bry. 3, ih. Yellow stools, pains under angle of right scapula, Cfiel. 1, ih. From fright or a fit of anger, Cham. 6, 2h. With congested liver,

I white stools, Chi. 3, 4h. Malignant jaundice (as in

acute yellow atrophy), Pkos. 3, 2h. From blood disorganization (as in yellow fever), Crol. h. 3, ah. Chronic, not due to obstruction, lod. 3, 2h. With much irritation ; or irritation after, Dolichos pruriens, 3x, i-3h.

Neonatorum.- (1) Cham. 6, 2h ; (2) Aferc. s. 6, ih.

Jaw. - Caries or necrosis, Phos. 3, 4h. After Phos. or when from phosphorus poisoning, Sil. 6, 4h. Growth of bone, epulis, (1) Thuja 3X, 4h, (1) Plumb, ac. 3, 4h. Easily dislocated, feeling as if dislocated, Pel, 3, 4h. Cracking in the joint, Rhus. t. 3, 4h. Painful cracking in the joint, Granat. 3, 4h. Pain in joint as if sprained, on swallowing. Arum Iri. 12, 4h. (if

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given in a low attenuation this should be freshly prepared).

Joints.— Pain in, coxalgia, neuralgia, " hysterical joint," — (1) Ar[^]. mel. 6, 4h, ; (2) Zinc. 6, 4h. Sec also

Hysterical Joint.

Acute Synovitis. — In rheumatic subjects, fever, restlessness, anxiety, pain, Aco. 3, ih. Pain worse with every movement, part sensitive to touch, Sry. 3, ih. In women and children, pain aggravated by heat, relieved by cold, Puis. 3, ih. Where there is much swelling and little pain. Apis 3X, ah. When suppuration has taken place, Hfp. 6, 4h. (externally, a lotion of Hep. 6, a teaspoonful to a wine-glassful of distilled water). Where discharge has commenced, Sil. 6, 4h. (externally a lotion of SiL 6, a teaspoonful to a wineglassful of distilled water).

Chronic Synovitis.— Syphilitic or mercurial, Kali iod. gr. iii. 6h. Rheumatic, Mtrc. sol. 6, 4h, Of the knee, Berb. ix, 4h. Of the right knee, Ac. Bens. 3, 4h. Dropsy of the joint, Iod. 3x, gtt. li. 4h,

Scrofulous Synovitis (White Swelling).— [In all cases where it is tolerated, cod-liver oil should be given, beginning with a teaspoonful twice or three times a day immediately after food ; it may be increased in quantity as toleration is established.] Tuberc. 30 — 200 gl. iv., once a week. In fat subjects of soft fibre, subject to cold clammy feet, heat of the head with perspiration, Calc. c. 30, 8h. Early in the disease in patients of blonde type and mild disposition, pain, aggravated by heat. Puis. 3, 4h. In thin rickety subjects, offensive perspiration, especially about the head or feet, symptoms relieved by wrapping up warmly, SiL 30, 8h. After Sil.; emaciation, numbness of the limbs, inability to lie on. le.&. '»df..

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Plios. 3, 8h. In strumous subjects with enlarged tonsils, Calc. pkos. 3x, gr. ii. 6h. Where there is marked want of animal heat, Led. 6, 4h. Dry skin, anxiety, fever, and restlessness, Aco. 3, ah. Hectic, Ac.phos. 1,2h.

Bursitis. See Hotibb maid's Knee.

Ganglion. 5^{^^} Ganglion. See also Gout, Rheumatism, Hip, Knee, &c.

Joy, Effects of Excessive.— C[^] 3, ih.

Kidneys.— Congestion. — In early stage, with feverish symptoms, flushed face. Bell. 3, ih. Suppression urine, bloody urine, after scarlatina, Tereb. 3, ih.

BRIGHrsDlSEASE.— Incipient, with dropsy, .,4/rj3x,1h.

Inflammation of the kidneys with suppression of urine, as after scarlatina, Canth. 3, ih. TubulU' nephritis (especially after scarlatina), albuminmiae tube-casts, dropsy, thirst for cold water, anxiety desire for warmth, Ars. 3, 2h. Nephritis of pre^ nancy i suppurative nephritis, Merc. e. 3, ah. Ch BrighCs disease; Prostration, restlessness, anxieQ^ thirst, cool skin, internal heat, dropsy, Ars. 3, 4h Pale bloated appearance, chilly, vomiting of food o) passing it undigested, fulness of the head, nose bleeding, irritable patients, Ferr. met. 6, 8h. Fever, headache, irritation of the bladder and frequent desint to pass water, Ferr. phos. 3, gr. ii. 8h. Granular de* generation, gouty kidney, pale, bloated, heavy expres* sion, melancholy disposition, costiveness. Plumbs 6, 4h. Exclusive milk diet : see Diet.

See aha TTrine.

Knee.— Pain, swelling, dryness, or cracking, especially of right knee, Ac. benz. 3, 4h. Stillness, soreness, pain asif bealen, swelling, 5cttS, ix, 4h. Coldness of

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knees, Agn. c. 3, 4h. Knees sink down from weak- ness, cracking in the joints, Cocc. i. 3, zh. Sharp pain, weakness, grating sensation, Discorea 3, 2h. See also HoQB em aid's Enee, Joints, Rheumatism, &c.

Labia, Inflammation of.— CEdematous.— (i) ^/ij 3x, 2h. ; (2) Cocc. c. 3, 2h. Irritation, see Irritation.

Labour.— Preparatory.— If a difficult labour is antici- pated, ^r«. 3, 6h., four weeks before the time expected. Constipation of later months of pregnancy, Collin- sonia 3, 8h. Spurious pains, Cauloph. 3, 3h. ; if there is great nervousness, Act. r. 3, 3h. ; if due to indigestion. Puis. 3, 3h.

Rigid Os.— If due 10 the condition of the cervix alone, apply a pat of fresh lard or butter and give Caul. 3 every fifteen minutes. Barnes' bags may be used for dilating if necessary. If along with rigidity the patient is restless and feverish, Aco. 3, every thirty minutes. If there are feeble pains as well as rigidity, CimL 3, iSm. If the patient is much exhausted, a morphia suppository in the rectum will arrest the pains and give the patient time to recover strength.

Feeble Pains. — If due to general debility of the patient. Chin. 3, 15m. ; hot water douche. If due to exhaustion of uterus. Chloral gr. v., followed in twenty minutes by a further dose of gr. x.

Retained Placenta.— The preparatory administra- tion of Arnica diminishes the tendency to this.

After-pains. — Caul, 3, Jh.

After-treatment. — If nothing abnormal, Am. 3, 2 — 4h. for 4Sh., assists the recovery of the parts.

H.*:MORRHAN.E.^Introducethehand, clear outanyclots, apply pressure from without ; the uterus ^^o^he hand. If this fails, inject hot w:

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Co[^]VULSJOUS.-Nydrocyan. acid. 3, 15m.
 Constipation.- Kfrafr. aii. 3, 6h.
 Puerperal Fever. - Dry skin, heat, |

restlessness, Aeon. 3, ih. Excessivi

disiensian, bloody and slimy 1

cor. 3, ih. Pyemic conditions, Sepsin

2 - 4h. Hoc flannels may be applied t

men, if there are perilonitic syniptor

lions of a dilute Condyl's fluid solution, if there a*

offensive discharges.

Puerperal Mania. SetVLtnAa.

Puerperal Melancholia.- ,4 rf. r. 3, 3h. S^^^

Melancholia.

Loch[^]HiA.[^]Offensive ; suppressed ; or insufRcient, Suf[^]^

pkur 3 gtt L 2h. Locally, injections of solution o-[^]f
 I CitUndula in hot water (one teaspoonful to the pint).

' Lachrymal Sac. See under Eyes.

1Lactatioii, DisordersOF.- Milkfever, y4£-o«.3, 2h, Un-
 due engorgement of breasts, Bry. 3, ah. Milk late
 in appearing, or aftenwards diminishing in quantity,
 Asa/. 3, 2h. When the milk is poor in quality, in
 pale lymphatic subjects, Caic. c. 6, 6h. In thin
 rickety subjects, Silic. 6, 5h. ; in tuberculous subjects,
 Phos. 3, 4h. In weaning, to prevent engorgement,
 Bry. 3, 4h. To diminish the flow of milk, PuU. 3, 4h.
 I Effects of over-lactation, Chi. 3, ah. See Breast,

liar;

BLan

Inflammation of.

I Laryngismus Stridulus. See Croup, Spasmodic.

BLaryngitis. - Acute. - Irritating hacking cough, with
 i, anxiety, and fever, Aeon. 3X, every half-
 it longer intervals as improvement takes
 place. If within six hours there is no improvement,
 the following medicines are to be given :-liarkin

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cough, hoarseness, aphonia, Spong. 3, jh. Thick, glutinous, stringy expectoration, hard to get away, Kali, bicli. 3x - 3, jh. When the cough has become loose, but hoarseness remains. Hep. s. &, ah.

(Edema Glottidis. - Apis 3x, ^h.

Chronic. - Aphonia, weakness of vocal muscles, cough hard, causing urging of urine, Causl. 3, 3h. Stringy expectoration, difficult to get away, Kali, bichr. 3X, 3h. Loose cough, mucous expectoration, white tongue, feeling of sickness, /4«/. /. 6, 3h. Dry, irritable larynx, Plms. 3, 3h. Hoarse, dry cough, relieved by lying down, Mang. 6, 3h. Dry choking feeling in larynx, raising of yellow matter. Hep. s. 6, Sh. Raising of small lumps of blood and mucus, tendency to hoarseness ; commencing tubercular laryngitis, Soda selen. 3, 3b. Long-standing catarrhs of elderly people, low vitality, insufficiently nourished, venous capillary dilatation, Carb. v. 6, 3h. Chronic irritability of larynx, without much organic alteration. Lack. 6, 3h. Follicular laryngitis, Jod. 3X. 4h. Follicular laryngitis in eruptive subjects, Sulp. 6, 4h. Tubercular inflammation, chronic cases, Ars. iod. 3x, gr. ii. 8h. after food. Tertiary syphilis, Kali iod. gr. v.- x., three times a day.

Laughter, Uncontrollable.- Cror. s. 3X, il
Lead Colic. -(t) Op. ix, ih. ; (2) Alumen^, 1
LegB, Cramp in. 5fe Cramp.

Pain in. - Pain in legs making lame, Z^jo^i; . 3, 4h. Cra in fore part of leg near tibia, when walking ; gnawing pain in shin bones ; painful contraction in calves when walking, Carb. a. 6, 4h. Pain from ankle half way up the leg causing lameness, Guaiac. 3, 4h. Pain in tibia, Badiag. 6, 4h. ; with great s touch, Lack. 6, 4h.

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•n. 6, 4h. Cold,
fOrsB after washing n

Where there is sexual
gr. t, 4h. Where these
immediately after r
intercurrently with any o

Paralysis OF. A* Paralysis: Paraplegia.
Swelling of. 5« Dropsy.

Ulcers of, ^{^wTTloera}.
 Varicose Veins. See Veins, Varicose.
 White Leg. See Phlegmasia Alba Dolens.
 Lepia. See Fsoiiasis.

LBucocythfflmia.— Pain or discomfort in the region
 the spleen, Ceanotlms i, zh. Earthy comph
 coldness, cachexia, Nat.
 feet, dropsical swellings,
 cold water, Calc. c. 5, 81
 excitement, Ar. picric. 3x
 bS\Arsen. iod. 3x, gr. ii
 \CeaHOtkus may be given
 of the other three ; should it not prove
 of itself, it will almost always relieve the pai(
 Hygienic measures should be strictly enjoined
 cases — open-air exercise, nourishing diet ; in i
 subjects, sponging with spirit of wine every r

Leucoma. See Eyes ; Opacitv ok Cornea.

Leucorrhcea {Whites).— Simple, mucous. Puis. 3, 4h. %
 locally — simply for cleanliness and comfort — in-
 jections of cold or tepid water every morning, and
 night and morning when the discharge is profuse;
 Hydrastis if, may be added to the water in the pro-
 portion of a teaspoonful to the pint, if Hydrast.
 is the indicated remedy and is being given internally.
 Greenish and thick, or proftise, watery, and offensive,
 Sep. 6, 4h. Thick, corrosive, Sabin, 3, 4h. Yellow,
 offensive, acrrd, causing itching, bU\nsi ^k*^ Vjvittivtvs
 of pudenda, JCreas. 3, 4h. LeucoirbcEa pTece4t;i^)^•^

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hysterical uterine or abdominal pains extending into
 the thighs, Mag. mur. 3, 4h. Leucorrhcea with
 constipation, earthy complexion, Nat, mur. 6, 4h.
 Inveterate cases, profuse; raised itching spots in
 vagina. Alumina 6, 4h. Yellow, tenacious, sinking
 sensation, coated tongue, Hydrast. 3, 4h, After sup-
 pressed eruptions or discharges, sinking at the pit of
 the stomach in the forenoon, Sul. 6, 4h.
 In Children.— Ca/<-. c. 6, 4h. ; frequent washing. If
 due to worms, Cina 3, 4h. See WormH.

Liohen.— Simple, Sulph. 6, 4h, Prickly heat ; lichen
 urticatus, Apis, y., ah. Use Barilla soap. [This
 soap is manufactured by M'Clinton & Thompson, of
 Belfast. It is a pure, neutral, white soap, and is
 unscenCed. It is cheap, also, and excellent for all
 ordinary purposes.] Lichen ruber or planus, j^w. 3,
 6h. Lichen scrofulorum, Ars. iod. 3X, gr. ii, imme-
 diately after meals ; inunction of cod-hver oil ; and
 cod-hver oil internally.

Lienteria— (i) Chi. 3, ah. ; (2) Ferr. met. 6, ah. ; (3)
 Oleand. 3, ah.

Lips. ~ Soreness, chaps, Vaseline to be applied at bed-
 time. Crack in the centre, Nat. m. (s, 4h. Herpes
 (vesicles), Nat. in. 6, 4h. Soreness of the commis-

swellings, Ccwfajun^o, IX, 4h. Swelling of the upper lip. Hep. s. 6, 4h. Swelling and soreness of the upper lip, Rhus, v. 3, 4h. Scurfiness or rawness round the red of the lips, Ars. 3, 4h. Cancer, (1) Lye. 6, 4h. ; (a), Ars. 3, 4h. ; locally, Hydrastis. See

Cancer.

Liver.— Acute Yellow Atrophy.— /"Aoj. 3, ih.
Cancer,— [This must be treated according to the symptoms.] For the cachexia, Hydrastis i, 4I1.
Sharp pains in region of liver. J

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Cirrhosis.— (I) Phas. 3,4h. ; (2)Ars.i. 3I1, gr. ii. food ; (3) China 3, 4h. ; (4) ^ur. inur. 3x, grt. ii
For the dropsy, tapping may be resorted to.

Congestion. — From iodolent habits, with o^{er}'indutl gence in eating and drinking, Nur v. 3, 2h. daily. From gormandizing and coarse feeding, great nausea and heaviness, with splitting headache, Bry. 3, ih. j strict diet and regimen. From heart disease ; the original disease must be treated. See DeranG^JMENT. I

Derangement. — In bilious subjects, sudden pallor, sagging a "bilious attack" (vomiting of bile, constipation, light stools), Podoph. 6, 2h. See also BilioHB Attack, Biliousness, and Dyspepsia. Bilious vomiting and diarrhoea, Iris. v. 3, jb. See also DianhlBa. Dull or sharp pain in region of liver, tenderness, pain in right shoulder, stools either soft and bright yellow, or whitish and costive, jaundice, Che/, tx. ah. Dull aching distress in liver region, frontal headache, soreness of eyes, pain in left shoulder, jaundice, black fetid stools, Lept. 3, lb. Sharp pain in liver region, pain between the shoulders, constrictive or out-presbing frontal headache ; white tongue, pale stools, bilious feverish attack, jaundice, Bry. 3, 2h. Intense headache, soreness of scalp, soreness of eyes, redness efface, nausea, prostration, soreness of Uver region, constipation, high-colour; urine; bone pains, ^Mji.^r/^/. 3, 2h. Costive offensive motions, loss of appetite, depression, dull pain in liver region, simple jaundice, Mercsol. 6, 4h. Bilious vomiting, or bitter taste in the morning on rising, headache in one temple or over one eye, constipation, flatulence passing upwards, Kali curb. 6, 4h. Abdominal distress, piles, constipation, after Mercury, Hep. s, 6, 4h. Large hard liver, jaundice, white stools, Chi. 3, 4b. Hardness and tenderness

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in liver region, stools in small lumps like sheep's

dung, piles, Mag. mur. 6, 4h. Derangement from over-indulgence in alcoholic drinks, with large blind piles, Nux. V. 3, ah. Acid, bitter vomiting, sinking at the pit of the stomach in the forenoon, in patients with eruptive tendency, Sul. 3, Sh. White tongue, vomiting of bile, diarrhcea, especially in the morning, protrusion of piles and prolapse of the bowel, Podofh. 6, 2h. Chronic derangement, yellow-grey or dingy sallow complexion, flatulence, constipation, loaded urine. Lye. 6, 4fi. " Torpid liver," with loaded urine, venous engorgement, depression, chilliness, sensitiveness to cold air, especially in females, Sep. 6, 4h. See also below, Pain in.

Fatty Liver.— Regimen and suitable diet ; Phos.'i, 4h. According to symptoms, see above, under Derangement.

Hydatid Cysts of.— The treatment is surgical.

Inflammation of. — From cold, sharp pain, worse on touch or movement, and relieved by lying on painful side, Bry. 3, ih. ; poultices. Tongue dirty yellowish white, fetid breath, skin jaundiced, liver region sore to touch, worse lying on painful side, offensive perspiration, Merc. s. 6, ah. Abscess, Hep. s. 6, jh. ; surgical treatment if necessary. See also medicines under Pain in, according to symptoms.

Pain in (Hepatalgia).— With great depression of spirits, intermittent stitches, in functional or organic disorder, j4m. mur. 3X, ah. Dull, heavy, grinding pain in the liver, worse when lying on right side ; dull pain in region of gall-bladder ; aching in left blade-bone, Diosc. 3, ah. Pressure or sticking in the liver, worse by pressure ; sticking in gall-bladder ; drawing in shoulder-blades ; pains in loins ; thick urine, Berb. 3, ah. Stiches and picssure in liver and on top

of right shoulder ; pain as if bruised, and tenderness of region of liver, Ranunc. b. 3, 2h. Continued pressure in region of liver, as if with a dull instrument, Ranunc. seel. 3, ah. Stitching, shooting pains in liver, pain in right scapula, yellowish skin, light yellow stools, CMel. ix, 2h.

Syphilis.— When enlargement of the liver occur tertiary syphilis, Kali. gr. v.-x. 8h. ; if this is sufficient, it may be followed by Merc. bin. 3x, gr, it,. 8h. Where there is no enlargement, but derangement of the liver in old syphilitics, with depressioⁱ Aur. mur. 3\-, gtt. li. 4h.

Waxy Degeneration. — The disease on which it depends must be treated according to the symptoms.. If there are no special indications, KaUiod. gr.iii. 4IV

See also CalculaB, BtLiARv ; Diopsy, Jaundice.

Liver-8pot8.—(i) Sep. 6, 4h. ; (2) Lye. 6, 4h. Lochia. See under Latiour. Lock-jaw. See Tetanns.

Locomotor Ataxy.— in the early stage, especially when occurring in children, Secale i, 3h. When of evidently syphilitic origin and diagnosed early, Kali iod, gr. iii. — 30, thrice daily. When the first symptoms are disorder of vision, white atrophy of the retina

with absence of knee-jerk, Phos. 3, 2h. Great irritability and excitability, increased sensitiveness li impressions, Nux. v. 3, 2h. When periodical priapism^, or clitoridean " crises" announce the disease,y4t. ^fr 3K, gr. ii. - 3D, 6h. When the disease is fully established, lightning pains, urinary troubles, Ac.Jiuo. 2h. When there are gastric " crises " and othn digestive disorders ; when the pains are of a plucking character and confined to small spots, Arg. n. 3X, ah.

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LOW - L U M

Tightness at chest, sensation as if a cord tied round the leg under the knee or the upper arm ; stitches, numhnesa, great coldness of legs and feet, Alumeit 6, 4h. Fains shooting from right to left in body ; flatulence, colic, constipation. Lye. 6, 8h. When the pains are burning, restlessness, anxiety, irritability,, Ars. 3, 4h. Much depression, Aur. 30, 8h. Worried, anxious, depressed, hysterical, Ign. 3, zh.

Low ^evet-See Enteric Fever.

Lnmbago,- From dry cold, from a draught ; pain sharp, or as if sprained ; the pain excited by touch ; the part sensitive, Aeon. 3, ih. If with the muscular pains there are restlessness and sleeplessness, j4rt. r. 3, 2h. Stiffness in the back, painful on motion ; a bruised or burning pain, easier during motion ; from dampj cold, Rhus. t. 3, 2h. Pain excited by every motion jn muscies sensitive to touch ; bruised feeling in thft back when lying on it ; from dry cold, Biy. 3, ah. Fain in small of back as after stooping a long while, Dulc. 3, 2h. Stiffness in back ; pain worse whilst sitting or lying, in (he morning on awaking ; with urinary or rectal troubles, Berb. ix, 3h. From dry cold ; pains worse on the approach of storms, Rhod. 3, ih. From an injury, Am. 3, zh. Dull backache, walking almost impossible, scarcely able to stoop, or rise after sitting ; especially with constipation and piles, Msc. h. 3, 2h. Dull pressure, sticking and tearing, writhing in loins and urinary passages; worse by motion, Colch. 3, 2h. Fains in paroxysms shooting at times. Kali bichr. 3X, 4h. Dull heavy! dragging pains, weakness, sexual excitement, /4c. ^('w. 3X, gr. ii. - 30, 4h. Violent bruised pain back and coccyx ; drawing ; stitches on feather bed ; worse by external cold, relieved external warmth ; come on during rest, go offdurii

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motion ; in venous subjects, Sulph. 6, 4h. Back-ache, as from fatigue, especially after eating and while sitting ; violent sacro-lumbar pain, the slightest effort to move causing retching and cold clammy sweat, Ant. t. 6, 6h. Pain as if beaten, worse during

motion than rest, Nux. v. 3, ih. Sticking in small of back on breathing ; bruised pain : pains worse on going to bed, banishing sleep ; better on motion, Merc, sol, 6, 4h. [Locally, a flannel belt, or, still better, a belt made of pine wool, should be worn. In acute cases, hot flannels on which a little turpentine has been sprinkled should be applied ; or the part ironed every few hours with a hot flat-iron through a piece of flannel laid over the part affected.]

Lnmbri. See Worms.

Lnnga.— Cong ESI ION, Acitle: Difficult breathing, anxiety, restlessness, hot dry skin, short hacking dry cough, Acan. 3, Jh. Stupor, face flushed, dark, rusty expectoration, Phas. 3, Jh. Passive: From debility ; rusty sputa ; purpura, Phos. 3, 2h. Bluenesi^ coldness, depression, Carb. v. 6, 2h. Obstructive ; From heart disease, Ars. i. 3X. gr, ii. thrice daily in* mediately after food. Fluttering, irregular heart, ; swelling of feet, /)/?■. 3, ih. (if it has not been given before). Where there is constipation, flatulence, and diminished urine, Ljrc. 6, ih. See also PneuiHOilia. HJEMORRHACE. — Rusty sputa, or mucous expectoration, streaked with blood, Phes. 3, as above, under Cos-. GESTION. In active congestion of the chest, bright red blood in some quantity, Caci. 3, ih. See Con-BuiQption, Bleeding.

Inflammation. See Pneumonia.

