

**THE
TWELVE TISSUE REMEDIES
OF
SCHUESSLER,
COMPRISING THE THEORY, THERAPEUTICAL APPLICATION,
MATERIA MEDICA, AND A COMPLETE REPERTORY
OF THESE REMEDIES.
(HOMOEOPATHICALLY AND BIO-CHEMICALLY CONSIDERED)**

BY

WILLIAM BOERICKE, M. D.

Late Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco, Editor of the California Homoeopath, Member of the California State Homeopathic Medical Society, American Institute of Homoeopathy, etc.

WILLIS A. DEWEY, M. D.

Professor of Materia Medica in the Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco, late House-Surgeon at Ward's Island Homeopathic Hospital, Member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, Member of California State Homeopathic Medical Society, Editor of the California Homoeopath, etc.

Third Edition, Rewritten and Enlarged

PHILADELPHIA

BOERICKE & TAFEL, 1893

COPYRIGHT BY BOERICKE & TAFEL PHILADELPHIA, PA

T. B. & H. B COCHRAN, PRINTERS

Lancaster, PA.

*(This material was reconstructed, and edited, from various
poor quality sources in the United States public domain)*

Edited by Campbell M Gold

CMG Archives

<http://www.campbellmgold.com>

(2013)

--()--

Preface

The following treatise on the Twelve Tissue Remedies contains all that Schuessler himself wrote on the subject, and embodies as well the whole published experience of the Homeopathic school in their use, besides much original matter from some of our Homeopathic practitioners now published for the first time. Our aim has been to give to the profession a complete work on the subject, because we recognize the great value and importance of the Tissue Remedies, and in doing this our work necessarily was one mostly of compilation and arrangement. Every available source from the whole of our journalistic literature and Society proceedings has been made to pay tribute to us; and however imperfect, fragmentary and crude the present work is, we know that it is complete, so far as present circumstances will permit.

We believe that the only hope for the future development of these magnificent remedies lies in their study, mainly according to the method of Homoeopathy; that they should all be as carefully proved as Nat Mur and Silica already are, and that the results of such provings alone will furnish the most accurate indications for their therapeutical uses. Only by careful provings will the permanency of these remedies be secured, and they themselves be preserved from the possible fate of so many newly introduced remedies.

Thorough and systematic proving of drugs on the healthy is the one true method for the development of our Materia Medica; but this, from its very excellence, is a thing of slow growth, and the temptation could not be resisted to seek other and shorter methods, always more or less questionable, but sometimes yielding admirable results. The most important of such deviations from the strictly classical method of proving on the healthy was the acceptance of Clinical Symptoms: used cautiously, this source can be of inestimable value, as much of our clinical experience proves.

Why may not the same results follow, by accepting tentatively, and for the time, Schuessler's theories of the respective spheres of actions of his remedies and the indications based thereon, which, to say the least, are bold and often brilliant recommendations for their employment in disease?

Here, in the absence of regular provings of them, we can avail ourselves of this source and enrich our Materia Medica with some remedies that will compare favourably with many polychrests [a medicine that serves for many uses, or that cures many diseases].

Whatever opposition there may be in our ranks to Schuessler's methods, because it is not pure Homeopathic practice, we believe would speedily disappear if all critics could join in proving and confirming these valuable remedies, introduced first to American Homoeopathy by our own Hering, who surely could not be accused of fathering and furthering anything absolutely mongrel and detrimental to the best interests of our school.

We do not sympathize with the attempt of Schuessler and a few others to look upon the Tissue Remedies as being sufficient for all purposes - provings alone can verify this. For the present, we think, with Dr J. C. Morgan, that Schuessler throws away a great and necessary complement to his Materia Medica in discarding all organic drugs, as *Bellad*, *Hyos*, *Acon*, etc, which really make the Tissue Remedies more valuable, acting as the opposite blade of the scissors; without these they would often remain incomplete in curative action and might be blamed for the inevitable. We, therefore, have included in our study of the Materia Medica

the Homeopathic relationship, at present merely suggestive, but a department which, we hope, will be greatly enlarged at some future time.

To those who, by kind encouragement and contributions of clinical cases and observations, have given us valuable assistance in the preparation of the present volume, we desire to express our gratitude and indebtedness, prominent among whom are Prof Samuel Lilienthal, who kindly placed his valuable library at our disposal; Professors J. C. Morgan, S. Powell Burdick, C. B. Currier, Henry C. Houghton, Wm. E. Leonard, and Drs. Horace F. Ivins, C. E. Fisher, A. P. Davis, S. E. Nicholson, G. H. Martin, and many others whose names are mentioned throughout the work.

William Boericke, M. D. W. A. Dewey, M. D. San Francisco, Jan. 2, 1888

--()--

Preface to the Second Edition

The present edition has been thoroughly revised and enlarged by the addition of all the facts relating to the Tissue Remedies that have accumulated for the past two years. In its present state, the book represents the complete presentation of the Biochemical Treatment of Disease by means of the Twelve Tissue Remedies. In order not to increase unnecessarily the bulk of the volume, a number of the clinical cases of the previous edition have been omitted, to make room for new matter and fresh clinical illustrations by the best authorities. The *Materia Medica* part of the work has been brought up to date by the incorporation of the results of late provings, and we feel indebted especially to Dr H. C. Allen, of the *Medical Advance*, Hering's *Guiding Symptoms*, and Prof T. F. Allen's magnificent work, the *Handbook of Materia Medica*, which include much of interest about these remedies. These Tissue Remedies are too precious to be used only on the pathological indications laid down by Schuessler: they all merit careful proving in order to obtain the finer and more distinctive points for their therapeutic application; this has been done with several, and will undoubtedly be carefully done with all. Not until then will the Twelve Tissue Remedies take their rightful position permanently in our *Materia Medica*, and prove to be polychrests [medicine that serves for many uses, or that cures many diseases] of the highest order.

We trust that this work, in its present revised form, will meet with as favourable a reception as was accorded to the first edition.

William Boericke, M. D. W. A. Dewey, M. D

San Francisco, Jan. 2, 1890

--()--

Preface to the Third Edition

The generous reception and treatment accorded by the profession to the previous editions of this work rendered the preparation of a new edition a pleasant task. The whole work has practically been rewritten and considerably enlarged. Everything that Dr Schuessler himself has written up to the publication of his latest, the eighteenth edition of his "*Abgekürzte Therapie*" is included, together with much clinical experience by the Homeopathic profession, account of which is scattered throughout our journals and society transactions. The work is thus as complete as it can be at the present time regarding everything pertaining to the Biochemical treatment of disease and its relation to Homoeopathy.

Our conception of the true place of the Tissue Remedies has separated us more and more with each new edition from that of their distinguished introducer. While we have abided by his first conception, and endeavoured to further their development along the lines of Homoeopathy, Schuessler prefers now to look upon the Biochemic method as entirely distinct from Homoeopathy, and as an all-sufficient therapeutic procedure and chemical hygiene. Thus, while he relies solely on the chemico-physiological facts and theories as guides for the therapeutic application of his remedies, we, accepting and utilizing all these, add thereto the indications derived from provings - the only legitimate and permanent basis for drug selection in disease. On this account, Dr Schuessler notwithstanding, we believe that careful provings of these remedies in all potencies should be made by our school. To some extent this has been done since the publication of our second edition, notably of Kali Phos an excellent account of which has been published by Prof H. C. Allen, M D, in the *Medical Advance*, the salient features of which are included in our account of that remedy.

In conclusion we wish again to thank the friends who have so kindly and disinterestedly helped the preparation of the present volume by furnishing us with clinical material and observations.

William Boericke, M D

Willis A. Dewey, M. D. San Francisco, Sept. 1, 1892

--()--

Table of Contents

I

General Introduction, History, The Theory, Health and Disease, Preparation, Dose, Biochemic and Homeopathic Relationship, etc.

II

Materia Medica of the Twelve Tissue Remedies, Symptoms, Common Name, Chemical Data, Preparation, Physiologico-Chemical Data, General Action, Characteristic Indications, Homeopathic Data, Administration, Relationship, etc.

III

Therapeutical Application of the Twelve Tissue Remedies, comprising indications and clinical cases, alphabetically arranged.

IV

Repertory of the Twelve Tissue Remedies, arranged upon a Pathologico-Anatomical Basis.

--()--

PART I

Introduction to the Theory and General Sketch of the Twelve Tissue Remedies

HISTORY OF THE TISSUE REMEDIES

Samuel Hahnemann, whose genius divined the great importance of the inorganic cell salts as remedial agents of a high order, was also the first man who began thorough investigation into their pathogenetic effects and therapeutic uses. It was his provings of Lime and Salt and Potash that prepared the way for the rest of the Tissue Remedies, that showed what vast store-houses of medicinal force these inorganic, and often in their crude state inert, substances were; he it was who first pointed out how these forces could be unlocked and directed for therapeutic purposes. Later, in 1832, attention was called in a paper published in Stapf's Archiv to the great importance as remedies of all the "essential component parts of the human body," and again, in the same journal, in 1846: "All constituents of the human body principally act on those organs wherein they have a function. All fulfil their functions when they are the cause of symptoms."

Later still, we find Grauvogl, in his Text-Book, taking some notice of these remarks and amplifying them; but it remained for Dr Schuessler, of Oldenburg, Germany, to develop these suggestions and make the idea foreshadowed in them the basis of a "new system." In March, 1873, an article, entitled "A Shortened Homeopathic Therapeutics" from his pen, was published in a German Homeopathic journal, in which he says: "About a year ago I endeavoured to discover by experiments on the sick if it were not possible to heal them, provided their diseases were curable at all, with those substances that are the natural, i.e., the physiological function-remedies." Of this no special notice seems to have been taken, until, five months subsequently, Dr Lorbacher, of Leipzig, came out in the same journal with some critical considerations of it. This was followed by a reply from Schuessler, which ran through seven numbers, giving a more detailed account of this - "*Abridged System of Homeopathic Therapeutics*", the important features of which are incorporated in this work.

The original communication from Schuessler to the German journal was translated into English, and published first in the Medical Investigator, May, 1873, and soon afterwards in a small work, by Dr C. Hering, entitled the "Twelve Tissue Remedies," "recommended for investigation" by this great teacher of our school. Several editions were published in rapid succession, from which this historical sketch is mainly derived, and following these appeared the translation of the twelfth German edition, by J. T. O'Connor, M D, and one by M. Docetti Walker, considerably enlarged by the addition of an appendix popularizing the Biochemic Method. Dr Schuessler has just published the 18th German edition, in which the application of several of the remedies has been greatly enlarged and considerable new matter added, all of which is incorporated in this work.

Notwithstanding that Dr Schuessler denies in the later editions of his work all connection with Homoeopathy, and insists that his method is not based upon the Homeopathic law of cure, but upon physiologico-chemical processes that take place within the organism, it is nevertheless true that the present wide adoption of the Tissue Remedies in the treatment of disease is the fruit of the seed sown on Homeopathic ground as early as 1832, although its development was slow until Schuessler gave it a wonderful impetus by bringing physiological and pathological facts to bear on his therapeutic procedure.

GENERAL THEORY

The idea upon which the Biochemic method is based is the physiological fact that both the structure and vitality of the organs of the body are dependent upon certain necessary quantities and apportionment of its inorganic constituents, which are those that remain after combustion of the tissues - its ashes.

These are, in a very real sense, the material basis of the organs and tissues of the body, and are absolutely essential to their integrity of structure and functional activity. According to Schuessler's theory, any disturbance in the molecular motion of these cell salts in living tissues constitutes disease, which can be rectified and the requisite equilibrium re-established by administering the same mineral salts in small quantities. This is supposed to be brought about by virtue of the operation of chemical affinity in the domain of histology; and hence this therapeutic procedure is styled by Schuessler the Biochemic method, and stress is laid on the fact that it is in supposed harmony with well-known facts and laws in physiological chemistry and allied sciences.

THE CONSTITUENTS OF THE HUMAN ORGANISM

Blood consists of water, sugar, fat, albuminous substances, chloride of sodium, chloride of potash, Fluoride of lime, silica, iron, lime, magnesia, soda and potash. The latter are combined with phosphoric, carbonic and sulphuric acids.

The salts of soda predominate in the blood plasma, while those of potash are found especially in the blood corpuscles. Sugar, fat and the albuminous substances are the so-called organic components of the blood, while the above-named salts constitute its inorganic components. Sugar and fat are compounds of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, the albuminous substances contain in addition sulphur and nitrogen.

Sulphur, carbon and phosphorus are not present within the organism in a free state, but combined with organic substances.

Sulphur and carbon are found in the albumen, carbon in the carbo-hydrates like sugar, starch and in the products of metamorphosis of organic substances. Phosphorus is contained in lecithin and in the nuclei. The sulphur of the albumen is oxidized by the oxygen of the inspired air, forming sulphuric acid which combines with the bases of the carbonates, forming sulphates and setting free carbonic acid.

TISSUE-BUILDING

Blood, containing the material for every tissue and cell of the body, furnishes nutriment for every organ, enabling it to perform its individual function; thus it supplies every possible physiological want in the animal economy.

It does this by the transudation of a portion of its plasma into the surrounding tissues through the capillary walls, by which the losses sustained by the cells on account of tissue metamorphosis are made good. According to modern biological views, this pabulum is a material *sui generis*, called irritable matter or protoplasm, and is the only living matter, and is universally diffused throughout the organism, of which it constitutes about one-fifth, the remaining four-fifths being organized and relatively, therefore, dead matter. In its physical

character it is nitrogenous, pulpy, structureless, semi-fluid, translucent, homogeneous, similar to that of the ganglionic nerves and to the grey, nervous matter. In this transuded fluid appear fine granules, which unite to form germs, from which, again, cells develop. By the union of these cells are formed the tissues of every kind needed for the up-building of the whole organism. Two kinds of substances are needed in this process of tissue-building, and both are found in the blood - namely, the organic and the inorganic constituents. Among the former organic constituents are the sugar, fat and albuminous substances of the blood, serving as the physical basis of the tissues, while the water and salts - namely, potash, lime, silica, iron, magnesium and sodium - are the inorganic substances, which are believed to determine the particular kind of cell to be built up. Other salts may from time to time be found, but the foregoing, however, embrace all which are constantly present. Wherever, then, in the animal organism, new cells are to be generated and formed, there must be present, in sufficient quantity and proper relation, both these organic and inorganic substances. By their presence in the blood, all the organs, viscera and tissues in the body are formed, fixed and made permanent in their functions, and a disturbance here causes disturbed function.

INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS OF CELLS

The inorganic materials of nerve-cells are Mag Phos, Kali Phos, Natrum, and Ferrum. Muscle-cells contain the same, with the addition of Kali Mur. Connective tissue-cells have for their specific substance Silica, while that of the elastic tissue-cells is probably Calc Fluor. In bone-cells we have Calc Fluor and Mag Phos and a large proportion of Calc Phos. This latter is found in small quantities in the cells of muscle, nerve, brain and connective tissue. Cartilage and mucous cells have for their specific inorganic material Nat Mur, which is found also in all solid and fluid parts of the body. Hair and the crystalline lens contain, among other inorganic substances, also Ferrum. The carbonates, as such, are, according to Moleschott, without any influence in the process of cell-formation.

FORMATION OF TISSUE CELLS

The oxygen of the air, upon reaching the tissues through the blood by means of the respiration, acts upon the organic substances which are to enter in the formation of new cells. The products of this transformation are the organic materials which form the physical basis of muscle, nerve, connective tissue and mucous substance. None of these substances are present as such in the blood, but are formed within the tissues from the albumen. With them, the inorganic salts form combinations by virtue of chemical affinities, and thus new cells are formed. With the formation of new cells there occurs at the same time a destruction of the old ones, resulting from the action of oxygen on the organic substances forming the basis of these cells. This oxidation has, as a consequence, a breaking down of the cells themselves.

The ultimate results of this combustion of the organic substances are the formation of urea, uric, sulphuric, phosphoric, lactic and carbonic acids, and also water. Some intermediate members of the series, as, for instance, hypoxanthine, acetic and butyric acids, etc, need not be mentioned with this therapeutical method, because, so far as our present knowledge of them extends, they play a very subordinate role. Urea, uric acid and sulphuric acid are the result of the oxidation of the albuminous substances, while phosphoric acid is produced by the oxidation of lecithin contained in the nervous tissue, brain, spinal cord and blood corpuscles. Lactic acid results from the fermentation of milk-sugar, and finally breaks down into carbonic acid and water.

The final products of the oxidation of the organic substances are urea, carbonic acid and water. These, together with the salts set free, leave the tissues, and thereby give place to less fully oxidized organic bodies, which in turn finally undergo the same metamorphosis.

The products of this retrograde tissue change are conveyed through the lymphatics, the connective tissue and the veins, to the gall-bladder, lungs, kidneys, bladder and skin, and are thereby removed from the organism with the excretions, such as the urine, perspiration, faeces, etc.

The importance and dignity of the function of the connective tissue were established after the researches of Virchow and Von Recklinghausen led to a closer study and demonstrated its fertile activity. That which formerly seemed only intended as a filling in or protective covering appears now as the matrix, in which the minute capillaries carry the plasma from the blood to the tissues and return the same to the blood vessels; at the same time it serves as one of the most important breeding places of young cells, which are capable of developing out of the embryonic latent forms to the most differentiated structure of the body.

HEALTH AND DISEASE

Health may be considered to be the state characterized by normal cell metamorphosis; thus, when by means of digestion of food and drink, recompense is made to the blood for the losses it sustains by furnishing nutritive material to the tissues, this compensation is made in requisite quantities and in proper places, and no disturbance of the motion of the molecules occurs. Under these conditions alone will the building of new cells and the destruction of old ones proceed normally, and the elimination of useless materials be furthered.

Disease is the result of a disturbance of the molecular motion of one of the inorganic tissue salts. The cure consists in the restoration of the equilibrium of the molecular motion by furnishing a minimal dose of the same inorganic substance, since the molecules of the material thus used remedially fill the gap in the chain of molecules of the affected cell or tissue salt.

Virchow says that disease is an altered state of the cell, and hence the normal state of the cell constitutes health. The constitution of the cell is determined by the composition of its nutritive environment exactly as a plant thrives according to the quality of soil around its roots.

In agricultural chemistry we add as fertilizer that element most lacking in the soil. But three essential substances used as fertilizers are required, namely, ammonia, phosphate of lime or potash. The other substances needful for plant nutrition are found in sufficient quantities in the soil. The same law of supplying a lack applies to biochemical remedies; for instance, take the following example:

A child suffering with rickets shows a lack of phosphate of lime in the bones due to a disturbed molecular motion of the molecules of this salt. The quantity of phosphate of lime intended for the bones, but failing to reach its goal, would accumulate within the blood were it not excreted by the urine, for it is the office of the kidneys to maintain the proper composition of the blood, and therefore to cast out every foreign substance or surplus supply of anyone constituent. Now after the normal molecular motion of the phosphate of lime molecules is again established within the involved nutritive soil by administering small doses

of the same salt, the surplus can again enter the general circulation and the cure of the rachitis be brought about.

Every normal cell has the faculty of absorbing or rejecting certain substances. This property is diminished or suspended when the cell has suffered a loss in one of its salts in consequence of any irritation. As soon as this deficiency is made good by a supply of a homogeneous material from the immediate nutritive soil, the equilibrium is re-established. But if the supply is not offered spontaneously, it is to be assumed that the needful salt is lacking in quantity, or, on the other hand, that the diseased cells have suffered a physical alteration besides, which precludes the entrance of the required tissue salt. In such a case the salt must be offered in a more diluted state, that is, a higher trituration.

If the altered cells regain their integrity by recovering their loss, they can again perform their normal functions, and bring about the removal by chemical processes of morbid products, exudations, etc. The biochemical therapeutics aids nature in her efforts of cure by supplying the natural remedies lacking in certain parts, that is, the inorganic cell-salts, and in this way corrects abnormal states of physiological chemistry.

The aim of biochemistry is to cover a deficiency directly. All other methods of cure reach this goal indirectly, when they make use of remedial agents heterogeneous to the constituents of the human organism.

DOSE, OR QUANTITY, OF TISSUE SALT REQUIRED TO RE-ESTABLISH NORMAL CELL EQUILIBRIUM

Biochemic remedies are administered in minimal doses.

The curative virtue of small doses may be deducted from the following facts:

Throughout nature, atoms and groups of atoms or molecules form the basis of her operations. The growth of animals and plants is the accretion of new atoms or groups of atoms to the existing mass of molecules.

In view of the fact of the action of light, itself imponderable, causing molecular movements in living plants by which carbonic acid is decomposed into carbon and oxygen, and again the action of light-on the photographic plate and retina of the eye, it seems impossible of contradiction that infinitely small imponderable particles of matter can act upon the living body. The use of small doses in biochemical treatment is a chemico-physiological necessity. For instance, it is desired to have Glauber's salt reach the blood. It cannot be done by giving it in a concentrated solution. Only the intestinal canal is affected thereby, producing a watery diarrhoea in which the salt is cast out from the organism. But a diluted solution of this salt (Nat Sulph) will enter the blood and intercellular fluids from the mouth and oesophagus; and by virtue of its hygrometric property will induce passage of an excess of water in the tissues into the venous blood, and an increase of urinary secretion.

Every biochemic remedy must be sufficiently diluted to avoid destroying the function of healthy cells, and to restore disturbed function wherever present.

In the healthy organism, animal or vegetable, the salts are found in solution, corresponding to the third, fourth and fifth decimal dilution of medicines.

The following table of analysis of blood cells in relation to the human organism will show this:

In 1,000 grams of blood cells the amount of inorganic substances are, according to Bunge's "Text-book of Physiological and Pathological Chemistry," as follows:

Iron 0.998
Kali Sulph 0.132
Kali Mur 3-079
Kali Phos 2.343
Nat Phos 0-633
Natrium 0.344 (Sodium)
Calc Phos 0.094
Mag Phos 0.060

In 1,000 grams of intercellular fluid (plasma) the proportion of inorganic substances is the following:

Kali Sulph 0.281
Kali Mur 0.359
Nat Mur 5-545
Nat Phos 0.271
Natrium 1.532 (Sodium)
Calc Phos 0.298
Mag Phos 0.218
Nat Sulph, Fluor and Silica, traces

Compare with these analyses that of milk. Of this 1 litre or 1,000 grams, contains:

Kali 0.780
Natrium 0.230 (Sodium)
Calcarea 0.330
Magnesia 0.060
Iron 0.004
Phosphoric acid 0.470
Chlor 0.440
Fluor and Silica traces

One litre (a little over a quart) suffices for the daily food of an infant weighing about 6 kilograms (13 1/4 pounds).

Now if 6 centigrams (3-5 of a grain) of magnesia are sufficient to cover the needful daily supply of magnesia for an infant, how minute must be the dose of magnesia to be given for a neuralgia which is caused by an inconceivably small deficiency of this salt in a minute portion of the nerve tissue.

The mineral contents of one cell are infinitely small. According to the calculations of C. Schmidt, the physiologist, each blood corpuscle contains about one-billionth part of a gram of Kali Mur. This corresponds to the twelfth decimal trituration.

Similarly active in very small doses are some of the remedies used by the old school; for instance, corrosive sublimate, of which Prof Hugo Schulz says that a solution of 1-600,000 to 1-800,000 brings about quite powerful fermentation, one far above the normal, in a grape sugar solution to which yeast has been added. (See *Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift*, Nov. 4, 1889)

The inorganic substances which serve plants for nutrition are taken up by them only in minimal quantities. Liebig, in his chemical letters observes that the strongest manure of earthy phosphates in a coarse powder cannot be compared in its action with a much smaller quantity finely divided, which by its subdivision can be diffused throughout the soil. Each rootlet requires but a small quantity of nourishment where it is in contact with the soil, but for its functional activity and existence it is requisite that this minimum be present just at that spot. The insoluble mineral substances found in the soil must be dissolved by the acid juices of the fibres of the root before they can reach the vegetable organism.

A mineral, when it reaches the human stomach, is acted upon by the muriatic acid contained in the gastric juice. If this is a salt of iron, the chloride will be formed. Now if it is desirable to administer the phosphate of iron for therapeutic purposes, it must be kept out of the stomach. For this purpose a minimal dose is required - the medicine must be diluted to such a degree that its molecules may penetrate the epithelium of the mouth, pharynx, oesophagus, and reach the blood through the capillary walls. Those substances that are insoluble in water must be triturated to the sixth decimal potency at least; those soluble in water may penetrate the epithelial cells in lower dilutions.

In some of the mineral waters, the mineral salts are present only *in quantities corresponding* to the 6th and 8th decimal dilutions; thus in the waters of Rilchingen Mag Phos is present only in the 8th, Kali Mur in the 5th and Silica in the 6th dilution.

Dr Behneke, in his balneological letters, correctly observes that relative proportion and the degree of concentration in which the salt is present in the mineral water is of great importance. Many of the most famous springs owe their good results to the fact that the curative constituents are present only in greatly diluted states, and that the best results are frequently obtained from doses usually considered very minute.

The adaptability of minimal doses to the end in view is in entire harmony with physiological and chemical facts, as may be seen from the following words of Professor Valentine, the well-known physiologist:

"Nature works everywhere with an infinite number of small magnitudes, which, whether in homogeneous or heterogeneous aggregations, can only be perceived by our relatively obtuse organs of sense when in definite masses. The smallest picture which our eyes perceive proceeds from millions of waves of light; a granule of salt that we are hardly able to taste contains myriads of groups of atoms which no sentient eye will ever view.