Abscess. — Hot, dry skin, restlessness, anxiety, Aeon. 3, ih. Flushed face, headache, delirium, pains in

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chest, worse when lying on affected side. Bell. 3, ih. Chills and heats, pus evidently forming, Htp. 6, 2h, Low fever, anxiety, depression, Ars. 3, 2h, Fetid expiectionation, with explosive cough and fetid breath, Caps. 3, 2h,

Gangrene.— Cra^n/. 3, 2h. Blueness and coldness of the patient, Curb. v. 6, ih. Fetid expectoration and breath, with explosive cough, Caps. 3, ah. Red tongue, thirst, low fev'er, Ars. 3, 2h.

CEdema. — In the course of bronchitis. Sang. e. 3X, 15m. Sudden attack in the course of heart affection, Am.c.5 — 30, lotn. Following acute congestion, /'Aw. 3, ih. If Phos. fails to prevent or check cedeina, or when it occurs in the course of general dropsy, Ant. tart. 6, ah. See also Dropay.

XiDpuS' — Tuberc. 30 — 200, gl. iv. once a week. In persons subject to skin affections, sinking sensation in the forenoon, acidity, cold feet, miserable dejected feeling, Sul. 6, 8h. In pale, stout subjects, who have heat and perspiration of the head, cold clammy hands and feet, acidity, Calc. c. 6, 8h. Great sensitiveness of the affected part, chilly, desire to be covered. Hep. 6, Sh. Recent cases, yellow coated tongue, constipation, faint sinking sensation at the stomach, Hydrast. 3, 4h. ; externally, application of glycerole of Hydrastis {Hydrast. ^, 3i., Glycer. jss.). Great debility, restlessness, anxious temperament, relief from heat, worse from cold, Ars. 3, 4h. When

there is great despondency, syphilitic taint, Aur. mur. 3X, 4h. Afterwards /Cali bichrom. 3X, 4h. ; externally, application of the same medicine in the same attenuation ; or Hydrocotyle 6, 4I1. ; application of glycerole of Hydrocotyle {Hydroc. f, jL, Glyctr.

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Lymphatic Glacds. See GlandB ; also Breast, Bui Tonsils, Eodgikin's Diseasee.

Malignant Pustule {■:a/!e<i also Woolsorter's Disease, . or Charljon),- (When it is so situated that it is within the reach of surgical measures, the advisability of excision must be considered. In all cases internal medication will be of assistance). Anthracin. 30, I - 2h. Excessive sensitiveness, purple coloration of the parts, fear to be touched or approached, irritability of temper, Loch. 6, gtt. ii, ih. ; locally, a compress of the same (3i. - jii.) ; burning pain, great thirst, restlessness, anguish, Ars. 3, ih. If there is much fever, dry, hot skin, thirst, restlessness, anxiety, and fear of death. Aeon. 3, jh. If there delirium and flushed face, Bsll. 3, jh. Set also Carbuncle, when the symptoms correspond.

Mammary Abscess. See Breaat.

Mania (Insanity with Deliiium.)- Simple ma

subdued form, without hyperieraia ; vivacious talkativeness, with hallucinations of the senses, or spiteful, quarrelsome moodiness ; muscular twitchings and restlessness of the eyeballs ; nymphomania (with great tendency to uncover) ; hypochondriacal monomania as syphilophobia, Hyo. 3, ih. Acute mania without symptoms of hyperemia, Strain. 3, ih. Acute mania with furious delirium, red face, large staring' eyes, dilated pupils. Bell. 3, ^b. Mania with exalted ideas, time and space seem infinite. Can. ind. 3, 4h. I nconirollable laughter ; outbursts of fury, rapidly alternating with fits of repentance, Croc. J. 3, 4h. With anguish, religious melancholy, depression, cold sweat on forehead, Verat. a. 3, ah.

UaiasmuB. See Atrophy.

MasimbatioD. See Self-abooe.

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KeaBles.— Prophylactic. When measles breaks out in a house, let all those not infected take Acan, 3 and Puis. 3, each twice daily.

The fever. — At the commencement, calarrhal symptoms, chilly, with restlessness, dry skin, thirst at night, Aco. 3, ih. Sore throat, swollen face, headache, dry cough, Bell. 3, ih. When there is much digestive catarrh and diarrhoea, patients cannot bear to be warmly covered, Puis. 3, ih. Great restlessness, soreness all over, and rheumatic pains, Rkus t. 3, ih. Should the eruption recede or fail to appear, and oppression of the brain follow, Camph. ix, gtt. ii. Jh, until reaction sets in ; at the same time a hot-air bath should be given, or the patient placed in a hot pack. Should the retrocession of the eruption be followed by convulsive symptoms, Cupr. <uet. 3, ^h. ; the hot-air bath, or pack, in the same way. If the coryza is very distressing, the eyes should be bathed every few hours with a lotion of Euphrasia (Euph. ip, a teaspoonful to half a teacupful of water). When the cough is a very distressing feature, the larynx being affected, coughdry, CQnslant, irritaing, <4fi5.3, ih. Huarseness, phlegm difficult to raise, coming in long tough strings, Kali bichr. 3X, 2h. After the fever, if catarrh remains, Merc. s. 6, 3h. ; Euphras. locally as above if there is coryza. Nii;ht-sweats and general weakness, Ars. i. 3x, gr, ii. thrice daily after meals. Hyperpyrexia, j« Hyperpyrexia.

SequeljE. — In general, in scrofulous subjects.glandular enlargements, (1) Tuberc. 30 — 100, gl. iv. once a week. (2) Suiph. 30, 4h. Constipation after, Opium 3, ab. Conjunctival irritation. An. 3, 4h. Inflammation and ulceration of the mouth, Merc. c. 6, ah. ; wash of borax (a piece of a filbert dissolved in half a teacupful of water). See also ■fttQ\i.tJliS.'C\'ii,t'>»"asg^

Dipbtberia, Ear8,EseB.

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Megrim or Migraine. See

Melancholia. — Recent, traceable to worry, grief, frigh^J or disappointment; especially a.t the menopause, .^iK. I 3, 3h. Melancholy with nervousness, restlessness, ■ and sleeplessness. Act. r. 3, 3h. Anguish, vital d&-l pressioo, great coldness of the skin, cold sweat oa.V forehead, Verat. alb. 3, 3h. Melancholy, nervous-S ness, drowsiness, with constipation. Op. 3, 3h. Reli*! gious or other melancholy with very obstinatfeB constipation, Plumb, acet. 6, 3h. Suicidal mclan-fl choly in men, Aur. mur. 3x, 4h. Suicidal melancholy in women; puerperal melancholia; haughtiness jB objects and people seem small, Plat. 6, 3h. Restleasifl anguished depression, Ars. 3, 4h. Fretful irritabilityjiB Merc. sol. 6, 4h. Discouragement, loss of spirits, J emaciation, hungry craving, lod. 3x, 4h. See o/cdw Hypochondriasis. ■

HemoTy, Loss of, or WE.kVi.~Anacard. 3X, 4h. F(x9 words and names, Sul. 6, 4h. With inattentiojiiij heavy listless mood, absent-mindedness, Baryt. c. ^fl 4h. With soporous condition of mind ; mental operations difficult. Zinc. m. 6, 4h. Mind distracted; easily worried, Cocc. i. 3, 4h. Thinking difficult, forgetting everything, Z>i^, 3, 4h. Forgetfulness whilst talking ; sudden disappearance of thoughts, ■ JfAod. 3, 4h. Loss of memory after catalepsy, Camfh. J 3. 4h. I

Menieie's Disease (Auditory Neive Vertigo). -(Gid.^ diness and noises in the ears, with deafness.) - (ijfl Sod. salicyl. 3x, 4h, ; (2) Chi. 3, 4h. ; (3) Chin, jwj 3x, gr. ii. 4h. ■

Meningitis.- Cerebral. - When caused by a blow, atfl the beginning, Am. 1, ih. When fever comes oi],-fl with restlessness, anxiety, fearfulness, dry ski%fl

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thirst, Aco. 3, rb. When there is delirium, patient tries to escape, flushed face, dilated pupils. Bill. 3, . ih. If there is little delirium, but much pain, white ■ tongue, nausea ; when elTusion appears to have taken place, depression and stupor coming on, Bry. 3, ih. Great depression, much pain in the back of the head and neck. Hell. n. 3, Jh. Shrill cries in sleep, nervous fidgetiness, Apis 3lc, ih. After Aph and other medicines, hot head, cold feel in those subject to eruptions, Ji'k/. 5, ih. Tubercular, Tuberc. yy-100, a single dose of four globules, dry on the tongue and dissolved in a little water. When the fever has subsided, if the original cause has been concussion, and after Apis or Bry. has been given. Am. I, 2h. After the fever, when Bell, or Hellcb. has been given, Zinc. met. 6, zh.

Spinal. - Acute, 'wilh fever, restlessness, fear, dry skin, Aco. 3, ih. Pains in various parts, aggravated on the least attempt ai movement, Bry. 3, ih. Stiffness and paralysis of the lower limbs, Ac. oxal. 3X, ih.

Cerebro-Spinal (" Typhoid Meningitis," "Spotted Fever ").-DVa/'<i iiirosa 3, ih. When the fever is of a low typhoid kind and symptoms of blood-poisoning predominate, Crotal. 3, ih. Should other remedies fail to relieve the spasm. Act. r. 3, ih. during the spasms. After-effects ; paralysis, Gelsem. I, ah. i deafness - (1) SiUc. 6, 4h. ; (3) Sulph. 6,4h.

Tubercular. See Hydrocephalus. ^^m

Uenopause. See Change of Life. ^^H

Menorrhagia. See Menstruation, Excessive. "^^H MeuBtTuation. '

[In all disorders of the menstrual functions hygienic

2 most important Ewsk^^ va. *

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whom a good reaction cannot be obtained, a c sponge-down should be enjoined, to be followed h^M brisk rubbing with a rough towel. At bedtime a sitz-bath at 65° for from five to ten minutes, limbs, and rest of the body being kept very n the feel in hot water, if necessary. Regular meals ^ and regular open-air exercise should be insisted o; The bath should be omitted during the period.] Symptoms before Menses.— Bleeding uicer; swelJ ling of gums and cheeks, PAos. 3, 4h. ; feels faint, hi sourish taste in mouth and spits a httle blood, Ail/, a 6, 4h. Breasts painful, (i) Cak. c. 6, 4h. ; (2) Cm 3. 4h. ; (3) Sang. 1, 4h. Cough, Sul 3, 4h. Itching-* in pudenda. Graph. 6, 4h. Nausea or diarrbcea before, feral. a. 3, 4h, Restless and irritable some days before, Kreas. 3, 4h. Very irritable the day before, Magnes. mur. 6, 4h. Attack of depressitfl ~ before, Sep. 6, 4h. Cross and melancholic, Lye, 6 4h. Sees the dark side of everything, Caust. 6, ^ At the beginning ill-humoured, Cham. 6, 4h. '

Before kw During.— Dry cough and perspiratioi Graph. 6, 4h. Pain at heart, Lilh. c. 6, 4h.

During. — Hoarseness and febrile coryza ; tremblingJ Graph. 6, 4h. Pains in groins during, Borax 6, , '

Amenorrhcea (Absence of Menstrual Flow).— ■ When the menses do not appe.ir at puberty, ther«iB being no local or constitutional disease to account for the absence, especially in blonde, mild-tempered, impressionable subjects. Puis. 3, 8h. When due to anemia or tubercular diathesis, see Anemia, Tuberculosis, When suppressed from a chill, j4 com. 3, 2h, for a few days, to be followed, if necessary, by Puis. 3, Bh., which may be continued for a month o longer. If there is no appearance of the flow a time that the next period is due, Sitlpk. 3 - 30, 8

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especially If there is a sinking flushes ofheat, hot head, cold extremities. If there is headache on waking, chilliness, depression, constipation, Nat. mur. 6, 4h.

Cessation of.— Sufferings from, see Change of Life,

[N.B. — The best time to give medicines for menstrual irregularities is when the period is just over. They may be continued during the period if the symptoms are urgent].

Delayed and Scantv.— Delayed, defective, irregular; patients pale, languid, chilly, complain of headache, Puts. 3, 4h. Menses delayed, always after the profwr

time, constipation ; tendency to skin eruptions, flushings, faint sinking sensation in the forenoon, Sulph. 6, 6h. Delayed ; itching in pudenda before, Graph. 6, 4h. Scanty, with constipation ; earthy complexion, Na. m. 6, 6h. Scanty, delaying, daic[^] pitchy, Mag. c. 6, 6h. Scanty, late, irregular, painful, Senec. [^], 6h.

Excessive.— Early, Borax 6, 4h. Too early and excessive, especially in pale subjects, inclined to stoutness, troubled with cold, damp feet, Calc. c. 6, 4h. Too early, too profuse, too long lasting, with bearing down, prolapse, rectal urging, Aloe 3X, 4h. Simple increase of normal flow, Ferrittn met. 6, 4h. Menorrhagia, dark, especially if accompanied with ovarian irritation, Hamam. 3, 4h. Menorrhagia, black lumps, Chi. I, 4h. Black, clotted, pitchy, clots, in rags, or like leeches, Croc. s. 3, 4h. When due to disturbing emotions, accompanied with great irritability, the flow dark and clotted, Cham. 6, 4h. When the flow is sanious, dark, and fluid, especially in thin cachectic subjects, Secale t, 4h. Menorrhagia, the flow being worse during the night, Mag. c. 6, 4h. The blood being bright red, the flow profuse and paroxysmal }

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better when walking or standing, Sabirt.
Bright red flow, with head symptoms, Beli. 3, 4h.
Simple menorrhagia, profuse, bright red discharge, with or without nausea, ipec. 3, 4h. Menorrhagia after abortion or dysmenoirhcea ; at the climacteric great downward pressure in the pelvis ; pain in thi back and thighs ; offensive urine, of odour like horses' ; restlessness after midnight, Ac. nit, 1, 4h, Chronic menorrhagia ; thin corrosive, burning leU' corrhosa, Ars. 3, 4h. Discharge of blood betweM the periods from slight causes, Ambra 3, 4h. on too soon anrf returning soon after ; violent cramps, bearing down pain ; irritable green leucor rhcea ; great irritation, Ac. nil. 6, 4h. Flow excessive, preceded and followed by discharge of non menstrual blood, Ustilago 3, 4h.

PArNFUL, (DysMENORRHCEA.)— [The frequency of repetition of dose refers to the period when there is pain the same dailj[^] may be given twice or thice dailj[^] during the intervals.] — Spasmodic, severe abdomin[^] pains. Caul. 3, ih. When the patient is nervous restless, and melancholy, v4i:/. r. 3, ih. With horHblft pains, causing her to cry aloud ; great prostration* Cacl. 3, Jh. With great impressionability and fret*fulness, Ckam.d, ih. Pain in paroxysms, relieved byi hot applications, Magnes. Phos. bx, gr. ii. in a table-spoonful of hot water every ten minutes. Pain in groins, Borax 6, 4h. Violent pains, dragging, towards genitals, Mag. c. 6,4h. When accompanied by sickness and giddiness, like sea-sickness, Coce. i. 3, ih. Simple dysmenorrhaja, with headache, Gels, 3, ih. Simple spasmodic, Viburnum op. 3, ih. When the flow is scanty, black, and clotted, Puis. 3, ih. When the flow is insufficient, Ssp. 6, ih. When

the flow is profuse and before the time, dreadful distress and pain, especially in spare, nervous, and

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delicate women, Xanthox. 3, ih. From ovarian irritation, Ham. I, gtt. ii. jh. With ovarian irritation, offensive menstrual and leucorrhœal discharge, Bell. 3, ih. Membranous dysmenorrhœa, Borax gr. V. thrice daily. Suppressed. See Amenorrhœa.

Vicarious.— In general, Ham. 1 the form of epistaxis, Bry. 1, ah

See Beard.

zh. When it takes

iolia,

■

Mentagra.

Mental Weakness.— (1) Ac phos. ix, 4h. ; (2) Anacar I, 4h. ; (3) after brain disorder, Zinc. 6, 4h. See also Hysteria, EypGchondiiaBis, Mania, Helancholia, Memory, Loss of.

Mesenteric Disorder. -S'^^ Tabes Mesenterioa,

Metritis. See Uterus.

Metrorrhagia. See Uterus, hæmorrhage ff

Migrraine. See Headache.

Miliaria.— v^cun. 3, ih. When oppression at the heart is very distressing, Caet. 3, ih. Sweating excessively ^toiass, Jaborandi ^, ih.

Milk, See Lactation.

Milk-crust. See Eczema Capitis.

, Milk Fever. See Lactation,

Milk Leg. See Phlegmasia Alba Dolens.

Millar's Asthma. See Croup, Spasmodic.

Mind.— A Ft' ECT IONS OF. — Calls things by wrong 1

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Diosc. 30, 8h. Proud and suspicious to friends, Loch.
6, 8b. Indifferent to friends, S[^]. 6, 8h- IW-vwasa.

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friends, Hyo. 3, 4h. See also Melancholia, Menta
Weakness, Hypochondriasis, Mania, Memory J

Loss (
Miner's Elbow.

See" ^

Miscarriage.- Threatened. When there is fever, r
lessness, ihirsl, dry skin, anxiety, fear of death
Aeon. 3, ih. In the earlier half of pregnancy, Sabi[^]
3, (h. ; in the latter half, Secale 3, ih. When arising
from an accident, Am. 3, ih. When due to emo-
tional disturbance, Ckam. 6, ih. For repeated
occurrence of abortion, -- When due to syphilis in
mother or child, Merc. cor. 6, 8h., to be continued
throughout pregnancy, with occasional intermissions.
When either parent is scrofulous, Calc. c, 6, 8h.
throughout pregnancy, with occasional intermis-
sions. When there is eruptive tendency, Sul. 6,
8h. on alternate fortnights throughout pregnancy.
When either parent is rickety, or when previous
children have been so, Si'l. 6, 8h. tbroughout preg-
nancy, with occasional intermissions. [When parti-
cular symptoms on the part of the mother indicate
other medicines than those mentioned, these must
be given ; the deeply acting medicines of the
Chronic Diseases of Hahnemann will be found most
frequently called for. The greatest safety for the
child lies in the health of the mother.]

Mole. See Nebvub.

MollitiesOssium.- (i) Phas. 3,4h. ; (2) Calc.iod. 3x,4l

MoUuscum Contagiosum.- (') C""'^- <■ f>> 4h. ; (3) J
6, 4h.

Yolluscum Pibrosnm.- 5/7/1:. 6, 4h.

Morbus CoxEe. See Hip-joint Disease.

Morning Sickness. Sec Pregnanoy.

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UorphcBa, or Scleroderma- (i) snii:. 6, 8h. ; (a) Phos.

3, 4h. ; (3) Ars. 3, 4h. [Locally, inunction with simple ointment ; friction of the skin ; vapour-bath followed by inunction ; electricity.]

Uouth. - Dry, red, burning. Bell. 3, ih. Simple exudative inflammation of the mouth^i) Caps. 3, ah.; {2) Nal. mur. 6, 2h. Sore mouth, cracks in the commissures of the lips, foul odour, Ac. nit. 6, ah. Scurfy patches at mouth corners, pimples on chin, Hep. 6, 8h. Ulcerative inflammation of the mouth, Merc. cor. 3, ah. When due lo mercury - (1) Acid, nil. 6, 2h. ; (2) Hep. 6, ah. Mouth sore, r^d, inflamed, glazed, salivation, Ac. nit. 6, ah. Aphthous mouth, psoriasis of tongue, recurring ulcer, Ac. mur. 6, ah. Very sore feeling in the mouth, redness of tongue, elevated papilla^, lips and corners of mouth cracked, nose sore, Arum. tri. 12, 2h. (If given in a low attenuation, this must be freshly prepared.) Mouth covered with offensive mucus after sleeping, Rheum 3, 4h.

Ulcers. Merc. cor. 3, 3h. ; locally. Muriate of Hydrastin lotion {Hydrast. mur. gr. iii., distilled water,

thre

=s).

Canker. See Cancrum Oris.

'. 6, 4h. ; locally, to be painted
ith Thuja ij,. See Condyl-

Uucous Patches.- .^t".
night and morning
mata, Syphilis,

Humps. - Fever, thirsl, restlessness, anxiety, pain. Aeon. 3, ih. After Aeon., when the fever has subsided, Merc. cor. 3, ih. If the testicles become affected. Puis. 3X, ah. Mania coming on after mumps. Bell. 3, 2h.

KuBG1B Volitantes {specks floating about befo
^S^- - This affection is geneiall<f dc^AA'&nc&

the

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some disturbance of general healih,
fraction in the eye. When the latler is the case,
spectacles will be required ; when the former, the

medicine best suited to the general state. From general weakness after illness or exhausting discharges, Chi. 3, 4h. From liver disorder, Ac. nil. 6> 4h. From sexual excess, PAos. 3, 4h. From alcoholic excess, Nux V. 3, 2h. See Eye ; Sight.

MuBoles, Pain in. See Myalgia.

Uascalat Rheumatism. See Rheumatism, Muscular ; Myalgia, Diaphragm, Lumbago, Stiff-neck.

Myalgia.— From a chill, numbness, pain excited by touch, Aca. 3, 2h. From exposure to dry cold, pain worse by every inovement, ^/^ . 3, 2h. From getting cold and wet, Dulc. 3, 2h. In general, Macrotin,, 3X, gr. ii. 3h. Dull pain in head, back, and limbs (1 with fever ; drawing, aching, jerking, deep-seatelH. pain in the limbs, weakness of the legs, Gels. 3, al Weakness of the whole muscular system, drawing, pain and cramps in The limbs and joints ; crawling,, thrilling, aching in the back, Verat. v. 3, zh. Darting, tearing, jerking pains, which come and go, ; disappear suddenly, Valer. 3, ah. Prostration ami' weariness in all the limbs ; tearing in all the limbfc and joints ; tearing, drawing, rheumatic or bruised' sensation ; pain in the back after eating, and n sitting; rneljmalic pain in the lumbar region ii morning. Ant. i. 6, 4h. Jerking and pains ii the limbs ; pain in right foot and left arm ; lent paralytic pain in the arms ; jerking drawinjf in the shoulders ; cramps, tearing in the hips and' legs, Colch. 3, 2h. Stiffness and weakness of and-pressure on the shoulder ; uneasiness in the limbs J

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lasts an hour in bed in the morning ; tearing in all the limbs ; weakness and trembling, paralytic heaviness, inlolcrabic uneasiness, Caltst. 6, 2h. See also Diaptiragm, Lumbag^o, Rheumatism, Muscular ; Stiff-neck.

orrf).— Acute.—
c spasms, fever,

Myelitis {Injlammaion 0/ the spinal ct
Violent pain along the spine, t
fear, Ace. 3, th. Tetanic spasms, si
external impressions, Nux v. 3, ih. Violent convulsions, piercing cries, Cic. v. 3, ih.
Chronic. — Great rigidity of the lower limbs, pain, chilliness, Ac. oxal. 3x, ah. Restlessness, cramps, and contractions of paralysed Umbs, loss of sensibility to everything except cold, which excites or aggravates the symptoms ; neuralgia, pains affecting hands and feet especially, restlessness, Ars. 3, ah. Chronic spinal paralysis, Plumb. 6, 4h.

'K.^V^\9, .~Physostig. 3x, 4h.

NffiVUB.— Vascular.— [When surgical treatment is not advisable, and vaccination of the nsvus not possible, the following medicines may be of service.] (i)
 Thuja 1 - 30, 6h. ; locally. Thuja 0, painted on night and morning ; (2) Calc. c. 6, 6h. ; (3) Pkos. 3-6, 6h. ; (4) Lye. 6, 6h.