This fact is also illustrated by the well-known experiments of Professors Kirchoff and Bunsen with common salt by taking three milligrams (less than 20 of a grain), which are blown into a room containing 60 cubic metres of air. In a few minutes sodium lines appear in a flame standing at a considerable distance, which can be distinguished by the unaided eye.

Modern science gives numerous illustrations of the power of infinitesimal quantities. We will refer only to very few: one is by that most excellent observer, Darwin. In his work on Insectivorous Plants he says: "It is an astonishing fact * * * * that so inconceivably minute a quantity as 1/20,000,000 of a grain' [a much smaller quantity than the 6th decimal trituration, the usual prescribed strength of the Tissue Remedies] "of ammonia phosphate should induce changes in a gland, sufficient to cause a motor impulse to be sent down the whole length of the tentacle, this impulse exciting movements through an angle of about 180 degrees."

Now, although the presence of common salt can be perceived by the nerves of taste, even if the crude salt touches the peripheral ends of these nerves, still in such a crude and undiluted form, it is questionable whether the salt can enter and be taken up by the ducts of the neurilemma. For this purpose it seems much more reasonable to suppose that the degree of attenuation attained by the triturations is more appropriate to meet the want of the required molecules of salt.

Atropine, even when diluted more than a million-fold, produces, according to Reuter, dilatation of the pupil in man and the lower warm-blooded animals.

A litre (a little more than a quart) of milk contains about four milligrams of iron, and a child nourished upon milk only receives therewith less than one milligram or 65 of a grain of iron at a dose. If four milligrams represent the daily supply of iron contributed to the nourishment and growth of the child (for it is distributed to all the iron-bearing cells of the organism), how small should be the dose, therapeutically considered, of a salt of iron given to allay a molecular disturbance occurring in a small cell territory, such a disturbance, for instance, as determines the hyperaemia of irritation?

The amount of Fluorine contained in milk has, as yet, not been quantitatively determined; the amount of it in the organism is much less than that of iron. It may be assumed that the amount of Fluorine contained in milk is represented by a tenth of milligram; therefore, one milligram of calcium Fluoride, *pro dosi*, if prescribed as a remedy, would be a large dose.

The dose of a remedy prescribed according to chemical therapeutics had better be too small than too large; for if too small a repetition of it will attain the desired end, but if too large it will fail to accomplish the purpose in view.

Large doses of iron, given to cure chlorosis, or disorder of the stomach, pass off unused with the faeces, and in most cases leave the disease unaffected.

Hydrochloric acid, when diluted a thousand-fold with water, dissolves with ease at the temperature of the body fibrin and gluten, and this solvent power does not increase, but diminishes, if the proportion of acid in the dilution be increased - *Liebig's Chemical Letters, vol. ii, p. 119.*

PREPARATION AND DOSE

The Tissue Remedies are prepared for therapeutic purposes, like all Homeopathic remedies, according to the decimal or centesimal scale in trituration or solution. The crude, chemically pure article is taken and triturated with sugar of milk, one part of the drug to nine parts of sugar of milk, for at least one hour. This gives the first decimal trituration, each grain containing one-tenth of a grain of the cell salt triturated. One part of this first decimal

trituration is then used, and other nine parts of sugar of milk added and again triturated one hour, which gives the second decimal trituration, and is equivalent to the first centesimal trituration, each grain containing one-hundredth of the triturated cell salt. But experience has shown, as may be seen, too, from the illustrations above that even this minute subdivision is too gross for many purposes in the animal economy, and so this triturating and subdividing process has been kept up to the sixth, twelfth and even higher preparations.

SCHUESSLER'S OWN PROCEDURE

At first Schuessler began with the sixth centesimal or twelfth decimal trituration; but he, very early in his practice, adopted the sixth decimal preparation as the one most generally useful. Lately the lower triturations, of Potassium and Sodium salts the third decimal, of others the fourth and fifth, have been productive of equally good results. In the last German edition of his "*Abgekürzte Therapie*" he says on this point: "In my practice I employ on the average the sixth decimal trituration. In acute diseases, a dose consisting of a powder, size of a pea, should be given every hour or two; in chronic diseases 3 or 4 times daily. The powder may be given dry on the tongue, or dissolved in a spoonful of water."

We, ourselves, have had the most satisfactory results from the sixth decimal trituration, rarely going higher, at times lower, and generally we prefer to give the selected remedy in solution by dissolving a good-sized powder in a tumbler, half full of water, and administering teaspoonful doses every hour or two.

If liquid solutions are used, a few drops may be dissolved in water, or pellets or disks may be saturated and given in that way. The latter is especially to be recommended with children.

FREQUENCY OF DOSES

In acute cases, a dose every hour or two; in severe, painful affections, a dose every ten to fifteen minutes; in chronic affections, one to four doses daily.

In suitable cases the external use of the remedies is indicated and has been found useful. For this purpose the second or third and even the sixth trituration may be used.

In determining the dose of a biochemic remedy, the amount of the morbid product involved is no important factor. For instance, a very small deficiency of Nat Mur in the cells of the epithelial layer of a serous sac may give rise to a massive serous exudation; and as minute supply of Nat Mur corresponding to the deficiency may bring about a complete resorption of the exudation.

Guided by the relative quantities of the cell salts, each practitioner can select the proper dose of the indicated biochemic remedy.

One milligram (1-100 grain = to the 2d decimal trituration) of a substance is estimated to contain 16 trillions of molecules. According to this estimate, the 6th decimal trituration of it would contain about 16 billion; this quantity is more than sufficient to restore disturbed molecular motions to the normal.

It may be urged as an objection that the molecules of a given salt administered as a medicine would unite with their like contained in the blood, and thus render illusory any curative

attempt. But this combination cannot take place simply because the carbonic acid present in the blood forms an isolating medium of the salts.

RELATIONS OF THE BIOCHEMIC TO THE HOMEOPATHIC TREATMENT

Often the question has been asked, "Is Schuesslerism Homoeopathy?" and it has often been answered in the affirmative as in the negative. Schuessler himself claims that it is not in any way related to Homoeopathy, and puts Biochemistry forward with an evident desire to become the founder of a new system of medicine.

He claims with others that the Tissue Remedies act by supplying deficiencies. This idea, taken literally, seems erroneous; for example, in a disturbance of the molecules of Nat Mur there is not necessarily a deficiency in the amount of Nat Mur in the body, but rather a lack of continuity in the arrangement of the existing molecules in the body. This salt given as a remedy does not supply a lack or deficiency of salt, as the quantity given is usually too infinitesimal for that purpose, and were this the case it might be given in quantity with food and drink with the desired effect. The deficiency that it does supply in minimal doses is in the arrangement of the equilibrium of the chain of the Nat Mur molecules in the affected tissues as before explained, thus causing them to perform their function properly; for, since the deficit is a molecular one, the supply must also be molecular.

This idea of the action of remedies is not new, as anyone who has carefully perused the works of that astute observer, Von Grauvogl, can testify. Many of Schuessler's ideas may be seen foreshadowed in Grauvogl and Hering.

It has always been a matter of dispute as to how our Homeopathic remedies act. The question, embracing as it does that of infinitesimal doses, is one of the most vital for Homoeopathy, and one that even at this day exposes us to the ridicule of our old-school brethren.

We advance the hypothesis that Homoeopathy and Biochemistry are one and the same; that Biochemistry is a rational explanation of the Homeopathic action as contained in that law of Hahnemann, *Similia Similibus Curantur*: [L. "likes are cured by likes"]

The following table shows, so far as analyses have been made, that the Twelve Tissue salts are constituent of many of our well known and proved remedies of the vegetable kingdom:

Table:

Ferr Phos	China, Gelsem, Veratr, Acon, Arnica, Anis stel, Phytol, Berb vulg, Rhus, Asaf (4), Viburn pr, Secale (.25), Graphites (2.74), Rumex, Ailanthus.
Calc Phos	China, Viburn pr, ail, Phytol, Berb vulg, Coloc (27). Graphites.
Nat Phos	Rheum, Ail, Anis stel, Hamam.
Kali Phos	Pulsat, Bapt, Rhus, Veratr, Epiphegus, Viburn pr, Digit, Cimicif, Cactus gr, Stramon, Xanth, Ail, Anis stel, Hamam, Phytol, Cactus.
Kali Mur	Phytol, Sanguin, Stilling, Pinus c, Asclep, Viburn pr, Ail, Anis stel, Hamam, Cimicif.
Nat Mur	Cedron, Arum tr, Ail, Anis stel, Hamam, Cimicif, Secale (.50).
Calc Fluor	Phytol.
Silica	Equisetum (nearly 18.2), Cimicif (4.), Chelidon, Graphites (13.), Secale (15), Lycopodium.

Calc Sulph	Apocyn, Ail, Asaf (6.2).
Nat Sulph	Apocyn, Iris v, Chamom, Chionanthus, Lycop, Bryon, Podoph, Chelid, Nux vom, Anis stel, Hamam, Cimicif.
Kali Sulph	Pulsat, Hydrast, Myr cer, Cimicif, Phytol, Viburn pr, Anis stel, Hamam.
Mag Phos	Viburn op, Bellad, Lobel, Stramon, Viburn pr, Ail, Secale (.50), Coloc (3), Gelsem, Rhus, Graphites.
Nat Mur	Arum triphyllum.

The figures in the above table indicate the percentage.

This table is a very incomplete one, as analyses have only been made of comparatively few of the remedies of the animal and vegetable kingdoms that we use; and many of these analyses have been made so crudely as only to note the presence of these salts in them, not giving their proportions. To do this -accurately would entail much time and expense. Of course this, to the allopath, is a question of no moment whatever; but to us, as Homoeopaths, who deal with infinitesimals, such an enormous quantity as 18.2 per cent, of *Silica* occurring in *Equisetum*; 6 per cent, of potash and sodium salts occurring in *Hamam*; 4 per cent, of *Silica* in *Cimicif*; 3 per cent, of *Mag Phos* in *Coloc*, as well as other inorganic constituents in varying quantities, becomes a matter of vital importance.

Could we have an *exact* quantitative and proportionate analysis of anyone drug from the animal or vegetable kingdom, we could then dissect its symptoms and tell which belonged to one tissue salt and which to another; and it is highly probable that we, by this means, could easily explain why the symptoms of one drug: are so often found under the pathogenesis of another, why one is characteristic in one drug: and only generic in another, when, indeed, it may not rightly belong to either, but to an inorganic tissue salt, a constituent of each drug.

Perhaps the drug of which as complete an analysis has been made as of any is *Phytolacca decandra*. After evaporation and incineration, which remove the organic constituents, there remain 8.4 per cent, of the inorganic; of these, 6.8 per cent, are soluble and consist mostly of the salts of potash, while the insoluble remainder, 1.6 per cent, consists of calcium, iron and silica. If we compare the pathogenesis of *Phytol* with the biochemical application of these salts, we shall see a striking and significant analogy. As the largest quantity of the inorganic salts therein contained is potash, we shall find that more symptoms of *Phytol* correspond to the *Kalis*, while fewer symptoms correspond to the calcium, iron and silica. The following table illustrates this:

Kali Mur	Eustachian tubes obstructed. Water discharge from the nostrils. Ulcers in the mouth, on tonsils and in the throat. Mucus hawked up with difficulty. Diphtheria. Sick-headache. Catarrhal ophthalmia. Stuffy cold in the head. Small ulcers in the mouth. Inflamed gums. Loss of appetite. Vomiting of clotted blood. Diarrhoea. Bleeding Piles. Constipation. Red deposits in urine, gonorrhoea and gleet. Syphilis, chancres, ulcers. Hard lumps in breast. Gathered breasts. Hoarseness; aphonia. Sputa thick and tough. Finger-joints swollen. Rheumatism worse by motion. Ulcers on legs. Glands swollen and inflamed. Sycosis. Scarletina with angina.
Kali Phos	Irritability. Fearfulness. Melancholic. Gloomy. Urgent desire to urinate. Cancrum oris. Early and profuse menstruation. Vertigo. Face hippocratic. Pains in cancer. Great exhaustion and prostration. Sciatica. Feels tired on awaking. Foetid, ichorous pus.

Kali Sulph	Yellow coating on tongue. Cough worse at night. Suffocative feeling. Rheumatic pains shift about. Syphilis. Hoarseness worse toward evening. Chronic rheumatism of joints.
Calc Phos	Glands inflamed and swollen. Pains worse at night. Retarded dentition.;
Calc Fluor	Knots, kernels and hardened glands in the female breasts. Fissure of rectum, aching in the lumbar region. Nodes on the legs.
Calc Sulph	Hastens suppuration. Tinea capitis. Gathered breasts. Boils.
Ferr Phos	Bones inflamed. Feeling of sand in eyes. Burning sensation. Vomiting of blood and slime. Pain through sternum with cough.
Silica	Hastens suppuration. Sweat of toes. Periosteal pains. Ulcers.

Were the analysis quantitatively correct, we should probably find some Nat Mur, as one of the prominent symptoms of Phytol. is acrid, watery discharge from the nose.

This would explain why we have different sets of symptoms under one Homeopathic drug, appearing to antagonize each other - each is produced by a different tissue salt.

This much for the vegetable and animal kingdom, substances that can be reduced by analysis to elementary bodies. In the mineral kingdom the action is somewhat different. Nothing need be said of such remedies as are compounds of sulphur and phosphorus, as they derive their medicinal power by combinations which form tissue salts. The carbonates become transformed into the phosphates; this disposes of such drugs as Kali carb, Calc carb, Magnes carb, etc.

There only remain the minerals, such as Aurum, Platinum, Argentum, etc. These in a crude state are acknowledged inert, and we triturate them to develop their power. In the crude state they do not appear to be materially changed by any of the organic acids of the body. When we finally divide these they still remain the same, but a new power has been developed in them, a catalytic power.

Examples of catalytic power are, unfortunately, very few. Of the known ones is the following:

Platinum in mass produces no change - no combination of oxygen and hydrogen - as it will do, as chemistry teaches us, when it is finely divided, without being changed itself.

This is catalysis, wherein one body produces changes in another without itself being changed. The wherefore of this action is not known, but it still remains a fact. Catalysis is contact action, and by this contact action, mineral drugs act inert in the crude state; by trituration a contact action is developed, which causes changes, and when given to the healthy produces symptoms.

This rationally explains how inert substances acquire by subdivision (trituration) medicinal properties. This has long been a stumbling-block to allopathic comprehension of Homoeopathy.

Do we not when we prove a drug - that is, administer it to the healthy to produce symptoms - and nearly all our Homeopathic provings are made, more or less, with the potentized drug, which process also potentizes the inorganic salts therein contained - do we not produce a disturbance in the molecular equilibrium of the tissue salts contained in the drug given? For

example: When we give Phytol. to prove it, do we not, by virtue of 6.8 per cent, of potash salts it contains, cause a molecular disturbance of these salts, which would not occur were they given in so crude a form as not to be taken up by the ducts of the neurilemma of the nerves of taste, etc.?

This disturbance is only to be corrected when arising from disease by giving Phytol. in potency, the potash salts in it being the part which gives it its curative power.

This view by no means takes away the fact that each drug is an entity, to be proved as a whole.

But these very salts in certain proportions are its essential substratum, whose presence is necessary to fix, determine and embody the inner essence of the drug; and it is a question to be decided whether we could obtain the same results by giving the inorganic salt constituents of a drug as by giving the drug itself. It seems to us, were it possible, that the former would be a more elementary Homoeopathy, and this an indirect Biochemistry.

Schuessler, in his last German edition, admits this and says that disturbed molecular motion of inorganic cell salts showing itself as disease is rectified by Biochemistry directly by the administration of homogeneous substances, whereas it is rectified by Homoeopathy indirectly by the administration of heterogeneous substances.

--()--

PART II

Materia Medica of the Twelve Tissue Remedies

CALC FLUOR (1)

Synonyms - Calcii Fluoridum. Calcium Fluoride. Calcarea Fluorata.

Common Name - Fluor Spar. Fluoride of Lime.

Chemical Properties - Formula, Ca F_2 . Specific gravity of crystals, 3.4. It contains 58.21 parts of calcium. It occurs in nature in mineral Fluorspar; it is beautifully crystalline, crystallizing in various colours and in cubical or octahedral form. It is insoluble in water, but is decomposed by sulphuric acid generating Hydrofluoric acid.

Preparation - Selected pieces of crystal Fluorspar are prepared by trituration, as directed under Class VII, American Pharmacopoeia.

Physiologico-chemical Data - Calc Fluor is found in the surface of the bones and in the enamel of the teeth. It is also a constituent of the elastic fibres and of epidermis. Elastic fibres are found in the skin, in the connective tissue, and in the vascular walls.

A disturbance of the equilibrium of the molecules of Calc Fluor causes a continued dilatation, or chronically relaxed condition, of the implicated fibres. If the elastic fibres of any portion of the vessels of the connective tissue or of the lymphatic system have arrived at such a condition of relaxation, the absorption of a solid exudation in such a part cannot take place. In consequence, induration of the part sets in. When the elastic fibres of the blood vessels suffer a disturbance of the molecules of Calc Fluor such, pathological enlargements of blood vessels take place, which make their appearance as haemorrhoidal tumours, varicose and enlarged veins and vascular tumours, and indurated glands.

Loss of Calc Fluor in the system is thus seen to be followed by:

1. A hard, knotty exudation on the surface of a bone.
2. A relaxation of the elastic fibres, hence dilatation of vessels, relaxation and displacements of the uterus, relaxation of the abdominal walls, hence "hanging belly," haemorrhage of womb; all absence of after pains.
3. Exudation of Keratin from the cells of the epidermis. (Keratin is contained in the skin, hair and nails) The exudation dries readily and forms an adhering crust. Frequently found in the palms of the hands, which, through labour, form fissures and cracks.

In regard to the resorption of induration, two possibilities are to be thought of:

(a) The elastic fibres near the induration have lost their functional ability on account of the pressure exerted. Molecules of Calc Fluor administered restore their functional integrity and thus are enabled to throw off the exudation, which will then be absorbed by the lymphatic vessels.

(b) By means of the volumetric force of Carbonic acid contained in the blood a part of the Fluorine is split off the Fluoride of lime, which combines with nascent Hydrogen, forming Hydrofluoric acid, which gradually dissolves the molecules of the morbid product to be taken up by the lymphatics. The part played by the Carbonic acid can be assumed by Sulphuric acid as well. The latter is formed during the oxidation of albuminoids.

In a similar manner, as explained under (b) it is possible for Calc Fluor to bring about solution of a laryngeal croupous or diphtheritic exudation.

General Action - Diseases having their seat in the substance forming the surface of bone, enamel of the teeth, and part of all elastic fibres, whether of the skin, the connective tissues, or the walls of the blood vessels, etc. Thus: all ailments which can be traced to relaxed conditions of any of the elastic fibres, including dilatation of the blood vessels, arterial and venous blood-tumours and piles, varicose and enlarged veins, indurated glands of stony hardness. Malnutrition of bones, especially of the teeth. Exostosis after injuries. Pendulous abdomen. Uterine displacements, etc. Indurations.

Guiding Symptoms and Characteristic Indications

Mental Symptoms - Great depression, groundless fears of financial ruin. Indecision. Disposition to set a higher value on money than natural to him.

Head and Scalp - Blood-tumours on the parietal bones of new-born infants, on a rough, bony base. Bruises of the bones of the scalp, with hard, rough, uneven lumps. Hard excrescences on the scalp. Cephal-haematoma. Ulcers of the scalp with callous, hard edges. Headache with faintish nausea in afternoon, better in the evening.

Eyes - Flickering and sparks before the eyes, spots on the cornea, conjunctivitis. Blurred vision after using eyes, eyeballs ache, better closing eyes and pressing lightly. Cataract.

Ears - Calcareous deposits on the tympani. Mastoid disease when periosteum is affected.

Nose - Cold in the head, ineffectual desire to sneeze, stuffy cold, dry coryza, ozaena. Copious, offensive, thick, greenish, lumpy, yellow nasal catarrh. Osseous growths. Affections of nasal bones; odour of dead bone disappears.

Face - Hard swelling on the cheek with pain or toothache, hard swelling on the jawbone, cold sores rather small, hard herpetic sores on lips from cold, not diffused like Nat Mur.

Mouth - Gumboil with hard swelling on the jaw, stony hard swelling on the jawbone. Cold sores at corner of mouth.

Tongue - Cracked appearance of the tongue with or without pain. Induration of the tongue, hardening after inflammation.

Teeth - Enamel of the teeth rough and deficient. Unnatural looseness of the teeth with or without pain, teeth become loose in their sockets. Malnutrition of the teeth. Toothache with pain if any food touches the tooth. Toothache with a looseness of the teeth.

Throat - Diphtheria when the affection has gone to the windpipe. Relaxed throat with tickling in the larynx when caused by elongation of the uvula. Uvula relaxed, causing irritation, tickling and cough. Hawking of mucus in the morning. Burning in throat better by warm drinks.

Gastric Symptoms - Vomiting of undigested food. Hiccough from hawking of mucus, weakening and recurring during the day.

Abdomen and Stool - Confined bowels, inability to expel faeces. Fissure of the anus, and intensely sore crack near the lower end of the bowel. Bleeding haemorrhoids. Itching of anus as from pinworms. Internal or blind piles, frequently with pain in the back, generally far down on the sacrum, and constipation. Piles with pressure of blood to the head. Pain in right hypochondrium, worse lying on painful side. Much wind in lower bowels.

Urinary Organs - Copious urine, frequent urging. Urine scanty and high coloured, and emits a pungent odour.

Pregnancy - After-pains if clue to weak, feeble contractions. Hard knots in the breast.

Sexual Organs - Displacements of the uterus. Prolapsus, falling of the uterus. Dragging pain in the region of the uterus and thighs, down-bearing of the uterus.

To tone up the contractile power of the uterus in cases of flooding. Excessive catamenia with bearing-down pains. Hydrocele, dropsy of the testicles, indurations of the testicles. Syphilis. Hunterian chancre for the induration.

Respiratory System - Tickling in larynx. Dryness and hoarseness. Cough hacking from tickling in larynx, as from a foreign body. The chief remedy in true croup. In asthma when specks or small lumps of yellowish mucus are brought up after much exertion; cough with expectoration of tiny lumps of yellow, tough mucus; with tickling sensation and irritation on lying down, from elongation of the uvula or drop at the back of the throat. Suppressed respiration, epiglottis feels closed or as if breathing through a thick substance.

Circulatory Organs - Aneurism at an early stage may be reduced or kept in check by this remedy and Ferr Phos provided that the iodide of potash has not been taken. Dilatation, enlargement of the blood vessels; being the chief remedy to restore the contractility of the elastic fibres. Dilatation of the heart with palpitation. Chief remedy for vascular tumours with dilated blood vessels. Varicose ulcerations of the veins; also the chief remedy for varicose or enlarged veins. Enlargement, hypertrophy of the heart.

Neck and Back - Indurated cervical glands of stony hardness. Small goitres. Backache simulating spinal irritation, with weak, dragging, down-bearing pain. Tired feeling and pain in the lower part of the back (sacrum), with a sensation of fullness or burning pain, and confined bowels. Chronic cases of lumbago; aggravation on beginning to move and amelioration by continued motion.

Extremities - Ganglia or encysted tumours at the back of the wrist. Gouty enlargements of the joints of the fingers, Spina Ventosa. Lumbago from strains. Inflammation of knee joint, chronic synovitis. Cracking in the joints. Phalanges easily dislocated. Suppuration of bones. Osseous Tumour on spine of scapula. Swelling of elbow-joint, crepitation, showing want of

synovial fluid. Exostoses on fingers. Osseous growths on bones of lower extremities. Spavin of horses.

Nervous Symptoms - Weakness and fatigue all day, especially in the morning.

Sleep - Vivid dreams, with sense of impending danger; of new scenes, places, etc.

Febrile Symptoms - Attacks of fever, lasting a week or more, with thirst; dry, brown tongue.

Skin - Chaps and cracks of the skin. Fissures or cracks in the palms of the hands or hard skin. Fissure of the anus. Suppurations with callous, hard edges. Whitlow, gathered finger. Occasional erysipelas. Indolent, fistulous ulcers, secreting thick, yellow pus.

Tissues - Solidified infiltrations; thus indurated glands of stony hardness. Osseous growths, especially in tarsal and carpal articulation. Knots and kernels and tumours in the female breast. Bruises on surface of bone, with hard, rough and uneven lumps, as on shin. Dropsy caused by heart disease. Anaemia. Ganglion, encysted tumours, from a strain of the elastic fibres. Elastic fibres relaxed. Swellings or indurated enlargements, having their seat in the fasciae and capsular ligaments of joints or in the tendons. Spina Ventosa. Indolent ulcers. Ulceration of bone or enamel, bone injected. Whitlow or felons. Exudation from surface of bones, which quickly harden and assume a nodular or jagged form. Suppuration of bones.

Modalities - Worse in damp weather, but relieved by fomentations and rubbing.

Homeopathic Data - Calc Fluor has been proved by J. B. Bell, and the proving is reported in full in *Allen's Encyclopedia*, vol. x, page 398. The most complete data are to be found in the *Guiding Symptoms*, vol. iii. The drug had been very little used, if at all, Homoeopathically, until Schuessler brought it into prominence.