ITailB. — Brittle and powdery when cut, rough and yellow, .S'jV. 6, 6h. Panaritium and brittle nails, lancinating pains and tendency to ulceration of finger tips ; brittle nails and brittle skin on lips of fingers ; nails brittle, thick, spots on nails, Alumina 5, 8b. Slow growth, skin under nails painfully sensitive; homy growth under nails ; homy warts on hands, Ani. crud. 6, 8h. Pains under nails, Sep. 6, 4h. Cracked, Ars. 3, 6h. Thickened or corrugated. Graph. 6, 6h. Ulcers around, Phes. 3, 4h. Dcgcneiation,rf Tfal.->i\

separate from matrix and leave a granulating surface, Secal, 3, 4h.

Inflammation of Pulp (Onychia). — Sil. 6, 6h. ; locally — (1) Calend. * (two teaspoonfiils to the half-cupful of water) ; (3) Acid, boracic. (one drachm dissolved in half a teacupful of water).

Ingrowing Toe-nail. — (i) Magnet. Aust. 30- 200^.
 4b. ; (1) Ac. Kit. 6, 4h. ; locally, ointment of Hydrastis {if, one drachm to the ounce of vaseline or simple ointment). [Surgical measures may be necessary. When the nail has to be divided in the centre, and a V-shaped piece e.icised, the operation may bft| greatly facilitated by keeping the nail saturated with-glycerine for two or three days previously.]

Nanaea. See Dyspepsia, Tomiting.

Neck. Stiffness, crick-in-the neck. See Stiff-neck.

NacroBia. See Bone.

Nephritis, See Kidnay,

Nervous Dehility. See Dehility, Spermatorrhcea, &c

Nervousness. See Hysteia, Hypochondriasis.

Nettle-Bash (Urticaria).— recent. ~/i;i/j 3x, 2h..
 Should this fail to cause improvement in a day ofe two, Chloral kydraie 3x, 8h. When due to gastrin disorder, with loaded tongue, Ant. crud. 3, gr. ii. 4h, From chill and wetting, Dulc. i, 2h.
 CHROmc- A status _^uvia/!iis, {Cancerjluviaiilis, Cancer astacus), 6, 4h. When the irritation comes on at night when warm in bed, Sulph. 3, 6h, In weakly subjects, red tongue, thirst, much burning, .^ra. 3, 4b. Inveterate cases ; with constipation ; earthy plexion, Nat

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Neuralgia. — [In severe and recent attacks the medicines may be given at first every quarter of an hour until relief is obtained.] Facial or sciatic from cold draughts, congestive with numbness. Aco. 3, 2h. Recent in the young, hyperemia, hypenesthesia, facial, especially on the right side, Btll. 3, ah. From cold and damp, tearing pains of face going into the eye ; joints affected ; in right testis, Coloc. 3, 2h. Facial and supra-orbital, especially of the left side, the pains coming at regular intervals jerking and tearing ; spreading to the neck, involving the eyes ; aggravated by the least concussion or motion, diminished by firm pressure ; pale face, restlessness, perspiration, Sfiig. 3, ah. Pure neuralgia, pain burning, agonizing, accompanied with restlessness and anguish ; intermittent ; periodic ; at first relieved, but afterwards aggravated by cold applications ; worse by rest, relieved by exercise ; especially on left side \ gastralgia ; malarial neuralgia ; in low states of health, Ars. 3, zh. Malarial neuralgia ; supra-orbital neuralgia ; with gravelly urine, CUnin. s. 3, zh. Neuralgia of clock-like periodicity, Cedr. 3, 2b. Periodical neuralgia coming on about midday or midnight, Sulph p 6h. Supra-orbital, of gastric origin. Kali bich. 3X, gr. ii. 4h. Brow, face and neck, especially of right side ; intercostal, CkeL 1, ah. Intercostal and supra-orbital of right side. Ran. b. 3, 2h. Right side of face, and down right arm, followed by numbness, slow pulse, fCalm. 3, 2h. Facial neuralgia, tic, throbbing, Glon. 3, ih. Tic. Staph. 3, ih. With great nervousness, pains utterly intolerable, worse at night and by warmth ; accompanied with great thirst, heat and redness of the face, hot sweat on head and scalp ; toothache, earache ; neuralgia of face and neck, Cham. 6, ih. Excessive sensitivity of the surface, diffused sensitiveness. Kali. : 2- 4h. Pain excited hf mweX'j -caoNVcv^-Sat^1

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part, rising to a fearful height ; recurring ; increase^ by touching, or. if the pain has subsided for a brought on again by touching, and it soon becomes intolerable ; in exhausted subjects, Ckin. Drawing, pressing pain, commencing slightly, increasing gradually to a very high degree, and decreasing slowly ; supra-orbital, Stan. 6, 3h. Right sided, paroxysmal, relieved by heat, Magn. pJios. 5)t,gr. ii. — 30, t- 4h. Facial ; intolerable drawing in the ear ; pain in flashes excited by the least movement (clenching the teeth or touching them with the tongue) ; face red, acid eructations, Verbose. 3, 2h. Supra- and infra-orbital neuralgia, Arg. n. 6, 2h. Left infra-orbital neuralgia extending into temple ; syphilitic, Mes. 3, 2h, Rheumatic, worse on the approach of storms, Rkod. 3, 2h. In the bones with swellings,™ Phyt. 3, 2b. Inveterate ; syphilitic. Kali tod. gr. ii" three times a day. Pain, as if a nerve were stretched and suddenly let go, worse in winter ; better in cool air. Puis 3, 2h. Cramping pains associated with coldness and numbness. Plat. 6, : Tearing pains in the face ; drawing, jerking in jaws ; caries, PAas. 3, 2h. General frontal headache, ^ accompanied by stabs of pain darting from before backward to the occipital region, intra-cranial, no disturbance of sensation of the scalp, .Zinc. phos. gx,

gr. ii. 2h. See also Headache, Hemiorania, Lum-
bago, Sciatica, Toothache.

Nicotisin. See Tobacco Habit.

BightniaTe. — When due to indiscretion in diet, Nux v.
3, 4h. (diet must be regulated). When not traceable
to obvious cause— (1) Kali brom, ix, gr. v. at bed-
time ; (2) Peonia I, 4h.

Bight Screaming i& Childieo. See Screaming.

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Night Sweat. See Hectic Fever, Perapiratio.

Hippies. — SoRE.^(i) CaUndula lotion (a teaspoonful to
half a leacupful of water) ; (2) Arnica lotion \Am. f
ggt. XX. to a pint of water) ; (3) Hamamelis lotion
{Ham. ^ ggt. XX. to a pint of water) ; (4) Glycerole of
Hydrastis (one teaspoonful of Hydrastis ^s to a table-
spoonful of glycerine) ; (5) Lotion of Benzoic acid
[fifteen grains of pure Benzoic acid, three drachms
(teaspoonfuls) of rectified spirit of wine, eight ounces
of distilled water — the acid to be dissolved in the
spirit, and the water added and well shaken]. — The
lotions to be used and the glycerole applied after each
application of the child ; the nipples to be washed
before the child is again appfied. This must be par-
ticularly attended to. I have recorded a case in
which the use of Calendula to the nipples gave rise
to poisoning of the infants {Homeopathic World,
Aug., 1891, p. 355).

PAINFUL.—Pain felt after each application of the child,
Phell. 3, 4h. Neuralgic pain shooting from the point
of the nipple through to the shoulder-blade, Croton /.
3. 4h.

Nodes. — On the bones of the skull, Kali bich. 3x, gr. ii.
8h. Soft non -syphilitic nodes, Sil. 6, 8h. Syphilitic
nodes, Kali iod. gr. v.^30, 8h. See also ExoatOBifl.

Noma Pudendi. ' Ars. 3, ^h.

Noises in the Head. — Chronic cases. Kali iod. 30, a
single dose to be allowed to act. Buzzing, roaring,
singing, or hissing, Ckinin. sul. 3X, gr. ii. 8h. Buzzing,
whistling, hissing, singing. Dig. 3,4h. Roaring, with
giddiness and difficult hearing. Sod. salicyl. 3X, 4h.
Ringing, tingling, with deafness, as if ear stopped,
Carbon, sul. 3, 4h. Roaring, thundering, with deaf-
ness, the hearing being better in a noise. Graph. 6,
4h. When due to recent catarrh of Eustachian vjJ&t
{i)Hydrast. 3,411.; (.ll Merc, sol.fe,^- ^^

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Noae.- Bleeding from.- In general, Mill 3, Jh. From a blow, Arn. 3, \\i. With thiobbing headache and flushed face, Btl. 3, ^h. Bright red blood, on getting up in the mottling, Bry. 3, ih.. and thrice daily as a preventive. Discharge of clotted blood in the night, Nux. V. 3, ih., and thrice daily. Daik stringy blood. Croc. 3, Jh. Frequent and profuse, hsemorrhagic diathesis, Phos. 3, ^h.- 4h. Dark fluid frequent, hiemorrhagic diathesis, tjam. 3, jh. - 4h, Tendency to bleeding, with constipation and piles, Sul. 3, 6h. Recurrent bleeding without appreciable cause, Ferr. phos. 3, gr. ii. Sh. Recurrent bleeding in old people, Carbo. v. 6, Sli. When preceding or accompanying symptoms of biliousness, Ckel. 3, 4h. [When the bleeding is very violent, cold applications to the spine and, failing this, to the genitals, will almost always stop the flow temporarily. If this fails, and life is endangered, it may be necessary to plug the nostrils.]

Flushing. - Redness of the nose after meals. Apis's. 4h. Redness in young women, Borax 3, 4h,

Inflammation (of external nose).- AcMt erysipeU tons, Bell, t, zh. Sub-acute, Sul. yn, ^h. Chronic-^ (i) Aar. mur. jx, gtt. ii. 4h. ; (2) Ac.fluor. jx, gtL iij 4h.

PUSTCLE ON ^OSE..-Peirol. 3, 4h,

Root of Nose.- Pressure at, ICali bich. 3>;, 4h. Pres- J sive headache at the root of nose. Caps. 3, 4h.

Tip of Nose.- Pimple, Am. carb. 3, 8h. Pustule, 1 Kali brom. 3x, 8h. Soreness, bail, Borax 3, 4h^1 Redness i heat in evenings. Caps. 3, 4h. Redness and itching, Sil. 6, 4h. Burning, Ac. oxal. 3, 4h.fl Tension, itching, Carb. a. 6, 4h.

Soreness ot.- Graphites 6, 8h. ; locally, vaseline Bt| bedtime. Suppurating nostrils, soreness, pnstulationi

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Kali bich. 3X, gr. i. 4h. See Chapfl ; see also Catarrh Cold, Hay Asthma, Ozienna, Polypus.

Nostalgia. See Home Siokmesa.

HumbneBB. - Numbness and tingling, Acg. 3, 2h. Numbness of the whole body accompanied by pricking ; numbness and insensibility of arms and legs, Pkos. 3, jh. A numb pain all over one side ; numbing, creeping sensation in hands and feet, Ars. 3, 3h. Sensitive numb sensation here and there, especially on the head, always in small spots ; numbness and rigidity, especially in the evening in bed ; tense numb sensation in forehead ; in zygomatic and malar processes, as if bones of the head were being screwed together ; benumbing pressure above tight orbit ; cramp-like sensation of numbness in left malar bone ; in left lower teeth ; crawling in the tongue ; numbness in coccyx whilst sitting. Plat. 6, 3I1.

Crawling sensation, worse by heat ; numbness of fingers and pricking in their tips ; numbness, insensibility, and coldness, Steal. 3, 3h. Parts cold and blue ; dead feeling as if frozen. Agar. 3, 3h. Numbness in back and limbs ; numbness and sensation of swelling in ball of thumb. Acid. oxal. 3x, 3h. Deadness and insensibility; numbness of all right side. Plumb. 6, 3h. Limbs benumbed, with paralysis ; deadness, going to sleep, numbness, coldness of hands ; numbness of the whole body, Cicul. v. 3, 3h. Numb feeling over the whole body, Can. 3, 3h. Numbness of hands and feet ; pricking and numb sensation in various parts of the body ; morbid sensitiveness of the skin to the touch, Codeia 3, 3h. Numbness of hands and soles of feet, Raph. 3, 3h. Numb deadness of ball of heel whilst walking, Ign. yctalopiEl {Night Blindness} -Bell- -Ji '(^^^^^^_

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Nymphomania. See Erotomania.

Obesity. See Corpulence and Diet.

Odour of Body. - Abominable, fTaii iod. gr.

Fetid, washing makes no difference, Pso. 30, i.
Offensive, with perspiration, Merc, sol. 6, 8h. Like
garlic, Phos. 3, 8h. See also «i/w Perspiration.

(Edema. 5s« Dropsy, Laryngitis: CEdema Glottidh

(Baophagua.^Spasmodic stricture, dryness, Naja 6,
Food arrested at cardiac end of gullet, I^ 3,
Spasm preventing swallowing, Verat. v. 3, ah. Burn,
ing, aggravated by pressure ; constriction ; difficulty
in swallowing, Merc. cor. 3, 4h. Burning and pain,
Pkos. 3, 4h. Burning, spasmodic contraction, and
cramp-like pain, Gels. 3, 2h.

Offensive Breath. See Breath, Fetid.

Onanism. -S'^^ Self-abuse, Spermatorrhea.

Onychia, See Nails.

Ophthalmia. .^wEyes: Inflammation,

Opisthotonos, 5^^ Tetanus.

Optic Neuritis, See Eyes ; Optic Neuritis.

OrohitiB. See Testicles.

Otorrhoea. See Ears.

Ovaries.— Pain in ovaries at puberty, Act. r. 3, ah.
Neuralgic pain, with colic, Coloc. 3, 2h. Violent
cramping pain, Naja 6, ah. Stinging pain ; inflam-
mation, Apis 3)1, ih. Burning pain in, with urinary-
symptoms, Canth. 3, 2h. Pain, swelling and ti-
ness of ovaries, worse at menses ; with menorrhagia]
pregnancy, or gonorrhoea, Ham. 3, ib. VwatM

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ovaries, especially left, extending down thigh, bearing down pains in uierus ; great sexual excitement and loss of mora) control, Lil. t. 30, 2h. Pain and inflammation with scanty or suppressed menstruation. Puis. 3, 2h. Chronic induration, Atir. et Nat. mur. (chloride of gi
Chronic affections,
slow conception, O
with late returning a
Chronic irritation O1
Plat. 6, 6h. Pain in
Pallad. 6, 4h. Pains

l and sodium), 3x, gr. v. 8h.

^ith ■

induration
nd scanty menses. Graph. 6, 6h.
■ induration, with menorrhagia,
right ovary relieved by pressure,
in ovaries, especially left, labour-
Pain

like pains in uterus, os feels open. Lack. 6, 2h.
in ovaries with excessive sensitiveness, Bcp. 6, ah.
Tumours.- (i) lod. i, 4h. ; (2) Kail dram. gr. i. 4h. ;
(3) Se<rale l, 4h. ; (4) Apil 3X, 4h.

Oxaluria.- {Diet to be regulated; open-air exercise; cold bathing or sponging in morning, followed by brisk rubbing.) With severe backache, Ac.oxal.t, 8h. After this, {i) Ac. nitro-mur. 6, 4h. | (2) Senna 6, gtt. ii. twice a day. With severe colic or irritation of urinary passages, Berb. ix, gtt. ii. 4h.

Ozfflna. - {1) Cadmium Sulphuratmn, 3X, gr. ii. 8h. ; (a) Hydrastis 3, 4h. ; localiy, spray of a solution of Muriate of Hydraslia, one grain to the ounce. In strumous subjects, lod. 3X, 4h. In strumous and syphilitic subjects, with or without caries, Aur. met. 6, 6h. In psoric subjects, Psor. 30, 4h. From overdosing with mercury, Ac. nit. 6, 4h. With discharge of thick plugs, Kalibich. 3X, gr. ii.^30, 4h. [Spray of Condys fluid solution is sometimes useful to remove the odour.]

Painter's Colic. See Lead Colic.

PAN- PAR

I PancreatitiB.- (i) Kali iod. gr. ii- 4℥- ; (2) Mtrc. sot. 6, 4h. ; (3) Iris v. 3, zh, ; (4) Atrop, sul. jx, gr. ii. 4h.

Paralysis.- Ac IT ANs.-j>/f?-c. cor. 3, 4h. When the , paralysis is of cDercurial origin, or should the action of Aferc. cor. need supplementing, Hyos. 3, 4h.

Facial. - When from cold, at first, Ac0n. 3, ih. If it does not soon yield, Caustic 6, 2h. alt. After these, or from the beginning when there is tenderness of the part affected, Kali chlor. 3, ah. With swelling ; sensation as of a cobweb on the face, Graph. 6, 4h.

General Paralysis of the Insane.- In the early stages, restlessness, excitement. Bell. 3, 2h. Much tremor of the limbs, Merc. c. 3, 2h. Fibrillary twitchings, Phos. 3, 4h. When the exaltation of ideas is very marked, Can. ind. 3, 2h.

Hemiplegia.- Especially in old men ; mental and bodily weakness, Baryt. c. 6, 4h. With digestive

j disorder ; when it has come on after over eating or drinking, Nux v. 3, ih. With great despondency

! and inclination to weep, Aur. met. 12, 2h. If rigidity

' threatens, the hmb must be kept very warm, activft

and passive movements practised, faradic electricity used three times a day for fifteen minutes ; the current should not be strong ; internally, Secale i, 4h.

Hysterical.- (i) Ign. 3, sh. ; (2) especially of muscles

I of neck, Cocc. i. 3, 2h.

Infantile. - At the beginning, coldness of the limbs ;

I the child cannot bear to be covered, Secale 3, 4h.

' Later, especially where there is obstinate constipa-

tion, Plumb. 6, 4h. [In all cases the limbs must be kept warm, allowed to remain in a hot bath (110° F.) for fifteen minutes night and morning ; rubbed, massaged, and exercised regularly,]

Labio-Glosso-Pharyngeal. - (i) Bell. 3, 2h. ; (2)

Plumb. 6, 4h. ; (3) Causl. 6, 4h.

Lead.- (1) Opium ix, 2h. Persistent faradisation,

a weak current, fifteen minutes three times a day.

The patient must persevere in attempts to use his

muscles. (2) Alumen 6, 4h. (3) Cupr. 6, 4h.

Local. - Drop-hand or drop-foot (when not due to lead-poisoning) Plumb. 6, 4h. Paralysis of the eye muscles, Con. 3, 4h. Of the muscles of the neck, bead cannot be supported, Cocc. i. 3, 4h. Of the sphincters - (1) PkysosHg. 3, 4h. ; (2) especially when there is expulsion of urine and faeces, on coughing,

laughing, &c., Caust. 6, 4b. Writers' cramp - (i) Gels. I. 4h. ; (2) Cupr. 6, 4h.

Of Larynx. See Voice.

[The use of electricity must be taken advantage of in most local paralyses. In lead poisoning a gentle faradic current, and in writers' cramp the continuous current must be used persistently ; massage, and active and passive movements should also be used

Paraplegia. - From accident, Am. 3, 2h. ; locally, the spine to be rubbed with liniment consisting of j4m, ix, a drachm, spirit of wine one ounce, distilled water to three ounces. This to be used night and morning, and to be rubbed on for eight minutes with the hand. If this fails to bring about improvement in one or two weeks, Hyperic. i, 2h., and a liniment of Hypericum fi in the same proportions to be applied in the same way. Aftē wards, Gels, i, 4h, From exhaustion; from contusion ; sexual excess ; post -diphtheritic, Arg. n. 6, 4h. With rigidity, Ac. cxal. 3, 4h. With rigidity, spasm, and exaggerated reflexes, Lathyrus salivusi, 4h. ; after Lathyrus, Secale i,4h. If there is syphilitic history, or if the others foil, (1) Kali .

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gr. iii. 4h. ; (2) Merc. cor. jx, gtt 1. 4h. Spasmodic paralysis with wasting of muscles, Cupr. 6, 4h, . Paraplegia from rheumatism, with restlessness and desire to keep moving about, Rhus. t. 3, 4h. Great weakness of the muscles, especially of lower limbs,; heaviness, weariness, hands and feet go to sleq^' pains, numbness ; great sexual excitement, Ae. pic.

Postdiphtheritic- <i> Geh. i, 2h. ; (3) Coc

2h. Paraplegia, Arg^ . n. 6, 4h.

Progressive Muscular Atrophy.- (1) Phos. 3, 4h. j I (z) Plumb. 6, 4h.

' PSEUDO-HVPERTROPHIC PARALYSIS.- /'A W. 3, 4I1.

' Parametritis ijntlammaion of the cellular tissue of H pelvis). - Throbbing, swelling, pain, Bell. 3, ih. If does not soon yield to this, Merc. sol. 6, ih. If, i spile of tliis, it goes on to suppuration. Hej>. 5, 2! After it has discharged, if the discharge is thin, Silic 6, 4h. See also AhBceSB.

Paituition. See Labour.

Pelvic Cellulitis. See Parametritis.

Pelvic HSBmatOcele. - When bleeding is still going on, . Htim. I, Jh. For absorption- (1) Am. i, ah.; (aj Sul. I, 4h.

Pelvic PeritonitiB. 5^^ Perimetritis.

- PemphigUB.- Acute, Rhus. I. 3, 2h. Chronic, Arsen. 3, 2h. Syphilitic, Merc. c. 3, 2h.

Pericarditis. See under Heart.

Perichondritis.^The following refer especially to aflec- I tions of the rib-cartilages ; for other

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sive shooting, Bell. 3, ah. Gnawing, pricking, biting, or burning, Ruta 3, ah. Stitches, tenderness, burning, a.chiag, OUand. 3, zh. Great sensitiveness ; slicking or dull pressive pain. Plumb, met. 6, 4h. Stitches, worse on inspiration, Cham. 6, ih. Lancinations in cartilages of lower ribs, worse by inspiration, Act. r. 3, 2h. See also BonBfl : Periostitis.

Perimetritis,- Pain, tenderness, Merc. or. 3, ih. Swelling, Bell. 3, ih. See also Peritonitis.

Periofltitib. See Bones : Periostitis,

Peritonitis. --4 cafe - At the commencement, soon after a chill has been taken, when there is fever, anxiety, and abdominal pain, Aca. 3, ih. When effusion has taken place, much pain, not much fever, Canth. 3, ih. Considerable fever, violent sharp pain, much effusion, Bry. 3, ah. Gripping cutting pains, abdomen much swollen, excessively tender, tenesmus, Merc. cor. 3, ih. When there is much tympanites and colic, Coloc. 3, Jh. A feeling as if a spot were griped with the nails ; the transverse colon standing out like a pad, Bell. 3, ih. [Locally, light poultices, on which, if there is distension, a few drops of turpentine should be sprinkled, may be applied for half an hour at a time, and left off for half an hour, the body being covered with flannel during the intervals between the poultices.] Chrome. - The same measures as in acute peritonitis, according to symptoms. When there is much plastic effusion, Merc. dulc. 3X, gr. ii. 6h. When there is much distension with constipation and flatulence, pains shooting from right to left, Lye. 3, gr. ii. 6h. When there is diarrhcea, see DiarrhlBH.

Dropsy remaining after. - Apis 3X, ah. See Dropsy.

PUERPESAI_ - Pain, fever, anxiety, restlessness, Aco.

3, ih. Sharp cutting pains worse by the least motion

or pressure, relieved by lying on affected side, Bry 3, ih. [Locally, flannels wrung out of hot v with a few drops of turpentine sprinkled on, may be kept applied to the body. Hot vaginal douche of Condyl's solution (red, two teaspoonfuls to the pint) three times a day.]

Tubercular.- Ff/iirc. 30-200, gl. iv. once a week (1 Ars. 3, 2h. : (2) Calc. c. 30, 2h- Intercurrently, ; the reaction is slow, these medicines being omittte for a week, Sul. 3, 4h. Hectic fever, Chi. 3, zh.

Perityphlitis. -(t) I^k. 6, zh. ; (z) An. 3, -h. With gloomy homesick feeling, vomiting of very green bile^

deadly nausea, severe ileo-cæcal pain, Iris tincture,
3, ah. After these, the medicines as recommended
for Peritonitis should be given ; and the same local

Perspiration.— From debility after exhausting diseases,
Chi. 3, 4h. Profuse perspiration all over, especially
on the genitals; night sweats, Ac. ficos. 1, 4h.
Exhausting perspiration all over ; perspiration after
waking ; profuse night sweat ; on head ; forehead
head and chest ; head and hands. Phot. 3, 4h. Dis-
orders of perspiration in persons subject to skin
diseases, and scrofulous subjects, and from repercus-
sion of eruptions, Syl. 3 - 30, Bh. Sweat offensive
odour of bad eggs, Stnphys. 3, 8h. Excessive perspi-
ration with nervous depression ; with flushes of
menopause; in phthisis ; unilateral, yajoi'inal' 3,
Offensive night-sweat, Carb. a. 6, 4h. Urinous odour
Ac. nil. 12, 8h, Perspiration of the head, especial
at 3 A.M., not offensive, Calc. c. 6, 4h. Offensive per-
spiration of head or feet, Sil. 6, 4h. Glutinous or
sour perspiration ; moist palms. Ac. fluor. 3,
Excessive ; viscid : of strong odour ; at night
fevers ; " hidrosis pedum," Merc. sol. 6, 4h. F

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perspiration in axillæ ; under feet with perspi-
ration more or less offensive, Petr. 3, 4h. Perspi-
ration on waking, dry heat during sleep (cold hands |
and feet), Satnb. 3, 4h.

Pertussis. See Whooping-cough.

Pharyngitis. See Throat.

Phimosis.— Ovarian. — Forcible dilatation or circum-
cision. Acquired. — Merc. sol. 6, 4h. ; locally. Hama-
melis lotion (ten drops to the half-pint) to be kept
applied on it. The same operation as for conge-
nital phimosis may be required.

Phlebitis. See Veins.

Phlegmasia Alba Dolens.— Pain, fever, restlessness,
anxiety, Aco. 3, ih. Pain and tenderness along the
vein trunks is chilly, but does not have to be covered.
Puis. 3, ih. [Locally, the limb must be swathed in
cotton-wool and kept moist. If there is fetid dis-
charge, a vaginal douche of a hot Condy solution
(a teaspoonful to a pint) given twice daily.] If Puis.
does not appear to do good. Ham., ih. After both |
have been tried, Bism. i, gr. ii. 3h.

Photophobia. See Eyes — Sight.

Phrenitis. i'fe Brain, Congestion of.

Phthisis Pulmonalis. See Consumption.

Physometra (Air in the Uterine Passages).— (1)
3, 4h. ; (2) Ac. fahas. I, 4)^.

Piles, See Hfflmorrhoids.

Pimplas. See Acne,

PityriaiB (Scur/).— In debilitated subjects; patients J with fair skins, Ars. 3. 4h. Dry scurfy irritable | scalp ; falling off of hair, Ac. fttior. 3, 4h.

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loss of hair and great itching, Mezer. 3, 4h. Moist scurf of ttiE head, Sep. 6, 4h. Scalp scaly, with distressing itching, humid, falling off of hair. Graph. 6, 4h.

See Labour ■ Retained Put

Placenta, Retained.

CENT A.

Plethora.— Spare diet, abstinence from alcohol and i meat, active open-air exercise, Ars. 6, 8h.

PleuriBy.— At the commencement, before effusion I: occurred, heat, restlessness, anxiety, Aco. 3, When plastic effusion has taken place, sharp cutting^ pains making all motion painful, Sulph. 3, iK. Fluid effusion, not much fever, Canth. 3, ih. MucK, fever, violent pain in the side, much effusion, Bry. 3, ih. When the pleurisy has become chronic, wiUj. formation of pus and tendency to set up phthisis, Hep. s. 6, 4h. If the effusion is excessive, tapping must be considered, the indications being threaten* ing asphyxia, danger of fainting, and no evidence of improvement. If the fluid is long in being absorbedji after the acute stage is passed, Ars. 3, 4h. ; if this fails, Apis 3X, ia.

Empvema.— (i) Hep. s. 6, ah. ; (2) Sil. 6, ah. ; (3) Ftrn mur. 3x, gtt. V. ah. When there is great prostra- tion and hectic fever, Chi. 3, 2h. Tapping may be required.

Hydrothorax.— (1) ^^ (j 3x, 2h. ; (2) Ars. 3, jh. Set Dropsy.

Pleurodynia.— At the commencement, from . fever, restlessness, pain on motion, Aco. Afterwards, if muscular, pain, depression,

If from over- exertion, Arn. 3, ih. If the It of pain is on the right side, CkeL I, ih. ; af(Q

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Cliei., Asckp. tub. I, ih. When on the left side Ranunc. bulb, i, ih. When purely neuralgic, if syncpComatic of uterine disorder, or in hysterical girls. Act roc. 3, ih. In others, Ars. % 2h. See

also Neural^a.

FliOB Polonica.— (The hair must be cut as close to the scalp as possible, and scrupulous cleanliness observed.) — (1) Lye. 6, 4h. ; (2) Vine. m. 3, 4h.

PnfiQinOIlia.^AcuTE. — At the commencement, before physical signs are pronounced, pain, fever, anxiety, Aeon. 3, ih. When exudation has already occurred, rusty sputa, Phos. 3, ih. Typhoid pneumonia, great nervous depression ; pneumonia coming on during the course of fever, Pkos. 3, ih. Great prostration, thirst, anxiety, restlessness, Ars. 3, ih. Pneumonia of delirium tremens ; catarrhal pneumonia ; broncho-pneumonia in children and old persons, Ani. tart. 3, ah. Pleuro-pneumonia, sharp pains caused by the least motion, relieved by lying on affected side, Bry. 3, ih. Rusty expectoration, weakness, trembling, numbness of extremities, Pkos. 3, ih. When the cough is especially troublesome at night, disturbing sleep, a few doses of Hyoscy. 3 may be given at half-hour intervals. When a cough lingers after physical signs have disappeared, Sulfi. 3, 4h.

Chronic— When the lung does not clear after the acute stage is passed, Ars. iod. 3K. gr. ii. immediately after food three times a day. If the sputa are rusty, Pkos. 3, 4h. If there are sharp pains in chest on breathing or motion, .Srj'. 3, 4h. If the expectoration becomes purulent, Hepar 6, 3h. Yellowish-green expectoration, depression, unpleasant taste in the mouth, sluggish circulation, coldness, Lye. 6, ah. See also ConBumption.

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PolypUB.— Of Nose.— (1) Thuja 30, 6h. ; locally, Tkuji #, to be used as paint night and morning ; (2) Cak.A 30, 6h., Thuja f, locally ; (3) Kali bichr. 3X, gr. i 6h. ; locally, the polypi to be painted with a solution of Kali bickr. (gr. ii, - ji.) night and morning; (4) Ac. nit. 6, 6h. ; (5) Teucr. lit, 6h. ; locally T snuff or paint with Teucr. ^. When accompanied with asthmatic rose-cold symptoms, or sick headache, Sang. 3, 8h. Polypus bleeding easily | touch ; green or yellow mucus from nose, Pkus. \

Of Ears. See under Ears.

Of Uterus. 5^^ Fibroma.

Polyuria. See Diabetes, Urine,

Porriigo. See Bozema : Capitis.

Pregnancy, Disorders of:—

Backache. — With sense of weakness and dragging'H

the loins, Kali c. 6, 4h.

Bladder Troubles. — Sympathetic tenesmus, (1) B

3, 4h. ; (2) Nux V. 3, 4h. ; (3) Puis. 3, 4h.

burning and scalding, Canth. 3, 4h. Incontinent

of urine, expelled by slightest exertion, coughing

sneezing, Caust. 6, 4h.

Breasts. — Painful— (1) Conium 3, ah. ; [2] Bry. 3, i.

CoUGH.^With oppression of breathing, Nux v. 3, ;

Morning cough, Bry. 3, ah. Hoarse or hollow c(

with expulsion of urine, Caust. 6, ah.

Cramps.— (t) Verat. a. 3, 4h. ; (2) Nux v. 3, zh.

Digestive Disorders : —

Toothache. — If there is caries, Krtas. 3, ah.

there is

es'-(i) M^nes. r. 6, 3h. ; (2) S^ t^ al

Salivation. — (i) Jaborandi 3x, 4h. ; (aj Merc. sol. 6, 4l>- ; (3) Sul. 3, 4h.

Depraved Appetite.— {1) (as for chalk) Cak. c.6, 4h. ; {2) {as for cinders) Carb. v. 6, 4h, For dry food, as oatmeal, &c.. Alumina 6 — 30, 4h.

Heartburn.— '9^\'i\\\. acidity, Calc. c. 6, 4h. With- out acidity-(ij Puis. 3, 4h. ; (3) Capstc. 3, 3h.

Morning Sickness. — With moist white tongue. Puis. 3, 2h. With btown tongue ; in spare, dark subjects, Nux V. 3, 2h. Food rejeced as soon as taken— (1) Ipec. 3, 2h. ; (2) Aux v. i, 2h. Almost purely sympathetic— (i).^oTOor^A. 3, ah. ; {2) Kreas, 3, 2h. Continued sick feeling, day and night, with- out vomiting, Tabac. 3, 2h. Incessant nausea with or without vomiting. Petrol. 3, zh. [Food should be taken frequently, in small quantities, and the medicines given about a quarter of an hour before food. The patient should endeavour lo eat imme- diately after vomiting has taken place.]

Constipation. — Collins. 3, 3h.

Diarrhcea. — Stools chiefly at night, Puis. 3, 4h, With prostration and loss of flesh, Ac. phos. i. gtt. ii. 4h.

False Pains.— (i) Secale 3, 2h. ; (2) Caulc. 3, 2h.

Liver Spots.— 5^^. 6, 4h.

Mental Disturbances. — Irritability or depression, Act. r. 3, jh. Crossness, Cham. 6, 3h. Febrile sleeplessness, Aco. 3, 2h. " Fidgets," Cham. 6, 3h.

Pruritus Y'ji.^ je--Ambra 6, ijh.

See also under general headings. Back, Bladder Ooufli, Constipation, &c. ; also Uiscairiagv.

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Presbyopia. Set Eyes': Sight. V

Prickly Heat. See Lichen. I

Proctitis.— Acute, with tenesmus— (1) Aloe 3, ih. ; (^fl

PoiioPk. 6, ih. Subacute with passage of mudiJ
mucus, Colck. 3, 2h. Chronic, purulent discharg^H
tendency to stricture - (i) (especially if syphiliti^fl
Ac. Kit. 6, 4h. ; (3) Phos. 3, 4h. fl

ProgreBsive Muscular Atrophy.- (0 Phos. 3, 4h.fl
(2) Plumb. 6, 4h. ■

Prolapse. Of anus and uterus. See Anus, Uterus. I

Prosopalgia. ■S'l^^ Toothache, Neuralgia. I

Prostate.- Disease of.- Acute inflammanon, as fromi
gonorrhcea, (1) Tkuja, 3, 2h. (2) Puis, 3, 2h.
Subacute, Kali tad. gr. 1, 4h. Chronic or acute en-
largement, difficulty in passing urine or burning
whilst urinating, Sabal serrul. 3x, 2 - 4h. Chronic
enlargement. Solidago virga aurea, 3K, 2 - 4h.
Chronic irritation after an acute attack, Stnphis. 3,
4h. Inflammation in scrofulous or tuberculous sub-
jects, lod. 3X, 4h. When suppuration
Merc. sol. 6, 3h. Chronic suppuration, Ac. nit. 6, 4]
Chronic enlargement in old men, Arg. nil. 3x, 4h.

Proud Flesh.

Prurigo. See Irritation.

Pruritus Ani. See Anus, Itching : and Irritation.

Pruritus VulvEB. See Irritation.

Psoriasis.- General, acute or chronic- (t) Ars. 3, 4h. A
(2) Anl. lart. 6, 4h. ; (3) Petral. 3, 4h. ; (4) At^
chrys. 3K, gr. i. 8h. Behind the ears ; palms (^
backs of the hands ; syphilitic psoriasis, Grap^

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d, 6h. Spots having a burning pain when touched ;
much irritation ; eruption on the ears, Ct'cu/. v.
3, 4b. [In all cases alcohol must be abstained from.]

Pterygium.- Sire um/er Eyes : Granular Inflamma-
tion.

Ptosis. Si:e under Eyes.

Ptyalism. iVi' Salivation.

Puerperal Convulsions. See Labour. I

Pneiperal Fever. See Labour. ^^^^H

Puerperal Mania. Sec Labour. ^^^^H

Purgfing*. See Diarrhifia. ^^^^

¥\irp\iSa, -Simple, tion-JebriU^{\} Am. 3, ah.; (3)
Phos. 3, 2h. ; (3) where the blood-vessels are at fault,
Ham. 3, 2h. Rheumatic Purpura - with fever, pains
in the limbs and stiffness, (r) Aeon. 3, ih. (2) Merc,
sal. 6, lb. Restlessness, general soreness, pains
worse at rest, Rhus. v. 3, 3h. When the fever is of
a low type, Ars. 3, ah. Hsmorrhagic Purpura-r-
where bleeding takes place from the nose, gums and
other surfaces, palpitation, paleness of skin and
mucous membranes, slight wounds bleed easily, Phos.

3, 4h. Intolerable itching, restlessness, debility, soreness, stiffness, affections of the joints, Rhus. v. 3, 2h. Varicose diathesis, passive htemorrhage, bruised and tired 'feeling all over the body, Ham. 3, 2h. Spongy gums, fetid odour from mouth, muscles flabby, swellings of ankles, Merc. viv. 6, ah. Aggravation of all symptoms after sleep, dryness of throat without thirst, external throat very sensitive Co touch, great physical and mental exhaustion, icy coldness of feet, LacA. 6, 4h. With great nervous

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depression, Ac. pkos. ix, git. ii. ah. Disotganizatioi of the blood, Crolai. 3, 2h.

Purulent Ophthalmia. 5«Bye8; Ophthalmi.^

Pustule, Ualignaat. See Haliquant Pustule.

PyBmia.— After wounds or surgical operations, Arn. 3, jh. ; locally, a lotion of Arn. 3>!, two drachms to the half-pint of distilled water. After infection with purulent material (as dissecting wound) or exposure to foul emanations. Lath. 6, ih. ; locally, a compress of the same, one drachm to two ounces. Chronic blood-poisoning, with low fever, red tongue, Ars. 3, 4h. With fever of the hectic type, CAin. sul. 3X, 4h. When the joints become affected, restlessness, pain relieved by motion, Rhus. i. 3, ah. When effusion takes place ; pain aggravated by touch or motion, Bry. 1, sh. Where suppuration occurs, Merc. sol. 6, ah. [The symptoms of chronic blood-poisoning are exceedingly varied, and eac^ case must be treated according to its leading characteristics. See also DyflButery, Joints, ThrM^ Heart, &c.]

PyelitiB. - Acute, Uva ursi p, ih. Where the patient il

Pylorus,— Thickening and ci

3h. More chronic, Phos. 3, 4h. When there is pain, swelhng, tenderness and signs of abscess, Hep. 6, 2h. Chronic suppuration, Sil. 6, 4h. Exhaustion from excessive discharge, Chi. 3, ih. [Medicines must h prescribed according to the symptoms. See a Dyspepsia.]

Pyrosis. See Dyspepsia, Eearthurn, Waterbrash.

Quinsy (Simple Acu/e Infiantmation of the Tonsili).- Initial chill and fever, with pain 1

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throat. Aeon. 3, ili. After Aeon, if the local action ' intensifies, Baryt. c. 6, ih. When suppuration is inevitable, //ep. s. 6, ih.

Babies. See Hydrophobia.

BaoMtia. See Rickets,

Eannla- (1) TAUJa 3, sh. ; (2) Merc. Sot. 6, 4h.: {3} Ca/c. c. 6, 4h.

Bash. See Eruptions, Itching, Nettle-rash, Roseola.

Bectnin, Inflammation of. 5« Proctitis.

Pain in. - Tenesmus, burning, violent pain, Ca/j-. 3, 4h.

Prolapse. See AnuB.

Stricture of.- Cancerous, Hydrasi. i, 4h. ; locally, injection of Hydrastis lotion (p 3ii. - jviii.) night j and morning. Simple, Ac. nit. 6, 4h. J

Straining. 5^e Tenesmus. J

Ulceration.- (1) Ac. nit. 6, 4h. ; (2) Graph. 6, 4h.; I (3J Sul. 3, 4h. ; locally, Hydrastis injection (p, ^-ii. - I Jviii.) night and morning. I

Red-^nm {Lichen strophulus). - (i) Cham. 6, ih. ; (a) I Apis 3x, 2h. ; (3) Ant. crud. 6, 6h. ; to be powdered I with fullers' earth, and when washed Barilla soap 1 should be used. See under Lichen. I

Relapsing Fever, - When the pains are increased by 1 movement, Bry. 3, 2h. When the patients are rest- 1 less and constantly moving, Rhus. t. 3, 2ii. When gastric symptoms predominate, Bapt. 3, 2h. When the bone-pains are very distressing, Eupal. per/. 3, 2h.

Remittent Fever,- During the attack, Aeon, ix, ah. During the remission, if the fever is not of a typhoid^

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type, Chin. sul. ix, gtt. i.- v. 3h. If the fever is od a low type, and the patient very weak, Art. 3x, 311I [f there is much sickness, Ipec. ix - 3, jh. (a fe«rf doses intercurrently). Children's remittents. Gels. 1 I, 2h. Bilious remittents, Croi. h. yn, ih. J

Respiration. -As if breathing through a sponge, Phf^k

3, 4h. As if a fly in the throat, Bront. 3, 4h. S

Betahi&if. See Vomiting. ■

SetinitiB. See umferEjBB. .^|

Bhasades. See Cracks. -^^^1

Bheumatio Fever- Sie Bbeuinatism, Acute.^^^
Bbeumatic Oout (Chronic Bheumatic ArthritiB.H^
In the Early Stage.- Digestion disordered; in'J females, menses scanty ; melancholia ; spindle- 1 shaped swelling of the fingers, Pr/h. 3, 4h. Accom''* panying uterine disorder, or coming on at thcj change of life ; the pains worse at night and inJL wet windy weather. Ad. r. 3, 2h. When the pains ■ are worst in the small joints, Caulo. 3, ah. When the affection of the joints is decidedly inflamma- tory ; especially in females if there is menorrhagia, Sabin. 3, 4h.

[The diet should be unstimulating. Wines and malt liquors and strongly -spiced food should be avoided. A mixed animal and vegetable diet should be ordered, nourishing and plenty of it : fish and milk should have a prominent place ; tomatoes and celery are good in their season. The clothing should be warm, woollen material or silk next the skin. The joints should be kept warm. A warm, dry climate, if practicable, is to be advised. The waters and treatment of Aix-les-Bains or Bath may be tried. The

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jointis should be treated locally. They should be fomented night and morning, and afterwards rubbed with the hand for ten minutes with salad oil, and gently moved. As an alternative to the salad oil, cod-liver oil or a liniment composed of equal parts of Tinct. capsicum f and glycerine may be used.]

In the Later Stage.— When it is evident that the disease is becoming chronic, or advancing, the medicines named above will not be sufficient. Pain, heat, swelling of joints, worse on touch or motion, great loss of flesh, ravenous appetite, local, 3x, 3h. Pains worse in cold damp weather, low fever, restlessness, anxiety, Ars. 3, ah. The diet and local measures as advised above should be continued. The medicines already named, and those advised below under Bhenism, Chronic, may be given according to particular indications.

Rheumatism.— Acute and Subacute (Rheumatic Fever). — Fever, restlessness, anxiety, pain in joints, Aeon. 3, ih. After Acidh., much pain in the joints, the least motion is unendurable, :Sr>'. 3, ih. When there is great restlessness, the pain being relieved by moving about, /i/ius. I. 3, ih. Heat and sweat of head, cold clammy feet and hands, violent perspiration at 3 a.m., pains aggravated by every movement, Caic. cari. 30, 2h. When the pain attacks the back, back of the neck, and back of the head, with restlessness, and pain in the eyes, Act. r. 1, ih. Subacute rheumatism from getting cold and wet, Du/c. 3, ih. Sub-acute^knees, ankles, and small joints of hands and feet affected ; shifting about ; coming on with faulty digestion the pains worse at night, in a warm room and by rest, better in the open air and by motion, Puis. 3, 2II. Similar pains when the patient bugs the fire and desires warm wraps, Atv<

3, 4I>- Acute, non-febrile rheumatism of the joints, the pains shifting^ much, Kalm. 3, 2h. The pain

remaining fixed in one or more joints, swelling, and inflammation ; offensive or oily perspirations, nightly aggravations, Merc. i'i-v. 6, 6h. When the urine is strong-smelling and high-coloured, Ac. bins. 3X, 3h. Pericarditis. (See under Heart.) Endocarditis. [See under Heart.] For pain, swelling, and joint- weakness remaining after an attack, Sul. 3, 6h., and at increasing intervals. Muscular pains

and stiffness after, Arn. 3, 3h. Weakness after- (i)
Chin. sul. 3X, gr. ii. 4h. ; (z) Calc. phos. 3, gr. li. 8h.

HVPF.RPVREXIA.- When due to affection of the brain and its meninges, intense pain in back of the head and along the spine, j4ir/. r. ix, ih. When due to supervention of meningitis, see Meilingrttis. Simple hyperpyrexia, see Hyperpyrexia.

GONORRHCEAL. - Great pains, fever, restlessness, anxiety. Aeon. 3, ih. After Aeon., if there is swelling of joints, perspiration, discharge, Merc. s. 6, ih. Gonorrhceal, Arg. n. 3 - 30, ah. Gonorrhrea suppressed, pains flying from joint to joint. Puts. 3, ih. Much pain at the conclusion of passing water, Sarsa. 6, 2h. The same medicines as advised for acute and subacute rheumatism maybe given in gonorrhceal, according to indications. [A course of Thuja 30, 8h., for a few days may be given as an intercurrent remedy when the case does not respond readily.]

Syphilitic- Periosteal rheumatism, syphilitic ormercurial, Kali iod. gr. ii.^30, 6h. Periosteal rheumatism, when the patient is sensitive to cold and has not been treated with mercurials, Merc. sol. 6, 6h. Swellings on the bones - ([) Kali bichr. jx, gr. ii. 6h. ; (2) Phytolacca 1, ^\i. See also "BoJie '. Periostitis.

Musrin.AR AND LOCAL.- Sliff-neck from cold ; rheu-

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matic ophthalmia, Aco. 3, zh. Acute muscular pain^, Maerotin yn, gr. ii. jh. [Turkish or Russian balhs.] Stjflness, rheumatic pains, jerking, spasms, Ani. t. 6, 2h. Bruised pain in back ; weakness and weariness of all the limbs ; tremors ; pains worse on motion, come on worse just when falUng asleep and wake the patient, Mere. sal. 6, 4h. See also Ankle, Baok,

Diaphragm, Jaw, Joints, Knees, Lumba^, Myalgia, Stiff-neck, &c.