Administration - The higher potencies of this drug give the best results, especially in affections of the bones. It can also be used externally in such diseases as fissura ani, bony growths, haemorrhoids, varicose veins and whitlow. It is applied by dissolving about twenty grains of the desired potency in half a glass of water and applying it on cotton, lint or other media.

Relationship - Calc Fluor should be studied in its symptoms of the mind and larynx in connection with its relative Calc carb in its sleep symptoms with Fluoric acid. It corresponds to many symptoms of Phosphor, Mercur, Ruta, Aurum, Silica, etc. Often useful after Rhus in lumbago, having the same modalities; after Silica in suppurations; after Bryonia and Calcarea in arthritis; after Silica and Ferr Phos in synovitis; after Nat Mur in cold sores. Compare: in swelling of skull of infants, Silica, in suppuration of bones, Calc Phos Assafoet, Silica; in spavin of horses, Phosph acid and Silica. In anaemia it is useful after Calcar Phosph

Groups for Study - For Indurations: Calc Fluor Baryta iod, Calcar iod, Hecla lava, Asterias, Conium, Phytolacca, Carbo anim, Mercur prot iod, Silica. For Ozaena: Cadmium, Calc Phos Nitric acid, Kali bich, Aurum, Hepar, Antimon Sulph au, Aurum Mur natron, Arsenic iod, Natrum carb, Syphilin.

--()--

CALC PHOS (2)

Synonyms - Calcii Phosphas Precipitata. Calcis Phosphas. Precipitated Phosphate of Calcium. Calcium Phosphate.

Common Name - Phosphate of Lime.

Chemical Properties - Formula $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$.

Dr Hering prepared this by dropping dilute phosphoric acid into lime-water as long as a white precipitate was formed. This was washed with distilled water and dried on a water-bath. Insoluble in water or alcohol, soluble in dilute nitric acid and other acids, and, to a certain extent, in carbonic acid water.

Preparation - The Phosphate of Lime is prepared by trituration, as directed under Class VII, American Pharmacopoeia.

Physiologico-chemical Data - Calc Phos is absolutely essential to the proper growth and nutrition of the body. This salt is found in the blood-plasma and corpuscles, saliva, gastric juice, bones, connective tissue, teeth, milk, etc. It gives solidity to the bones. Calc Phos has a special chemical affinity for albumen, which forms the organic basis for this salt in the tissue-cells, and is required wherever albumen or albuminous substances are found in the secretions. It also supplies new blood-cells, becoming the first remedy in anaemia and chlorosis. It is of the greatest importance to the soft and growing tissues, promoting cell growth, supplying the first basis for the new tissues, hence is necessary to initiate growth.

General Action - Calc Phos is curative in disease depending upon a disturbed action of the lime-molecules in the body, such as occurs in the tardy formation of callus around the ends of fractured bones, in the unnatural growth and defective nutrition of bone and other textures found in rickets and similar diseased conditions; thus the sphere of action of this remedy includes all bone diseases depending on a diseased quality of the blood of a dyscrasic taint, involving also the dermoid tissues with the osseous. When from any cause an insufficient amount of Phosphate of Lime is assimilated for the uses of the animal economy, the vegetative system suffers primarily, causing defective nutrition, imperfect cell-growth and consequent decay and destruction of tissue, especially the osseous and glandular systems. It is of use during dentition, in convulsions and spasms occurring in weak, scrofulous subjects, stimulating nutrition, etc. Another important feature is its restorative power after acute diseases, either directly or preparing the way for other remedies, by stimulating the system to their action, thus becoming an important intercurrent remedy. Schuessler, recognizing the origin of the red blood-globules in the white or embryonic ones, and crediting this drug with nutritive stimulation of the white globules, seeks to promote the formation of red globules indirectly by promoting that of the white globules. Practically, this drug proves itself a real tonic in many cases; in chronic wasting diseases and hectic, when the phosphate is found in excess in the urine, thus corresponding to faulty secondary assimilation and to faulty workings of the excretory organs. In anaemia of young, rapidly growing people; in women weakened by rapid child-bearing, prolonged suckling or excessive menstruation or Leucorrhoea; in accompanying diseases with exhaustive discharges, as in chronic bronchitis chronic, tubercular diarrhoea and night-sweats, abscesses and scrofulous sores, through its great power on the secretions, it acts curatively.

In old age, where the regenerative function decreases in the nervous tissue, Calc Phos is well indicated, and we find it useful in senile cutaneous and vaginal itching, as well as during convalescence from severe acute diseases. In tuberculosis pulmonum, with its emaciation, night-sweats, haemoptysis and other marked physical symptoms, Calc Phos in low potencies holds out great promise to ameliorate the severity of the case; equally great is its benefit in pollutions of young married men (and sexual excitement of women) and onanists. In the osseous expansions of rachitic children, Traeger uses cider internally and externally, and gives at the same time Calc Phos or Calc Fluor. This is also his favourite treatment in chlorosis (cider- whey, and three times a day about 10 grains of the second triturations of Calc Phos), and prefers it by far to the usual iron treatment. In chorea during puberty the salts of lime quiet our patients far better than the remedies usually recommended.

Pains where bones form sutures or symphyses and numb, crawling pains with chilliness, due to anaemic symptoms, worse from wet, and tendency to perspiration and glandular enlargement. Sensations mostly in small spots. Phosphatic diathesis. General lack of vital heat and aggravation from wet.

If the molecular motion of Calc Phos is disturbed within the epithelial cells of serous membranes, a sero-albuminous exudation within the sacs take place. In this way develop hydrops germ, hygroma patellae, etc. Minute doses of Calc Phos will absorb these exudations.

If the cells of the epidermis have lost Calc Phos albumen will be thrown upon the surface and by drying, form a crust, a desquamation of which can be brought about therapeutically by administering Calc Phos. Similar albuminous secretions take place on mucous surfaces, if their epithelium is diseased through loss of Calc Phos.

Spasms and pains caused by anaemia are cured by this remedy. These pains are accompanied by formication, sensation of coldness and numbness.

Guiding Symptoms and Characteristic Indications

Mental Symptoms - Impaired memory, mental anxiety with all troubles. Children are peevish and fretful, stupid, slow of comprehension. After grief, vexation, disappointment.

Head and Scalp - Vertigo in old age; headache; a cold feeling in the head; the head feels cold to the touch. Headaches before and during the second dentition; worse near the region of the sutures, after mental exertion and from dampness and Change of weather. Headache with flatulence. Rheumatic headaches, tearing in bones of the skull. Crawling, as if ice were on upper part of occiput. Headache of school-girls who are maturing and are nervous, restless, with diarrhoea, caused by jellies and sour things. Fontanelles remain open too long; skull is soft and thin. Chronic hydrocephalus; very large head, bones separated. Craniotabes. Scalp sore, tense creeping, numbness; itching of scalp in the evening. Scrofulous ulcers on the top of the head. Hydrocephaloid conditions, acute or chronic; also to prevent these conditions. Bald spots on head.

Eyes - Spasmodic affections of the eyelids if Mag Phos fails. Amaurosis and cataract. Dry inflammation of the eyes during dentition. Photophobia. Cannot use eyes by gaslight. Ulcers on cornea. Opacities following inflammation of the eyes. Scrofulous keratitis. Ophthalmia in scrofulous persons.

Ears - Outer ears feel cold. All bones around the ear ache and hurt. Earache with rheumatic complaints, associated with swollen glands in scrofulous children.

Nose - Point of nose icy-cold. Swollen, ulcerated nose in scrofulous children. Cold in head, with albuminous discharge from the nose. Sneezing, and sore nostrils. Chronic colds in anaemic and scrofulous patients. Large pedunculated nasal polypi. Ozaena, with Calc Fluor Bleeding in afternoon.

Face - Face full of pimples, especially with girls. Complexion sallow, dirty, greasy-looking. Cold sweat on face. Face-ache; pain in the superior maxillary bone, aggravated at night. Swelling of parotid and sub-maxillary glands, with earache. Lupus. Freckles.

Mouth - Disgusting taste in the mouth in the morning. Bitter, with headache. A dislike to open mouth on account of pain from swollen tonsils. Upper lip swollen and painful.

Tongue - Tongue swollen, numb, stiff, with pimples on it, white, furred. Bitter taste in morning with headache.

Teeth - Teeth develop slowly; complaints during teething; too rapid decay of teeth. Convulsions in teething after Mag Phos. Toothache with tearing, boring pain, worse at night. Gums painful and inflamed, or pale gums.

Throat - External glands painful. Hoarseness day and night. Burning in larynx and back part of tongue. Sore aching in the throat, with much pain in every direction on swallowing. Constant hemming and hawking when talking. Chronic enlargement of the tonsils. Clergyman's sore throat. Relaxed sore throat.

Gastric Symptoms - Heartburn and flatulence. Unusual hunger. Sinking sensation in epigastrium. Pain after eating, with soreness on pressure. The sufferings from the stomach are aggravated by taking even the smallest quantity of food. Dyspepsia with distress in stomach, temporarily relieved by eating and by raising wind. When fasting, pain goes to the spine. Infant wants to nurse all the time, and vomits often and easily. Pain in the stomach with debility. Vomiting after cold water and ice cream. Headache and diarrhoea, worse eating. Craves bacon, ham, salted or smoked meats. Much flatulence. Abdomen sunken and flabby. Mesenteric glands enlarged. Colic at every attempt to eat. Marasmus.

Abdomen and Stool - Soreness and burning, and empty sinking sensation around navel. Colic, with green, slimy, undigested diarrhoea with Foetid flatus. Cholera infantum, great desire for indigestible things - ham, smoked meat, etc.; abdomen sunken, flabby. Stool is hot, watery, profuse, offensive, noisy and sputtering. Useful in summer complaint and marasmus, and in teething children. Diarrhoea aggravated by fruit. Crying spells, caused by soreness and pain around navel, every time the child nurses. Removes disposition to intestinal worms in anaemic and weakly patients (Nat Phos). Gall-stones, to prevent re-formation of new ones. Abdominal herniae. Chronic, oozing haemorrhoids in anaemic or weakly patients. Fissures of anus. Fistula in ano, alternating: with chest symptoms, or in persons who have pain in all the joints from any change of weather. Painless fistulae. Costiveness, hard stool with blood, especially in old people, associated with depression of mind, vertigo, headache and chronic cough. Hernia in anaemic patients. Tabes mesenterica. Offensive pus with stools. Neuralgia ani. Severe pain in lower part of sacrum, coming on after stool and lasting entire day until retiring to bed.

Urinary and Sexual Organs - Wetting the bed and general debility. Frequent urging to urinate. Cutting pains in the urethra and neck of the bladder. Enuresis in old people and small children, with great debility. Diabetes mellitus where the lungs are implicated. Urine copious with weariness. Bright's disease for the albumen (alternate with Kali Phos). Chronic gonorrhoea in anaemic subjects, with itching and soreness. Swelling of testicles and scrotum. Gravel, calculus, phosphatic deposits, increase of urine, with flocculent sediment. Stone in the bladder, to prevent re-formation of same. Hydrocele.

Female Organs - Weakness and distress in uterine region. Uterine displacements with rheumatic pains. Prolapsus uteri with weak, sinking feelings, worse after defecation. Throbbing in the genitals, with voluptuous feelings; indicated also in tendency to masturbation in scrofulous children. Nymphomania worse before menses. Violent backache with uterine pains. Soreness in the sacro-iliac synchondroses. Leucorrhoea as a constitutional tonic, discharge like white of an egg, cream-like, worse in morning, with sexual excitement, patient being disinclined to move about. Menses too early in young girls. Discharge bright red, returning every two weeks. Menstruation during lactation. In adults too late and dark, especially in: rheumatic subjects, preceded by sexual excitement, accompanied and followed by great weakness and distress, with rheumatic pains. Labour-like pains before and during menses; sometimes after stool or micturition; worse from change of weather. Burning in vagina. Hardness of mammae.

Pregnancy - Pains, burning and soreness in the mammae; they feel enlarged. Spoiled milk of mother; it is salty and bluish, and child won't take it. Decline after puerpera and during pregnancy. Prolapsus in debilitated persons (with Kali Phos). After prolonged nursing, with weak voice, cough and weakness and pain between shoulders. Weariness in all limbs during pregnancy.

Respiratory Symptoms - Involuntary sighing. Cough with yellow expectoration of albuminous mucus, not watery, more in the morning, with sore, dry throat. Soreness of chest to touch. Sore pain about sternum and clavicle, with contraction of chest and difficult breathing. Frequent hawking to clear the voice. Chest difficulties, associated with fistula in ano. Chronic cough of consumptives who suffer from coldness of extremities. Incipient phthisis in anaemic patients. Profuse sweat, especially about the head and neck. Whooping cough in obstinate cases or in teething children and weakly constitutions. Suffocative cough in children; better lying down. Catarrhs in scrofulous or gouty constitutions with anaemia. Spasm of glottis from retarded dentition.

Circulatory Organs. Palpitation with anxiety, followed by a trembling weakness, particularly of calves. Non-closure of foramen ovale. Circulation imperfect. Sharp pain around the heart during inspiration.

Neck and Back - Thin neck in children. Rheumatic pain and stiffness of neck from slightest draught. Backache in the lumbar region in the morning on awaking. Cramp-like pain in neck and around shoulder blades, small of back, region of kidneys, when lifting, or blowing the nose. Soreness around sacro-iliac symphysis. Aching in os coccygis. Potts' disease. Spinal curvature. Spina bifida. Buttocks and back "asleep."

Extremities - Sore aching in shoulders and shoulder blades, and along arms; cannot lift arm. Shooting through elbows. Cramp-like pain in forearms, wrists, fingers, especially of the

thumb. Ulcerative pain in roots of finger nails. Gouty nodosities. Rheumatism of the joints with cold or numb feeling. Rheumatism worse with change of weather, getting well in spring and returning next autumn. Numbness of the limbs and coldness or a sensation of ants creeping on the parts affected. Rheumatic gout, worse at night and in bad weather. Aching in all the limbs, with great weakness. Rheumatic pains flying about. Aching soreness of thighs. Pains in knees, worse walking. Lower limbs feel numb. Pain in shinbones. Cramp in calves. Ankle joint feels as if dislocated. Gouty pain in toes and ankle joints. Coxarthrocace, third stage. Bursae. Chronic synovitis. Swelling of the epiphyses. Bow legs in children. Slow in learning to walk. Fistulous ulcers on the foot joints and on the malleoli. Potts' disease. Spinal curvature. Lumbar abscess. Syphilitic periostitis and ulcers.

Nervous Symptoms - Neuralgias, commencing at night, recurring periodically; deep-seated, as if in the bone; tearing pains, worse any change of weather, with sensation of crawling, numbness and coldness, or like electrical shocks. Pain in small spots. Rheumatic paralysis. Languor, weariness, especially ascending. Indisposition to work. Trembling of limbs. Great debility after weakening, acute diseases. Convulsions from teething. Spasms of all kinds after Mag Phos fails. Epilepsy.

Sleep - Drowsiness, especially in old people, associated with gloomy thoughts. Hard to wake in the morning. Children cry out at night. Constant stretching and yawning.

Febrile Symptoms - Creeping shivering. Copious night-sweats in phthisis. Cold sweat appears on the face and coldness of the body. Chronic intermittent fever in scrofulous children.

Skin - Skin dry and cold, wrinkled. Copper-coloured, full of pimples. Ulceration of scars. Chafed skin, excoriations. Itchiness of the skin. Senile itching of the skin. Eczema with yellow, white scabs or vesicles in anaemic, scrofulous or gouty constitutions. Freckles are lessened by the use of this remedy. Herpes, acute or chronic, with itching. Lupus. Prurigo. Pruritis; itching of the skin. Vaginal pruritis of old women. Albuminous exudations in or on the skin. Tubercles on the skin. Scrofulous ulceration also of the bones. Boils form ulcers. Acne rosacea.

Tissues - Anaemia and chlorosis to supply new blood cells Flabby, shrunken, emaciated children. Complexion waxy, greenish, white. Exostoses, osteophytes, bone diseases. Condyles swollen. Rickets. Non-union of fractured bones. Spina bifida. Polypi, nasal, rectal and uterine. Tabes. Phosphatic diathesis. Defective nutrition. Bones thin and brittle. Dropsical affections. Irregularity in development. Emaciations, accompanying ailments. Leukaemia. Excess of white corpuscles. Broncocele, goitre, cysts. Tumour albus. Pancreatic diseases. Bursae. Soreness of tendons and of joints.

Modalities - The symptoms are generally worse from cold, motion, change of weather, from getting wet. Many symptoms are ameliorated by lying down.

Homeopathic Data - Proved by C. Hering, collected in Guiding Symptoms, vol. iii, and Allen's Encyclopedia. A history of the different provings is found in the Hahnemannian Monthly, March, 1871, by C. Hering; also a Resume by him in the North American Journal of Homoeopathy, vol. xx.

Administration - The lower triturations, 3x to 6x, are the potencies usually employed, probably achieving most satisfactory results, although the higher potencies, 30 to 200, have given brilliant clinical results. Schuessler prescribes the 6x trituration. Large doses are useless and even injurious. Prolonged administration has produced nephritic colic and passage of small calculi.

Relationship - Very similar to Calc carb, but with Calc Phos the patient, whose complexion is dirty-white or brown, is usually emaciated; it corresponds more to the acute affections of the lungs. In general the phosphate prefers the dark complexion, dark eyes and hair, while the carbonate acts best in the light-haired and blue-eyed. It occupies a ground between Calc carb and Phosphor, supplementing the latter frequently to great advantage. Calc Phos and Berberis have both been beneficial in fistula in ano; both have great similarity in chest symptoms, particularly such as follow surgical operations. In anaemic headaches of schoolgirls, follow by Mag Phos In dental caries, similar to Fluor ac, Mag Phos and Silica; in epilepsy, Ferr Phos Kali Mur, Kali Phos and Silica; in diabetes, Kali Phos, Nat Phos; the latter also is similar in worm affections. Follows China in hydrocephaloid and anaemia. Complementary to Carb. an. and Ruta. In neurasthenia Calc hypophos. may be called for preferably for similar symptoms. In the copious sweats after weakening, acute diseases compare Psorin. In acute articular rheumatism, if after Nat Mur and Kali Phos there remains a trace of the disease. In lupus, compare Kali Mur Buttermilk and koumyss are invaluable foods for the aged, because the "lactic acid in them dissolves the phosphate of lime and prevents the ossification in tendons, arteries and elsewhere. As a remedy for the aged compare Bartya. In anaemia and chlorosis compare also Nat Mur, especially with constipation, palpitation on lying down, earthy complexion. In acne Calc Pier, is more frequently useful for boys, the Calc Phos for girls. Dyspepsia temporarily relieved by eating is met by Calc Phos But the drug for which this symptom is specific is Anacardium. Chelidon has a similar condition. Compare Helonias with mental depression, debility and phosphatic urine. Silica, anaemia of infants, thin and puny, with a tendency to rickets, but with much oily perspiration on the head; also, Ferr, Cupr, Arsenic, etc. Zinc, is complementary in hydrocephaloid, and Ruta in joint affections. In non-union of fractures compare Symphytum. In consumption Calc Phos is followed well by Silica, Sulph, Tuberc; and often is indicated after Phos Merc, Iod, Ars iod.

--()--

CALC SULPH (3)

Synonyms - Calcii Sulphas. Calcium Sulphate.

Common Name - Gypsum. Plaster of Paris.

Chemical Properties - Formula, Ca SO_4 . It is found in nature as anhydrite, gypsum, alabaster and selenite; also in various waters constituting one source of permanent hardness. Molecular wt, 172. It occurs in flattened prisms (selenite) and in earthy masses (gypsum). It is a fine, white crystalline powder, soluble in 400 parts of cold water, insoluble in alcohol and in dilute nitric and hydrochloric acids. It can be obtained by precipitating a solution of calcium chloride with dilute sulphuric acid.

Preparation - By trituration, as directed under Class VII, American Pharmacopoeia.

Physiologico-chemical Data - Present in the connective tissues. The Calc Sulph contained in the bile comes from the liver, where it fulfilled the function of destroying worn-out, red blood corpuscles, by taking away their water.

Through a deficiency of Calc Sulph in the liver this destruction of unfit corpuscles is delayed, hence the blood soon contains an oversupply of useless cells. Under normal conditions all useless blood corpuscles disintegrate by means of Calc Sulph in the liver; their remnants are excreted through biliary action from the circulation by the shortest route. But if a part of these useless corpuscles must be destroyed by oxidation within the circulation, their elimination will thereby be rendered tardy.

Such remnants as are not excreted by way of the liver from the circulation, nor taken up by the lymphatics, reach the mucous membranes and skin, producing there catarrh and eruptions.

General Action - Calc Sulph stands in close relation to suppurations. It cures purulent discharges from the mucous membranes and purulent exudations in serous sacs, as well as tubercular ulcers or abscesses of the intestines, and ulcers of the cornea, etc. It is curative in suppurations at that stage in which matter is discharging or continuing to ooze after the infiltrated places have discharged their contents of pus. All ailments in which the process of discharge continues too long and the suppuration is affecting the epithelial tissues. Acts upon the connective tissue. If there is a deficiency of it in any small part of its domains, suppuration is the result. The presence of pus with a vent is the general indication. (J. C. Morgan)

Guiding Symptoms and Characteristic Indications

Mental Symptoms - Changeable mood. Sudden loss of memory; of consciousness.

Head and Scalp - Scaldhead of children, if there be purulent discharge or yellow, purulent crusts. Suppurations, etc, about the scalp. Headache with nausea and with feeling as if eyes were sunken. Pain around whole head, worse forehead. Craniotabes. Vertigo, with deadly nausea.

Eyes - Deep-seated abscess of the cornea. Inflammation of the eyes with discharge of thick, yellow matter. Hypopyon to absorb the effusion of pus in the eye, after Silica. Retinitis. Deep

ulcers on the cornea. Ophthalmia, pus thick and yellow. Cornea smoky, pus in anterior chamber, sensation as from a foreign body; has to tie up eye; after injury to the eye from a splinter. Phlyctenular keratitis and phlyctenular conjunctivitis when accompanied by swelling of cervical glands. Hemiopia. Twitching of eyelids. Inflamed canthi.

Ears - Deafness with discharge of matter from the middle ear, sometimes mixed with blood, after Silica. Pimples around ear.

Nose - Cold in the head, with thick, yellowish, purulent secretion, frequently tinged with blood. Nosebleed. One-sided discharge from nose. Edges of nostrils sore. Yellowish discharge from posterior nares [nostrils].

Face - Swelling of the cheek if suppuration threatens. Tender pimples under the beard. Herpetic eruptions on the face. Pimples and pustules on the face.

Mouth - Inside of lips sore. Raw sores on lips.

Tongue - Tongue flabby, resembling a layer of dried clay. Sour, soapy, acrid taste. Yellow coating at base. Inflammation of the tongue when suppurating. Clay-coloured coating.

Teeth - Rheumatic toothache. Toothache with inside of gums swollen and sore; swollen cheek. Gums bleed on brushing teeth.

Throat - Suppurating sore throat. Last stage of ulcerated sore throat, with discharge of yellow matter. Suppurating stage of tonsillitis when abscess is discharging. Diphtheritis of the soft palate; fauces are much swollen. Quinsy, discharging pus.

Gastric Symptoms - Desire for fruit, tea, claret, and green, sour vegetables. Great thirst and appetite. Nausea, with vertigo. While eating roof of mouth sore. Burning pain in stomach.

Abdomen and Stool - Purulent diarrhoea, mixed with blood, Dysentery, stools purulent, sanious. Intestinal ulcers with typhus. Painful abscesses about the anus in cases of fistula. Pain in region of liver, in right side of pelvis, followed by weakness, nausea and pain in stomach. Diarrhoea after maple sugar and from change of weather. Prolapsus ani. Costiveness, with hectic fever and difficult breathing. Pus-like, slimy discharge from the bowels.

Urinary and Sexual Organs - Red urine with hectic fever.

Cystitis, chronic state, pus forming. Nephritis. To control the suppuration in cases of bubo alternately with Silica. Gonorrhoea with purulent, sanious discharge. Abscess of the prostate. Chronic suppurating stage of syphilis. Glandular ulcerations, etc. Spermatorrhoea. Menses late, long-lasting, with headache, twitchings, great weakness. Extravasation of pus within the pelvic tissues unconfined by any pyogenic membrane (Betts).

Respiratory System - Cough with purulent and sanious sputa and hectic fever. Asthma with hectic fever. Empyema, pus forming in the lungs or pleural cavities. Purulent, sanious expectoration. Pain across the chest. Pneumonia, third stage. Obstinate hoarseness. Third stage of bronchitis. Empyema after thoracentesis. Consumption. Purulent sputa. Catarrh, with

thick, lumpy, white-yellow or pus-like secretions. Croup after Kali Mur In children, severe cough with malaise in the chest, green stools, herpetic eruptions.

Pregnancy - Mastitis, when matter is discharging, after Silica.

Circulatory Organs - Pericarditis, suppurative stage.

Back and Extremities - Pain in back and coccyx. Fingers stiff. Carbuncles on the back. Last stage of gathered finger, when the suppuration is continuing and only superficial. Ischias. Acute and chronic rheumatism. Hip-joint disease, for the discharge of pus; this remedy, with Ferr Phos and complete rest will cure this disease. Suppurating wounds. Burning-itching of soles of feet.

Nervous Symptoms - Twitchings. Weakness and languor. Neuralgia in aged persons.

Sleep - Sleepy during the day, wakeful at night. Dreams she had a convulsion from fright.

Febrile Symptoms - Typhus when diarrhoea sets in. Hectic fever, caused by formation of pus. With cough and burning in soles. Herpetic eruptions all over. Itching of soles.

Skin - Boils; to reduce and control suppurations. Cuts, wounds, bruises, etc, unhealthy, discharging pus; they do not heal readily. Burns and scalds, second remedy for the purulent stage. Carbuncles discharging pus. Chilblains, suppurating stage. Crusta lactea. Yellow, purulent crusts or discharge. Purulent exudations in or upon the skin. Festers, furuncles, pimples, pustules, scabs. Skin affections with yellowish scabs. Smallpox pustules discharging matter. Purulent sores and suppurations. Ulcers of lower limbs. Many little matterless pimples under the hair, bleeding when scratched.

Tissues - Abscesses; to shorten the suppurating process and limiting the discharge of pus. If given after Silica it will cause the abscess to heal. Serous swellings. Cystic tumours. Third stage of inflammation, with lumpy or bloody discharge. Mucous discharge in cough, leucorrhoea, gonorrhoea, etc, yellow, thick and lumpy. Discharges of matter or sanious pus from the skin or mucous linings. Effusions when pus forms. Lymphatic glands discharging pus. Ulcerations of the glands. Suppurations, articular or anywhere on the body. Excessive granulations, painful, etc.

Modalities - Aggravation and renewal of the symptoms after working and washing in water.

Homeopathic Data - Calc Sulph was proved by Dr Clarence Conant. The proving appeared in the Transactions of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, 1873. It is also to be found in *Allen's Encyclopedia*, vol. ii, page 410. Nothing especially characteristic appears in this proving. In the Guiding Symptoms, vol. iii, page 227, is found a complete arrangement of the symptoms of this remedy.

Administration - This remedy is also useful externally in such affections as felons, ulcers and abscesses. The most common potencies for internal use are the 6x and 12x. Low potencies are most useful in purulent eye troubles.

Homeopathic Relationship - Calc Sulph resembles Hepar Sulph, but acts deeper and more intensely, and is often useful after Hepar has ceased to act. It is also useful when Kali Mur

ceases to act. Apocynum contains Calc Sulph Compare Calend. in suppurations; Kali Mur in milk-crust and other skin affections, swollen cheek, croup, dysentery; Nat Sulph in post-scarlatinal dropsy; Silica in hard or suppurating glands, ulcers of the corneas, tonsillitis, mastitis, frost-bites.

In neuralgia it occupies a ground between the very acute pains of Mag Phos and the paralyzing ones of Kali Phos (more in aged persons, if there is a want of regenerative force for the nervous tissue).

In the third stage of inflammation (resolution) after Kali Mur if the discharge is lumpy and bloody; but if yellow or mucous, Kali Sulph; if pus-like or bloody pus, Silica. In carbuncles Anthracine is better. Calc Sulph is often useful after Kali Mur, when the latter has but partially relieved, also after Bellad and other acute remedies.

--()--

FERR PHOS (4)

Synonyms - Ferroso-ferric Phosphate. Ferri Phosphas.

Common Name - Phosphate of Iron.

Chemical Properties - Formula, $\text{Fe}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$. It is prepared by mixing Nat Phos with sulphate of iron in certain proportions. The resulting precipitate is filtered, washed and dried, and rubbed to a powder, which is bluish-grey from exposure to the air, without odour or taste. Soluble in acids, but insoluble in alcohol or water. It is probably this phosphate which is capable of turning blue, which occurs in the lungs in phthisis in bluish pus and expectorations.

Preparation - The pure phosphate of iron is prepared by trituration, as directed under Class VII, American Pharmacopoeia.

Physiologico-chemical Data - Iron is found in the haemoglobin or colouring matter of the red blood corpuscles. According to Dalton, it is not found in such considerable quantities in any of the other tissues of the body except in the hair. In a man weighing 65 kilogrammes (165 pounds) there would be 2.82 grams (44 grains) of iron contained in the entire blood of the body. The organic basis of every cell is albumen. Since albumen contains iron, each cell must likewise contain iron. Iron and its salts have the property to attract oxygen. The iron of the blood corpuscles takes up the oxygen from the inspired air. This is carried to every cell throughout the organism by means of the mutual reaction of Iron and Kali Sulph. A disturbance of the equilibrium of the iron molecules in the muscular fibres causes a relaxation. This, occurring in the muscular coats of the vessels, causes a dilatation and accumulation of blood in the blood vessels - congestion - blood pressure being increased, the walls rupture, and Haemorrhage results. Again, if the muscular walls of the intestinal villi suffer a relaxation from the disturbed equilibrium of the iron molecules diarrhoea results; when this occurs in the muscular walls of the intestines themselves the peristaltic action of the bowels is weakened and becomes less active. This causes tendency to constipation. Anything causing a relaxation of the muscular walls of a vessel, and consequent Hyperaemia, such as an injury, finds its remedy in Ferr Phos as this remedy in minute doses restores the equilibrium to the iron molecules, thus strengthening the muscular fibres. Through its power of attracting oxygen iron becomes a useful remedy in such diseases of the blood corpuscles as anaemia, chlorosis and leukaemia.

General Action - From the above it is readily seen that Ferr Phos becomes the first remedy in all cases depending on a relaxed condition of muscular tissue, wherever found; also for an abnormal condition of the blood corpuscles themselves.

If a new supply of iron molecules is given to the relaxed muscle cells, caused by the lack of iron, their normal tonicity is restored, the circular fibres of the vessels contract to normal bounds, with equalizing the circulation and abatement of the fever.

Its field of action, then, is in all ailments of a hyperaemic or congestive nature, with the usual accompaniments of these conditions, such as pain, heat, swelling and redness, quickened pulse and increased circulation; in a word, all febrile disturbances and inflammations at their onset, especially before exudation commences. Anaemia, want of red blood, etc. Especially useful in debility of children with failing appetite, becoming dull and listless, loss of weight

and strength. Ferr Phos not only improves the strength, but helps to increase the bodily development and regulates the bowels.

This drug is by Schuessler supposed to be no longer indicated when exudation or even suppuration takes place; but if adapted to the individual patient it may still be depended upon. Only when it fails to do any more good should it be relinquished.

In many inflammatory and some eruptive fevers, especially in the young and sensitive, seeming to stand midway between the intensity of Aeon, and Bellad and the dullness of Gelsem.

Iron is the Biochemic remedy for:

1. The first stage of all inflammations.
2. Pains that are worse from motion and better from cold.
3. Haemorrhages caused by hyperaemia.
4. Fresh wounds caused by mechanical injuries.

Guiding Symptoms and Characteristic Indications

Mental Symptoms - Indifference to ordinary matters. Loss of courage and hope, better after sleep. Trifles seem like mountains. Annoyed at trifles. Hyperaemia of the brain, producing delirium, maniacal mood. Mania transitoria. Delirium tremens. Very talkative. Dizziness from congestion, consequences of anger.

Head and Scalp - Rush of blood to the head. Headache from a gouty predisposition (Nat Sulph). Dull, heavy pain on top, during profuse menses, from cold. Bruising, pressing or stitching pain and soreness to the touch. Pain as if a nail were being driven in one side, over the eye. Congestive headaches, hammering pain, worse right side; pressing a cold object against the spot seems to relieve the pain; relieved by nosebleed. Headache with vomiting of undigested food. Top of head sensitive to cold air, noise, jar; cannot bear to have the hair touched. Dull right-sided headache from vertex to right supra-orbital region. Ill effects of sun-heat (follow with Calc Phos). It is the chief remedy in headaches of children, throbbing sensation in the head, red face and suffused eyes; worse from shaking the head, stooping and motion. Blind headache. Sick headache, with vomiting of undigested food; vertigo, with rush of blood to the head. Symptoms of meningitis, with drowsiness and heaviness. First stage of eruptions on the scalp. Soreness of scalp; sensitive to cold and touch.

Eyes - Suffused eyes. First stage of abscess of the cornea, for the pain and redness. Inflammation of the eyes, with acute pain, without secretion of mucus or pus. Acute conjunctivitis. Conjunctivitis, with relaxation of conjunctiva and photophobia. Pain in the eyeball, aggravated by moving the eyes. Retinitis. Eyes inflamed, red, with burning; sensation, sore and red-looking. Sensation as if grains of sand were under eyelids. Encysted Tumour of the lids. Stye on lower lid of right eye. Neuralgia along inner orbit and nose.

Ears - Sensitive to noise. Inflammatory earache, with burning or throbbing pain, or sharp, stitching pain. Tension, throbbing and heat in the ears. Noises in the ears arising through

blood-pressure, from relaxed condition of the veins not returning the blood properly. First stage of otitis; radiating pains, pulsation in the ear; every impulse of the heart is felt there. Quick pulse, should be feeble and compressible, indicating marked debility, circumscribed, dark, inflammatory appearance. Deafness from inflammatory action, or suppuration when there is cutting pain, tension or throbbing. Tinnitus aurium. A marked tendency of the inflammatory process to be diffused instead of circumscribed, dark, beefy redness of parts, muco-purulent discharge, if any, and a tendency to haemorrhage; the complete establishment of the discharge is not followed by the relief of the pain; paroxysmal and radiating character of the pain. Inflammation of the external ear. Mastoid process swollen and sore. Chronic, non-suppurative catarrh of the middle ear, with membrana tympani and probable ankylosis of small bones.

Nose - First stage of all colds in the head, predisposition to catch cold. Smarting, especially in the right nasal passage, worse on inspiration. Nasal catarrh, with trickling sensations. Congested nasal mucous membranes. Catarrhal fever. Epistaxis, especially in children, and a concomitant of other complaints. Nosebleed of bright red blood.

Face - A florid complexion, with less nerve tension than that of Bellad Face-ache, with flushing, heat and quickened pulse; worse on moving; with throbbing or pressing pain, flushed face, with accompanying sensation of coldness in the nape of the neck; flushed face when a precursor of recurring headaches. Anaemic, chlorotic face; earthy, pale, sallow. Cheek sore and hot, when cold applications are grateful. Congestive or inflammatory tic douloureux.

Mouth - Gums hot and inflamed; redness of the mucous membrane of the mouth.

Tongue - Furred tongue, or clean and red, with headache. Inflammation of the tongue with dark-red swelling.

Teeth - Toothache with hot cheek, worse with hot, better with cold liquid or food; teething troubles with feverishness.

Throat - Inflammation of the fauces [passage from the back of the mouth to the pharynx]. Redness and pain without exudation. Ulcerated throat, to relieve congestion, heat, fever, pain and throbbing. Sore throat, dry, red, inflamed, with much pain. Pharyngeal abscess. Red and inflamed tonsils and swollen glands. First stage of diphtheria to lessen the fever. Haemorrhages from pharynx, larynx, trachea and, perhaps, bronchi. Catarrhal affections of the Eustachian tubes. Sore throats of singers and those who use the voice daily.

Gastric Symptoms - Aversion to meat and milk. Thirst for cold water. Desire for some stimulant, brandy, ale. Greasy eructation. First stage of gastritis, with pain, swelling and tenderness at the pit of the stomach. Dyspepsia with flushed, hot face, epigastrium tender to the touch. Furred tongue, beating and throbbing pain, red, flushed face, vomiting of undigested food. Indigestion from relaxed condition of blood vessels of the stomach, pain after taking food and on pressure. Deathly sickness at the stomach. Inflammatory stomach ache in children from chill, with loose evacuations. Vomiting of bright-red blood. Flatulence bringing back the taste of the food partaken of, loss of appetite, distaste for milk. After eating, nausea and vomiting of food; vomited matters are sometimes very sour; cannot take acids, herrings, meat, or coffee and cakes. Persistent vomiting of food. Vomits sometimes before breakfast.

Abdomen and Stool - First stage of all gastric and enteric fevers; the chilly stage, also in the first stage of cholera and of peritonitis. Constipation with heat in the lower bowel, associated with prolapse and haemorrhoids and aversion to meat diet. Diarrhoea. Cholera infantum, with red face, full, soft pulse; stools watery, even bloody, after checked perspiration. Stool watery, contains mucus and blood; urging, but no tenesmus. Diarrhoea from a relaxed state of the intestinal villi, not taking up the usual amount of moisture. Stools undigested. Diarrhoea caused by a chill. Dysentery (alternately with Kali inter). Haemorrhoids, inflamed or bleeding, bright-red blood with a tendency to coagulate, before any induration occurs. Disposition to prolapsus recti. Inflamed and incarcerated hernias. Intestinal and thread-worms.

Urinary Organs - Frequent desire to urinate; urine spurts out with every cough. Haematuria. First stage of cystitis with heat, pain or feverishness. Diabetes when there is a quickened pulse or when there exists pain, tension, throbbing or heat or congestion in any part of the system. Incontinence of urine from weakness of the sphincter. Diurnal enuresis depending on irritation of the neck of the bladder. Ischuria; suppression of the urine with heat, especially in little children. Any inflammatory pain in the kidneys. Bright's disease with febrile disturbances. Irritation at the neck of the bladder and prostate. Symptoms are worse the longer the patient stands and better after urinating. Polyuria simplex, excessive secretion of urine.

Sexual Organs - Varicocele with pain in testicles. Bubo with heat, throbbing or feverishness. First stage of orchitis or of epididymitis and gonorrhoea. Seminal emissions. Menstrual colic with flushing of the face and quickened pulse, vomiting of undigested food, sometimes tasting acid. First stage of metritis to remove fever, pain and heat. Excessive congestion at the monthly periods, blood bright red. Menses every three weeks; profuse, with pressure in abdomen and small of the back and pain on top of the head. Bearing-down sensations and constant, dull ovarian pains. Dysmenorrhoea with frequent urging to urinate. Vaginismus; vaginitis, vagina dry and hot, pain in the vagina on coition or examination. Spasm of the vagina on account of the increased sensitiveness and dryness.

Pregnancy and Labour - First stage of mastitis. Morning sickness of pregnancy, with vomiting of food as taken, with or without acid taste. After pains and as a preventive of the fever of lactation.

Respiratory Symptoms - Acute, febrile or initiatory stage of all inflammatory affections of the respiratory tract. Laryngitis, trachitis, bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy and pleuro-pneumonia. Bronchitis of young children. Phthisis florida. Expectoration scanty, blood-streaked; chest sore, bruised. It is the chief and first remedy for the stitches in the side, catch in the breath, dyspnoea and cough, and should be continued until free perspiration is established. Congestion of the lungs with debility and oppression. Haemoptysis after a concussion or fall, with short, oppressed breathing and high fever. In bronchial affections with heat and burning soreness, no expectoration. In chronic bronchitis when a fresh aggravation sets in. Short, painful, tickling cough from an irritation or tickling in the windpipe. Spasmodic cough with involuntary emission of urine. Hard, dry cough with soreness of the lungs. Cough with rattling of mucus in chest, worse at night. Croup, for the febrile symptoms. Whooping cough with vomiting of food; loss of voice, hoarseness, huskiness after singing or exertion of speaking, soreness, irritation and pain in the larynx.

Circulatory Organs - First or congestive stage of carditis, pericarditis, endocarditis and arteritis. In aneurism, to establish normal circulation and remove complications arising from excessive action of the heart. Dilatation of the heart or of the blood vessels, telangiectasia and naevi. Palpitation of the heart, pulse rapid and quick. Varicose veins. Phlebitis and lymphangitis, first stage. Pulse full, round, not rope-like.

Back and Extremities - Stiff neck from cold. Pains in the back, loins and over kidneys. Also in knees and ankles, shooting pains. Rheumatic pains worse on motion; movement sets up and increases the pain. Rheumatism felt only during motion and better warmth. Articular rheumatism, especially of the shoulder; pains extend to the upper part of the chest, attack one joint after another; muscular or subacute rheumatism. Lameness, stiffness from cold. Rheumatic pain in right wrist and in shoulder. Inflamed fingers, first stage of whitlow. Hip-joint disease for pain, throbbing, inflammation and heat of the soft parts. Strains of ligaments and tendons, tenalgia crepitans, creaking in the sinews at the back of the hand. Crick in the back (Calc Sulph). Hands swollen and painful. Palms of hands are hot.

Nervous Symptoms - Malaise, weariness, great prostration, debility of children, with no organic lesion. Feeling of indolence. Feels the need of a stimulant. Rheumatic paralysis. Nervousness at night. Convulsions with fever in teething children. Epilepsy, with blood rushing to the head. Congestive and inflammatory neuralgias from cold.

Sleep - Sleeplessness from a hyperaemic condition of the brain. Restless at night. Anxious dreams; drowsiness in the afternoon.

Febrile Symptoms - All catarrhal and inflammatory fevers during the chilly or initiatory stage, rigors, heat, quickened pulse and pain. Rheumatic, gastric, enteric and typhoid fevers during the chilly stage, heat and feverishness at the beginning of any disease or ailment. Intermittent fever with vomiting of food. Simple cases of scarlet fever. First stage of typhus. Chill every day at i p. m. High fever, quick pulse and increased temperature; copious night-sweats; dry heat of palms, face, throat and chest.

Skin - Hyperaemia; from mechanical injuries, fresh wounds, not yet suppurating. Capillary congestion, with burning of the skin, more exercise and warmth. Abscesses, boils, carbuncles and felons; at the commencement of these affections this remedy reduces heat, blood-accumulation, pain and throbbing. Chicken pox, erysipelas and erysipelatous inflammations of the skin, for the fever and pain. Suppurative processes on the skin with febrile symptoms. Measles, scarlet fever and smallpox. Pimples, acne, for the pain and heat and congestion. Ulcers with febrile accompaniments. Naevus.

Tissues - Anaemia, blood-poverty, want of red blood. leukaemia. Hyperaemia, from relaxation of muscular fibres of blood vessels. Pre - exudative stage of inflammation. Haemorrhages from any part of the body; blood bright red, with a tendency to coagulate rapidly. Epistaxis, especially in children. Mechanical injuries, results of kicks, blows, falls and cuts, for the inflammatory symptoms. Bone diseases when the soft parts are red, inflamed and painful. Dropsy from loss of blood and draining of the system. Varicose veins in young persons. Fractures, especially if soft parts are wounded. First stage of ostitis. Sprains externally as well as internally. Glandular ulceration. Wounds of the soft parts, with inflammatory symptoms. To be given in true chlorosis after Calc Phos.

Modalities - All the pains of this remedy are aggravated by motion and are relieved by cold. Acts brilliantly in old people.

Homeopathic Data - Ferr Phos was proved by J. C. Morgan, M D, in 1876. The symptomatology is to be found in *Allen's Encyclopedia*, vol. x, and in the *Cyclopaedia of Drug Pathogenesis*, vol. ii. The wide and extensive usefulness of this drug is entirely owing to its introduction by Schuessler. The provings up to the present time do not give a sufficient basis for the broad clinical applications that have been made of it according to the indications of Schuessler, although the provings, so far as they have gone, support these.

Administration - Triturations and dilutions from the 6x to the 12x are recommended by Schuessler, although for anaemia much lower preparations have been used, as the ix or 2x. Competent and trustworthy observers have found it advisable not to use this remedy below the 12x at night, as it is exceedingly liable to cause sleeplessness. Its external application is also recommended by Schuessler in such diseases as sprains, wounds, haemorrhages, haemorrhoids, etc. Cures with the 200th potency are reported in catarrh, summer complaint, gonorrhoea, etc. Dr Morgan (the prover) uses the 30th potency in water in scarlatina.

Relationship - Corresponding as it does to the first stage of inflammation without exudation, its nearest analogue is Aeon. It stands midway between Acon and Gels. Schuessler expresses himself as follows in regard to the use of Aeon, for similar indications: "In the cases in which the vegetable remedy Aeon is used for irritation - hyperaemia - the basis of the first stage of all inflammations - the practice is indirect biochemistry. Regarding the way and the mode in which Aeon can bring about a cure, there are two possibilities to be thought of. Either the Aeon, molecules, which have reached the seat of the disease, serve as a temporary substitute for iron molecules, which have ceased to perform their function, but only until the functional disturbance has been repaired by means of the vital circulation, or the Aeon, molecules cause at once the introduction of new iron molecules into the diseased tissue, and are themselves ejected as foreign bodies as soon as the integrity of the latter has been restored - a fate which naturally also would be shared by those Aeon, molecules which might have served as substitutes. Each of these possibilities would rest on indirect biochemistry. The healing of the irritation - Hyperaemia - however, by means of Ferr Phos is a direct biochemic procedure." (*Walker's Ed. of Schuessler's Diphth*)

Aconite has a more bounding pulse and the characteristic restlessness and anxiety; Gelsem. a more soft, flowing pulse and more drowsiness and dullness.

In anaemic conditions compare also China, with which it has many symptoms in common. It is interesting to note that the tree from which China is obtained is always found in a ferruginous locality.

In its action upon the respiratory organs it clearly stands between iron and phosphorus. Like Ferr, it is indicated in congestion of the respiratory organs, even when there is considerable fever. Especially notice that the oppression and dyspnoea, both of which are extremely marked in Ferr and Phosphor, are duplicated in this compound and afford good indications for its use; so, in a general way, symptoms of oppression like Phosphor should be treated by this drug. (Allen, Handbook)

Ferr Phos corresponds in many points also to Bryon, Bellad and Arnica, and to Hepar and Mercur, especially in acute inflammation of middle ear. In the debility, loss of strength and

vitality of children, it is the remedy if the flesh be firm, complexion delicate, hair light and curly; but Sulphur takes its place in dark-complexioned children, with flabby muscles, long and lank hair and moist skin. In the rheumatic affections of the aged, when the muscles are stiff and weakened, with a disposition to painful cramps, compare Strych Phos California Zinfandel wine, a pure claret, the product of the vine growing in a volcanic, virgin soil, strongly impregnated with iron, possesses virtues in cases of anaemic tendency, probably due to the iron soil on which it grows. After Ferr Phos is frequently indicated Kali Mur (See therapeutical part) Especially in diphtheria, pneumonia, croup, etc, etc.

In chlorosis, follow or precede Calc Phos.

In haemorrhoids, Calc Fluor.

In diabetes, Nat Sulph.

In broncho-pneumonia, Tart emet.

In ear affections, catarrhal deafness, Calendula and Hydrastis.

--()--

KALI MUR (5)

Synonyms - Potassium Chloride. Kali Chloratum. Kali Chloridum. Potassii Chloridum.

Common Names - Chloride of Potash or Chloride of Potassium. (N. B - This drag must not be confounded with Kali Chloricum, whose synonyms are Potassium, Chlorate, Potassae Chloras and Potash Chloras, whose common name is Chlorate of Potash, and whose formula is $KClO_3$. This has been proved, and the authors of the "Guiding Symptoms" have deemed them sufficiently similar to Schuessler's Kali Mur to incorporate them in their work. See Vol. VI, "Guiding Symptoms")

Chemical Properties - Formula, KCl . Occurs in nature in mineral carnallite. It may be prepared by neutralizing pure aqueous hydrochloric acid with pure potassium carbonate or hydrate. It crystallizes in cubes, occasionally in octahedrons. The crystals are colourless or white, melt at a low red heat and volatilize at a high temperature without decomposition. It is soluble in three parts of cold and two of boiling water, and is insoluble in strong alcohol.

Preparation - The pure chloride is prepared by trituration, as directed under Class VII, American Pharmacopoeia.

Physiologico - chemical Data - This salt, according to Schuessler, stands in a chemical relation to fibrin; disturbances in its molecular action cause fibrinous exudations. Without the presence of this salt no new brain-cell formation would take place. This salt is found in the blood corpuscles, muscles, nerve and brain-cells, as well as in the inter-cellular fluids. In its physiological characters it is closely related to the sodium chloride, many of the properties of which it shares. If the cells of the epidermis, in consequence of any irritation, lose molecules of Kali Mur, fibrin in the form of a white or whitish-grey exudation, is thrown off. This, in drying, becomes a mealy eruption. If the irritation extends to the tissues beneath the epidermis, both fibrin and serum will exude, and the involved part of the skin will be pushed up in the form of blisters. Similar processes can take place within and amongst epithelial cells. If the integrity of the affected tissue is again restored by the administration of Kali Mur molecules, then a reabsorption or throwing off of the exudation occurs. Either result is attained probably by the production of hydrochloric acid formed by one part of chlorine from the KCl with hydrogen. The action of this hydrochloric acid consists in dissolving the fibrin in the formative (nascent) state.

General Action - Kali Mur corresponds to the second stage of inflammations of serous membranes when the exudation is of a plastic character. If leucocytes remain after the absorption of the fibrin of a plastic exudation, Nat Phos is serviceable. Kali Mur answers to croupous or diphtheritic exudations, and hence is useful in such diseases as diphtheria, dysentery, croup, croupous pneumonia, fibrinous exudations in the interstitial connective tissues, lymphatic enlargements, infiltrated inflammations, cutaneous eruptions from bad vaccine virus, etc. The principal general characteristic symptoms are a white or grey coating: at the base of the tongue, white or grey exudations, glandular swellings, discharges or expectorations of a thick, white, fibrinous slime or phlegm from any mucous surface, or flourlike scaling of the skin, torpor of the liver, etc. Kali Mur is one of the most useful and positive of all our remedies in the hands of the aurist - chiefly suited to the second or later stages of catarrhal states.