Chronic- [In all cases of acute rheumatism, whenihe symptoms of active inflammation have subsided, great attention must be paid to the joints. They must not be allowed lo become stiff Movement must be insisted on ; and if the patient is unable to move the joint himself, passive movements must be exercised. The joint must be kept warm ; and some stimulating oleaginous liniment, such as one of equal parts of Tinct. of Capsicum and glycerine, should be rubbed in for fifteen minutes three times a day. Medicines according to their indications may be given as recommended above under RheumatiBm : Acute and Subacute. Also the following medicines may be given as indicated.] In patients subject to skin eruptions ; acidity ; sinking at the pit of [he stomach, worse in the forenoon, pains worst al night, Sul. 6, 8h. Persons who suffer from acidity, cold clammy feet and hands, heat of head and per-

spiration, pains worse by motion, Calc. e. 6, 8h. ; the joints to be rubbed every night with Pine OH and wrapped in Pine Wool. Woollen under-garments, or else garments made of Pine Wool are a necessity. For stiffened or almost immovable joints, with thickening of surrounding tissues, Jiii. 3X, gtl iii.

In "bilious" persons of dark hair
plexion ; the pain shooting and tearing, aggravated by motion ; from exposure to dry cold, Bry. ;

gravated I
y. 3, at^J

igo R I C

From exposure to dry cold ; worse in stormy »
muscular and fibrous tissues affected, Rhod. 3, ah.
Pain, stiffness, paralytic or numb sensation ; no
synovial effusion ; restlessness, pain worst during
rest ; coldness ; from getting wet, Rhus. t. 3, ih.
[With the application of the Capsicum and glycerine
liniment, and dry heat, as from a bag of hot salt,]
From exposure to cold, damp weather, Dulc. 3, 2h.
Joints and neighbouring bones painful ; cold, non-
inflammatory affections ; especially wrists and ankles,
Kuta 3, 2h. Great coldness and depression of
animal heat, in gouty subjects. Ledum 3, 2h. Cold
rheumatism, tearing pains about the joints, Kali
bickr. 3X, gr. ii. 6h. Synovial affection ; the pain
worse towards evening and at night, at rest, and in
a warm room ; better by motion and in the open air,
Puis. 3, 3h. When the right knee is most affected,
Ac. bene. 3X, 3h. Chronic joint affections, especially
of the knees, connected with urinary difficulties, Serb.
3, 3h. When the small joints of the hands and feet
are affected, Caulo. 3, 2h. Tearing pains, in warm
weather superficial, in cold weather deeper, worse at
night, Calch.^ 3, 3h. Pains and swelling of joints,
which are reddened ; feel hot to the touch ; worse by
motion and heat of the bed ; false ankylosis ; sup-
puration ; patients very sensitive to cold, Merc. sol.
6, 6h. (The best mineral-water treatment for chronic
rheumatism is to be had at Aix-les-Bains abroad, and
at Bath, Buxton, Harrogate, Stretthpeffer and Wood-
hall Spa, in this country.) See also LlimtiagO, My-
algia, Stiff-neck, &c.

Rickets.— [Where possible the child should be sent to
the country, where the soil is chalky, and where
abundance of good milk is procurable ; little or no
medicine will then be required.] In fat children of
soft fibre. Cole. pkes. 3, gr. iii. Sh. In thin puny

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children, Ars. 3, 4h. Rickety children, thin, puny
perspiring head and feet, Siic. 6, 4h. Where there is
tubercular family history, (i) Tuberc. 30- 200 gtl.
iv. once a week, (i) Pkos. 3-30, 4h.

Rigors. See ShiveringB.

RinffWorm.— O/ /A^ Scalp and Hairy Parts.~Cat thftl

hair short over a small space surrounding the part 1 affected, wash well with soap, rinse the soap off thoroughly afterwards, dab on a little spirit to still forth cleanse away all grease, then rub on a little cod-liver oil. This may be done every fourth night. Internally Tuberc. 30 - 200 gr. iv. once a week. If there is disorder of stomach and acidity, retching, loss of appetite, restlessness at night, cold feet, hat I head, 5a/. 6, 4h. After Sul, Sep. 6, 4h. ; locally (after washing the head with soap and water and cutting short the hair) a paste of Sepia tx, moistened with water, to be applied every night. In plethoric persons, pale, lymphatic, cold moist hands and feet, Caic. c. 30 night and morning. If the local measures advised above prove insufficient, paint night and morning with glycerole of borax (powdered borax si-Gfycr. 3iv.). If there is general debility. Art. . 3, 8h. I

OftheBody.-rellur.f), 4h. If it does not speedily I yield to this, local measures may be adopted as recommended for ringworm of the scalp. Roseola {Rose Rash).- Belt. 3, 2h. If the fever is sharp I

Epidemic {Relkeln, Rubella, German Measles').- Aco. 1 3, ih,, followed if necessary by Bell. 3, ih. The complications and sequelae are the same as those of I measles and scarlatina, and must be treated in the I same way. 5ef Ueasles, StMirilatina. I

Botheln. See Roseola, Epidemic. ^

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Rubella. See Roseola, Epidemic
RumblinET. See Borborygmi,

Bupia. - Kali iod. gr. v.- 30, 6h. (Avoid removing t

Ruptore. See Hernia.

Saint Vitus' Dance. See Ohorea.

Sacrum.- Violent pain in, aching, bruised, dragging, pressing ; aggravated by lying, sitting, or stooping ; with rectal troubles, Berb. 3, 6h. Aching worse by walking or standing, with constipation and blind piles ; sacro-iliac articulation, ^sc. h. 3, 4b. Drawing and heaviness, worse in evening, with bleeding piles and diarrhoea. Aloe 3, 4h. Pressing or bruised pain, stabs on motion, worse by coughing, laughing, stooping, or rising from a seat ; shooting upward or through the great ischiatic foramen and down the thighs, Tellur. 6, 4h. Stitches, aching, sensation, pressure and weight, Agar. 3, 2h. ging pain ; with uterine disorders, or loaded urii Sep. 6, 4h.

Salivation.- Simple, with sore gums and mouth ; during pregnancy, Merc. s. 6, 4h. In mercurial salivation ; in pregnancy (after Merc, j.), Iod. 3x, 2h. Failing Iodine in mercunal cases, Ac. nit. 6, 4h. Accompanying nervous headache. Iris v. 3, ah. Copious flow of saliva after eating, All. sat. nervous causes ; in pregnancy, Jaborandi 3K, 2h.

SaroiuKi: Vomiting of. 5-?^ Vomiting.

Sarcocele {Solid Enlargement of Testes). See Testes.

SatyriaBis. See Erotomania.

Seabifls. See Itch.

SealdB. See &axia.

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Boalp.— Violent itching, moist, Oleand. 3, 4h. See Dandruff and Pityriasis.

Bo&lled-head. See Eczema : Capitis.

Scapula.— Pain in right, /K^/anj c. 3, 4h.

Boarlatina, or Scarlet Fever :-

PkOPHVLACTION— When there is scarlatina in a family, put 30 drops of Bell. 3 into a tumbler of water, and let each member of the household take a teaspoonful night and morning.

Scarlatina Simplex {Simple Scarlet Fever).— Sore throat, restlessness, dry skin, fever, Aet>. 3, ih. When the rash is pronounced, delirium, sore red throat, Bell. 3, ih. When the fever is gone, .^w.3,4h.

Scarlatina Anginosa {Scarlet Fever with Throat Complications). — Fauces much swollen, stinging pain, Apis. 3x, ih. Ulceration of the throat and swelling of the external glands of the neck, Croialus 3, ih. Ulceration of the throat with acrid discharge from the nose and soreness of the nostrils, Arum triphyllum 12, th. (This medicine, if given in low attenuation, must be freshly prepared, or have been specially preserved.) Throat Diphtheritic, see Diphtheria. See also below : Scarlatina Ualii^ift-

SCARLATINA Maligna {Malignant Scarlet Fever). — Profound depression, rash delayed, fever high. Wet Pack; giving at the same time — if there is great mental oppression. Cuprum acet. 3^, ^h. If the disease sets in with livid, rapidly swelling throat, patchy dark-coloured eruption, quick feeble pulse, and oppressed brain, Ailaittkus tx, ^h. When the shock of the invasion of the disease is safely past, should throat symptoms become the most prominent

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s above for Scarla-

SCARLATINA Rheumatica.— When the patient is restless, constantly moving about, Rhus t. 3, 2h. Effusion into joints and serous cavities, pains worse by every

movement, Bry. 3, ih. Heart complication, sharp pains, palpitations, Spinel 3, ih. See Rheumatism, Acute.

Hyperpyrexia. See Hyperpyrexia.
Sequel*. - Strangury. - Canlk. 3X, ih.

Albuminuria and Dropsy. - Arsen. 3, ih. Bleeding from the kidneys, Terebinth. 3, 2h- Pack. See Kidney : Inflammation.

Glandular Enlargements in Neck. - Lachesis 6, 3h. If suppuration is inevitable, Hep. sul. 6, jh.

Deafness and Discharge from the Ear, - Ac. mur. I, gtt, ii, 3h, See Ears : Deafness.

Rheumatic Affectioiu and Heart Disease, . 'iee Rheumatism, Heart.
SoaiB, See Cicatrix.

Boiatioa.- In young people, and from cold draughts. Aeon, 3, 4h. Pain worse sitting, relieved somewhat by walking, entirely by lying down ; sensation as if hamstring muscles were too short. Am. mur. ys, ih. Recent from cold and damp, sensitiveness of the part (right side especially), Coloc. 1, 2h, Intense pain in the nerve, accompanied by cramps or numbness, Gnaphal, 3, ah. Pain worse in bed at night, or when at rest, Rhus. t. 3, ah. Right sided, pain worse in afternoon, aggravation by lying on affected side or least touch, Lye. 6-30, 4h. In the old and debilitated ; purely neuralgic ; paralysis, Ars, 3, ah. After influenza ; frequently left. sided, symptoms of

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both sulphur and Arsenicum present, Ars, sul. ru6,, 6-30, i^4h. Exquisite sensitiveness, especially in lower extremities, general painfulness of the part, especially along the tract of the great nerve, drawing, tearing, paralytic pain, Ta-eb. 3, jh. Shooting, tearing, from hip to knee and foot, especially when coughing, Caps. 3, 4h. Similar pain, especially if a about 3 A.M., Kali c. 6, 8h. Pain in region of hips, Apocy. can. 3, 4h. Pain as if beaten, excited by touch, limbs give way, Ruta I, zh. Pain only when stooping or rising from a seat, AW. ml. 6, zh.

Boirrus. Sie Cancer.

Sclerodenna. See MorphtBa.

BclerotitiB. See under EyeB,

Screaming of Children. - Night screaming, Kali iron. ix, 8h. Weeps all aight ; sopor interrupted by screaming ; incessant screaming ; Phot. 3, ah. Piteous crying ; continual crying and whining, gets only little sleeps, Ant. t. 5, ah. Wakes screaming from anxious dreams. Zinc. 6, 4h, Starts from anxious dreams and cries out, Bry. 3, 2h. Piteous

moaning and crying, Cham. 6, ah. Weeping, r
ing, howling, Cicuta v. 3, 2h, Before urine passes,
Borax 3X, ah.

Borivener's Palsy. See Paralysis, Local.

Scrofulous Affections. ■SV^Qlanda, Hip-jointDisea8e,
Eyefl (OparHALMiA), &c.

Borotum, Dropsy or. See Hydrocele.

Scurf, See Dandriff and Pityriasis.

Bcurvy.- [The diet must be corrected, or no medicine
will be of use : milk, fresh meat and vegetables, and
lime-Juice must be given. When it follows exce ssive I

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feeding with sugar in infants, sugar must be di^
continued.] Iniemally, Merc. sol. 3X, gr. ii. 4!.
Locally, on open sores, compresses of a weak Hama-
melis lotion [ten drops to the pint) ; as a wash for
the mouth, a solution of Potass chlor. (ten grains ti
the half-pint).

Sea-BiokneBS.- <" Petrol. 3, 8h. for two days t
going on board ; 3h. when the ship starts. (3) I
a week before the voyage give Cocc. i. 3, 6h., and
every hour or two during the voyage. Vertigo
remaining after the voyage, Cocc. i. 3, ah. ; (3)
When there is tendency to bring up blood \
straining. Am. 30, 6h. before, and ih. during |
voyage. (4) If sickness comes on during the voy^
Apom. 3K, 2h.

SeborrhBa.- /.'rf. jx, 4h.

ScIf-abHSe.- Moral treatment is required for this,
children, where the moral element of the disease is
small, kind watchfulness is needed on the part of (he
nurse ; in severe cases mechanical restraint must be
adopted. The following medicines will assist in
allaying the irritability; - (1) Ac. pier. 3, 4b. i (2)
Apis. 3x, 4h. Should these not suffice, give in addi-
tion one grain of Kali brom. at bedtime. For con-
sequent debihty, a carefully regulated, unstimulating
diet, Ac. Phos. ix, gtt v. in a tumbler of water for a
drink at meals. In the way of medicines : (1) China
3, 4h. ; (2) Calc. pkos. 3, gr. ii. Sh. Where there is
coldness, constipation, loss of power, Nat. mur. 6, 8h.
.Sinking at the epigastrium, flushing, pain in occiput,
Sul. 30, Bh. Cold clammy hands and feet, Calc. c.
30, 4h. Brain exhaustion and irritability with geni-
tal weakness, Staph. 3, 4h. Loss of confidence,

Amuanl. 3, 4h. See also Emisflions, Erotomania,
and Bpermatoirhoea.

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Ben BitiveneBS.— Peevish, Cham. 6, 4h, Nervous, hysterical, ffffti. 3, 4h. Grcai intolerance of light and noise, Be/L 3, 4h.

Septioemia. See PyBemia.

Serpent-liiteB. s^g under StingB : of Snakes. '

Sewer Ga8 PoiBoniny.— Foul tongue ; diarrhcea, Bapi.

3, Ih. Sore Throat, Phyt. 3, ih. See a/so Pynmia,

&c.

Shingles. See Herpes Zoster.

Shivering^B {Rigors). — Immediately after a chill has been J taken, Camph. 3, Jh. Continued shivering ; rigor I beginning in limbs and going over whole \tQd, ^Acot 3, ih. Shuddering when in the open air. An. Jh. Shivering with blueness of exlrettiities and signs of collapse, Carb. v.b, ih. Shivering in the evening, without thirst, Pho. 3, Jh. Internal chills, Astacus jluviat. 3, ih. See also Cold, Pever, Intermittent Fever.

Sick-headache. See Headache.

Sickness. See Vomiting and Sea-sickneBS.

Side, Pain in.— Pain in left side, in young girls, w

digestive troubles, anania or amenorrhcea, Pub. 3,] 4h. Pain in left side, in nervous women with | uterine affections, Act. r. 3, 4h. Pain through bas of left lung, Ac. oxal. 3, 4h. Pain in lefl side wit enlargement of spleen, Ceanothus I, 4h. Pain i right side, shaip, worse by movement, Bry. 3, 4I .Sharp cutting pain below right free ribs, Berb. 3, 4I Pain in the same region, relieved by moving about J Diosc. 3, 4h.

Sighing.— 0^- 3, 4h. Connected v 6,4h-

ithn

5, Nat. Pkos.

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Sight.- A« Eyes : Sight.

Sinking, Sensation of.- (i) Ad. i
% 4h. ; (3) Hydrat. 3, 4h. At i3, 4h ; (i) Ignia.
A.M. Siilpk. 6. Sh.

Skin, Unhealthy.- Chaps and becomes sore at the least provocation, Hep. s. 6, 6h. Slight injuries fester, felr. 3, 8h. When the skin is irritable and there is tendency to itching eruptions, Su/. 3, 8h. Sensation of something alive creeping under the skin, Selen. 6, 8h. See also Fester.

Sleep and Breams.- [Remedies for disorders of sleep should be given at intervals during the day, one dose being given at bedtime ; ■ this may be followed by another in an hour's time, if necessary.] - Sleep too heavy; sleepiness during the day. Op. 3, 4h. Irresistible sleepiness, dreamy condition, closed eyes, pale face, Nux mosck. 3, 4h. Sleepiness after dinner. Lye. 6, 4h. Sleepiness during the day, sleeplessness at night, Ciniabar % gr. i. 4h. Sleepy during the day and after eating ; sleeplessness at night, sleep dreamful, restless ; erotic dreams, Pkos. 3, 4h. Sleeplessness and restlessness in nervous persons ; with depression, accompanying uterine affections. Act. r. 3, 4h. Sleeplessness from thoughts crowding into the mind ; agitation, Coff. 3, 4h. Sleeplessness, anxious dreams, hot, restless, tossing about ; sleeplessness in the aged, Aco. 3, 4h. Starts in affright just when falling asleep; anKious and frightful dreams. Bell. 3, 4h. Restless, tosses off the clothes, cannot remain in bed ; anxious dreams of business ; frightful dreams with palpitation, Rkui t. 3, 4h. Sleepiness in the evening, wakeful after midnight, heaviness in the morning ; sleepiness only in ihe morning ; sleeplessness from abuse of coffee, Nuxv. 3, 4h. Excessively frequent yawning ; light sleep, hearing everything; restless dreamful

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sleep, Ign. 3, 4h. Sleeplessness with restlessness of eyeballs ; sleep toa dreamful, from ihe least excitement, Hyo. 3, 4h. Sleeplessness from emotional disturbance following the slightest excitement of the brain in the evening, Geh. 3, 4h. Dreams of water, Verat. v. 3. 4h, Cannot fall asleep for a long time from the blood mounting to the head j violent starting on falling asleep ; sleep restless, tossing, disagreeable dreams, SuL 3, 4h. Confused dreams, PAas. 3, 4h. Anxious dreams of business transacted during the day, Bry. 3, 4h. Sufferings from loss of sleep, Cocc. inii. 3, 4h. Whining in sleep,

Verai. a. 3, 4h. Weeps on being wakened ; weeps in sleep \ starting in sleep ; biting tongue ; anxious starting out of sleep ; moaning in sleep, Carb. v. 3, 4h, See also Nightmare, Screaming of Children, Somnambulism, Starting, Tawning.

Small-Pox.— At the beginning, coated tongue, depression, prostration, back pain, nausea, Ant. I. 6, ih. When maturation has commenced, Merc. sol. 6, 3h. ; locally, the patient's body should be sponged with a solution of carbolic acid (1 to 60). When hseraorrhages occur. Ham. 1, Jh. In small-pox which is malignant from the outset, Crolal. k. 3, jh. For complications and sequels, set Throat, Eyes, Xare, &□.

Smell, Sensitiveness of.— Great sensitiveness, bad smells have a powerful effect, Aeo. 3, 4h. Great sensitiveness ; faintest odours, especially of tobacco, unbearable. Bell, 3. 4h. Smell abnormally acute ; cannot tolerate flowers. Graph, 6, 4h. All odours too strong; disgusting, Ac. carM. 3, 4h. Everything smells too strong, Aur. met. 3, gr. ii. 8h.

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soap-suds ; of boiled peas, Sul. 3, 4I1. Putrid Kali bichr. 3x, gr. i. 4h. Putrid smell in when blowing it, Aur. met. 3, gr. ii. 8h. Of eggs, Bell. 3, 4h, Very offensive smell, Cah. c. 6, 4h. Bad smell like bilious teces ; an offensive smell remains a long lime, Diosc. 3, 4h. onions, Sang. 3, 4h. Loss OF. — During catarrh, with loss of taste. Sang. 4h. Loss of taste and smell after catarrh, 6, 4h. Loss of smell with cough, and stoppage the nose, Am. inur. 3X, 4h.

Smoking;. See Tobacco Habit.

Snake-bitea. Sst StingB.

Sneezing. See Cold.

Softening of the Brain. See Brain,

Soreness of Infants. See ExcoiationB.

Somnambulism. — (1) Kali brom. i\, gtt. v. 8h, -, (z) Artemisia vulg. 3X, Sh.

Spasms. See Flatulence, Colic, Cramps.

Speech. ^Hesitating, Kali bro/n. 3x, 4h. Omits words, Cham. 6, 4h. Omits words and syllables, Nux. -o. 3, 4h, Uses wrong words and wrong syllables, Lye.

6, 4h. See also Stammering.

Spermatorrh 03 a.— (Weakness of sexual organs resulting in passive losses of seminal fluid with urine or whilst at stool or on the slightest irritation ; often the result of self-abuse ; different from Xmissions, •wlich see.) Passive losses during sleep, vertigo on rising In the morning. Selenium, 30, 8h. When there is constipation, Nux. V. 3, 6h. With much nervous irrita-

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bility, ■Potass, bromid. gr. ss. 6I>. Irritability and brain exhaustion ; from irritation of mucous membrane of prostatic portion of the urethra, Stapkisagria, 3, 4h. When this is the result of gonorrhosa, Catttk. 3, 4h. Weakness after, China. 3, 4h. Great weakness and palpitation of the heart, Digitaiiue I ya, gr. i. in the morning on rising. Flaccidity of the parts, great weakness of the back and spine. Con. 3, gii. ii. half-an-hour before meals. ChiUiness, constipation, Nat. m. 6, Hh. Great weakness, Calc. pkos. 3, gr. ii. 8h. [In all cases a beverage of Acid. phos. IX, five drops to a tumbler of water, may be taken with the meals.] Kindly and judicious moral treatment is of paramount importance in these cases. Also the most careful attention to diet and regimen should be enjoined. No stimulating food or drink of any kind should be allowed.] Three meals a day at intervals of not less than five hours, and nothing between the meals ; avoidance of rich food, sweets, pastry, and starchy food should be enjoined. Patients should be counselled never to eat to repletion ; to take exercise moderately, but not to over-exert themselves. A morning cold or tepid bath and brisk rub-down with a rough towel is of great advantage. Too long lying in bed must be strictly forbidden ; eight hours at the outside that should be allowed. Hard beds are a necessity. Uyspepsia in connection wjth spermatorrhcea be treated according to symptoms. Sei Djspepsia,

Emissiocs, Self- Abuse,

Spina Bifida. — (1) Tuberc, 30- aoo, gtt. iv. o week ; (2,) Bry. 3, 4h. ; (3) Calc. pkos. 3, 4h. [Surgical measures must be adopted if the I tumour increases. In all cases the tumour must trted andprotccted from external irritation.^

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Spinal Irritation. — [The treatment of this disease^ must be largely moral and physical. The patient must be encouraged to ignore her sufferings as much as possible, to lake open-air exercise, and on no account to let her pains get the mastery of her. Generous diet must also be insisted on. The following medicines will greatly assist the treatmentL] In patients with tubercular hisiory, Tuberc. 30 — 200, gl. iv. once a week. In general ; brow headache, numbness of limbs, pain in the stomach, llatulence, constipation, Arf; . n. 6, 4h. In weakly women of low and feeble habit of body, wilh weak pulse, ten-

derness over cervical and dorsal spines, with headache, constriction across the chest, and flatulent eructations. Agar. 3, 4h. When there is a tendency to skin eruptions, sinking sensation woi
ir A.M., Sul. 3. 8h. In chilly subjects, great sensitiveness to cold, headaches in back of head, coming forward, compelling patient to wrap up head
Sil. y3, 4h. In nervous, impressionable subject easily worried, fgnai. 3, 4h. Aching in the back. ^

', restlessness and sleeplessness, accompanied uterine irritation. Act. r. 3, 4h. Sensitiveness last cervical to fifth dorsal vertebra, dread of having the part touched or approached, worse by fatigue only partially relieved by repose, Tellur. 6, Uurning and aching about the upper part of t1 spine, with difficulty of swallowing and cough of the larynx, Gunco. 3, 4h. With cramps and disorders of sensation, Secale 3, 4h.

Spine, Concussion of. See Bruises.
Inflammation of. See Myelitis,
Inflammation of Membranes of. See Meningitis, 1

Spinal.
Irritation of. See Spinal Irritation.