Guiding Symptoms and Characteristic Indications

Mental Symptoms - Patient imagines he must starve.

Head and Scalp - Headache with vomiting, hawking up of white, milk-like mucus. Sick headache with white-coated tongue, or vomiting of white phlegm, arising from a sluggish liver, want of appetite, etc. In meningitis as a second remedy. Crusta lactea. Dandruff.

Eyes - Discharge of white mucus from the eyes, or yellow, greenish matter and yellow, purulent scabs. Specks of matter on the lids. Superficial, flat ulcer of the eye arising from a vesicle. Retinitis when exudation sets in. Blisters on cornea. Feeling of sand in the eyes. Iritis. Cataract, after Calc Fluor Ulcers of asthenic type, tedious cases, redness not excessive, begins at periphery and spreads to outer base, dirty- white, yellow, discharge moderate. Onyx and hypopyon. Trachoma. Parenchymatous keratitis.

Ears - Chronic catarrhal conditions of the middle ear. Deafness or earache from swelling of the internal ear or Eustachian tubes, with swelling of the glands, or cracking noises on blowing the nose or swallowing. Throat deafness, white tongue, etc. Deafness from swelling of external ear. Moist exfoliation of epithelial layer of the tympanum. Granular conditions of external meatus and membrana tympani. Excessive granulations. Proliferous form of middle ear inflammation, stuffy sensation, deafness and naso-pharyngeal obstruction. Closed Eustachian tubes. Retracted membrana tympani. Walls of external meatus atrophied; seems to act more on right Eustachian tube. Glands about the ear swollen. Snapping and noises in the ear.

Nose - Catarrh, phlegm white, thick. Stuffy cold in the head, whitish-grey tongue. Dry coryza. Vault of pharynx covered with adherent crusts. Nosebleed in the afternoon. (Holbrook)

Face - Cheek swollen and painful. Face-ache from swelling of face or gums.

Mouth - Aphthae, thrush, white ulcers in the mouths of little children or nursing mothers. Canker, excoriation and rawness of the mouth. Swollen glands about jaw and neck.

Tongue - For the swelling in inflammation of the tongue. Coating of tongue greyish-white, dryish or slimy. Mapped tongue.

Teeth - Gumboil before matter forms. Toothache with swelling of the gums and cheeks.

Throat - The sole remedy in most cases of diphtheria, with Ferr Phos Gargle also with same. Mumps, swelling of the parotid glands. Pharyngitis, throat swollen, spots or pustules appear with grey or whitish exudation (follicular). Hawks up offensive, cheesy, small lumps. Pain on swallowing. Syphilitic sore throat. Second remedy in tonsillitis as soon as swelling appears. Tonsils inflamed, enlarged so much can hardly breathe. Greyish patches or spots in throat. White deposits. Tonsils spotted grey or white. Adherent crusts in vault of pharynx.

Gastric Symptoms - Want of appetite. Bilioussness with grey or white tongue. Dyspepsia and indigestion, with a whitish-grey tongue, sick feeling after taking fat, pain and heavy feeling on the right side under the shoulder. Fatty or rich food causes indigestion. Indigestion with vomiting of white, opaque mucus; water gathers in the mouth. Gastritis when caused by taking too hot drinks. Pain in the stomach, with constipation, vomiting of thick, white phlegm,

or dark, clotted, viscid blood. Bitter taste with obstinate constipation. Jaundice with these symptoms. (Holbrook)

Abdomen and Stool - Jaundice if caused by a chill resulting in catarrh of the duodenum, stools light in colour. Sluggish action or complete torpidity of the liver, pain in right side, pale yellow evacuations, constipation and furred tongue. Typhoid or enteric fever, looseness of bowels, flocculent evacuations. Abdominal tenderness and swelling. Typhus, with constipation. Small white thread worms, causing itching at the anus (Nat Phos). Flatulence, abdominal swelling, etc. Second stage of peritonitis, typhlitis and perityphlitis (see clinical case under typhlitis). Constipation, light-coloured stools denoting want of bile, sluggish action of liver, or occurring in consequence of some primary disturbance, especially where fat and pastry disagree. Diarrhoea, after fatty food, and in typhoid fever, with pale yellow, ochre or clay-coloured stools, white or slimy stools. Dysentery, purging, with slimy stools. Haemorrhoids, bleeding piles, blood dark and thick, fibrinous, clotted.

Urinary and Sexual Organs - Acute cases of inflammation of the bladder, in the second stage, when swelling has set in and discharge is thick, white mucus. Chief remedy in chronic cystitis. Inflammatory affections of the kidneys. Dark coloured urine, deposit of uric acid. The principal remedy in gonorrhoea and orchitis, resulting from a suppression of the same. In bubo for the soft swelling, and in soft chancres it is also the chief remedy. Chronic stage of syphilis with characteristic pathological conditions. Gleet combined with eczema, visible or latent. Menstruation too late or suppressed, checked or too early, excessive discharge, dark-clotted or tough, black blood, like tar. Amenorrhoea, menses suppressed. Periods too frequent. Leucorrhoea, discharge of milky-white mucus, thick, non-irritating, bland. Ulceration of the os and cervix uteri, with the characteristic discharge of thick, white, bland secretions. Chronic congestion of the uterus, hypertrophy, second stage (see Calc Fluor).

Pregnancy - Morning sickness with vomiting of white phlegm. Puerperal fever, chief remedy. Mastitis, gathered breast, to control the swelling.

Respiratory Symptoms - Loss of voice, hoarseness from cold, tongue white. Asthma with gastric derangements, mucus white and hard to cough up. Bronchial asthma, second stage of bronchitis, when thick, white phlegm forms. Cough in phthisis, thick, white, milky sputa. Loud, noisy stomach cough; cough short, acute and spasmodic, like whooping cough, expectoration thick and white. Protruded appearance of eyes, white tongue, croupy, hard cough, harsh and barking. In croup the principal remedy for the exudation. Pneumonia, second stage, white, viscid expectoration. Pleurisy, second stage, with plastic exudations and adhesions. Wheezing rales, or rattling sounds of air passing through thick, tenacious mucus in the bronchi, difficult to cough up; hard cough.

Circulatory Organs - Embolism, blood in a condition favouring formation of clots, which act as plugs. Second stage of pericarditis, plastic exudation, adhesions, etc. Palpitation from excessive flow of blood to the heart in hypertrophic conditions.

Back and Extremities - Glands of neck swollen. Rheumatic fever, exudation and swelling around the joints. Acute articular rheumatism. Rheumatic gouty pains, if worse on motion and if tongue be coated white. Rheumatic pains felt only during motion or increased by it (Ferr Phos). Nightly rheumatic pains worse from warmth of bed; lightning-like from small of back to feet; must get out of bed and sit up. Hands get stiff while writing. Chronic rheumatism and swelling, when all movements cause pain. Chronic swelling of the legs and

feet, painless, itching violently. Second stage of hip-joint disease. Ulcers on extremities, fibrinous discharges, bunions. Tenalgia crepitans, creaking of the tendons on the back of the hand. Chilblains on hands or feet or any part.

Nervous Symptoms - The specific or chief remedy in epilepsy, especially if occurring with or after suppression of eczema or other eruptions. Tabes dorsalis.

Sleep.--Started at the least noise. Somnolence. Restless sleep.

Febrile Symptoms - Congestions and inflammations, second stage of any organ or part of the body. The second remedy in gastric, enteric or typhoid fever. In puerperal fever, the chief remedy for the exudation; also in rheumatic fever. In scarlet fever, with Ferr Phos suffices to cure most cases. Typhus fever, for the constipation. Intermittent fever, with characteristic accompaniments of this drug. Scarlet fever, as preventive. Catarrhal fever, great chilliness, the least cold air chills him through, has to sit close to the fire to keep warm and is chilly. Better covered up in bed. (Holbrook)

Skin - Abscess, boils, carbuncles, etc, in the second stage, when interstitial exudation takes place, and to cause swelling to disappear before matter forms. Acne, erythema, eczema and other eruptions on the skin, with vesicles containing thick, white contents. Albuminoid eczema, or other skin disease, arising after vaccination with bad vaccine lymph. Eczema from suppressed or deranged uterine functions. Dry, flourlike scales on the skin. Obstinate eczema, crusta lactea, scurfy eruption on the head and face of little children. Burns of all degrees (externally also), blisters, etc. Bunions, chilblains, eruptions connected with stomach or menstrual derangement. Erysipelas vesiculosa, the principal remedy. Herpes, shingles, lupus, measles, hoarse cough and glandular swellings, also for after-effects. Pimples on the face, neck, etc. Smallpox, principal remedy; controls formation of pustules. Ulcers with whitish, flourlike coating, or fibrinous, white discharge. Sycosis, primary remedy. Ingrowing toe-nail. Warts on hands.

Tissues - Anaemia, as an intercurrent if skin affections be present. Haemorrhages, dark, black, clotted, or tough blood. Effects of blows, cuts and bruises, for the swelling. Dropsy, arising from heart, liver or kidney disease, from obstruction of the bile-ducts, from weakness of the heart with palpitation. Whitish liquid is drawn off; white mucous sediment in the urine and white tongue. Fibrinous and lymph exudations in the interstitial connective tissues not becoming absorbed. Chief remedy in glandular swellings, follicular infiltrations. Proud flesh, exuberant granulations. Scrofulous enlargement of the glands. Scurvy, hard infiltrations. Second remedy in sprains, strumous conditions. Bad effects of vaccination. Syphilis.

Modalities - All the stomach and abdominal symptoms of this drug are worse after taking fatty food, pastry, or any rich food. The rheumatic and other pains are increased and aggravated by motion.

Homeopathic Data - Hering's Guiding Symptoms, Vol. VI, contains a complete resume of symptoms of this drug, but unfortunately they are mixed up with symptoms of Kali chloricum with no distinguishing sign, rendering the collection of symptoms less valuable for purposes of study than would be the case had they been kept separate.

Administration - Triturations and dilutions. Schuessler's preference is for the 6x or 12x, though latterly he has given lower potencies. In diphtheria he recommends a gargle of the 3x,

10 or 15 grains in a tumbler of water. Its external application is also recommended in burns, boils, carbuncles, skin affections, warts, etc, to be applied on lint dressings.

Relationship - Corresponding as it does to the second stage of all inflammatory troubles, immediately upon appearance of exudation, its nearest concordants are Bryon, Mercur, Apis, Thuja, Spongia, Iodine, Pulsat, Rhus and Sulphur.

Analyses of the following drugs show them to contain Kali Mur in quite considerable quantities (Homoeopathically considered): Phytol, Sanguin, Stilling, Pinus Can, Asclep, Ailanth, Anis stell, Hamam, Virg, Cimicif, Berber. Most of these possess many symptoms in common with Kali Mur. When full chemical analyses shall have been made of the various drugs, vegetable and animal, we shall be able to compare the symptoms of each drug with those of its component parts. Compare in Eustachian tube troubles Merc dulc. In syphilis follow with Kali Sulph and Silica. In lupus, Calc Phos.

In Schuessler's Therapeutics Kali Mur assumes a role much like Sulphur in pure Homoeopathy, as a deep-acting remedy with eradicating tendencies, useful as an intercurrent, and to prepare the way for other indicated remedies. Kali Mur is frequently followed by Calc Sulph, which latter completes the action of the former. Kali Mur follows Ferr Phos when the true lymph-exudation of ripening interstitial inflammation sets in. It also supersedes Nat Mur when the deeper layers of epithelium, adjoining the connective tissue basement, are involved, and even suffer exfoliation, causing a white-coated tongue and an opaque- whitish secretion. (Morgan)

Kali Mur may be compared with the chlorate, Kali Chlor, the most poisonous of all the potash salts, a violent irritant of the whole gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, producing gangrenous ulceration. Compare in aphthae, dysentery, epithelioma and nephritis. See Allen's Handbook.

--()--

KALI PHOS (6)

Synonyms - Potassium Phosphate. Potassii Phosphas.

Common Name - Phosphate of Potash.

Chemical Properties - Formula, $K_2 H P O_4$. Prepared by mixing aqueous phosphoric acid with a sufficient quantity of potash, hydrate or carbonate, until the reaction is slightly alkaline, and evaporating. It crystallizes with difficulty. It is very deliquescent; it is freely soluble in water and insoluble in alcohol.

Preparation - It is prepared by trituration, as directed under Class VII, American Pharmacopoeia.

Physiologico-chemical Data - Kali Phos is a constituent of all animal fluids and tissues, notably of the brain, nerves, muscles and blood-cells. All tissue-forming substances retain it with the greatest obstinacy, all nutritious fluids contain it, hence we may well conclude that it is indispensable to the formation of tissues. We know also that the oxidation processes, the change of gases in the respiration, and other chemical transformations in the blood, as well as the saponifying [turning fat into soap with an alkali reaction] of the fat and its further oxidation, are brought about by the presence of the alkalies, and chiefly by the presence of Kali Phos. This alkaline reaction is essential to a large number of vital processes taking place in the interior, and is present, without exception, in all the animal fluids which are actually contained in the circulating system, or in the closed cavities of the body. (Dalton) It is found that the nerves retain their vital properties for a long time and very completely in a solution of this salt. By the diminution of the excretion of Kali Phos in the urine, conditions are produced within the organism which may present many-sided resistance to the typhus-decomposing element, as well as to the extension of the typhus process. (Grauvogl) Kali Phos is an antiseptic and hinders the decay of tissues. Adynamia and decay are the characteristic states of Kali Phos.

The most important discovery of Liebig, that phosphate of potash is predominant in the serum of the muscles and chloride of sodium in the circulating blood, we have often made great use of, particularly with regard to preferring the one or the other nourishment. (Hering)

A disturbance of the Kali Phos molecules has for its results:

1. In the mental sphere such conditions as bashfulness, anxiety, fear, tearfulness, suspicion, homesickness, weakness of memory, depression, etc.
2. In the vaso-motor nerves: Pulse at first small and frequent, later retardation.
3. In sensory nerves: Pains with paralytic sensation.
4. In motor nerves: Muscular and nerve prostration to paralysis.
5. Trophic fibres of sympathetic nerve: -Retardation of nutrition to complete cessation within a circumscribed cellular domain, hence softening and degeneration of involved nerves.

General Action - Conditions arising from want of nerve power, as prostration, exertion, loss of mental vigour, depression. In general, a sluggish condition of mind, which will act if aroused; also an exhausted mental condition after mental exertion or great strain. It corresponds to the hosts of conditions known as neurasthenia, in which field it has won its greatest laurels. It is a restorative in muscular debility following acute diseases, myalgia and wasting of muscular tissue, all dependent upon impaired innervation. Atrophic conditions in old people. In cases arising from rapid decomposition of the blood corpuscles and muscle juice, such as haemorrhages of a septic nature, scorbutus, stomatitis, gangrenous angina, phagedaenic chancre, offensive, carrion-like diarrhoea, adynamic or typhoid conditions, etc.

Guiding Symptoms and Characteristic Indications

Mental Symptoms - Anxiety, nervous dread without any special cause, gloomy moods, fancies, looks on the dark side of everything, dark forebodings. Great despondency about business and pecuniary affairs. Indisposition to mix with people. Disinclined to converse. Brain-fag: from overwork. Depressed spirits, general irritability, or great impatience. Loss of memory, omits letters or words in writing, uses wrong words, confusion of ideas. Dread of and over-sensitiveness to noise. Dullness, want of energy, the slightest Labour seems a heavy task. Undecided, captious, changeable. Rambling talk while wide awake (Nat Mur). Effects of fright. After-effects of grief. Hallucinations and illusions of senses. Homesickness, haunted by visions of the past and longing after them. Hysteria from sudden emotions, fits of laughter and crying, false impressions. Insanity, mania and other mental derangements. Profound hypochondria and melancholia. Puerperal mania. Sighing and depression. Shyness, excessive blushing from emotional sensitiveness. Stupor and low delirium. Whining and fretful disposition. Hysterical yawning. Delirium tremens, fear, sleeplessness, restlessness and suspicion, rambling talk. Grasping at imaginary objects. Mental aberrations. Softening of the brain, early stage, starting on being touched. Mental symptoms in children: Cross and ill tempered, fretful, frightened, screaming, whining. Night terrors. Shyness and excessive blushing. Somnambulism. Very nervous, starts at the slightest sound. Talks while asleep. Wants to be carried while awake from room to room. Wakes easily. (Holbrook)

Head and Scalp - Vertigo on rising, from lying, on standing up, from sitting and when looking upward. Vertigo and giddiness from nervous exhaustion and weakness. Cerebral anaemia. Concussion of the brain. Asthenic conditions. Headache, nervous, sensitive to noise, confusion. Headache of students and those worn out by fatigue. Headaches are relieved by gentle motion. Pains and weight in the back of the head, and across the eyes, better while eating; with feeling of weariness and exhaustion, inability for thought and characteristic mental symptoms. Headache with weary, empty, gone feeling at stomach. Menstrual headache with hunger. Neuralgic headache, humming in the ears, with feeling of inability to remain up, yet better under cheerful excitement; tearful mood, better when eating. Water on the brain. Itching of scalp. Back of head sore as if hair was pulled. Severe pain in left mastoid; worse motion and open air.

Eyes - Weakness of sight, loss of perceptive power, after diphtheria, from exhaustion. Excited, staring appearance of the eyes. Strabismus or squinting after diphtheria. Drooping of eyelids. Muscular and accommodative asthenopia and incoordination of ocular muscles. Sensation of sand or sticks in the eyes. Soreness of eyeballs - sore around edges of lids and burn as though full of smoke. Byes twitch, become blurred. Black spots before the eyes.

Ears - Deafness from want of nervous perception, with weakness and exhaustion of the nerves. Noises in the ears from nervous exhaustion, on falling asleep. Discharges of foul, offensive, ichorous pus from the ears. Ulceration of membrana tympani and middle ear suppurations; when discharges are foul, ichorous, Offensive, Foetid or sanious. Atrophic conditions in old people, tendency of the tissues to shrivel up and become scaly. Humming and buzzing in the ears (Mag Phos). Itching in the auditory canal. Hearing supersensitive, cannot bear any noise.

Nose - Epistaxis in weak, delicate constitutions, predisposition to same. Ozaena, offensive yellow crusts, ulcers. Thick yellow discharge. Sneezes from slightest exposure. Yellow crusts blown from nose followed by epistaxis. Thick mucus hawked from posterior nares [nostrils].

Face - Livid and sunken, with hollow eyes. Red, hot, burning face and forehead; at other times pale and yellow. Neuralgic Face-ache, with great exhaustion after the attack. Right-sided neuralgia, relieved by cold applications. Neuralgic stitches from upper teeth to left ear. Pain in maxillary bones, better from eating, speaking and touch. Loss of power in facial muscles, causing contortions. Itching of face under beard; pimples.

Mouth - Hydroa on lips. Pimples and sore crusts on lips. Peeling of skin. Stomatitis; breath offensive, Foetid. Gums spongy and receding. Noma cancrum oris; ashy-grey ulcers. Offensive odour from mouth. Saliva profuse, thick and salty.

Tongue - Excessively dry in the morning. Feels as if it would cleave to the roof of the mouth. Tongue white, slimy, brownish like mustard. Inflammation of the tongue when excessive dryness occurs or exhaustion sets in; edges of tongue red and sore.

Teeth - Predisposition to bleeding of the gums; red seam on the gums. Severe pain in decayed or filled teeth. Toothache alternates with frontal headache. Toothache of highly nervous, delicate or pale, emotional persons, with easily-bleeding gums; they have a bright red seam or line on them. Nervous chattering of the teeth. Speech slow and inarticulate. Gums spongy and receding. Teeth feel sore. Grinding of teeth.

Throat - Tonsils large and sore, with white, solid deposits like diphtheritic membrane. Throat very dry; desire to swallow all the time. Hoarseness and loss of voice. Salty mucus raised from throat. Gangrenous sore throat. Croup, last stage, syncope and nervous prostration. After-effects of diphtheria. Weakness of sight, nasally speech and paralysis of any part. Malignant gangrenous conditions, prostrations, etc. Paralysis of the vocal cords.

Gastric Symptoms - Gastric ulcer, because this is a disturbance of the trophic nerves. Excessive hungry feeling soon after taking food. A nervous "gone sensation" at the pit of stomach. Gaseous eructations [belching]. Gastritis when treatment has been delayed with asthenic conditions. Indigestion with nervous depression. Stomach ache from fright or excitement. Very thirsty. Nausea and vomiting of sour, bitter food and of blood. Empty, gnawing sensation relieved by eating. Belching of gas tasting bitter and sour, Constant pain at epigastrium in a small spot. Deep green or blue vomiting from brain troubles.

Abdomen - Weakness in the left side under the heart. Splenic troubles, flatulence with distress about the heart, or left side of stomach. Abdomen swells, dry tongue, etc. Typhoid fever, debility and other characteristic symptoms of this drug. Abdomen distended with gas.

Bearing down pains. Colic in hypogastrium with ineffectual urging to stool; better bending double. Collapse, livid, bluish countenance and low pulse.

Stool and Anus - Diarrhoea; painless, watery, from fright or other depressing causes, with great prostration; stools putrid, like rice water, bloody, carrion-like odour. Putrid and typhoid dysentery. Watery stool with imperative call, followed by tenesmus. Cholera symptoms. Noisy, offensive flatus. Profuse, painless, offensive and imperative stool while eating, followed by unsatisfied urging. Rectum burns and feels sore after movements. Prolapsed. Bowels constipated. Stools dark brown, streaked with yellowish-green mucus. Paretic condition of rectum and colon. Haemorrhoids sore, painful and itching.

Sexual Organs - Intense sexual desire; priapism in the morning. Impotence and painful emissions at night, without erection. Sexual instinct depressed, much of the time entirely dormant. Utter prostration and weak vision after coitus. Phagedaenic chancres. Balanitis. Female: Menses premature and profuse in nervous subjects. Irregular, scanty, almost black, offensive odour. Amenorrhoea with depression of spirits, lassitude, and general nervous debility. Dull headache with menses, very tired and sleepy, legs ache, stitching all through pelvis and womb. Pain in left side and ovaries. Intense pain across the sacrum. Leucorrhoea, yellowish, blistering, orange-coloured, scalding, acrid. Intense sexual desire after menses. Menstrual colic in pale, lachrymose, nervous females. Hysteria, sensation of a ball rising in throat. Nervousness.

Urinary Organs - Enuresis in larger children. Paretic conditions of bladder. Incontinence of urine from nervous debility. Frequent urination or passing of much water, frequent scalding. Bleeding from the urethra. Incontinence from paralysis of the sphincter of the bladder. Cystitis in asthenic conditions with prostration. Bright's disease of the kidneys. Diabetes with nervous weakness, voracious appetite, etc. Gonorrhoea with discharge of blood. Urine quite yellow like saffron. Itching in urethra. Cutting pain in bladder and urethra.

Pregnancy - Threatened miscarriage in nervous subjects.

Puerperal mania, childbed fever. Feeble and ineffectual Labour-pains, spurious Labour-pains tedious Labour from constitutional weakness. Mastitis when the pus is brownish, dirty-looking, offensive odour, adynamic [loss of strength or vigour] condition.

Respiratory Symptoms - Asthma, from the least food. Asthma (large doses and often repeated, 3x), depressed condition of nervous system. Loss of voice from paralysis of vocal cords. Hay asthma. Hoarseness with exhausted feeling from overexertion of the voice, if rheumatic or nervous. Cough from irritation in the trachea, which feels sore. Expectoration thick, yellow, salty, Foetid. Chest very sore. Whooping cough in the highly nervous, with great exhaustion. Acute oedema of lungs, spasmodic cough with frothy, serous masses being brought up in excess and threatening suffocation. Shortness of breath when going up-stairs, or on any exertion. Croup, last stage, extreme weakness, pale or livid countenance.

Circulatory Organs - Feeling of faintness in nervous people, or dizziness from weak action of the heart. Faintness from fright, fatigue, etc. Intermittent action of the heart, with nervous sensitiveness, from emotions, grief or care, with palpitation. Functional disturbances of the heart with weak, anxious, nervous state. Palpitation from slightest mental emotion or from walking up-stairs. Pulse intermittent, irregular, or below normal. Palpitation after rheumatic

fever, with exhaustion. Anaemia, blood, poor, palpitation with sleeplessness and restlessness. Sluggish circulation.

Back and Extremities - Spinal anaemia. Idiopathic softening of the spinal cord, patient has trouble in guiding himself; loss of power of movement, he tumbles and trips easily. Paralytic or rheumatic lameness, with stiffness after rest, yet becoming better by gentle motion. Pain in back and extremities, relieved by motion, aching between scapulae. Finger tips as if asleep. Itching of palms and soles. Itching of legs at night with numbness and weakness. Burning of feet - fidgety feeling in feet. Pains worse on rising from a sitting posture and by violent exertion. Bruised and painful feelings in parts affected, also discolouration. Acute and chronic rheumatism, pains disappear on moving about, severe in the morning after rest and on first rising from a sitting position, parts feel stiff. Exertion and fatigue aggravate. Stiffness, paralytic tendency. Pain in the hips. Paralyzing, drawing pain in sole of foot. Chilblains on the toes. Muscular weakness after severe illness.

Nervous Symptoms - The great nervous tissue salt. Neuralgic pains occurring in any organ, with depression, failure of strength, sensitiveness to noise and light, improved during pleasant excitement, and by gentle motion, but most felt when quiet or alone. Sciatica. Dragging pain down back of thigh to knee, torpor, stiffness, great restlessness and pain, nervous exhaustion, etc. Nervousness without any reasonable cause; patient sheds tears and makes "mountains out of molehills." Paralysis of any part of the body, partial, paraplegia, hemiplegia, facial, or of the bladder, upper lid, etc. Paralysis usually comes on suddenly. Atrophic paralysis. Locomotor paralysis, loss of motor force, or stimulating power. Creeping paralysis in which the progress is slow, and tendency to wasting of the body, with loss of sense of touch, facial paralysis. Epilepsy, sunken countenance, coldness and palpitation after the attack. Attacks come from a fright. Hysteria, attacks from sudden emotion, feeling of a ball rising in the throat, nervous, restless, fidgety feeling. Trembling sensation. General debility, with nervousness and irritability. Bodily pains felt too acutely. Easily startled. Fears burglars. Neurasthenia, especially from sexual excess, characterized by severe spinal irritation. Paroxysms of pain, with subsequent exhaustion. Infantile paralysis. Spinal anaemia from exhausting diseases, with laming pains, worse while at rest, but manifest on beginning to move.

Sleep - Sleeplessness, after worry or excitement from nervous causes. Somnambulism, walking in sleep in children. Yawning, stretching and weariness, with sensation of emptiness at pit of stomach. Hysterical yawning. Constant dreaming of fire, robbers, of falling, ghosts, etc. Night terrors of children. Awakening from sound sleep screaming with fright. Lascivious dreams. No desire to rise in the morning. Twitching of muscles, on falling asleep.

Febrile Symptoms - Intermittent fever; Foetid, debilitating, profuse perspiration. Typhus, malignant, putrid, camp, nervous or brain fevers. The chief remedy in typhoid, gastric and enteric fevers with brown, dry tongue, petechiae, sleeplessness, stupor, delirium, etc. All typhoid and malignant symptoms are met by this drug. High temperature. Scarlet fever, putrid conditions of the throat, exhaustion, stupor, etc. Excessive and exhausting perspirations with Foetid odour. Perspiration while eating, with weakness at stomach. Hay fever; for nervous irritability.

Skin - Eczema if over-sensitiveness and nervousness accompany it. Felons, abscess and carbuncle when the matter becomes Foetid. Pemphigus malignus, blisters and blebs over the body, watery contents, skin wrinkled and withered looking. Greasy scabs with offensive

smell. Alopecia areata. Irritating secretions on skin. Itching: of the inside of hands and feet where the skin is thickest. Itching of the skin with crawling sensation; gentle friction agreeable, excess causes soreness and chafing. Smallpox, putrid conditions. Chilblains on the toes, hands or ears, tingling and itching pain. Malignant pustule.

Tissues - Anaemic conditions. Losing flesh all the time. Atrophy, wasting diseases with putrid stools. Haemorrhages. Blood dark, thin and not coagulating, putrid. General debility and exhaustion. Persons who suffer from suppressed sexual instinct or too much indulgence. Serous, ichorous, sanious, foul and offensive exudations, corroding, chafing exudations. Gangrenous conditions. Mortification in the early stages. Cancer; for the pains, offensive discharges and discolouration. Rickets with putrid discharges from the bowels. Scurvy with gangrenous conditions. Septic haemorrhages. Suppurations with dirty, foul, ichorous, offensive discharge of pus. Leukaemia lientis, typhus, putrid states. Atrophic conditions in old people, tissues dry, scaly, lack of vitality. Discharges have a carrion-like odour.

Modalities - Many symptoms of this remedy are aggravated by noise, by rising from a sitting posture, by exertion and continued exercise and after rest. Cold air aggravates all pains.

The characteristic ameliorations are gentle motion, eating, under excitement and company; worse when alone. Pains and itchings worse 2 to 5 a. m.

Homeopathic Data - The remedy has been proved by the Provers' Union of Chicago, under the direction of Dr H. C. Allen, the salient features of which are included in the above symptomatology. Another so-called proving has been made for Dr B. Fincke, a very sensitive young woman, with the c. m. potency held between the fingers: We must confess that we have not read the account of this heroic proving, as we could not conscientiously incorporate it in our treatise. However, anyone interested in this curiosity can find a report of it in the Proceedings of I. H. A. Transactions, and also in The Medical Advance, March, 1892, in which number also Dr Allen's arrangement of his proving can be found. A carefully prepared differential diagnosis of the phosphates from the imperfect materials, then in hand by the late Dr Samuel Lilienthal, can be found in the Transactions of the American Institute of Homoeopathy for 1890. The drug merits more extended, careful provings with all potencies.

Administration - The lower potencies seem to work best; thus the 2x or 3x in asthma is recommended by Schuessler. However, the higher, 6x and 12x, and high potencies have all been employed with success.

Relationship - Probably the nearest analogues are Rhus tox and Phosph with which it has many symptoms in common. The nervous symptoms of Pulsat. seem to depend on the amount of Kali Phos therein. The peculiar mental state of Pulsat. is also found under this remedy. Phytol. also has many symptoms in common with Kali Phos Compare the sciatica. Ignat, too, probably contains Kali Phos as the hysterical symptoms are nearly identical. Kali Phos in its action as a nerve sedative is related to Ignat, Coffea, Hyoscy, Chamom. In menstrual headaches compare Zinc, Cimicif, Gelsem, Cyclamen, etc. In bladder troubles Kali Phos often finds a complementary remedy in Mag Phos the latter corresponding more to the spasmodic affections, while Kali Phos more to the paralytic symptoms. In incipient paralysis of the brain, when nephritic irritation accompanies, compare Zinc Phos. In haemorrhages, bright or dark red, thin, watery, not clotted, follow Kali Phos by Nat Mur, also Nitr ac. After weakening diseases, the French variety of mushrooms, which contain large quantities of Kali Phos restore the muscles more quickly than anything else. In its disordered mental conditions

compare Cyclam, which frequently corrects the abnormal, dreamlike, mental state of the insane. Compare Kali Mur in puerperal fever. In post-diphtheritic complaints compare Lachesis, Caust. In the gangrenous conditions compare Kali Chlor. Groups for study with Kali Phos:

1. Nervous system, Cimicif, Hyos, Stramon, Zinc, Silica, Ignat, Anacard, Conium, Staphisag.
2. Blood degeneration, Baptis, Mur acid, Laches, Crotalus, Kreosote, Arsenic, Carbo, China.

--()--

KALI SULPH (7)

Synonyms - Potassium Sulphate. Kali Sulphas. Potassae Sulphas. Potassii Sulphas.

Common Name - Sulphate of Potash.

Chemical Properties - Formula, K_2SO_4 . Occurs native in lavas, etc. Crystallizes in short, permanent, colourless four and six-sided prisms. It is soluble in ten parts of cold and three parts of boiling water. It is insoluble in alcohol. It has a sharp, bitter, saline taste.

Preparation - Pure sulphate of potash is prepared by trituration, as directed under Class VII, American Pharmacopoeia.

Physiologico-chemical Data - This remedy, according to Schuessler, is the function remedy of the epidermis and of the epithelium. A deficiency of this cell salt causes a yellow, slimy deposit on the tongue, slimy, thin, or decidedly yellow or greenish discharge and secretions of watery matter from any of the mucous surfaces, and epithelial or epidermal desquamation. The yellowness is probably due to retrograde metamorphosis - fatty degeneration of inflammatory products and of effete epithelium, etc.

The sulphates in nature and the oxide of iron serve as oxygen carriers. If sulphate and iron oxide come in contact simultaneously with an organic substance in a state of decay they give off their oxygen, and sulphate of iron is formed thereby, this becomes decomposed by the air, forming sulphuric acid and iron oxide, which, under favourable conditions, become again carriers of oxygen. Similar processes may occur in the human organism. Therefore, of the sulphates, Kali Sulph probably plays an important role, because it is found in the cells and in the intercellular fluids, muscles, nerves, epithelium and in the blood corpuscles. It is the carrier of oxygen. The oxygen taken up by the iron contained in the blood corpuscles is carried to every cell of the organism by the reciprocal action of Kali Sulph and iron. Every cell requires for its growth and development the vitalizing influence of oxygen. But its continued action oxidizes the organic basis of the cells. Hence, they disintegrate into their constituent elements. A deficiency of Kali Sulph may, according to location and extent, occasion the following symptoms: Feeling of heaviness and weariness, vertigo, chilliness, palpitation, fear, melancholy, toothache, headache, pains in the limbs, which intermit and change location. These pains are worse in closed rooms, warmth and towards evening, and better in fresh, open air, that is rich in oxygen.

Epidermis and epithelial cells poorly fed with oxygen loosen and desquamate. If oxygen is brought to the suffering parts by means of Kali Sulph the formation of new cells is thereby furthered, and these hasten, by their activity, to further the desquamation of the old ones.

General Action - It is applicable to the third stage of inflammation or to its stage of retrogression, the sulphates being characteristic products of the oxidation of tissue and the potassium having its special sphere in the solids, and the resulting salt becomes a prominent constituent of their ashes, whence we can infer its Homoeopathicity to the same stage. Ailments accompanied by profuse desquamation of epidermis. Yellow mucous discharges. Rise in temperature at night producing an evening aggravation. Another characteristic indication is amelioration in the cool, open air. Diseases caused by a retrocession of eruptions. To produce perspiration if Ferr Phos fails.

Guiding Symptoms and Characteristic Indications

Mental Symptoms - Fear of falling.

Head and Scalp - Vertigo, especially on looking up and rising. Headache, which grows worse in a warm room and in the evening, and is better in the cool or open air. Falling out of the hair. Bald spots. Rheumatic headaches, beginning in the evening and in a heated atmosphere; worse moving head from side to side or backward. Copious scaling of scalp, moist and sticky. Dandruff and scaldhead.

Eyes - Cataract, dimness of the crystalline lens. Yellow crusts on the eyelids, yellowish or greenish, purulent discharge from the eyes. Conjunctivitis, ophthalmia neonatorum. Abscess of the cornea. Hypopyon

Ears - Deafness from swelling of the tympanic cavity, or with catarrh and swelling of Eustachian tubes. Worse in a heated room, with a yellow, slimy coating on the tongue. Earache, with discharge of watery or yellow matter. Secretion of thin, bright-yellow, or greenish fluid after inflammation. (Thick, pus-like discharge, Calc Sulph) Pain under the ear, sharp, cutting pain, tension, stitches and piercing below the mastoid process. Stinking otorrhoea. Polypoid excrescence closes the meatus.

Nose - Colds with yellow, slimy expectorations, or of watery matter. Patient feels generally worse in the evening or in a heated room. Decidedly yellow or yellowish-green discharges from the nose. After Ferr Phos in colds, if the latter does not produce free perspiration and the skin remains dry. Old catarrh with yellowish, viscous secretion. Nose obstructed, together with yellowish discharge from posterior nares [nostrils]. Smell lost. Ozaena.

Face - Face-ache aggravated in a heated room and in the evening, improved in cool or open air. Pallid face. Face red, features distorted. Epithelioma.

Mouth - Lower lip swollen. Dryness and desquamation of the lower lip, peels off in large flakes; epithelioma, burning heat in the mouth.

Tongue - Coating yellow and slimy, sometimes with whitish edge. Insipid, pappy taste. Lips, tongue and gums white. Taste lost.

Teeth - Toothache worse in warmth and evening, better in cool, open air. Chronic painfulness of the gums.

Throat - No symptoms that are noteworthy.

Gastric Symptoms - Burning heat in stomach; burning thirst, nausea and vomiting. Chronic catarrh of the stomach, with yellow, slimy, coated tongue. Indigestion with sensation of pressure as of a load and fullness at the pit of the stomach, painful, and water gathers in the mouth. Sensation of faintness in the stomach. Colicky pains in stomach, when Mag Phos fails. Deep-seated pain in stomach. Gastric fever with a rise of temperature in the evening and fall in the morning. Thirstlessness. Dread of hot drinks. Jaundice from gastro-duodenal catarrh.

Abdomen and Stool - Yellow, slimy, watery, purulent diarrhoea, with characteristic tongue. Pains resembling colic. Abdomen feels cold to touch. Pains similar to flatulent colic, caused

by great heat, from excitement and sudden coldness of the part shortly after. Gas escaping from the bowels has a sulphurous odour. Purging and severe colic. Habitual constipation. Internal and external haemorrhoids, with characteristic tongue and secretions. Typhoid and enteric fevers, with rise of temperature at night and fall in the morning. Tympanitic abdomen, cramp and every indication of approaching peritonitis. Abdomen very tense. Symptoms of cholera. Black, thin, offensive stools. Post-scarlatinal nephritis.

Urinary and Sexual Organs - Gonorrhoea, slimy, yellow or greenish discharge. Balanitis, gleet. Orchitis, after suppressed gonorrhoea. Leucorrhoea, discharge of yellow, greenish, slimy or watery secretions. Menstruation too late and too scanty, with a feeling of weight and fullness in the abdomen, and headache, yellow-coated tongue. Syphilis with characteristic evening aggravation, etc. Metrorrhagia.

Pregnancy - Symptoms are wanting.

Respiratory Organs - Bronchial asthma with yellow expectoration, worse in the warm season or in a hot atmosphere. Bronchitis, expectoration distinctly yellow, or greenish, slimy, or watery and profuse. Cough worse in the evening with heat. Pneumonia. Coarse rales. Cannot cough up much mucus. Sputa consists of watery matter. Mucus slips back and is generally swallowed; hard, hoarse cough like croup. Weary feeling in the pharynx. Great rattling in the chest, rattling of mucus with cough. Third stage of catarrhal cough, with free, yellowish expectoration. Croupy hoarseness, speaking is fatiguing, hoarseness from cold. Whooping cough; for yellow, slimy expectoration. Pneumonia with wheezing; yellow, loose, rattling phlegm is coughed up, or watery matter. Suffocative feeling in a hot atmosphere. Desire for cool air.

Circulatory Organs - Pulse quick with slow, throbbing, boring pain over crest of ilium. Pulse scarcely perceptible.

Back and Extremities - Neuralgic or rheumatic pains in the back, nape of the neck or in the limbs, if periodical, worse in the evening or in a warm room, and if decidedly better in a cool or open atmosphere. Rheumatic pains in the joints or any part of the body, when of a shifting, wandering, flitting nature, settling in one place, then another, with characteristic modalities. Fungoid inflammation of the joints. Cramps in upper and lower extremities. Scaly eruptions mostly on arms, better from hot water.

Nervous Symptoms - Neuralgic pains in different parts of the body, with tendency to shift in locality. Chorea.

Sleep - Very vivid dreams.

Febrile Symptoms - Temperature rises in the evening until midnight, then falls again. It assists in promoting perspiration, hence it should be given frequently, and warm coverings at the same time should be applied. Intermittent fever with yellow, slimy, coated tongue. Fevers from blood poisoning, gastric, enteric and typhoid fevers, scarlet fever, stage of desquamation, cold sweat.

Skin - Skin inactive (give in hot drinks while in bed, wrapped in blankets). Epithelial cancer, with discharge of thin, yellow, serous matter. Eczema, when the discharge is yellow or greenish, watery, or when suddenly suppressed. Sudden retrocession of the rash, from a chill

or other causes, in any eruptive disease - measles, scarlet fever, eczema, etc, when the skin is harsh and dry. Blistering erysipelas; to favour falling off of scabs. Burning, itching, papular eruption. Diseased condition of the nails, interrupted growth, etc. (Silica). Skin scales freely on a sticky base. Sores on the skin with yellow, watery secretion; surrounding skin peels off. Effects of ivy poison, nettle rash. In smallpox to promote falling off of crusts and formation of healthy skin. Scaly tetter in the palms. Chafing of children. Old tetter.

Tissues - Inflammations with yellow, watery, serous, purulent secretions. Serous, watery exudations. Torpidity, depressed vitality; and disease makes rapid headway. Soft polyps. Epithelioma. Migratory rheumatism of the joints.

Modalities - The grand characteristics are the evening aggravation and the amelioration in the cool, open air. Great aggravation in a heated room; also the characteristic secretion from mucous membranes, yellow, sticky, slimy.

Homeopathic Data - No regular proving, but a brief collection of symptoms derived from very large doses, old school sources, is found in Allen's Encyclopedia, vols, v and x, and vol. vi, Guiding Symptoms. They are included in the above.

Administration - Schuessler recommends the 12x and 6x, these giving the best results. In febrile conditions it must be given frequently. It is recommended externally in dandruff and diseases of the scalp. Often completes a cure commenced by Kali Mur.

Relationship - The nearest analogue to Kali Sulph appears to be Pulsat. It is interesting to compare these two remedies, as they have many symptoms in common. Thus both have: Aggravation of symptoms in a warm room. Amelioration in the cool and open air. Discharges from mucous membranes are yellow, purulent in character; sometimes yellowish-green. Coating of tongue yellow and slimy. Pressure and feeling of fullness in stomach. Gonorrhoea with yellow or yellowish-green, bland discharge. Yellow mucous expectoration from the lungs on coughing. Hoarseness from a simple cold. Pains in the limbs, worse at night and from warmth; better in cool, open air. Palpitation of the heart. Migratory or shifting and wandering rheumatic pains. A chemical analysis of Pulsat. shows that one of its constituents is Kali Sulph, another is Kali Phos and another is Calc Phos Its mucous symptoms probably are due to the presence of Kali Sulph, and its mental and nervous symptoms to Kali Phos; but, of course, this is pure hypothesis, and only suggested for further study and observation. Kali Sulph often follows with advantage Kali Mur Compatible remedies in itching and redness of skin: Acetic acid, Arsen, Calc carb, Dolichos, Hepar, Puls, Rhus, Sepia, Silica, Sulphur, Urtica.

Compare Nat Mur in deafness, pain in stomach, coarse rales and profuse exudations, but these are more watery in Nat Mur.

--()--

MAG PHOS (8)

Synonyms - Magnesium Phosphoricum.

Common Name - Phosphate of Magnesia.

Chemical Properties - Formula, $Mg HPO_4, 7H_2O$. It is made by mixing phosphate of soda with sulphate of magnesia. The crystals resulting are six-sided, needle-like. They have a cooling, sweetish taste. They are sparingly soluble in water; 322 parts dissolving one part after standing a long time. Boiling decomposes it. It exists in the grains of cereals, and can be detected in considerable quantity in beer.

Preparation - The salt is triturated according to Class VII, American Pharmacopoeia.

Physiologico-chemical Data.--Is an earthy constituent of muscle, nerves, bone, brain, teeth and blood corpuscles. A disturbance of its molecular motion causes cramps, pains and paralysis. Schuessler says that the action of Mag Phos is the reverse of that of iron. By functional disturbance of the molecules of the latter the muscular fibres relax; through the functional disturbances of the magnesium molecules they contract; hence it is the remedy for cramps, convulsions and other nervous phenomena.

General Action - Diseases having their seat in the nerve-fibre cells or in the terminal bulbs of the nerves, in the muscles or in the muscular tissue itself, are cured by this -remedy. Pains which are darting, spasmodic in character, boring, lightning-like, accompanied by a constrictive feeling. They are often changing in locality, and are relieved by warmth and pressure. It is purely antispasmodic, and hence is curative in cramps, spasms of the glottis, tetanus, epilepsy, spasmodic retention of the urine, paralysis agitans, etc. It is best adapted to lean, thin, emaciated persons of a highly nervous organization, and prefers light complexion and the right side of the body. Cold in general favours its action exceedingly, whereas heat and pressure interfere with it. Hence the patient is relieved by these. Attacks are often attended with great prostration and sometimes with profuse sweat. The Mag Phos patient is languid, tired, exhausted, unable to sit up, whether he is suffering from acute or chronic affections.

Guiding- Symptoms and General Characteristics.

Mental Symptoms - Illusions of the senses, forgetful, dullness and inability to think clearly, indisposition to mental effort. Sobbing with lamenting. Laments all the time about the pain, with hiccoughing. Talking to herself constantly or sitting still in moody silence. Carries things from place to place.

Head and Scalp - Brain troubles of children, with unconsciousness and convulsive symptoms. Headache, pains shooting, darting, stabbing, shifting, intermittent, spasmodic, paroxysmal and neuralgic, always relieved by the application of warmth. Nervous headaches with sparks before the eyes. Very acute pains in the head, more in young and strong persons, constant while attending school or after mental Labour, or from any injurious stimulus. Pain on top and back of head extending down the spine, most severe between the shoulders. Headache from occiput, spreading over whole head, with nausea and chilliness, Scalp feels rough; much dandruff; pustules.

Eyes - Vision affected, sees colours before the eyes (chromatopsia), sparks, eyes sensitive to light, photophobia, diplopia pupils contracted, dullness of vision from weakness of the optic nerve. Dark spots float before the eyes. Nystagmus, strabismus, spasmodic squinting, ptosis or drooping of the eyelids. Twitching of eyelids. Orbital and supraorbital neuralgias, worse on the right side and relieved by warmth applied externally, and exquisitely sensitive to touch. Increased lachrymation with the pain. Itching of lids.

Ears - Weakness of the auditory nerve-fibres causing deafness. Otolgia purely nervous in character, better from heat. Neuralgic pain worse behind right ear, made worse by going into cold air and washing face and neck in cold water.

Nose - Loss or perversion of the sense of smell, even without catarrhal troubles. Alternate stuffing and profuse gushing discharge. Smarting and rawness worse left side. Cold in head alternately dry and loose.

Face - Neuralgia, supra- and infra-orbital. Prosopalgia, lightning-like pains, intermittent, always better from warmth; worse by touch, pressure, cold and on right side, at 2 p. m. and in bed. Neuralgic pains of right side, from infra-orbital foramen to incisor tooth, gradually radiating over the entire right side of face, worse by touch, opening the mouth, cold air and when body gets cold. From washing or standing in cold water. From exposure to a strong north wind.

Mouth - Convulsive twitchings of the angles of mouth. Sensation of painful contraction at articulation of lower jaw, with backward jerking. Spasmodic stammering. Trismus; lock-jaw.

Tongue - Generally clean with pain in stomach; coated white with diarrhoea; bright red, with rawness in mouth, left side sore, smarting like canker-sore, making eating painful as if scalded.

Teeth - Very sensitive to touch or cold air. Cannot brush teeth with cold water. Toothache worse after going to bed, changes place rapidly; worse from cold things, cold washing; better by heat and hot liquids (if cold, Ferr Phos, Bry, Coff). Severe pains in decayed or filled teeth. Ulceration of teeth with swelling of glands of face, throat and neck and swelling of tongue. Complaints of teething children. Spasms without febrile symptoms.

Throat - Soreness and stiffness, especially right side; parts seem puffy, with chillness and aching all over; swallowing painful with pain in back of head. Must swallow. Drooping from posterior nares [nostrils], with sneezing and rough throat. Spasm of the glottis. Spasmodic constriction of the throat on attempting to swallow liquids, with choking sensation.

Gastric Symptoms - Sensitive to acids and averse to coffee. Craves sugar. Hiccough with retching day and night. Obstinate singultus, causing long lasting soreness. Regurgitation of food. Burning, tasteless eructations, better drinking hot water. Heartburn. Gastralgia, with clean tongue, relieved by warmth and bending double. Pain worse from touch at epigastrium and renewed by drinking cold water. Spasms or cramps in the stomach, pain as if a band were tightly laced around the body. Flatulent distension of stomach with constrictive pain. Flatulent dyspepsia. Nausea and vomiting.

Abdomen - Enteralgia. Flatulent colic forcing patient to bend double, relieved by rubbing, warmth, pressure, accompanied with belching of gas which gives no relief. Incarcerated

flatulence; rumbling and belching. Flatulent colic of children and the new-born. Abdominal pains cause great restlessness, radiate from navel, often accompanied by a watery diarrhoea. Cannot lie on back stretched out, has to lie bent over. Bloating, full sensation in abdomen; must loosen clothing, walk about and constantly pass flatus.

Stool - Diarrhoea, watery, with vomiting and cramps in calves; with chilliness and pain in stomach. Stools expelled with force. Dysentery, with cramp-like pains, spasmodic retention of urine; cutting, lightning-like pains in haemorrhoids, so severe as to cause fainting; most severe in rectum and abdomen. Pain in rectum with every stool. Pain like prolonged spasm of abdominal muscles. Constipation of infants, with spasmodic pain at every attempt at stool, indicated by sharp, shrill cry; much gas and rumbling and flatulent colic.

Urinary and Sexual Organs - Spasm of the bladder; child passes large quantities of urine; spasmodic urinary complaints; spasmodic retention; spasm of the neck of the bladder; painful urging. Nocturnal enuresis from nervous irritation. Vesical neuralgia after use of catheter. Deficiency or excess of phosphates. Gravel. Sexual desire increased

Female - Menstrual colic; pain precedes flow; intermittent, worse on right side, great relief from heat. Ovarian neuralgia, worse on right side. Vaginismus. Ovaritis. Membranous dysmenorrhoea. Menses too early, with dark, fibrous, stringy flow. Swelling of external parts.

Pregnancy - Spasmodic Labour pains, with cramps in the legs, crampy pains, excessive expulsive efforts. Puerperal convulsions (intercurrent).