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Pain in Extremity of. See Coccygodynia

Spitting of Blood. See Hemoptysis.

Spleen.— Pain in, and enlargement of— (i) Ceanothus i, 4h. ; (z) Ag. iric. 3, 4h. ; (3) Nat. mun 6, 4h.

Sprain. — In severe sprains, let the injured part be placed in water as hot as can be well borne, in which Amic. f (ten drops to the pint) has been mixed ; let this be repeated every three or four hours, and the part supported in the intervals by a light bandage (care being taken that it is not at all tight), and kept warm ; internally, Arn. 3, every ten minutes for the first three hours, and then every hour and at increasing intervals. When the pain has ceased and the swelling subsided, external applications, except the light bandage, may be discarded, and the medicine alone given every four hours. Rest is necessary at first ; but the Joint must not be allowed to become stiff, and after all signs of inflammation have subsided movement must be encouraged. If after forty-eight hours there is not very decided improvement, *Bisulphuris perennis* must be substituted for Arnica, — *Bistilis* for the hot bath, and *Bellis 3* for internal administration. Rheumatic pain and stiffness remaining after a sprain, especially if the pain is worse at night, and by rest, Rhus. L 3, 4h. Bruised pain in the bones, Ruia 3, 4h.

Squint. ^{^f}Eyea: Squint.

Strammerillg.— [This must be overcome by practice and determination on the part of patients. The cure may be assisted by the following medicines: they must be used perseveringly.] — (i) Strain. 3, 6h. ; (2) Hyns, 3, 6h. When it is a manifestation of chorea the treatment recommended for that disease is available. See Chorea.

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Starting.— At noise, Carb. v. 6, 4h. At noise, when lying awake, Ofi. 3, 4h. Starts and twitches on (ailing asleep, A^a. 3, 4h. Violent starting on falling asleep, Sul. 3, 4h Starting out of sleep with anxiety, short breath, suffocating, trembling:, Samb. 3, 4h. Starting in fright, S^Iram. 3, 4h.

Sterility.— In the Female. — When due to some affection of the uterus or its appendages, this must be treated. When not traceable to any organic defect ~ (i) Soj-. 6, 8h. ; (2) Con. 3, 8h. ; (3) /orf. 3x, 8h. In the Male. See Impotency.

Steinum. See Chest.

Stiff-neck.— From a draught or chill ; tearing in the nape, painful stiff neck, worse on moving the neck ; pain extending down the neck into the shoulder, Aec. 3, ih. Head and neck retracted ; rheumatic pain and stiffness in muscles of neck and back, sensitiveness of the spine, Ael. r. 3, ih. Stiff neck; neck stretched out, head bent back, Ant. I. 6, sh. Painful stiff neck, worse by touch or motion, Bry. 3, ih. Paralysis ; pains and stiffness, Colch. 3, ih. From damp and cold ; pain in the nape as if after lying with the head in an uncomfortable position, Dulc. 3, ih. From dry cold, the pain worse on the approach of stormy weather, Rkod. 3, ih. Pain and stiffness in the right side, Ckel. 1, ih. [Locally, the part maybe ironed with a hot flat iron, a piece of flannel being placed over the part affected.]

Stings.— Of Insects, — Locally apply powder blue, or, if not at hand. Ammonia (Sal volatile and smelling sails are convenient forms) ; internally. Ledum 6, every ten minutes. In bee and wasp stings the application of freshly sliced onion is very efficacious when Ammonia is not at hand. Should Ledum not

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prove successful, Grinielia 3, every ten minntes. Tarenlula bite, Lack. 6, every ten minuies.

Of Snakes.— 5««nrferHvDROPHOBiA. Tie a handkerchief tightly above the part bitten. If possible, cause the patient to perspire, either by means of vapour or Turkish baths, or by wrapping in blankets and applying hot bricks or hot bottles. Administer stimulants freely, ammonia and whisky being the best, with hot water, as much as the patient can be made to swallow.

Medicinal Treaimtttl. — For fainting and coUapse : (1) Ac. kydrocy. i, 10 m.; (z) Moschus 3, 10 m. For the

swelling, ecchymosis, and pain of the bitten part, when reaction has set in, Am. 3, ah. ; lotion oi Am. 3x, two teaspoonfuls to a pint of water, to be kept apphed to the part.

Stomach : Acidity. See Acidity, Dyspepsia.

Cancer of.— (i) .^m. 3, 4h. ; (2) Hydrast. 3, 4h. ; (3) Condurango 3, 6h. [These medicines may be given singly and persistently according to the general symptoms. Should the medicine that is being given appear to be losing its effect, one of the others should be substituted. For the vomiting, Kreas. 3, 4h. Constant feeling as if the stomach were full of water, Kali c. 6, 4h. See also Cancer.

Catarhh. — Coldness, flatulence, cutting pains about the chest, vomiting of mucus, tongue clean or coated, Carb. V. 6, 3h. Vomiting, pain in pit of stomach spreading into the chest, flatulence, Ac. carbol. 3, 2h. Intense pain at the stomach, sharp or burning ; vomiting of slimy matter ; great prostration ; coldness, Ac, oxal. 3x, 4h. Tongue milky white ; er tias of wind and fluid tasting of food taken, Ant. cntd. 6, 8h. Sodden-looking face, yellow slimy tongue.

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" goneness " after meals, alternate diarrhcea and i stipation, Hydrast. 3, 3h. See also Dyspepsia. Pain in. See Gastrodynia. Ulcer of. 5i?<r Gastric Ulcer.

Stomatitie. SeeHLov.\lh, Inflammation of.

Stone. See CalculuB.

BtiabiBmus. See Squint.

Strain. See Sprain.

Straining at Stool. See TeneBmus.

Strangury.— Acute ; also when due to Cantharidcs poisoning, Camph. ix, gtt. t. every five minutes. In less urgent cases, with burning and inflammatory symptoms, Can/h. 3, jh. With lumbago-like pain, Tereb. 3, Jh. In women especially, Copaiba 3, (h. In purely nervous cases. Bell. 3, Jh.

Stricture. See Urethra.

StrophuluB. See Bed Gum.

Stroma. See Scrofula.

S^e.— At the beginning. Puis. 3, 2h. After Puis., S/aplk. 3, ah. Chronic cases, and for tendency, Hep. s. 6, ^b,

Sunstwke.— (i) Glon. 3, every five minutes at first, the intervals being gradually increased. For the after-effects it may be given every four hours. (3) Cactus 3, in the same way.

Suppuration.— Impending ; inguinal glands, *jl/>rc. viv.* 6, 4h. Impending or inevitable ; axillary glands, *Hep. s. 6, 2h.* Chronic, cold abscess, fistular abscess, *Silic. 6, 6h.* With erysipelas, *Ars. 3, ih.* With hectic and signs of blood-poisoning, *Am. 3, ih.* ; *\oca\y, Am. 3x, 3ii.* distilled water, half a pint, as a

^^^H S W A — S Y P 2aM

lotion. As a local application in all cases of free suppuration, without blood infection, *Co/end. f, ?ii.* to the half-pint of boiled or distilled water. See also Abscess, Bubo, Glands, Pyemia.

Bwallowing, *Dlffjculi-. .Sf^i/«,/fr* Throat: Sore.

Sweat. See Perspiration, HandB, Feet.

Bweatiog Fever. See Miliaria.

Swelling:8. See AbscesB, Glands, Gumboil, Diopsy.

Swimming in ttie Head, Sec Fainting.

Sycosis. See uiuier Beard.

Byooeis {Hahnemanni). See Condylomata.

Synoope. See Fainting.

Synovitis. See under Joints.

Syphilis,— Prim ARV. — [in all syphilitic cases alcohol in every form should be forbidden. Smoking also should be prohibited. In inveterate cases a purely vegetable diet will often be of service.] If the patient has already had full mercurial treatment without good effect, and especially if warty growths appear about the original sore, *Ac, nil. 6, 4h.* ; locally, lotion of *Ac. nit. i (5ii. — 3viii.)* See also Chancre, Condylomata.

SeconDARV. — Sore throat and mouth, *Merc. cor. 3, gtt. iii. 6h.* ; locally, *Pkytot. ^ (ji.— ^viii.)*, for wash, thrice daily. For the eruption, where possible, mercurial vapour baths. [A cradle being placed over the patient in bed, the bed-clothes are accurately filled round the patient's neck, a few grains of calomel are placed in a vaporizer over a spirit-lamp,

«. and the fumes conducted by a funnel under iheB

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cradle. A bath may be given every third day ; ' three will usually be suffi dent— sometimes a single one.] Where the bath is not available, *Men. i.fi. 5, 6h.* When the sore throat and the rash together, the *Phytol.* lotion recommended for the former may be used whilst *Merc. i.Ji.* is being giid internally, or the bath employed. When has been already fully given. *Kali iod. gr.*

6h. [This should be continued for two months, when the mercurials may again be if indicated.] If the symptoms are condylomatous, instead of the Kali iod. the treatment recommended for Condylomata should take the place of mercurials. Pains in the bones and nodes, ulceration of mouth and throat, Stilling, syl. Jx, 4h. [Medicines for special developments of the disease may be given as indicated intercurrently with the remedy which is being given for the general syphilitic poisoning.] Nightly local pains, Mes. 3, 2h. Nodes on the bones of the cranium, Kali tick. 3X, gr. iii. 8h. Nod[^] on the face, Phyt. ix, gtt. ii. 4h. Later Secondaries. - Vegetations and patches. Cinnabar ya, gr. ii. - 30, 6h. ; locally, Thuja > as a paint. Syphilitic psoriasis, foul and indol ulcerations, Graph. 6, 6h. ; locally (for the ulc< tions), lotion of Ac. nit. I, jii.- .[^]viii. Psoriasis ulceration of the tongue. Kali bich. 3x, gr. ill. locally, to be painted with a solution of Kali bid one grain to three ounces, rectum ; constipation, Ac. n

Condylomata.

Tertiary. - Syphilitic tumours of internal orgai Kali i. gr. v. - 30, Sh. Ulceration of bone, Kali gr. V. - 30, 8h. Riipia, see Rupia, Cachexia, depi sion; pains or ulceration of bones; enlargement testicles, Aur. nut. 30, 8h. Tertiar>' affecti

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; of all food, Camph.

tongue and throat, Ac. Jiuor. 3, gtt. ii. 6h. Syphi- litic phthisis, Ars. i. jx, gr. ii, 8ll, after food. Syphilitic ulceration of the rectum, Ac. nil. 6, 4h. Congenital. - During pregnancy and nursing, the mother should take Merc. sol. 6, night and morning. If in spite of this the child manifests signs of syphilitic marasmus, it should have Merc. s. 6, night

Tabes Doraalis. See Locomotor Ataxy.

Tabes Mesenterica. - Premonitory diarrha;a, Merc. cer. 6, 2h. Great wasting, fad. 3X, 3h. In scrofulous children of soft fibre, Calc. c. 6, 4h. Obstinate con- stipation. Plumb, acet. 3, gr. ii. 8h.

Tape-worm. See Worms,

Taste. - Acute.- Increi 3.4h.

Depraved.- Food tastes bitter- <i) Nat. m. 6, 4h. ; (2) Camph. 3, 4h. ; (3) Chin. 3, 4h. ; (4) Puis. 3, 4h. Bread tastes sweet, Merc. sol. 6, 4h. Food and drink have a sour taste ; milk tastes disgusting as if spoiled, Nur v. 3, 4h. Everything tastes salt, Sell.

3, 4h. Food tastes strangely, Hydrast. 3, 4h. Taste of food remains long after eating - (i) Nal. m. 6, 4h. ; (2) Ac. nit. 6, 4h.

Diminished and Lost. -Taste blunted, Calc. c. 6, 4h. Food seems tasteless ; milky-coated tongue, Ant. t. 6, 4h. Diminished taste, moist, coated tongue. Puis. 3, 4h. Taste flat and insipid, sore apthous mouth, Bor. 3, 4h. Taste lost, with loss of smell, after a cold, Mag. tn. 6, 4h. Complete loss of taste- (i) Nat. m. 6, 4h. ; (2) Mag. c. 6, 4h. ; (3) 5k/. 3, 4h. Loss of taste, with tongue thickly coated white. Ant. e. 6, 4h.

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Illusions.^Tastes in the Mouth. - Bad the mouth in the morning ; food and drink tasiel sour ; bad odour from the mouth ; sour, bitter tasl^j Nux V. 3, 4h. Bad taste after sleeping, Rheum. 3, 4hi' Bad taste in the morning ; food tastes straogely fieppery ; acid peppery taste, Hydr. 3, 4h. Bitter taste in the mouth, Chi. 3, 4h. Bkter taste, but natural whilst eating and drinkmg ; sweetish of blood, Chel. 3, 4h. TasCeof blood, ,4/«w«>(a 3, Taste of blood whilst coughing, Ac. nit. Bitter; slimy; metallic, Merc. cor. 6, 4h. Salty J1 sweet (bread tastes sweet ; taste of bad eggs. Mere. sol. 6, 4h. Coppery, metallic, jEsc. h. 3, 4h. Bitter ; pasty ; bilious ; metallic ; like vinegar ; taste of blood, Sul. 3, 4h. Offensive ; sour. Cole. c. 6, 4h, Sour ; sour dry taste ; sour taste to all food, Lye. 6, 4h. Shmy; disgusting; bilious. Puis. 3, 4h. Flat taste. Borax 3, 4h, Clayey taste, Arg. n. 6, 4h. Putrid taste; putrid smell from mouth - (1) Arn. ■^^ 4h. i (%)Aair. mur. 3X, 4h.

Taa.- Effects of.- (i) Fer. 6, 4h. ; (2) Chin. 3, 4h.

Teeth,- Caries.- To prevent caries, live on simple food.d too rich, too sweet, or too exclusively a ' each tends to produce such a condition of the digea tion and secretions of the mouth as favours the Axx struciion of the teeth. Vegetarians say that thei leelh are easily kept clean. The next most impoiv'B tant point is to clean the teeth thoroughly and reglik^ larly. The formation of tartar on the teeth is by ll means preservative of them, as is vulgarly imagined jl it tends simply to destroy [he gum and rob the teeth J of support. When it has formed it should be taken \ off by a dentist, if necessary, hy the process of (scaling. It should never be allowed to re-form. The f best dentifrices are the simplest ; those.

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composed of powdered Castile soap, with a. little powder of harder grain for polishing the enamel. Such a tooth-powder is Dr. C. R, Coffin's American Dentifrice, prepared by Darling, of Manchester. The

best brush is one neither very soft nor very hard. The first teeth of children should be most scrupulously cared for. If they are allowed to decay and come out, the jaws fail to expand properly, and the seeds are laid of future trouble with the second set. Besides, the first set give evidence of those depraved conditions of constitution which by proper treatment may be in large measure or wholly counteracted before the second set appear. For all reasons, then, the temporary teeth demand the careful attention of both parents and physicians. It is quite as necessary that carious temporary teeth should be stopped, whenever possible, as it is that the permanent should. The following medicinal treatment will be found effective when combined with proper dieting and proper cleansing ; -

In Children. - If the teeth are pegged, Merc, viv, 6, 8h. ; this should be given persistently for three months at a time, omitting every fourth month, and then resuming. In rickety children, if thin, Silic. 6. 8h. ; in fat, scrofulous children, Calc. c. 6, 8h. If the teeth turn black and decay, Kreas. 6, Sh. Teeth with pits or holes in them, from defective enamel, Tuberculo, a few globules once in ten days. [In all cases cod-liver oil may be given with advantage. If possible, residence in the country should be advised, with abundance of milk to take, and milk foods (see under Diet, Infants' ; also Dentition) and bread and butter. A chalk country is best] For toothache, see Toothache.

In Adults. - Where the teeth rapidly become black, and, when decay has commenced, rapidly break down,

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i of the teeth to the least touch, aching after eating or drinking. Staph. 3, 8h. Decay, loosening ; turning black ; bleeding gums. Merc. v. 6, 8h. Rapid decay and falling out ; sordes ; teething sore ; sore bleeding gums. Plant. 3, 4h. Teeth become discoloured, grey, hollow ; bleeding of gums, discharges from teeth sockets ; necrosis of Jaw, Phos. 3, 4h, Rapid decay, blunt elongated feeling in the teeth, Mez. 3, 4h.

Falling out.- Afe^c. -v. 6, 4h. With suppuration of the gums, Phoi. 3, 4h. See also Quina, Toothache, Neuralgia.

Tenesmus (Straining at stool).- Incessant tenesmus most distressing, nothing but mucus and blood pass, Merc. c. 3, 4h. Burning in the rectum, much urging to stool and with it passage of urine ; involuntary stool ; feeling of unsafety ; Aloe 3, 2h. Urging without result or with passage of scanty hard motion. Bill. 3, 2h. Much urging and difficult passage of stool, which is yet not hard. Hep. s. 6, 4h. (urgency, no stool, rectum protrudes, Ign. 3, 4h. Frequent ineffectual urging, especially if there is vesical urging at the same time, JVu:ir. Urging and easy protrusion of rectum, Pod. 6, 4h. Pressive urging, only mucus passes, or else motion like clay-stones, with great difficulty, Sil. 6, 4h. Straining before and after stool ; bearing down towards anus ; stool loose, slimy, purulent, bloody, or constipated, Sul. 3, 2h.

TeBticlefl.- iNtLAMMATIION AND ENLARGEMENT OF. - M
 Acute orchitis, Puts. 3, ih. If there is much feverl
 and restlessness, Aeon. 3, ih. When there is greati
 sensitiveness of the nervous system and intolerance' ■
 of pain, Belt. 3, ih. [Locally, compresses of Hania' \
 mdis <f (3i.- 3viii.) to be kept applied.] If there n

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not decided relief in thirty-six hours, substitute Mam.
 I for Puis., and give in the same way. Chronic
 inflammation, with aching and swelling of testicles
 and cord, Spong. 3, zh. Chronic inflammation
 following mismanaged gonorrhoea, Cleinat. 3, 2h.
 Chronic enlargement with pain in cord and testicles,
 Aur. met. 30, 4h. Syphilitic enlargement, Merc. bitt.
 3K, gr. i. 4h.
 Neuralgia.- ^«r. met. 30, 4h. With nocturnal emis-
 sions, depression, irritability, hypochondriasis, Ham.
 3, 2h. Deficient virility from previous engorge-
 ment i feeble erethism. Con. 3, 4h.

Tetanus.- Idiopathic, arising from exposure to cold,
 Aeon. 3, ih. Following injury. Strychnia ^Jtj, 4h
 - ih. If this fails to arrest the disease, Ac. hydrocy.
 (Scheele's), gtt. i. ih.- ih. Locally, the wound to
 be dressed with Calendula lotion (3iv.- Jviii.).

Tetany.- ^«. 3, ih.

Tetter.- Brannv, see Pityriasis. Drv, see Psoriaeis.
 Moist, see Herpes.

Thecal Abscess. See Whitlow.

Thirst.- Absence of. - Complete, Ant. i. 6, 4h. Absence
 of thirst during heat; no thirst when eating, CAi.
 3, 4h. No thirst during the day, but returning in
 the evening ; loss of appetite, Cyc. 3, 4h.
 Increased. - During fever, Aco. 3, 2h. Unquenchable
 thirst i drinks much, but little at a time ; drinking ,
 does not refresh ; prefers it very cold and often vomits
 it as soon as swallowed ; dry mouth, Ars. 3, 2h.
 Excessive thirst for cold water, with dryness of
 mouth and throat and difficulty of swallowing, feil.
 3, 2h. Great thirst with burning in throat and

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stomacb, Canih. 3, ih. Unquenchable burning]
 thirst, Crot. h. 3. sh. Unquenchable burning thirst,
 great desire for cold water in large quantities, Merc,
 c. 6, 4h. Great thirst ; must drink large quantities ;
 during internal fever, Bry. 3, ah. Violent tbirat,
 but drink immediately vomited, Dulc. 3, zh. Violent
 thirst ; unallayed by waler ; desire for sour drinks ;
 dry throat. Strain. 3, zh. Great thirst with hunger ;
 much thirst for cold drinks ; excessive thirst with
 perspiration, Verat. 3, ah. Great thirst with loss
 of appetite, Sul. 3, sh. Thirst for cold water followed
 in some hours by chill, Eup.fierf. 3, 2h. Unquench-

able thirst during chill, Nat. m. 6, 2h.

Thread-wormB,- .?*' Worma.

Throat, s^e also AphthtB, Quinsy, ScarlatiBi
Syphilia, Tonsilfl, Trachea, Uvula.

Mucus I N.- Increased secretion of mucus and hafrf
ing ; dropping from posterior nares ; rawi

Hydrast. 3, 4h. Constant hawking a
of a lump in the throat ; thick n
Alumina 6, 4h. Thick tenacious mucus i
throat, obliging to hawk ; in the morning, Af^ . 1
5, 4h. Tough mucus in the throat, as thoughj
lump which cannot be swallowed, Car6. v. 6, ^
Constant hawking and clearing of the throat [n
grey and salty ; or sour, acrid or rancid, Pko. 3, 4
Hawking of blood ; accumulation of mucm
log from sleep, Su/. 3, 4h. Spitting of frothy saliva
streaked with blood, Cant/i. 3, 4h. Hawking of
bloody mucus ; yellow, purulent j granular, Lye. 6,
4h. Violent hawking up of thick mucus, which o
tinually collects again, Nat. i. 6, 4h. Hawking
mucus with dryness in the throat, after a n
daytime, LimA, 6, 4h.

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Sore, Acute {Amte Inflammation or Catarrh of the
Mucous Membrane of the Throat). - Simple, from
cold, accompanied with fever, Aco. 3, ih. Dryness
and burning, bright red swelling, feeling of constrict-
tion, difficulty in swallowing ; face flushed and hot ;
erysipelatos sore throat, Bell. 3, ih. Bluish, dark
livid, Gymnodad. canad. 3, ih. Subacute, pale, or
bluish, red swelling, Merc. v. 6, 2h. Dark red,
larynx involved, Naja 6, ih. Much cedema of
mucous membrane ; appearance as if stung with
a bee ; swallowing painful or difficult ; inability
to swallow a single drop. Apis. 3X, ih. Rawness (
difficulty in swallowing, lod. ya, 2h. Constant
secretion of mucus in the throat, difficult to dis-
charge and causing retching i mucus descends from
the back of the nose to the throat ; sore throat
with difficulty in swallowing and frequent empty
swallowings ; sore throat with pain on swallowing
saliva, Merc. i. fl. 6, zh. Tenacious mucus in
throat i sensation as of a hair in the throat. Kali
bich. 3x, 2h. Dark red, swollen mucous membrane,
great soreness and difficulty of swallowing ; pustular
spots (herpes of the pharynx), swelling and tender-
ness of glands externally at the angle of the jaw,
Pkytolaica, 3, ih. Locally, Phyt. ^ (gtt. xx. to the
tumbler of water), to be used every two hours as a
gargie. Gangrenous or phagedenic sore throat, Merc,
cy. 6, ih. ; locally, Phytolacca gargle every hour.
[Medicines recommended below under CHRONIC
Sore throat are equally applicable to AcUTE, if
the particular indications correspond.]