Respiratory System - Asthma when flatulence is troublesome. Spasmodic closure of the windpipe, with sudden, shrill voice, constriction of the chest. Persistent semi-chronic cough of a pseudo-catarrhal, nervous character. True spasmodic cough, coming on in paroxysms without expectoration; convulsive fits of nervous cough ending in a whoop; whooping cough; spasmodic cough at night, with difficulty of lying down. Darting pains in chest, more on right side, which radiate from pain in bowels. Oppression of chest, shortness of breath. Constriction of chest and throat, with spasmodic, dry, tickling cough.

Circulatory Organs - Angina pectoris, neuralgic spasms (better given in hot water); nervous palpitation of the heart when spasmodic.

Neck and Back - Sore pain in lower part of back, in neck and small of back. Acute, boring, darting, neuralgic pains in any part of the back. Shifting pains; intercostal neuralgia. Dorsal spine very painful and sensitive to touch.

Extremities - Darting pains in shoulders and arms, worse in right. Joints painful. Involuntary shaking of the hands. Paralysis agitans. Tingling sensations. Neuralgia in lower limbs, at night, mostly with spasmodic muscular contractions; legs ache after getting in bed. Sensation in limbs like a shock of electricity, followed by muscular soreness. Cramps in calves. Sciatica with excruciating, spasmodic pains. Violent pains in acute rheumatism of the joints (as intercurrent during rheumatic fever). Deficiency in locomotive power. Feet very tender.

Nervous Symptoms - Nutrition and function remedy for the nerve tissues. Languid, tired exhausted, unable to sit up. Alcoholism. Nightly neuralgias, with spasmodic muscular contractions. Spasms from idiopathic affections of motor nervous tissues. Twitchings all over body during waking hours. Lightning-like pains. Convulsions with stiffness of the limbs or of

the body, fingers clenched, thumbs drawn in. Singultus. Chorea, involuntary movements and contortions of the limbs. Epilepsy resulting from vicious habits, spasms, stiffness of limbs, clenched fists and teeth. Paralysis agitans, trembling of hands, limbs, on shaking of head. Paralysis of nerve fibres. Writer's cramp. Piano or violin player's cramp. Tetanic spasms, lockjaw (rub it into the gums). Convulsive sobbing.

Sleep - Spasmodic yawning. Insomnia from exhaustion or lack of brain nutrition. Drowsiness. Sleep disturbed by troublesome dreams, by pain in occiput and back of neck.

Febrile Symptoms - Intermittent fever with cramps in the calves. Chilliness after dinner, in evening, about 7 p. m. Chills run up and down the back with shivering;; are followed by a suffocating sensation. Severe chills about 9 a. m. Bilious fever. Profuse sweat.

Skin - Burning and stinging pain in bunions and corns. Barber's itch; herpetic eruption with white scales. Boils. Rash like insect bites; worse about knees, ankles and elbows.

Tissues - Spasms and neuralgias. Nervous asthma. Spasm of glottis. Chorea. Tetanus. Bad effects from injurious stimulants.

Modalities - All the pains of this remedy are characteristically worse on the right side, from cold, cold air, draught of air, cold washing and from touch. They are always relieved by warmth, heat, pressure, bending double, and friction.

Homeopathic Data - Since its introduction by Schuessler this magnificent remedy has been proved by Drs. W. P. Wesselhoeft, J. A. Gann and other members of the I. H. A, by which the main indications of Schuessler were verified and others added, thus giving us a polychrest of the highest order. All the provings have been arranged systematically by Dr H. C. Allen, and published in the Medical Advance, December, 1889. The foregoing symptomatology contains all that seemed to us reliable and worthy of preservation. A resume of its symptoms is also given in Hering's Guiding Symptoms, vol. vii.

Administration - Schuessler recommends the 6x trituration, and adds that it acts best when given in hot water. Many practitioners have verified this valuable hint, and found also that in case of failure with this preparation, the lower potencies, such as the first and second, would cure. In colic, Dr J. C. Morgan advises the 3 ox in water, and frequent doses. But in view of the really surprising and apparently wholly trustworthy results obtained by the provers with the high and highest potencies, we would recommend these should the lower fail.

Relationship - Mag Phos has won its greatest laurels in the treatment of nervous affections, neuralgias especially. Here, in a general way, it finds another tissue remedy with which it shares the honours. (This is Kali Phos which is more truly the nutritive brain remedy, and clinically corresponds more to paretic affections, while Mag Phos does more to spasmodic affections. The general modality differs, too, Kali Phos having amelioration by cold applications. In studying the action of this drug, we find the most striking resemblance in the colic and other neuralgic symptoms with Colocynth; and it certainly is a suggestive and interesting fact that Colocynth contains 3 per cent, of Mag Phos The flatulent colic reminds also of Dioscorea. Another near relative is Gelesem. The provings of both show a close correspondence in the mixture of spasmodic and paretic symptoms, hence their successful employment in hysteria, hypochondriasis and spinal irritation. The chill up and down the back are common to both. Naturally enough come into this physiological group Ignat. and

Nux mosch, which compare especially in the flatulent symptoms of both and the spasmodic of Ignat. In spasms Mag Phos is like Bellad, and follows it frequently, should it fail and the patient present the dilated pupils, staring eyes and starting at slightest noise. In strabismus, if caused by worms, compare Nat Phos; in watery secretions, diarrhoea, etc, Nat Mur; in epilepsy, Kali Mur, Calc Phos and Silica; affections of the right side of the body, Bellad, Bryon, Chelid, Kali carb, Lycop, Podoph. The violent pains remind of Bellad --, Stramon; the shifting, rapidly changing of Puls, Kali Sulph, Lac can; the squeezing, constricting sensation of Caches, Calc, Iod and Sulph. The menstrual and Labour-pains resemble Viburn, also Pulsat, but, unlike this, are better by heat. Cimicif has much similarity here, but its pains are more steady, those of Mag Phos more spasmodic. Again, the pains of Mag Phos seem to be more in the deeper structures - ovaries, fundus; those of Cimicif more in the ligamentous. (A. P. Davis) In membranous dysmenorrhoea remember Borax and Acetic acid and Viburn op. Among plants containing Mag Phos may be mentioned Lobelia, Symphytum, Stramon. and Viburn, which probably explains the presence of similar symptoms. In the nightly neuralgic pains relieved by heat compare also Ars; and its action on the nervous system generally compare Zinc.

Antidotes - Bellad, Gelsem, Laches.

--()--

NAT MUR (9)

Synonyms - Sodium Chloride. Chloruretum Sodicum. Natrium Chloratum Purum. Sodii Chloridum. Chloride of Sodium.

Common Names - Common Salt. Table Salt.

Chemical Properties - Formula, Na Cl. It occurs abundantly in nature, nearly everywhere. It crystallizes from aqueous solutions in colourless, transparent, anhydrous cubes; it is soluble in three parts of cold water, scarcely more in boiling. It is insoluble in absolute alcohol. Its watery solutions dissolve several bodies insoluble in water, e. g, Calc Phos etc.

Preparation - One part of weight of pure chloride of sodium is dissolved in nine parts by weight of distilled water. Amount of drug power, one-tenth. Dilutions must be prepared according to Hahnemann's methods.

Physiologico-chemical Data - This salt is a constituent of every liquid and solid part of the body. Its function is to regulate the degree of moisture within the cells.

This function of salt to regulate the degree of moisture within the cells is accomplished by virtue of its property of attracting water, which is imbibed as drink or in the food, and which it carries into the blood, whence it may finally reach the various cells, giving them the needful degree of moisture. Every cell contains soda, combining with nascent chlorine, which is formed by the splitting up of the chloride of sodium contained in the intercellular fluids. This chloride of sodium within the cell thus produced has the property of attracting water; in consequence of which the cell enlarges and is divided. Only in this way does division of cells for purposes of cell multiplication takes places.

If no chloride of sodium is formed within the cells, the water destined to supply their moisture, is retained in the intercellular fluids, and a hydraemia results. The patient then shows a watery, bloated appearance, is languid, drowsy, lachrymose, chilly, especially along the spine and extremities. He craves salt. Although a plentiful supply of salt may be offered in the food, the diseased condition is not removed, simply because the cells cannot take up the particles of salt unless offered in a very dilute solution.

An oversupply of salt within the intercellular fluids often occasions a salty taste, due to the irritation of the glossopharyngeal and lingual nerves. Such a condition, also causes acidity of secretions of mucous membranes or of open wounds.

Chloride of sodium contained in the healthy epithelial cells of serous membranes regulates the osmosis of water from the arterial blood to the several serous sacs. A disturbance of the functions of these salt molecules is followed by a watery exudation within the sacs. By the therapeutic application of small doses of Nat Mur the cells are enabled to reabsorb the exudation.

A disturbance of the molecular motion of this salt in the epithelium of the tear glands, or in the salivary glands is followed by lachrymation or ptyalism.

If the dental branch of the fifth nerve is irritated, and the disturbance reaches the lachrymal glands, which is done by means of the secretory fibres of the sympathetic, and which results

in a disturbance of the function of the molecules of salt in these cells, we have a toothache accompanied by a profuse flow of saliva.

The epithelial cells of the intestinal mucous membrane transfer, by means of their salt, the water taken with the food into the blood contained in the branches of the portal vein. A disturbance of their function through any irritation results in a reverse flow. Serum enters the intestinal canal, and a watery diarrhoea results in consequence. And if the irritation reaches the mucous cells of the intestines, a watery, mucous diarrhoea results. The mucin of the mucous cells appears on the surface as a glairy, transparent mucus. The normal secretion of mucus is decreased if the mucous cells contain too little salt and mucin.

It is the sodium chloride particularly which regulates the quantity of water entering into the composition of the blood corpuscles, thereby preserving their form and consistence; and it seems to perform an analogous office with regard to the other semi-solids of the body. (Dalton)

The Nat Mur molecules contained in the epithelial cells of the peptic glands become split up by the mild action of the carbonic acid of the blood, its chlorine is separated, and the free soda unites with the carbonic acid, and this combination reaches the blood while the chlorine, united to the hydrogen and dissolved in water, reaches the stomach as hydrochloric acid. If on account of the want of salt in the epithelial cells of the peptic glands no HCl can be formed, there arises an increase of the exudated alkaline mucus from the superficial epithelium of the mucous membrane of the stomach. Diluted hydrochloric acid, given in order to reduce the secretion of the superficial epithelial cell to the proper quantity, is but a palliative procedure; a rational cure must be effected by restoring the disturbed motion of the NaCl molecules which are found in the nourishing fluid of the epithelial cells of the peptic glands by means of administering homogeneous molecules.

This is also the function remedy of mucin, which is contained in the epithelial cells of all mucous membranes. It cures catarrh of such when its characteristic exudation is present; just as the hydrochloric acid formed in the epithelial cells of the peptic glands reduces the increased alkaline mucous exudation of the superficial epithelium to the right quantity, so can the hydrochloric acid that is formed by splitting up of the chloride of sodium within the mucin of all mucous membranes limit the secretion of mucus in the formative (nascent) stage.

It is a fact that hydrochloric acid is obtained from salt (Nat Mur), not only by means of carbonic acid acting upon the salt in a mass, but a similar result is obtained by the action of water. In the former the carbonic acid unites with the sodium which has lost its chlorine, and this combination reaches the blood; in the other case, sodium hydroxyd results, which dissolves the mucin and increases the secretion of mucus. This explains the origin of catarrh in damp atmospheres.

In consequence of a marked disturbance of the function of salt, blood serum may transude into the stomach and vomiting of a watery secretion (waterbrash) will result. If salt is lacking in a portion of cells below the epidermis, their proper amount of water cannot be received, and the epidermis rises in blisters, with clear, watery contents. Similar blisters, from corresponding disturbances, may arise on the conjunctiva.

In consequence of a disturbed function of salt we may find at the same time, though in different places, secretions either increased or decreased. For instance, a gastric catarrh with

vomiting of water or mucus may exist, together with a constipation, caused by a lessened secretion of mucus in the colon.

General Action - Nat Mur promotes the activity of tissue change and increases the excretion of urea, hence its use in chronic scrofulous ailments affecting the glands, bowels and skin. It acts upon the blood, lymphatic system, the mucous lining of the digestive tract and upon liver and spleen. It causes a deterioration of the blood and other vital fluids, partaking of a scorbutic nature, giving rise to inflammation, going on to ulcerations and producing distinct dyscrasiae. It also produces, and hence cures, a cachexia like that resulting from ague plus quinine. Malnutrition and emaciation. Anaemia, leukaemia, hydraemia, chlorosis and scorbutus. A serous discharge is the leader to this drug. It causes pains in any part of the body when they are accompanied by salivation, increased lachrymation, or by vomiting of water or mucus. Mucous membranes everywhere are affected, producing sponginess and swelling with venous hyperaemia, bleeding and increased mucous secretion; hence, catarrhs of all mucous membranes, with secretions of transparent, watery, coarse, frothy mucus. Vesicles with watery contents, which burst and leave a thin scurf. Watery vomiting, increased aqueousness of any part of the body, hydrocephalus, etc. The tongue has a clean, shiny appearance, or bubbles of frothy saliva extend along: its sides, or is broad, pallid, puffy, with a pasty coat. Diminished secretions of any part of the body, salty taste.

Dr Leon Rosenbusch, of Lemburg, reports a most favourable experience in the use of Nat Mur by subcutaneous injections in cases marked by danger of failing circulation. The following is a resume by the author of the indications for injection and the amounts to be used:

1. Sudden collapse (five to eight drams of a six per cent, solution).
2. Paresis of the heart muscles from any acute disease (five to eight drams at once, and then one to two drams daily).
3. Acute gastro-enteritis, great weakness after severe vomiting and diarrhoea (eight to twenty ounces of a tepid solution of six per thousand).
4. Haemorrhage from lungs, stomach or bowels (five drams, then one and a half drams daily).
5. Heart-failure in consequence of chronic disease and cachectic conditions (one and a half drams daily for several days).

Guiding Symptoms and Characteristic Indications

Mental Symptoms - Hopeless feeling about the future. Dejection of spirits, consolation aggravates; fluttering of the heart follows. Delirium with starting, wandering delirium with frothy appearance of the tongue. Hypochondriacal mood with constipation. Excitement, excessively frolicsome, with inclination to dance and sing; angry irritability with passionate outbursts. Delirium tremens; most cases will be cured by this remedy. Melancholia at puberty. Brain-fag.

Head and Scalp - Dull, heavy headache, with profusion of tears, drowsiness and unrefreshing sleep. Head nods forward involuntarily from weakness of muscles of neck. Headaches with constipation, from torpor and dryness of a portion of the intestinal mucous tract, when the

tongue is clean or covered with bubbles of frothy saliva. Headache with vomiting of transparent phlegm or water, also sick headache with this symptom (Calc Phos). Hemicrania, loss of consciousness and twitching of limbs. Hammering: headache, generally worse in the morning. Headache of schoolgirls during menses, with burning on the vertex. This is the chief remedy in sunstroke. Engorged venous sinuses with tendency to extravasation, temporary cerebral congestion. Itching eruption on margin of hair at the nape of neck with glutinous moisture. Dandruff, white scales on scalp sometimes co-existing with watery secretions from the mouth, nose or eyes. Falling off of hair.

Eyes - Dim-sightedness. Blisters on the cornea, white spots on same; it acts especially on the corpus vitreous. Gauze before the eyes, letters run together when reading. Scrofulous ulcers of the cornea with photophobia. Discharge of clear mucus from the eyes, or flow of tears with obstruction of tear duct, worse after use of nitrate of silver. Conjunctivitis with white mucous secretions and acrid lachrymation. Granulated eyelids with or without secretion of tears. Useful in blepharitis, the thick and inflamed lids smart and burn, with acrid lachrymation. Lachrymation with eruption of small vesicles causing scalding of the parts. For muscular asthenopia we have no better remedy. Neuralgic pains in the eyes, periodical, with flow of tears and reddened conjunctiva. Ciliary neuralgia coming and going with the sun. Stricture of lachrymal ducts.

Ears - Deafness from swelling of the tympanic cavity, with conditions of the tongue. Catarrh of tympanic cavity and Eustachian tube (Kali Sulph). Roaring in ears. Purulent discharges from ears. Cracking when chewing. Itching and burning in the ear, stitches in the ear.

Nose - Old nasal and pharyngeal catarrhs with loss of smell and taste. Colds causing vesicular eruptions with watery contents, which burst and leave thin scurfs or crusts, scurf and scabs in the nose. Influenza, hay fever. Chronic catarrhs of bloodless patients, mucus having a salty taste. Coryza with clear, watery discharge or alternating with dry coryza, with loss of smell and taste, posterior nares [nostrils] feel dry. Epistaxis from stooping and from coughing. General morning aggravation of catarrhs. Redness of nose with pimples, vesicles and painful, nodules. Nose on one side feels numb.

Face - Sallow complexion, leaden. Face-ache with constipation, with characteristic tongue or vomiting of clear water. Periodical neuralgia after quinine, with lachrymation. Greasy appearance of skin. Sweating while eating. Sycosis, whiskers fall out, with much itching, vesicles with watery contents. Pustular eruption on forehead.

Mouth - Blisters like pearls around the mouth, humid sores in the commissures. Thrush with salivation. Cracks in lips, burning and painful. Relaxed uvula. Follicular catarrh of pharynx. Lips swollen. Eruptions on chin.

Tongue - Coating slimy, clear and watery, sero-mucous, and when- small bubbles of frothy saliva cover the sides. Loss of taste. Vesicles on the tip of the tongue. Mapped tongue. Tongue numb; stiff. Children are slow in learning to talk. Sensation of a hair on tongue. Dryness of tongue and mouth, more a sensation.

Teeth - Sensitive, easily bleeding, ulcerated gums. Toothache with involuntary flow of tears or salivation. Looseness of teeth. Ranula, chronic inflammation of the salivary glands. Teething with dribbling of saliva. Gumboils with throbbing and boring pains.

Throat - Neck emaciated. Diphtheria, if the face be puffy and pale, with drowsiness, watery stools, flow of saliva, or vomiting of water. Post-diphtheritic paralysis when food goes the wrong way and only liquids can be swallowed. Sore throat with transparent mucus covering the tonsils. Relaxed uvula, chronic sore throat, with feeling of plug or lump, and great dryness of the throat. Constriction and stitches in throat. Follicular pharyngitis, especially in smokers and after Nitrate of silver treatment. Swelling of sub-maxillary glands, lips and cervical glands and tonsils. Goitre with watery secretions (chief remedy, Calc Phos). Mumps with salivation and frequent coughing of mucus, tasting salty. Uvula elongated. Inflammation of uvula. Offensive breath.

Gastric Symptoms - Indigestion with vomiting of clear, frothy water or stringy saliva, or with pain and salivation. Offensive breath. Stomach ache with above symptoms. Heaviness and fullness. Waterbrash, water coming up into the throat, not acid. Pressure and distension of the stomach, with longing for salt food. Longing for salty and bitter things. Violent thirst. Ravenous hunger. Heartburn after eating. Sour taste. Aversion to bread. Loss of desire for smoking. Jaundice with drowsiness. Feeling of great weakness and sinking at stomach. Red spots on pit of stomach.

Abdomen and Stool - Constipation when arising, from want of moisture; dryness of the mucous linings with watery secretions; in other parts, watery vomiting, watery eyes, salivation, etc. Pain in region of liver and spleen. Haemorrhoidal constipation. Constipation accompanied with much weakness of the intestines. Great torpor but without pain. Dry Stool producing fissure, burning pain in the rectum. Stinging haemorrhoids. Herpetic eruption around anus. Torn, bleeding, smarting feeling after stool, which is hard, difficult and crumbling, with stitches in the rectum. Proctalgia. Pain in abdominal ring. Diarrhoea with watery, frothy stool. Diarrhoea alternating with constipation. Excoriating watery diarrhoea, involuntary, knows not whether flatus or faeces escape. Great weakness of abdominal muscles and viscera.

Urinary and Sexual Organs - Polyuria, especially if accompanied with waterbrash and with much emaciation. Haematuria from scurvy; cutting and burning after urination. Spermatic cord and testicles painful, swollen, and infiltrated. Catarrh of bladder with characteristic discharge. Involuntary urination while walking, coughing, etc. Gonorrhoea with scalding. Chronic gonorrhoea, transparent, watery slime, intensely itching; urethra painfully sore to pressure; cutting in urethra after urinating. Chronic syphilis, serous exudation, loss of hair from the pubes. Seminal emissions followed by chilliness and lassitude with increased sexual desires. Scrotal oedema. Impotence. Discharge of prostatic fluid. Burning and soreness of vagina after urinating. Incontinence of urine. Menstruation, discharge thin, watery, bloody; delayed menstruation, with headache. Pruritus vulvae. Aching in testicles. Violent itching on scrotum. Loss of hair from pubes. Terrible sadness during menses. Leucorrhoea watery. Copious catamenia with slimy, corroding leucorrhoea; watery, smarting discharges, after or between periods. Scalding, irritating discharges, causing itching and falling off of the hair on the pubes. Before menses sad and melancholic; during and after menses, headache. Prolapsus, must sit down to prevent it. Great dryness of the vagina. Chlorosis, dirty look to the skin with palpitation, delaying catamenia. Uterine troubles relieved by lying on back, on a pillow. Pressing and pushing towards genitals in the morning.

Pregnancy - Morning sickness with vomiting of frothy, watery phlegm. Loss of hair during childbirth or lactation.

Respiratory System - Acute inflammation of the windpipe, with clear, frothy, watery phlegm, loose and rattling, sometimes raised with difficulty. Dry, short cough day and night from irritation at pit of stomach. Bronchitis with cough from tickling behind sternum; cough causes bursting headache, involuntary micturition, pain in abdominal ring and spermatic cord, lachrymation and palpitation and stitches in chest. Chronic bronchial catarrh, "winter cough," cough with bursting headache, tears stream down the cheeks, and involuntary urination. Asthma with profuse watery mucus. Whooping cough with same conditions. Inflammation of the lungs with much rattling phlegm, serous and frothy, coughed up with difficulty. Pleurisy when serous exudation has taken place. Oedema of the lungs with characteristic expectoration. Hoarseness, pain, dyspnoea.

Circulatory Organs - Pulse rapid and intermittent, worse lying on left side, felt all over the body, especially in the epigastrium, in hyperaemic and scorbutic conditions. Fluttering motion of the heart. Sense of constriction. Palpitation with anxiety and sadness, in anaemic conditions. Hypertrophy of the heart, must lie down frequently, has cold hands and numb extremities.

Back and Extremities - Emaciated neck in children. Backache relieved by lying on something hard, spine and extremities oversensitive. Feeling of coldness in the back. Periodical -attacks of gout. Great weakness and weariness. Chronic rheumatism of the joints. Joints crack; rheumatic, gouty pains, involuntary jerking of legs, fidgets or jerkings during sleep. Stiffness and arthritic swellings, ankles weak. Pain in small of back on rising up. Blistering festers on the fingers, containing watery fluid. Hangnails. Skin of hands, especially about nails dry and cracked. Warts in palms of hands. Pain in hip. Coxalgia. Sciatica - painful contraction of hamstrings. Involuntary jerkings of legs. Weakness in knees and calves. Cracking of joints on motion. Synovitis--herpes in bend of knees. Urticarial about joints. Cracks between toes. Frequent falling asleep of the legs and feet, with weakness of ankle joints.

Nervous Symptoms - Sensation of numbness in sufferings parts. Paretic weakness in various muscular groups at the trunk and limbs. Spine oversensitive to touch or pressure. Spinal irritation. Restlessness and twitching of muscles. Paralytic pain in small of back. Paralysis. Neuralgic pains especially biliary and infra-orbital, recurring at certain times with flow of saliva or tears. Shootings along the nerve-fibre with watery symptoms. Chorea. Hysterical debility, worse in the morning. Hysterical spasms and debility. Takes cold easily. Easily fatigued. Singultus (Mag Phos).

Sleep - Excessive sleep if traced to an excess of moisture in the brain. The natural amount of sleep is un-refreshing, and he feels tired in the morning on awaking. Constant and excessive desire to sleep. Dreams of robbers in the house. Frequent darting during sleep. Sleep very restless and setting in late. Insomnia, with uncommon general animation.

Febrile Symptoms - Scarlet fever with drowsiness, twitching or vomiting of watery fluids. Profuse night-sweats. After the second remedy in rheumatic fever with chilliness and characteristic symptoms. Hay fever with watery discharges from the eyes and nose. Typhus fever when stupor and sleepiness are great. Intermittent fever after abuse of quinine, living in damp regions, or newly turned ground. Chill from morning till noon, about 10 a. m, preceded by intense itching heat with increased headache and thirst, sweat sour and weakening, much backache and throbbing headache, great languor, emaciation, sallow complexion and fever-blisters on the lips. Typhoid or malignant symptoms when such accompaniments as twitchings, drowsiness and watery vomiting occur.

Skin - Chronic skin diseases, urticarious and miliary eruptions. Eczema, fine scales or eruptions with watery contents. Herpetic eruptions occurring in the course of a disease, blisters, blebs and watery vesicles on the skin. Herpes in bend of knee and elbow. Colourless, watery vesicles forming into thin scabs or crusts which fell off and readily form again. Intertrigo, soreness of the skin in children, with watery symptoms. Warts on the palms of the hands. White scales on the scalp, intertrigo between thighs and scrotum, with acrid and excoriating discharge. Pemphigus, watery blebs. Shingles or herpes zoster with characteristic symptoms. Herpes circinatus. Rupia, blisters, not pustular eruptions. Sycosis if watery symptoms correspond, beard falls out, dandruff. Effects of insect-bites. Nettlerash, itching violently, appears after bodily exertion, tetter in bends of joints, oozing of an acrid substance. Eruptions on the flexor surfaces of joints. It is usually the second remedy in herpes zoster. Eczema from eating too much salt. Fungus nematodes. Greasy skin. Eczema of eyebrows, behind ears. Warts in palms of hands. Nettle rash in intermittent fever. Hangnails.