Sore, Chronic (Chronic Inflammation or Catarrh of
the Mucous Membrane of the Throat, or Relaxed
Tonsils ; with Clergyman's Sore Throat or Follicular
' or Granular Sore Throat). — RawasM, vix«t«. ^!,, '4sA
aweiiiag ; dro|^iing of mocos feorai \».d«- "A tos^

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Eustachian tubes involved ; granular sore throai,
Hydros/. 3, 4h. Chronic rela^ted condition of throat ;
general debility ; especially if tonsils are chronically
enlarged, Calc. phos. 3, gi'. ii. 4h. Burning pain ;
dark red swelling ; ulceration ; difficult and painflil
swallowing, even of fluids ; spasm of the glot '
attempting to swallow ; swelling of glands, Merc,
cor. 3, 4h. Mucous membrane dry, glazed, and red,
with cough, Alumina 6, 4h. Chronic catarrh ;
common chronic ulcer ; syphilitic sore throat ;
tenacious mucus ; sensation as of a hair in the
throat. Kali bickr. 3X, gr. ii. 4h. Dryness, burning,
sensation of constriction, difficult swallowing, burn-
ing thirst, Ars. 3, 4h. Scraping sensation, with
deep, hoarse voice, Brom. jjt, 4h. Smarting pain
in the throat when swallowing, though most on
empty swallowing, Baryt. carb. 6, 4h. Pain in
upper parts of fauces between the acts of degluti-
tion, as if the parts were sore and being spasmodi-
cally drawn together as in water-brash ; burning
with constriction ; spasmodic contraction of throat ;
difficult swallowing. Caps. 3, 4h. Nervous sore
throat ; sore pain on swallowing ; feeling of
" lump " in the throat, Ign. 3, 2h. Ner\ous
throat, when the aching is out of proportio
the inflammation ; chronic irritation of the throat,
always uneasy, choking, hawking, coughing ; dry
spot or general dryness on waking ; sensation of a
" lump," or of two lumps, closing in the throat, on
empty swallowing ; pain or difficulty on empty
swallowing, not on swallowing food, Lack. 6, ih.
Clergyman's sore throat from over-exertion of the
voice, Arn. 3, 4h. Granular sore throat, especially
in persons with tendency to piles, mucous membrane
dark red, ^sc. k. i, 4h. Chronic granular s
throat, Phyt. rx- 3, 4h. [Medicines recommended
above under Acute Sore Throat, are equally

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applicable to Chronic, if the particular indications

correspond.]

Ulcers. — Simple, Kali bickr. 3X, gr. ii. 4h. ; locally, J Pkyt. f (gtt. XX. to the tumbler of water), for a gargle three times a day. Syphilitic, see Syphilis,

Throat-deafness.— (1) Hydras/. 3, 2h. ; (2) Aferc. sol. 6, 4h. 5fEar, DE.4FNESS.

Thrusli. See Aphtliffi.

Tic Douloureux. See Neuralgia, F.\cial.

Tinea. See FavuB, Ringworm.

Tiuuitua Aurium. See Noises in the Head,

Tobacco Habit, or Nicotism.— [AD those who suffer from the effects of tobacco, whether in the heart, the nerves, the stomach, or the throat, should abstain from its use. Homoeopathic medicines are of great assistance to those who wish to break themselves of the habit.] In leaving off tobacco, Nux v. 3, should be taken every four hours ; and when the craving comes on, a Camphor pilule should be chewed.

Tobacco blindness (i) Phos. 3, ah. ; (2) Plumb. aceU \ 3, gr. ii. 4h. For the dyspepsia, Nux v. 3, ah. ~ the heart distress, Spig. 3, 2h. Granular sore throaty | Cak. pkos. 3, gr. ii. 2h. To destroy the desire fo" tobacco (i) Chi. 3,4h. ; (2) Ars. 3, 4b.

Toe-nails.— Affectio-vs of. See Nails.

Tongue. — Cancer,— A'a/? Cyan. 1^3, Sh. ; hard nodules, Aur. met. 3K, gr. ii. 8h. Cancer.

Cracks. — Cracked, dry, parched, Bell. 3, 2h. Peeli^ and cracking, Ran. s. 3, 2h. Cracked, painful, biced-J

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ing, Arum t. n, ah. (if of lower potency t freshly prepared). Cracked down the centre, AAur J i: 3, 2h.

Enlargement AND Inflammation of. — Great swell' T ing and protrusion, Merc. viv. 6, %h. If there is much fever, Aco. 3, Xh ■ — 4h-i to be followed by Merc. V. 6, J^h. — ih. If the inflammation arises from a bum or scald, Canth. 3, %\s.. Acute redema, Apis. 3X, Xh. Tongue swollen, sore ; excoriated, desquamated, Ac oxai. 6, 4h. [As soon as the swelling is checked the intervals between the doses maybe increased.] Sub-acute inflammation of the mucous membrane, tbickj yellow mucous coat ; sweet taste in mouth, Merc, a 6, zh.

Paralysis of. — Catisi. 6, zh. Swollen a seems paralysed ; cannot be protruded, Dulc. 3, ; Feels very thick, can hardly speak, Gels. 3, 2h.

Surface and Sensations.— Numb ; burning ; dry; whitefurred, .^!:^ . 3, 2h. Dry, cracked, patcheda papillK deep red, swollen. Sell. 3, ah. Red v ' "" silvery coat ; clean, red ; furred, with red strea down the middle and red tip ; dry ; dry and brom coated ; burning, as if covered with burning vesicles^

Ars. 3, ah. Red with blackish coat ; much c moist, edges red ; white coat in front, yellow behind ^ dry, hot, Merc. c. 6, ah. Swollen and red ; prominens papillae on white ground ; burning extending to stomach, Mez. 3, zh. Red in streaks ; red, dry in ^ middle ; thinly coated white with reddened papillae and red edges ; thick white or bilious fur ; brown, dry, Ant. t. 6, zh. Swollen ; thick white coat ; patched, red and white spots ; aphthous ; thick w dry coat in patches ; tongue and fauces whiteoed, J Ac. oxal. 6, 5h. White patches, Ar ^ . n Tongue thick, darkened, and, togelbei with inouih.J

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and fauces, covered with greyish white coat ; bluish ; blistered and burning, Acid, mur, i, 2h. Bluish-white coat, GymnocL c. 3, 2h. Thick white milky coat ; dirty tongue in children, Ant, c, 6, 2h. White coat ; thick white coat, Bry, 3, 2h. White ; yellow, ^sc, h, 3, 2h. Yellow coat ; broad yellow stripe ; large, indented ; feels scalded, Hydrast, 3, 2h. Swollen, thickly coated white, indented, Merc, sol, 6, 2h. Black with red edges ; pale ; tremulous, Merc, v, 6, 2h. Swollen, thick, white-coated ; yellowish- white ; thick fur ; baked appearance in the middle, Bapt, 3, 2h. Dry in the morning ; covered with tenacious mucus as if with a membrane ; tongue broad. Puis, 3, 2h. White with prominent! papillae ; white coat ; yellow ; blisters ; burning. Lye. 6, 2h. White ; clean at front part, yellow behind, Nux. v. 3, 2h. Thick dirty yellow fur, Sul, 3, 2h. Feels very thick, can hardly speak ; red, white, or yellow. Gels, 3, 2h. Red at apex, Rhus t. 3, 2h. White in middle, back and edges red ; red tip ; cracks in middle, distress at root, Rhus V. 3, 2h. White at both sides, red in the middle, Caust, 6, 2h. Skin of tongue peeling off, Tarax. ^--3, 2h. Skin peeling, cracking, Ran,s, 3, 2h. Blisters with burning ; white or yellow coat, Nat, m, 6, 2h. Blisters ; burning at tip, and rawness of mouth, Carb, a, 6, 2h. Cracked, painful, bleeding ; root of tongue and palate feel raw. Arum, t. 12, 2h. (if of lower potency, to be freshly prepared). Sore, blistered, bad breath, Ac, nit. 6, 2h.

Syphilis. - Ac.fluor, 3, 4h. See also under Sj^philis.

Ulceration. - Recurring ulcers ; fungous, swelling ; induration ; " psoriasis of the tongue," Ac, mur, IX or 30, 4h. Ulcers under the tongue, Lye. 6, 4h. Sublingual ulcer in whooping cough, Ac mi. 6, 2h. Syphilitic ulcers, see under Syphilis.

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ToniCB. - There are no medicines which art as "Ionics" to persons in good health ; and the very common habit of taking a " tonic " - no matter what - whenever a pimple appears on the face is not merely ridiculous, it is pernicious. Medicines only have a strengthening action when there is lack of strength in the patient ; and the same strengthening medicine is not suitable for every kind of debility. The best " tonic " in any case is that medicine which has produced in the healthy a similar kind of weakness tt that experienced by the patient. For special indica-

tions, see Debility.

TonBile.— Acute Inflammation of. $\hat{r}^{\hat{Q}}$ tiinfly.
Chronic Enlargement of.— (i) Barj'/. c. 6, 6h. j i
(2) Calc. fhos. 3, gr. ii. 6h.

Toothache. — Begin in most cases, if the indications forB
another drug are not clear, with Plantago 3, eveiyf
ten minutes. [If this fails to relieve or cure within \
a few hours the following should be given as
cated.] Where there is inflammation at the re
a decayed tooth, Merc, sol, 6, ih. When there is]
much swelling as well as inflammation, Apis
ih., and afterwards Merc, sol 6, ih. When the teeth {
are carious, but no signs of inflammation or gum-
boil are present, Kreas. 3, ih. When the teeth a
sound, Spigel. 3, ih. Toothache when eating, Kali.
carb. 6, 4h. Toothache from cold air or cold drink ;
teeth cannot endure air or any coldness ; toothache
only when eating, Calc. c. 6, 4h. Pain when eating ;
from drinking warm things ; from motion ; better
when lying down ; or when lying on painful side ;
arising from cold ; (eeth feel too long ; molars 01
right side chiefly affected, fry. 3, 4h. Toothache 01
taking anything warm into the mouth, relieved by
cold water, better in the open air and from uncovering,

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aggravated by warmth, Puis. 3, ih. Toothache madel
worse by warm food or drink ; when warm in bed at
night ; pain intolerable, Cham. 5, ih. \ChloTO-
form on cotton-wool inserted into a hollow tooth, or
into the ear on the same side, will give temporary ■
relief. Kreasote inserted into a hollow tooth ir
same way as chloroform, and Friar's balsam, ofS
Spirit of camphor rubbed on the gum, are u
local measures.] Toothache of pregnancy^i) Co/cJ
c. 6, ah. ; {-2) Sep. 6, zh. When the pain is intoleP-B
able during repose, Mag. c. 6, 2h. See also NeB"!
ralgia.

Tooth-rash, s^f Red Gum.

TortiooUiB, Sec Stiff-neck.

Trachea. — Dryness in trachea; crawling in upper parti
as if something were there provoking cough (hoarse."*,
ness i worse in damp, cold weather, in the evening,
and from speaking, Carb. v. 6, ah. Adherent mucus
high up in trachea, causing cough ; upper part feels
constricted ; ticiding and itching in trachea, in the
middle of sternum, causiug cough, worse on expira-
tion, Nux V. 3, 2h. Tickling irritation in trachea, as
if from feather-down ; cough provoked by this or by
eating ; sensation as if something loose in trachea ;
difficult loosening of phlegm, especially at episternal
notch ; wheezing in trachea ; sensation as if a lump
of phlegm moving up and down trachea, Ca/e. c.
6, 2h. Dryness and burning in laryni and trachea ;
irritation at bifurcation of trachea, formation of
mucus there which is difficult to expel, Ars. 3, ah. ■

Rawness of larynx and trachea with frequent hawking cough and hawking ; irritability of lower part of trachea with suffocative pressing ; coughing up of much purulent phlegm, constant tickling-scmctctkiig -

T R A

bifurcation of trachea, Plw.

In the morning', tough mucus in lower part of trachea, which cannot be dislodged by hawking' or coughing; after hawking and coughing trachea is raw and sore ; finally the mucus loosens itself and he must hawk constantly, Conn. sat. 3, ah. Irritation to cough in trachea, as from mucus ; sore sensation low down in trachea after every cough ; expectoration of yellow mucus from trachea, of foul taste or sweet, Stan. 6, 4h. Constant irritation in trachea ; deep down ; cough dry and spasmodic ; or with copious mucus ; worse at night, Sul. 3, ah. Rawness and soreness in the morning after rising, with dry cough, Carb. a. 6, 2h. Pain in trachea, worse by smoking or talking ; soreness after coughing ; sensation of vapour in trachea ; worse on going into warm out of cold air, Bry. 3, 2h. Crawling and tickling in larynx and trachea after lying down in the evening; tickling in trachea causing violent sneezing, Caps. 3. 2h. Pain in larynx and trachea extending to middle of sternum as if cough very violent, Osmium 3, ah. Expectoration of mucus from trachea immediately after eating, Sia 6, 2h. Tickling in trachea ; causing contractive feeling as if the pit of the throat pressed against the trachea ; formation of membrane in trachea & worse on inspiration, Bro. 3, zh. (must be freshly prepared). Feeling as if something swollen in throat but that cannot be swallowed ; stitch through trachea ; pain from pit of throat to root of tongue ; \ trachea tender to touch ; tickling at throat-pit worse after sleep and by touch, LikA. 6, 2h. Sensation in trachea as if swelled up ; scraping, irritation, Afiis 3x, 2h. Raw scraped sensation all down chest and throat ; paroxysmal cough provoked by tickling in trachea, and induced by pressure upon it, 1 Jiuni. £, 6, ah. Irritation of nose, larynx, and trachea ;f

TRA- TUM 3

cough with difficult expectoration of tough wh stringy mucus, Kali bichr. 3x, git. i. 2h. Su a Cold, Cou^h, Larynx, Broncliitis.

Traumatic Fever (including Catheterism). - WII simple continued, ^co. 3. ih. When typhoid in character, Ars. 3, ah. When pyemic- (1) AatA. 6' 2h. ; (2) Am. 3, 2h. When hectic, Ci!. ; also Fevei, Hectio, Pynmia.

Tremors.- Nervous from emotional disturbance, Ipi. 3, ih. From fright, Strain. 3, ih. Of drunkards ; jactitation ; internal trembling ; trembling of head and paralytic trembling of hands on every motion, AnI. /.6,2h. Tremors; nevermasler of himself ; tremors of tongue ; stammering ; unable to lift, write or eat ; nervousness [tremors commencing in the fingers,

Merc. .1. 6, 4h. Weakness and trembling of the whole body ; complete muscular relaxation. Gels. 3, 2h. Restlessness; inability to walk from trembling of the limbs ; nervousness. Act. r. 3, 2h. Trembling of the limbs with blueness and coldness. Agar. 3, ah.

TrifilmuB {Lock'Jaw).—See TetanuB.

Tuberouloaia,— Acute.— rafcrc. 30–200, gL iv., a single dose once a week. Other remedies may be given in the interval if required. Heal and perspiration of head, cold clammy hands and feet. Cole, c. 30, ih. Flushed face, delirium, boring head into pillow. Bell. 3, ih.

Threatened, See OocBumption, Threatened. St also Consumption, Meningitis, Ifesenteic Disease, PBritonitis.

Tumours.— Fatty, Calc. c. 30, once or twice a day. F, especially about the neck, Baryt. c
4h. Geneial increase of fat, Caic. ars. 30,

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Encysted, Calc, c. 30, 6h. Vascular, of urethra Eucalypt. yt, 4h. ; locally, to be painted thrii daily with Eucalypt. ip.

Cancer. See Cancer,

Fibroid. See Fihroma,

Nodes. See Nodes.

Ovarian. S^a Ovariea.

Polypus. See Polypus.

Sebaceous, See Wens.

Vascular. See HfBvns.

Warts and Condylomata. See WartS, lomata.

Tympanites.— Hysterical, Asqf, 3, ih. In fevers and inflammations, Tereb. 3, ih. ; locally, flannels wrung out of hot water, and a few drops of turpentine sprinkled on, to be applied to the abdomen every hour. See Btateric Fever, PeritonitiB.

t8,^^Q^^

Typhoid Fever, See Enteric Fever.

Typhne Fever.— Uncomplicated, Rhus t. 3, ih

restlessness, twitching, and tremor, Aga. 3, ih.
Great vital depression, Ars. 3, ih. Pneumonia,
Pkos. 3. ih. Inflammation of salivary glands, (i)
Chi?u sulph. 3x, gr. ii. 2h ; (2) Merc. sol. 6, 2h.
Bubo, Merc. viv. 6, sh.

IJIeeiation and TJlcera.— [in all cases the constitutional state must be attended to, and the hygienic surroundings of the patient. Sometimes this alone

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Preventive Treatment.— When the skin is red and erysipelatous-looking, and feels hard, Bell. 3, 2!i. Skin about the ankle dark and painful, Loch. 6, 2h. Varicose patches, ^<i>i. 3, 2h. Nodular swellings in syphilitic subjects, Kali iod. gr. ii. 4h. [In all cases the limb must be supported by suitable bandages, and rest enjoined.]

Ulcers.— Simple ulceration, Sil. 6, 4h. ; locally, SU. 6, 5ii. — jvi., to be kept applied as a lotion. In chronic cases, begin with Sul. 3, 4h. ; locally, Calend. ^, 3ii. — .^i. for a lotion (or, 3ii. — Ji. of lard for an ointment). Afterwards^ (i) Hydrast. 1, jh. ; locally, Hydrast. ^, 3ii. — 3vi. for a lotion : or, 3ii. — ji. of lard for ointment. (2) Kali bichr. 3ii, gr. i. 4h. ; locally, Kali bichr. gr. i.— ^viii. for lotion. (3) Ae. nit. 6, 3h. ; locally, Ac. nil. ix, 3ii.— viii. for lotion. Chronic ulceration on the left side, Ast. rub. 6, 4h. ; locally, Calend. f . 3ii. — ^v'l. Irritable ulcer. Lath. 6, zh. i locally, Calend. ^, 3ii. — Jvi- for lotion. Varicose ulcer — (i) Ham. 3, jh. ; locally, Ham. *, gtt. XX.— 3vi. for lotion ; or Ham. f, gtt. x.— Ji. of lard for ointment. (2) Phytolacca 3, 4h. ; locally, Hamatmlis ointment. Painful burning ulcers, Ars. 3, 4h. ; locally, ylrj. 3, jii.^^i. for lotion. Punched-out ulcers ; ulcers that bleed readily, especially at catamenial periods ; ulcers surrounded by smaller ulcers, Pho. 3, 3h. ; locally, Calendula ointment or lotion. Ulcers with an areola, sensitive and easily bleeding, painful at night ; pus has tendency to form an adherent scab, under which more pus collects, Mes. 3, 3h. ; locally, Mez. ^, 3ii. — ^vi. for lotion ; or 3ii. — ^\ of lard for ointment. Weeping ulcers, Merc. sol. 6, 4h ; locally, Calend. Painful and fectid ulcers, Pmon. 3, 3h. : locally, PteoH. •)!, ^W.— jvi. for lotion ; 3ii. — Ji. of lard for

I oifitmenL Deep hard-edged ulcers, Comocl, 3, 3h. ;

U MB- U R E

locally, CoiHOcl. ^, 5ii. - 3vi. ; or 5ii.- Ji. of lard for ointment. " Constitutional " and syphilitic ulcers^ - (i) KiUii. gr. iii. - 30, 4I1. ; locally, ointment: of acid Nitrate of Mercury, dilute (1/nff. Hydrarg^ nit. B.P. 5iv., Ung. cefacri Ji)- (z) ^c- »'■ ^ 4h. ; locally, Ac. nit. w, 3ii- - ^viii. for a lotion. Sloughing or phagedenic ulcers, as from bed-soret - (i) Crot. h. 3. 2h. ; to be kept constantly clean; if necessary, in a coninual water-baib in which Cond/s fluid {3i. - Oj.) has been mixed ; the water being kept flowing through the bath in a constant stream. (2) Ac. nit. 6, ih. ; locally, Ac. nil. ix, 3ii, - yn. foralotion (with frequent cleansing). (3) An, 3, ih- ; locally, Ars. 3. 3ii. - Jvi. for a lotion. When, there is much prostration, with coldness and depression, Carb. v. 6, 2h. ; locally, Ac. nit, ix. ; ' 5^'- ['^s an alternative for the Hydrastis or Calendula ointment, the Resin ointment of the B.P. is often of service.]

Umbilical Hernia. See Hernia.

TtlEemia. - [Put the patient in a hot pack, or give I vapour-bath.] For the coma give - (1) Ac. carboh^ •2, ih. i (2) if there is no improvement within a few hours. Op. 3X, ih. When there are coavulsioiu Cupr. ac. 3x, ih.

Urethra.- Inflammation. See Qleet, Gonorrhtsa.

Caruncle. See under Tumours.

Spasmodic Strictuek - Pure spasm.C^jw^A. ix, 10 m Fever as well as spasm. Aeon, 3, 10 m. [These an well supplemented by a hot bath.] In more chronic

cases Nux. -v. 3, ih. See also Strangury.

Organic Stricture. - Commencing, Clem. % Estabhshed- <i) Sil. 3, gr. iii. 8h. ; (z) Phes. 3,

U RI l^M

Wben acute symptoms supervene, medicines recoouH mended for Strangury must be given, and the necessity of catheterism will always be borne in

Urine,- Abnormal Conditions or.- Strong-smelling, like horses', Ac. benz. y^, 4h, Smelting like violets, Tereb. 3, 4h. Fishy odour, Uran. nit. 3X, gr. ii. - 30, 8h. Pungent smell, fiorar 6, 8h. ^ucus; white sedi- ment ; incontinence in children, Cina 3, Sh. White deposit of oxalates, pain in the back, Ac. oxal. 6, 8h. Phosphacic, Ac. Pkos. IX, 4h. Red deposit, with con- stipation. Lye. 3, gT. _ ii.- 6, 4h. Red deposit, lilhic acid dyspepsia, Sep. 6, 4h. Brown or white deposit, pain in groins, Berb. 6, 4h. Thick white deposit, ill-smelling. Graph. 6, 4h. White urine (with worms), Cina 3 4h. Bloody, see HtBmaturia. Pale and excessive in quantity, Scill. i, 4h. Sugar, see

Diabetes.

Micturition, Abnormai^- Burning or scalding- (i) Canth. 3, 2h. ; (2) Copaiba 3, 2h. ; (3) Apis 3x, 2h.

Difficult, see Strangury.

Micturition, Frequent.- At night in old people,

Caust. 3x, 8h. Frequent at night ; urging to urinate, but it is a long time before he is able, KcUi. c. 6, 8h. Urging after drinking water, Carlsbad 6, 8h. After drinking coffee, Ign. 3, 8h. Frequent urging with constipation, Nux v. 3, 2h. Violent urging with dragging pains, Lil. t. 30, once a day.

Suppression and Retention of Urine.— From cold, Camph. rx, 10 m. If it does not yield within one or two hours, Tereb. 3. ^h. If there is fever, anxiety, restlessness, fear, Aco. 3, ^h. Spasmodic, Nux. v. 3, ih. Hysterical, Ign. 3, ih. Paralytic, Op. 3, Jh. Se/: also Bladder, Kidneys, Inflammation of, Stianguiy, Urethra, Stricture of.

aaS U R T — U T E

Incontinence of—. Simple nocturnal, in p^gs' sleep, Bell. 3, 4h. In first sleep, Sep. 6, 8h. 'ertigoj the urine has a very strong odour, Ac. bmx^ From irritation frsm worms, Ctna 3, 4h. In c^ when difficult 10 awaken, Kreas. 3, 8h. From 10 found sleep, Ara/i'ir(?«tgr.ii. at bed-time. Dribart whilst sitting and walking; on coughing; on' &Si' ting flatus ; in bed at night, Puis. 3, 4h. ConstS^ dribbling, Verbisc. t. 3, 4h. Incontinence during the day only, or chiefly, Ferr. phos. 3, gr. ii. 6h. Involuntary passage of water during cougbiox, laughing, sneezing, &c. (ij Caust. 6, 4h. ; (2) Ftrr. mtl. 6, or Ftrr. .tfur. 3x, 4Il. ; (3) Puis. 3x, 4h. ; (4) Cafis. 3. 4l>. ^

Urticaria. See Nettle-rash.

Uterufl.— Bearing Down.— Frequent pressure and dragging from groin downwards, as if everything were being pressed out, with pressure on rectum and 1 uterus, leaving soreness as after Jftbour ; leucorrhcea, ' 77/. 6, 8h. Bearing down as if contents of pelvis would -be ptCMed out ; aictive congestion ; offensive dischai^ej^i^/. 3, 8h. Bearing down with iieav7 weight and pressure, as^ whole contents of pelvis would pass througn vagma ; relieved by pressure of hand; dragging from nav^ hiadder affected, great nervous irritability, TjTtig'. 30, twice a day: Bearing down, must cross limbs .toprevent protrusion gf ' parts ; oppressed breath ii^ffifs^ 6, 8h. Bleeding from.— Fi»C usually bright ; intervnitteol ; pain from sacruntto puhes, Sabin. 3, gh. Dark flow, passive, painless, Hatn. 3, 2h. With forcing pains, How dark, ciotted, Cham. 6, 2h. Remaining LOM after cessaVvon ot menses, Vine. m. 3, ah. able ca.ses, TfJasjii bursa ^ostoris v(.,-);tu Sm a

V U L — W A R

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r. 3x, 4h. Acid or bilious vomiting, Iris v. 3, 2h. Nausea ; vomiting of food, mucus, and bile ; headache, Petrol. 3, ih. Chronic vomiting, Kreas. 3,

4h. Hysterical vomiting, fCreas. 3, ifa. Cerebral or
 , - - reflex vomiting ; sudden, profuse, not preceded by
 nausea, followed by headache, Apoinorph. sx, 2b.
 From motion, as in sea-sickness, Cocc. i. 3, ah. 5m
 d/jo Dyapepaia, Pregnancy (Morning Sickness), ,
 Sea-Bickneea, &c.
 Vulva.- PRURtTiS OF. See Irritation.

:d, Cic. 7

. Starts

qJHint

Waking.- Weeps on beiel^
 from anxious dream tsu
 Wakes from nightmare uttering
 Cham. 6, 8h.

WaiefulneBB. See under Sleeb

Walking.- Delay in.- if the child is fat, Calc. c. 6, 4h.
 If thin and puny, Sil. 6, 4h, [Country air, and J
 chalk soil for residence, with careful dieting, should]
 if possible be secured.]

Warts.- In crops, Thuja 3, 4h. ; locally, to be painted
 with 77 VI f, night and morning. After Thuja,

{1)^|jiiii'-jh.;(2)Ca/f-f-6, 4h.; (3) AW. ir.6, Bh.;

T^Rnce ("V git. ii. 8h. Itching, pricking, or

T-"" ,?.nni^ -A'- "'• 6| 4b- Hard painful

called AscaridH- 3i 4h. Warts on the hands,

menl though apt'f'>cal'y'° l*^™<'='''^'^*

most appl

ilicable

suffer^ ■.

--3 (a

All essential oils

iiicau-wonns.

^plief warm injections containino
 To give temporary ^^^^_.^g„ji„, (^e to the ounce I
 a few drops of oil o ^^ ^^^^ ^y^ o^a-V w^-^v
 water) will destroy a" .^.^ ^^^^ ^ s^ . ^^

W A S - W H I ^

is in many cases a very effectual application. Glacial
 acetic acid, to be applied every three or four days,
 has the advantage of not discolouring the pait.
 Chronic aorftnay be used also.

Wasting:. See Atrophy.

Water-brasll.- (i) Lycopod. 6, 4h. ; (z) Nux -v

(3) Bry. 3, 4h. With much pain after food :
 coldness of hands and feet, Verat. a. 3, 4h.

Water in the Head. See Hydrocephalus.

WeaknesB. See Debility.

Weaning.^l^iB^fiEMENT of the Child. S
 Diet: infants.

Management OF thrBrf.asts. &£ wnrF?^ BreastB, "
 Inflammation of, and Lactation,

WenB.-{i) Baryt. c. 6, 6h. ; (2) Coni. 3, 6h. ; (3) Hep. s.
 6, 6h. i (4) Ac. bens. 3X, 8h. Ointment of Ac. bmMj^
 If Other things fail inject a l^|

drops ai Pkyt. 0.

^Mr^

Wetting the Bed. See under UriiK'!'^^" affect*^

° ^, twice a day. l.eo_

Whitea. See Lenoorrhma. ,toprevent protrusion of

f^p. 6, 8h.

White Leg:.. See Phle^ ^;^^„^, bright ,- intertnUtant,
 J-. , JnTto pubes, 5ai/«. 3, 2h. DWkfc^H

passive, painfess. Ham. 3, ah. With forcing poiMi^
 flow dark, clotted, Chant. 6, ah. Remaining Jong
 after cessation of menses, Vim. m. 3, 2h. Intraci-
 able cases, Thlaspi bursa pastoris ix, 2h. Set also
 Menstruation : Excessive.

W H O - W O O

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IS sometimes necessary ; and afterwards, Sil. 6, ah. ; locally Calendula lotion (3iv.- Oss.)-

Whooping-ODUgll. - Prevention : when whooping'-cough breaks out in a family, all those members who have not had it should take Dros. 6, night and morning. [In giving medicine for whooping-cough it is a good plan to give a dose after each coughing fit.] When the stage of catarrh has set in, with teasing cough, Aco. 3, 2h. Spasmodic fits of coughing, Ipe[^]. 3, 2h. Spells of hacking cough, followed by vomiting if the mucus does not come up, worse after midnight, Dros. 6, a dose after each paroxysm of the coughing. Vomiting of thick, viscid mucus ; frequent passage of much pale urine with tenesmus, Coce. c. 3, 2h. When the child begins to cry as soon as it feels the cough coming on; rupture of blood-vessels of the eye ; bleeding from the nose or spitting of blood, Arn. 3, 2h. Cries after cough- ing, Caps. 3, 4h. With puffness of upper eyelid[^] I Kali. c. 6, 2h, Where there is sublingual ulcer, Ae. ■ ' nit. 6, 2h. Spasm very severe, convulsions threaten-

ing, Ae. hydrocy. 3x, 2h. Spasms, cramps, or convulsions, Cupr. met. 6, ih.- ah. When thefp - "' a- gn...ioni./[^] oppression of the brain S-[^]w" taken ,[^]H ".mining,-,, ,h. Convulsions in an hour by l[^]Mce of caslor-Cblooded -■' Thread- WORMS [p:cyuriU[^]'.., commonly but erroneously r called A scar ides). - [Constitutional hygienic treat-

ment, though applicable to all worm patients, is %" most applicable to sufferers from thread- worms.]

I All essential oils are poisonous to thread-worms.

I To give temporary relief, warm injections containing

■ ' a few drops of oil of turpentine (five to the ounce of r water) will destroy and bring away all that may be

^^ in the rectum. Internally, Cina 3, 4h. Where

^^^^ there is much irritation in the Tt^^Ni-m, Teucv, \[^]

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^OtmI.- Mygienic Treatments. - It often happens that [he constitution is rendered more susceptible to the attacks of intestinal parasites, and more tolerant of their presence, by faulty hygienic surroundings. In all cases this should be attended to, and the drainage especially ; sewer gas has a strong tendency to predispose the system. The natural history of the parasite should be attended to as far as it is known. Uncooked or undercooked fish and meat should be avoided to guard against tape-worm and trichinae.

Sweets, sugar, pastry, raw fruit, and vegetables should be avoided. The thread-worm is always introduced into the mouth in the shape of eggs ; the eggs hatch in the small intestine, and the worms lodge in the caecum ; they lay their eggs at the anus ; and their whole life is only a fortnight. Children suffering from thread-worms should be prevented from putting their fingers into the mouth, as they are very apt to scratch the irritated parts in sleep. This caution may be necessary for older persons.

Constitutional Treatment. — As a return to healthy hygienic conditions will sometime suffice to render a patient intolerant of intestinal parasites, and thus

drive about their expulsion, so a

condition of body, when

Wetting the bowels often

Whites. 5«Leucorria. 'X

Whitening. 5m Phlegm usually bright ; intermitted ; , in the pubes, Sabin. 3, after. Discharge flow,

passive, painless. Ham. 3, 2h. With forcing pains, flow dark, clotted, Ckay. 6, after. Remaining after cessation of menses. Vine. m. 3, 2il. Intractable cases, Thlaspi bursa finisialis ix, :h. See also

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appetite rapacious, nervous irritability, Spfg, 3, 8il. Fever, canine hunger, pale urine, picking nose, tendency to convulsions, Cina 30, Sh. Indigestion with low feverish condition, Bapl. 3, 8h. Anemia ; passage of blood and mucus, Ferr. mur. 3X, 3h.

[Constitutional treatment will of itself often suffice to remove all the symptoms of the parasites. If it does not, Direct Treatment may be employed, as described below.]

Round Worms (*Ascaris lumbricoides*). — The presence of this parasite is made out, Sant. ix, gr. iii. every morning, fasting ; there must be no solid food given during this time. This may be repeated three to six mornings.

Tape-worm (*Taenia solium*). — After a twelve hours' fast, a draught of the liquid extract of male fern (*Filix mas*) should be given. The best formula is Filix mas (liquid extract) gij xxx., syrup (not mucilage) ʒii-, distilled water ℥. Two hours after this an ounce of castor-oil should be taken. If this does not succeed in completely killing the worm, give Filix mas, gtt. v. 8h. persistently, for two or

three months ; or a strong infusion of Kousso taken ʒij. fasting, and followed in an hour by ice of castor-oil.

Thread-worm. — [Constitutional hygienic treatment, though applicable to all worm patients, is most applicable to sufferers from thread-worms.]

All essential oils are poisonous to thread-worms. To give temporary relief, warm injections containing

a few drops of oil of turpentine (five 10 the ounce of water) will destroy and bring away all that may be in the rectum, ItMevTia.\-j, Cina t,, tja. -^Vtst there is mucli ■\rrUaUon ^'ci ■Ont itcvviso, Teucr. -v-t

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gtL iil. Sh. Fever, dry skin, capricious appetiCefl swollen abdomen, constipation, nervous irritability, " SpigeL 3, 4ii. Low fever, with loaded tongue, 1 appetite, dull condition, Bap. 3, 4h. TrichiNjE. - It is impossible to destroy these parasites when once They have commenced to migrate. As soon as it is known that infected pork has been eaten, if still in the stomach, an emetic should be taken ; if it has passed into the intestines a brisk castor-oil purge should be administered to expel what may remain. When the fever is once established all that remains is to support the patient's strength, and admini^er such internal remedies as correspond to ■ the general symptoms. In general, Baptis. 3)(, ih., or Ars. 3X, ih. will prove suitable.

WoundB.- Contused, Am. 3, ih. ; locally, Arnica lotion (j 3i.- 5iii.) See also Bruieea, and Brain : Con- cussion OF. Cuts, Am. 3, ih. i locally, Calend. ^ lotion (j 5i.^ - Ji.) Lacerated wounds, Hyperic. ih. ; locally, Hyperic. (lotion p, 5i.- 3i.) Punctured, \ Led. 6, ih. i locally, Ledum lotion (^, 3i. - S-j ' Poisoned, Lack. 6, ih. ; locally, Lack, lotion (5, I' 3iii.) See also Pyfflinia.

Writers' Ciamp. See Paralysis, Local. ^^ft

Wry-naet .s^« Stiff-neck.

Yawning.- Frequent yawning without sleepiness, Ac0. 3, 2h. Frequent yawning in the evening without sleepiness, Arn. 3, 3h. Yawning after dinner and supper, Lye. 6, 2h. Yawning for hours after eating ; immediately after waking, Nux v. 3, ah. Frequent yawning, after sleeping, with flow of tears ; excessive yawning, as if the jaw would be dislocated ; yawning whilst eating ; yawning interrupted by spasmodic

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rigidity of chest-walls, Ign, i, 2h. Yawning so violent and spasmodic that it threatens to dislocate the jaw, lihus t, 3, 2h. Frequent yawning with eructations, during the day, Sul, 3, 2h. Frequent yawning, stretching and sleepiness, as after being awake all night, Chel, 3, 2h. Yawning with internal chilliness ; Nat, mur. 6, 4h.

Tellow Fever – During the chill stage, Camph. {Rubini^s)
gtt ii. \\.i. When reaction sets in, Aco. 3, Jh. Where
gastric symptoms appear, Bry, 3, Jh. When the
patient passes into a typhoid state, Ars, 3, ^h.
Exhaustion, haemorrhage, jaundice, Crotal 3, ^h.

Zona. See Herpes Zoster.

MEDICAL TERMS USED IN THIS BOOK.

{IVords explained in the lext are not included.)

Acne. Eruption of pimples, chiefly confined Lo face, neck,
and sfiouldets.

Albuminuria. An albuminous slale of the i

Amaurosis. Pariaal or toial loss of vision.

Amenorrhcea. Absence gr stoppage of m

AN.«MtA. Deficiency, or watery condition of Ilie blood.

Anchylosis. A stiff joint.

Aneukism. A tumour formed from dilatation of an artery.

Angina Pectoris. Breasl-pang ; nenraigia of the heart.

Apronia. Loss of voice.

AscARiDES. Worms.

Ascites. Dropsy of the abdomen.

Atheroma. Degeneration of the coats of an arlery.

Atonic. Wanting in lone or power.

AtrophV, Wasting from defect of nutrition.

Balanitis. Inflammation of the glans penis.

Bubo. Inflammatory swelling of glands.

Bursa. The lubricating sac surrounding tendons and ligaments.

C/ECUM. The blind gut, or first portion of the large intes

Cachectic. Having a depraved condition of body.

Calculus. A stony substance in kidneys, bladder, S;c.

Calvarium. The vault of the skull.

Cancrum Oris. Foul ulcer inside lips or cheek.

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GLOSSARY. 241

Cakdiac. Perlaining to the heiLtL

Catalkfsv. a state of trance j suspension of sensibility and
volnntary motion.

Chancre. An ulcer from syphilitic poisoaiug.

Chlorotic. Affected wilh chlorosis, ot gveen sickness.

Chokka. St. Vitus's Dance.

Cmoeiditis. Inflammation of the choroid niembr«ne of the

eye.

Cirrhosis. A tuherculaled stale of organs, especially liver and

kidneys ; usually due to spirit-drinking.

Clavus. a severe kind of paiti in the head, in a localised spot,

as if a key or a nail were being driven in.
 Coccyx, The lower extremity of the spine.
 CommisstJRE. A point of union.
 Coni>vi.omata. Stilt wart-like excrescences.
 CoityzA. Thin mucous discharge from the nose and eyes.
 CoxAl.ciA. Pain in the hip-joint.
 Cyanosis. The "blue disease," from defective circulation.

spot,

I

Dknguk. a malarial fever (sharp pains down the thighs and legs, with general soreness of the flesh and bones).

Diabetes. Immoderate flow of urine containing sugar.

Diathesis. A particular tendency to disease.

DiPHTHBRtA. Inflammation of the throat, with format
 iaise membranes.

Duodenum. The first portion of the small intestine.

DvsPMEA. Difficult breathing.

fever.

EsCHONDROMA. A Cartilaginous tumour or growth.

Enitvsted. Enclosed in a sac or bag.

Endocarditis. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the

h^n.

Epigastrium. The region over-lying the stomach ; roughly,

the space between the tip of the breast-bone and the tusta.-

ing between the liba a\ioie anft 'L'BtTiaNa\«5iKr«.

£ptSTAXis. Bleeding (torn V^e no^ . ^^^^^^H

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GLOSSARY.

IT growing from the jaw.

ind irritability

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EptJLllj. A tumoi

Erethism. The

attending the early stage of acute di

Erotomania. Morbid sexual passion.

Ekysifelas. Redness of the skin, with fever and inflammation.
Erythema. Simple inflammation of the skin.
Exudens. Consuming.
Exorhtkalmic. Accompanied by protrusion of the eyes.

Fauces. The passage from the mouth into the throat, enclosed between the two sides (or pillars) of the soft palate.
Favus, a parasitic skin disease characterised by honeycombed

Fistula. A sinuous, burrowing, or deep-like ulcer, having an external opening leading to a larger cavity; slow to heal.

Ganglion. An encysted tumour, generally on the back of the hand or foot.
Gonorrhoea. Inflammation.
Gastralgia. Pain in the stomach.
Glaucoma. Dimness or defect of vision from opacity of the vitreous

Glottis. The superior opening of the larynx.
Goitre. Enlargement of the gland in front of the thyroid gland.
Derbyshire neck.

Hæmatemesis. Vomiting of blood.
Hæmatocele. A tumour composed of blood.
Hæmaturia. Bloody discharge with the urine.
Hemiplegia. Paralysis affecting one side of the body.
Herpes. A painful eruption of vesicles on an inflamed base.

Shingles,
Hydrocele. Water or other fluid in the membranes of the testicle or cord.
Hydrocephalus. Water in the head.
Hydrothorax, Dropsy of the chest.
Hæmorrhage, Excess of blood in a part.

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Hyperæmia. Extremely high fever.
Hypertrophy. Excessive enlargement of any organ.
Hypogastrium. The abdominal space below the

Ichthyosis. Skin becomes hard, thickened, rough, with tendency to scale – like a fish.

Idiopathic. Occurring spontaneously without obvious cause.

Impetigo. A skin disease of small irregularly circumscribed pustules, non-ferrous, not contagious.

Ingesta. Food when taken into the body by the mouth.

Iritis. Inflammation of the iris.

I. Constant tossing from one position

Labia. Lips.

Laryngitis. Inflammation of the larynx;

Larynx, The upper part of the windpipe.

Leucocythæmia (a. a state of the blood having an abnormal

proportion of white corpuscles.

Leucorrhœa. Whites.

Lichen. An eruption of minute hard pimples.

LIENTERIA. A species of diarrhœa in which the food is passed

undigested. ^^J

Lochia. Serous discharges after delivery. ^^H

Locomotor Ataxy. A paralytic disease. ^^H

Lumbago. Rheumatism of the loins, I

Lupus. Scrofulous ulceration of skin or mucous membrane.

Mara'smus. a wasting of the flesh.

Meningitis. Inflammation of the membranes of the brain or

spinal cord.

Miliaria. A febrile disease attended with an eruption of small

red pimples.

MOLLITIES OSSIUM. A disease in which the bones become

flexible.

MOLLUSCUM CONTAGIOSUM. A contagious skin disease con

sisting of suppurating wart-like nodules.

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MOLLUSCUM FIBROSUM. A non-contagious skin disease consisting

of hard wart-like nodules.

MORPHŒA. A disease consisting of a hard condition of skin

called also Scleroderma.

MYALGIA. Pain in the muscles.

MYELITIS. Inflammation of spinal cord.

MVOPHIA. Near-sightedness.

NAVUS. Mother's mark.

Nares. The nostrils.

Nates. The buttocks.

Necrosis. Death of a portion of a bone.

Neonatorum. Belonging to the newly born.

NHFHRlT15. InSammation of the kidneys.

Neuritis. Inflammation of a nerve.

Node or Nodus. A hard swelling on a bone.

Noma Pudendi. An ulcerous disease of the genital organs.

Occiput. The back part of the head.

(Edema. A swelling [torn effusion of serous fluid into til
cellular substance of a part.

CESOPHAGUS. The tube leading from the pharynx to the orifa

of the stomach; the gullet.

OxALUKiA. Excess of oxalate of lime in the urine.

Oz.«NA. An offensively smelling discharge from an ulcer insic
the nostrils.

Pancreas. A long flat glandular organ in the region o
stomach.

Pancreatitis. Inflammation of the pancreas.

Paraplegia. Paralysis affecting one Half the body, £

upper or lower.

Pelyis. The lower portion of the abdominal cavity.

Pemphigus. An eruption of vesicles from the size of a pe* h
that of a walnut.

Pericarditis. Inflammation of the pericardium.

PsjtlCAltDlVli. The sac surrounding the beort.

GLOSSARY.

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Periosteum. The thin membrane forming the immediate

covering of the bones.

Periostitis. Inflammation of the periosteum.

Peritoneum. The membrane which lines the abdominal

cavity and covers the abdominal organs.

PERITONITIS. Inflammation of the peritoneum.

Peritonitis. Inflammation of the covering membrane of

the extremities.

Phagedena. A malignant, corrosive, rapidly-spreading ulcer.

Pharynx. The visible part of the internal throat ; the com-
mencement of the gullet.

Phlegmasia Alba Dolens. White-leg ; in women after

delivery.
 Placenta. The after-birth.
 Pleura. The membrane covering the lungs and lining the chest.
 Plerisv. Inflammation of the pleura,
 PletlkODVntA, External rheumatic pain in the chest wall
 Plica polonica. A disease of the hair reauUing in inextricable matting together.
 Pneumonia. Inflammation of the lung.
 Polypus. A species of soft tumour.
 PR,tcoRDlA. The part of the chest-wall which lies in front of the heart.
 Proctitis. Inflammation of the rectum or lower bowel.
 Prophylactic. Preventive against disease.
 Psoriasis. A red, rough, scaly skin disease. ^^^
 Ptosis. A Jailing of, or inability to raise, the upper eyelid, |^H
 Pterygium. A varicose excrescence of the conjunctiva. ^H
 Pudenda. The external genital orggns of the female. -J
 Purpura. A disease characterised by bleeding into the tissues or on free surfaces, sometimfli attended with fever ; the skin is marked with purple spots or patches.
 Purulent, Containing matter or pus.
 Pyemia. A slate of blood-poisoning, from absorption into the blood of matter from a putrid wound.
 Pvrllitis. Inilaiiunation of the pelvis or cavity of the kidiKy.

GLOSSARY.

Quinsy. InfianHnation of the tonsils.
 Ranula. Tumour under the tongue, contuniog salivik.
 Retinitis. InSamma.lion of the retina, the organ of • [the back of the eye.
 K1CKBTS. A diseiLse chiefly of Children, the leading Ejtnptom ' of which is imperfect development of the bones.
 Rdpia. An eruptive disease with "broad flat vesicles, Succeeded by ill-conditioned discharge, and ending in raised crusts.
 SACRtTM. The lower pait of the spinal column between the • two haunch bones.
 Satyriasis. In controllable sexual passion in men.
 Sciatica. Rheumatism or neuralgia of the sciatic nerve running down the leg.
 Sclerosis. The hardening of any part or structure.
 Scrofula. A chronic disease, chiefly manifested in diwMe of the glands and ulcerations ; King's Evil.
 Seborkhiea, Too copious flow from the sebaceous or oily glands of the skin.

Septic. Pertaining to putrefaction.

Sequelae. Evil consequences following diseases.

Sinus. A passage along which matter burrows. Also a particular kind of vein.

Sphincter. A round muscle constricting an orifice.

Spina Bifida. A defective formation of the bones of the spine, resulting in a fluid swelling on the back of new-born children.

Sternum. The breast-bone.

Sthenic. Robust. Asthenic disease is one marked by violent

Strangury. A painful difficulty in passing water.

Strumous. Scrofulous.

Sublingual. Under the tongue.

Synovitis. Inflammation of the lubricating membrane of joints.

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Tabes Mesenterica. Consumption of the bowels.

Tetanus. Lockjaw.

Trachea. The windpipe.

Traumatic. Pertaining to, or resulting from, a wound.

Tympanites. Distension of the body with gas.

Uremia. Poisoning of the blood with products of the urine

from inaction of the kidneys.

. Uvula. The small fleshy body depending from the soft palate

at the back of the mouth.

Vascular. Containing blood-vessels.

Vesication. Formation of blisters.

Viscid. Of aropy adhesive consistence.

Water Brash. Eructations of insipid fluid.

Zygomatic. Pertaining to the zygoma or cheek-bone.

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