Tissues - Anasarca, accumulation of serum in the areolar tissues. Dropsy or dropsical swelling, puffiness of the tissues. Serous or watery exudations, serous secretions. Anaemic condition, blood thin and watery; chlorotic conditions; chlorosis, with dirty, flaccid, torpid skin; hydraemic, adynamic conditions, varices. Basedow's disease. Addison's disease. Dryness of mucous membranes, going on to erosion. Emaciation while living well; emaciation especially of the neck. Cachexia from ague plus quinine. Chronic swelling of lymphatic and sebaceous glands. Gout. Acts upon cartilage, mucous follicles and glands, salivary and mesenteric glands. Catarrhs of all mucous surfaces. All exudations and secretions are transparent, slimy, like boiled starch.

Modalities - Generally worse in the morning, periodically; at the seaside and in cold weather. Backache is relieved by lying on something hard. Complaints after urinating; after abuse of nitrate of silver; from quinine.

Homeopathic Data - This drug was first proved by Hahnemann, and appears in vol. iv of the Chronic Diseases. It was also re-proved by the Austrian Society of Provers, and the pathogenetic effects recorded by Hahnemann and therapeutic results obtained by the use of the 30th potency brilliantly verified. Its pathogenesis is found complete in the Chronic Diseases, but excellent resumes, together with added clinical experience since that publication can be found in Hering's Guiding Symptoms, Vol VII, and Allen's Handbook of Materia Medica. An interesting and suggestive little book on Nat Mur as a test of the doctrine of "Drug Dynamization" by Dr Jas. C. Burnett, is also worthy of special mention. Published by E. Gould & Son, London.

Administration - Schuessler recommends the 6th potency. The general experience of the Homeopathic school seems to be in favour of the higher potencies; thus H. C. Allen, M D, says it will cure more quickly in the attenuations above the 30th than below. Schuessler recommends also its external application in such diseases as the stings of insects, likewise as a gargle or spray in catarrhal affections.

Relationship - Compare Kali Sulph and Kali Mur in catarrhs of the Eustachian tubes and tympanum. In gastric and intestinal conditions compare Nat Sulph In headache of young girls during menses compare Calc Phos and Ferr Phos Headache during catamenia, Kali Sulph when metrorrhagic symptoms preponderate. When the menses are scanty, Nat Mur In bites of insects Ledum comes nearest, but Ferr Phos and Kali Phos have also been successfully

employed. Nat Mur has as a close analogue Lycop, which will often be needed to supplement its action. Nat Mur regulates moisture exudation from the circulation, especially when from the arterial system, while Nat Sulph is more indicated when from the venous system. Complementary drugs: Apis and Arg. nit. Nat Mur often precedes Sepia and Sulph. in chronic diseases. For the excessive use of salt in food give Phosph for the bad effects of sea-bathing, Ars. For the bad results of cauterization of any mucous surface with nitrate of silver, Natrum is the antidote. For dryness of mucous membranes compare Graphite, Alumina, Bryonia. In ranula, Ambra.

--()--

NAT PHOS (10)

Synonyms - Nat Phos. Natri Phosphas. Phosphas Natricus. Sodae Phosphas. Sodii Phosphas.

Common Name - Phosphate of Soda.

Chemical Properties - Formula, $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Sp. gravity, 1.55. It is prepared by neutralizing orthophosphoric acid with carbonate of sodium, and is also made from bone-ash. It crystallizes in large, transparent, monoclinic prisms containing twelve molecules of water of crystallization. It has a mild, cooling, saline taste. It is soluble in two parts of hot and in six of cold water. It is insoluble in alcohol. Solutions are slightly alkaline.

Preparation - The pure phosphate of soda is triturated as directed under Class VII, American Pharmacopeia. (Should be kept well corked)

Physiologico-chemical Data - This salt is found in the blood, muscles, nerve and brain-cells, as well as in the intercellular fluids. Through the presence of this salt, lactic acid is decomposed into carbonic acid and water. It absorbs the carbonic acid, taking up two molecules for every molecule of itself, and carries it to the lungs, where the oxygen of the air sets the carbonic acid free in exchange for oxygen, which latter is taken up by the iron contained in the blood corpuscles. Nat Phos is the remedy for conditions arising from excess of lactic acid. It prevents inspissation of the bile and mucus with crystallization of cholesterol in the gall duct and will thus remove the cause of many cases of jaundice, hepatic colic, bilious headache and imperfect assimilation of fats from lack of bile. It is useful in podagra, gout, as well as in acute and chronic articular rheumatism, being thus a remedy for the so-called acid diathesis.

The role of this salt in the normal economy, according to Moleschott and Schuessler, largely consists in the catalysis of lactic acid in the blood, thus purifying that fluid organ from this effete product of muscular function, which transforms stored glycogen into the acid. The liver is the prime and master Laboratory of the animal body. It is essential to both the nitrogenous and the hydro-carbonaceous transformations, to the renewal and the depuration of the blood, to the production of glycogen and grape sugar from starchy and saccharine food, and to the higher oxidation of uric acid, and other effete tissue principles, into urea, ready for elimination by the kidney, and by bile-formation contributes to the intestinal work. When inert, this organ falls short of this extensive function; when overactive, it exceeds it, and overproductions appear with symptomatic effects. These functions are principally due to cell action. There are two classes of functional or parenchymatous cells; the biliary, spread out as epithelium in the capillary branches of the ducts, in intimate relation with the vessels of the liver and likewise with the remaining set of functional cells - viz: those of the hepatic acini, also lying in intimate relation to the blood vessels and to the biliary capillaries, with their glandular epithelium. This double duty belongs to the large cells of the acini - viz: the formation of glycogen and the formation of uric acid. In addition, the old red blood globules are here in the liver, but in the portal system of veins, now become capillary in the acini, are finally disintegrated, and the new-formed globules perfected. All of these varied functions, separate as they are, undoubtedly assist each other, furnishing necessary chemical exchanges, etc. The glycogen is believed to be mainly carried away in the blood-current, to be stored in the muscular tissues, furnishing motor energy thereto, and being chemically split into two parts of lactic acid. This acid aids in later vital functions of the body, and is at last transformed into carbonic acid and water, while circulating in the blood. This transformation

takes place through the presence in the blood of phosphate of soda - Nat Phos - and by a catalytic action of this salt. Any deficiency in this prevents this chemical change, and the lactic acid remains as such. An acid state of the system now prevails; rheumatism, dyspepsia, intestinal troubles, etc, ensue. According to Schuessler, by the administration of molecular doses of this drug, this catalytic action is at once restored - the acid state ceases, and the rheumatic and other symptoms subside. (J. C. Morgan, M D)

Uric acid is kept soluble in the blood by the presence of the phosphate of soda and the natural temperature of the blood. Whenever there is a deficiency of this salt, uric acid is combined with the soda, forming the urate of soda, an insoluble salt and deposited near the points producing gout and acute inflammatory rheumatism. During an attack of acute gout, we find that the excretion of uric acid is diminished in the proportion to the amount of the deposit of urate of soda around the points.

Nat Phos serves to emulsify fatty acids; it is therefore a remedy for all dyspeptic conditions traceable to fats, or such as are aggravated by their use. Besides combining with these acids the phosphate of soda appropriates molecules of albumen, which acts bio-chemically like an acid.

The white blood corpuscles, leucocytes or lymph corpuscles carry molecules of fat and peptones, which, latter are modified albuminoids, from the intestinal walls to the blood and thence to the tissues. They do this by virtue of their active movements. From the walls of the intestinal tract the passage of the leucocytes, now laden with peptones, is a direct one while those carrying the fat molecules reach the goal by an indirect way - namely, through the thoracic duct. Finally they reach, the tissues through the walls of the capillaries. Here, after the peptones are retransformed into albuminoids, they are deposited and become material for the growth of young cells which are formed by division.

If the progress of the leucocytes carrying the fat molecules is stopped in their course through the lymphatic glands, skin, bones, or lungs, phlegmonous and glandular inflammations and swellings take place as well as tubercular conditions of these organs and tissues.

Since these stagnated leucocytes contain albumen and fat, their fatty degeneration is rendered possible. So long as this has not actually taken place, Nat Phos possesses the power to free the leucocytes and thereby again enabling them to carry on their specific function. This it does by its two properties - that of emulsifying fats even if but a trace of a fatty acid is present and its capacity to take up peptonic molecules.

General Action - Diseases of infants suffering from excess of lactic acid, resulting from overfeeding with milk and sugar. Ailments with excess of acidity. Thin, moist coating: on the tongue. The soft palate also has a yellowish, creamy look. Sour eructations, sour vomiting:, greenish diarrhoea, pains, spasms, and fever with acid symptoms, etc. Acts also upon the bones and glands, lungs and abdominal organs. The knowledge of its sphere of action has been much enlarged by Schuessler in the past year.

Guiding- Symptoms and Characteristic Indications

Mental - Anxious and apprehensive. Dull and without ambition. Imagines on waking at night that pieces of furniture are persons; that he hears footsteps in next room. Nervous, irritable, vexed at trifles.

Head and Scalp - Headaches on crown of head; on awaking in the morning, with creamy appearance at the back part of the palate, and yellow, moist tongue. Severe pain in the head as if the skull were too full, frontal or occipital, with nausea or some slimy vomiting. Intense pressure and heat on the top of the head as if it would open. Giddiness, vertigo with gastric derangements. Sickening headaches, ejection of sour froth.

Eyes - Discharge of golden-yellow, creamy matter from the eyes. Ophthalmia, conjunctivitis, discharge of yellow, creamy matter, the lids are glued together in the morning. Hypopyon. Burning lachrymation. See sparks before eyes. Squinting caused by intestinal irritation from worms. Granular conjunctivitis, when granulations look like small blisters. Scrofulous ophthalmia. Pain over eyes. Dim sight, as if a veil was over eyes.

Ears - Ears sore, externally, burn and itch. One ear red, hot, frequently itchy, accompanied by gastric derangements and acidity.

Nose - Picking at the nose, associated with acidity and worms. Pricking in the nares [nostrils]. Offensive odour before nose. Itching of nose.

Face - Red and blotched face, yet not feverish, with acidity, etc, white about nose or mouth. Facial neuralgia; shooting, stitching pain. Soreness of right lower jaw. Paleness or bluish, florid appearance of face, sour risings, etc.

Mouth Yellow, creamy coating at the back part of the roof of the mouth. Acid taste in the mouth. Coppery taste.

Tongue - The great keynote for this remedy is the moist, creamy or golden-yellow coating at the back part of the tongue. Blisters and sensation of hairs on tip of tongue. Difficult speech.

Teeth - Grinding of the teeth in children during sleep.

Throat - The same moist, creamy or golden-yellow coating found at the base of the tongue is also found on the soft palate, tonsils and uvula. Inflammation of any part of the throat with this accompaniment calls for Nat Phos It is also usually accompanied by an acid condition of the stomach. Diphtheritic throat, falsely so called. Sensation of a lump in the throat, worse swallowing liquids. Dropping of thick, yellow mucus from posterior nares [nostrils], worse at night. Naso-pharyngeal catarrh.

Gastric Symptoms - Acidity, sour risings due to excess of lactic acid. Gastric abrasions and ulcerations. Pain after food, in one spot. Vomiting of sour fluids or of a dark substance like coffee-grounds, sour risings, loss of appetite. Dyspepsia with characteristic eructations and tongue, sour taste in the mouth. Pain sometimes comes on two hours after taking food. Nausea and vomiting of acid fluids and curdled masses (not food). Waterbrash with acidity. Flatulence with sour risings. Colic in children with symptoms of acidity, such as green, sour-smelling stools, vomiting of curdled milk, etc. Stomach ache from presence of worms. Empty, gone feeling in stomach, with feeling of weight above the ensiform cartilage. Imperfect assimilation of fats from lack of bile.

Abdomen and Stool - Habitual constipation with occasional attacks of diarrhoea, in young children. Sclerosis of liver. Acts upon the glandular organs of the intestinal tract. Diarrhoea

caused by excess of acidity, stools sour-smelling, green, jellylike masses of mucus, painful, straining, coagulated casein, scanty and frequent. Sudden urging, difficulty in retaining stool. Pain through right groin. Intestinal, long or threadworms, with characteristic symptoms of acidity or picking of the nose, occasional squinting, pain in the bowels, restless sleep, etc. Itching at the anus from worms, especially at night when warm in bed (injections of same). White or green stools, with diarrhoea and sometimes with jaundice, due to deficiency of bile. Flatulent colic. Obstinate constipation. Itching, sore and raw anus.

Urinary and Sexual Organs - Hepatic form of diabetes. Constant urging, flow intermits, requires straining. Incontinence of urine in children with acidity. Urine dark red with arthritis. Frequent micturition. Atony of bladder. Seminal emissions without dreams. Semen thin, watery. Sexual desire gone or increased with erections. Drawing in testicles and spermatic cord. Menses too early, pale, with afternoon headache over eyes, worse after menses, with sensation in knees, as if cords were shortened. Weakness and distress in the uterine region. Prolapse, with weak sinking feeling after stool. Uterine displacement with rheumatic pains. Sterility with acid secretions from the vagina. leucorrhoea, discharge creamy or honey-coloured or acid and watery. Sour-smelling discharges from the uterus. Excitement with sleeplessness before menses.

Pregnancy - Morning sickness with vomiting of sour masses or fluids.

Respiratory Symptoms - A useful intercurrent in catarrhal troubles associated with acidity. Phthisis florida in young subjects, with hereditary tendency to sigh, especially during menses. Consumption. Soreness of intercostal muscles and lower sternum. Pains in chest, worse from pressure and deep breathing.

Circulatory Organs - Trembling about the heart. Pains about the base of heart, relieving pain in limbs, and great toe. Palpitation, feels pulse in different parts of body. Sensation as though shot was rolling through artery.

Back and Extremities - Crick in neck. Swelling of glands of neck. Goitre. Weak feeling in back and limbs. Legs give way while walking. Gait unsteady. Spinal anaemia, paralytic weakness of lower extremities. Inside thighs draw. Sore hamstrings. Pain in knees, ankles and shins, in hollow and ball of feet. Synovial crepitation. Arms tired. Contraction of extensor muscles on back of arm. Aching wrists. Crampy pain in hands while writing. Sore feeling in joints. Rheumatic arthritis, especially of joints of fingers, pains suddenly go to the heart.

Nervous Symptoms - Irritation of the intestines by worms y sometimes causes squinting and twitching of the facial muscles. Nervousness, tired feeling, with goneness of stomach, crick in neck, trembling and palpitation. Heaviness, as if paralyzed. Prostration.

Sleep - Sleep restless with worm troubles, very drowsy, falls asleep while sitting. Sleepless from itching. Wakes easily. Sexual dreams.

Febrile Symptoms - Intermittent fever with vomiting of acid y sour masses. Acid, exceedingly sour-smelling perspirations. Feet icy-cold during the day, burn at night. Flashes of heat and headache every afternoon.

Skin - Chafing of the skin. Eczema with symptoms of acidity, secretion creamy, honey-coloured. Erythema. "Rose rash," golden-yellow scabs. Secretions yellow, like honey, and cause soreness of skin. Crusta lactea. Hives, itching: all over body, like insect-bites.

Tissues - Exudations and secretions yellow, honey-coloured.. Leukaemia. Swelling of lymphatic glands before hardening. Marasmus of children. In bone diseases, to favour deposit of phosphate of lime. Scrofula; its specific action upon glands tends to dissolve the morbidly formed products. Leucocytosis. Rheumatic arthritis.

Modalities - Some of the pains of this remedy were aggravated during a thunderstorm; during menstruation many symptoms have an afternoon and evening aggravation.

Homeopathic Data - Proved under supervision of Dr E. A. Farrington. The record of the proving is found in Allen's Encyclopedia, vol. x, first published in Hahnemannian Monthly, vol. xii. An excellent symptomatology of the drug is found in Allen's Handbook and Hering's Guiding Symptoms, vol. viii.

Administration - Schuessler recommends the 6x, either in trituration or in dilution. It may also be used as an injection in worm troubles. Dr Morgan prefers infrequent doses of the 30th potency. The higher and highest potencies have also been employed with success.

Relationship - As a remedy for scrofulosis with similar "acid" symptoms compare Calc carb. In gastric catarrhal affections it is to be compared with Calcar, Kali carb, Nux Coccul, Carbo, Carbol ac. As a remedial agent for children, for whom Nat Phos is pre-eminently the remedy, where these acid conditions of stomach and bowels are frequent, compare Rheum, where the whole body, but especially the stool of the little patient, smells sour. It is interesting to note the association of the peculiar Nat Phos gastric symptoms, so frequently verified clinically, and the symptoms of gout developed in the provings. Remembering the peculiar gouty dyspepsia, we may have in Nat Phos a most useful remedy. Compare here Colchic, Benz ac, Guaiac, Lycop, Sulphur. In itching all over, compare Dolichos, Urtica, Sulphur, etc.

--()--

NAT SULPH (11)

Synonyms - Sodium Sulphate. Sodae Sulphas. Sodii Sulphas.

Common Name - Glauber's Salt. Sulphate of Soda.

Chemical Properties - Formula, $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4, 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$. It occurs rather abundantly in nature: sea water, saline springs, Russian salt lakes, etc. It is prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on common salt and purified by recrystallization. It forms large, colourless, transparent, oblique, rhombic or six-sided prisms, having a cooling, bitter, saline taste. They effloresce in warm air at 30 C. They melt in their own water of crystallization, melting also freely at 33 C; above or below that temperature the solubility decreases.

Preparation - The pure sulphate of sodium is triturated as directed under Class VII, American Pharmacopoeia.

Physiologico-chemical Data - The sulphuric acid formed by the oxidation of the albuminoids would destroy the tissues were it not united in its nascent state with carbonates, by which the carbonic acid is set free. This salt does not appear in the cells, only in the intercellular fluids. It aids and regulates the excretion of superfluous water - e. g, that which arises from the decomposition of lactic acid with the phosphate of sodium, oedemas, etc. Disturbance of the molecular motion of this salt prevents the elimination of such water from the tissues as is produced by oxidation of organic substances.

The action of Nat Sulph is opposite to that of Nat Mur. Both have the property to attract water, but for opposite purposes. Nat Mur attracts the water which is to be used in the organism, while Nat Sulph attracts the water due to retrograde metamorphosis and brings about its elimination from the organism.

Nat Mur furthers the division of cells for purposes of increase. Nat Sulph takes away water from worn-out leucocytes, and thereby accomplishes their disintegration. It is, therefore, the remedy for leukaemia. It irritates epithelial cells and nerves, as will be seen in the following facts:

In consequence of the induced activity by the Nat Sulph of the epithelial cells lining the uriniferous tubes, superfluous water, holding in solution or suspension products of metamorphosis is sent to the kidneys. This leaves the organism by way of the ureter and bladder as urine.

Nat Sulph --, by irritating the epithelial cells of the bile ducts, pancreas and intestinal canal, furthers the normal secretion of these organs. It also has the function to stimulate the nerves of these parts.

If the sensory nerves of the bladder are not stimulated by Nat Sulph the sensation to urinate is not reported to consciousness and involuntary urination - enuresis - results. If the motor nerves of the detrusor are not irritated, suppression of urine results.

In consequence of an irregular action of Nat Sulph on the nerves supplying the gall apparatus, we may have an increase or diminution of that secretion.

If a diabetes mellitus is caused by a lessened secretion of pancreatic fluid, Nat Sulph may be the remedy required.

If the motor nerves of the colon are not influenced sufficiently by Nat Sulph constipation and flatulent colic result.

If in consequence of disturbed molecular motion of Nat Sulph the elimination of superfluous water from the intercellular spaces is rendered tardy, hydraemia results.

The hydraemia and the functional disturbances within the gall secreting apparatus are the conditions for the development of the following diseases:

Intermittent and bilious fevers, influenza, vomiting of bile, bilious diarrhoea, oedema, oedematous erysipelas, vesicular eruptions, filled with yellow serum; moist eczema, herpes, sycotic growths, catarrhs, with yellowish-green or green secretions.

Persons suffering from hydraemia are worse in damp weather, near water, in close, damp dwellings, cellars, etc, and are better under opposite conditions.

General Action - Like other alkaline sulphates, an active cathartic. In addition, however, it exhibits a marked similarity to the uric acid diathesis in general, and is certainly a valuable remedy in combating numerous phases of that polymorphous malady. (T. F. Allen) Gastric bilious conditions, accumulation of water in the areolar tissues, yellow, watery secretions on the skin, or yellowish scales forming an eruption of vesicles. Excessive secretion of bile, liver affections, gravel, sand in the urine, diabetes, gout, figwarts, etc. The chief characteristic is a dirty greenish-grey or greenish-brown coating on the root of the tongue and aggravation from lying on the left side. Nat Sulph combines in a measure the wonderful effects of Nat Mur and of Sulphur in the Western climate as an active malarial agent. Its complaints are those that are brought on by living in damp houses, basements and cellars. Complaints are worse in wet weather, correspond to the hydrogenoid constitution and sycotic dyscrasia, constitutional conditions in children that result in chest catarrhs and asthmatic complaints. (Kent) The morbid alterations caused by Nat Sulph begin to be observable near the end of the ileum and in the lower part of the colon. In the latter the follicles appear swollen, with a bright red margin of capillaries; the mucous membrane between is either pale or shows inconsiderable dendritic injections. In the lower part of the ileum the mucous membrane shows a saturated, bright red colouring, mostly equal. It is the chief ingredient in the Carlsbad water, so largely used for its action on the liver; also contained in the cold springs of the Isle of Wight, of Pullna, Marienbad and Franzensbad.

Guiding Symptoms and Characteristic Indications

Mental Symptoms - Suicidal tendency, must exercise restraint, attended with wildness and irritability; irritability due to biliousness; delirium. Music, especially melancholic strains, aggravates symptoms; worse in morning. Disheartened. Mental troubles arising from a fall or other injuries to the head.

Head and Scalp - Violent pulsating headache, worse on top of head. Vertigo, dizziness from gastric derangements, excess of bile, with bilious coating on the tongue, or bitter taste in the mouth. Sick headache with bilious diarrhoea, or vomiting of bile, bitter taste, colicky pain. Headache with giddiness. Occipital headache. Ill effects of falls on and injuries to the head,

and mental troubles arising therefrom. Congestion of blood to head. Violent pains at base of brain, as if crushed in a vice or something gnawing there. Delirium. Burning in top of head. Brain feels as if loose. Scalp sensitive; hair is painful on combing it.

Eyes - Yellowness of the conjunctivae. Large, blister-like granulations with burning lachrymation; burning of the edges of the lids. Chronic conjunctivitis, with granular lids, green pus, terrible photophobia. Agglutination of lids in morning with photophobia. Maculae on cornea.

Ears - Earache, as if something were forcing its way out, worse in damp weather. Ringing in ears as of bells. Lightning-like stitches through ears.

Nose - Nosebleed during menses. Ozaena syphilitica, worse every change from dry to wet weather. Stuffing up of nose. Great dryness and burning in nose. Itching of wings of nose. Pus becomes green on exposure to light. Nasal catarrh; hawks up salty mucus.

Face - Sallow or jaundiced with biliousness. Pain in the zygoma. Vesicles and pimples on face.

Mouth - Bitter taste in the mouth, full of slime, thick and tenacious, white, must hawk it up constantly from oesophagus, trachea and stomach. "It wells up from the stomach, always foul and slimy." Burning in mouth. Bad taste in mouth and always full of slime. Vesicular eruptions around the mouth and chin. Roof of mouth sore to touch. Palate very sensitive; better on taking cold things.

Tongue - Dirty, brownish-green coating, or greyish-green. Palate very sensitive, better taking cold things. Taste bitter; slimy tongue. Burning blisters on the tip; red tongue.

Teeth - Toothache better by tobacco-smoke and cool air, also better holding cold water in mouth (Coffea). Gums burn. Blisters on gums.

Throat - In diphtheria when green vomiting occurs as an intercurrent Sore throat, feeling of a lump on swallowing; throat dry. Ulcerated sore throat. Pharyngeal catarrh, profuse, thick, tenacious, white mucus. Hawking of salt mucus in morning.

Gastric Symptoms - Thirst every evening. Stomach feels distended and heavy; constant nausea. Vomiting of bile with bitter, sour taste, giddiness and headache. Vomiting of salty, greenish water. Biliousness, excess of bile, vomiting of bitter fluids, greenish-brown or greenish-grey tongue. Bilious colic with the above symptoms and dark stools. Jaundice arising from vexation. Green evacuations, sallow skin, yellow eyeballs. Lead colic (given often and low, 1x, 2x). Sour risings, heartburn and flatulency. Wind colic, worse in the sigmoid flexure; worse before breakfast when the stomach is empty. Aching and cutting pains in region of liver. Liver engorged, worse lying: on left side. Pain in left hypochondriac region often accompanied by a cough with purulent expectoration. Stomach feels distended.

Abdomen and Stool - Great flatulence with cutting pains in abdomen and congestion of the liver. Cannot bear tight clothing around the waist. Tympanites in bilious fevers. Flatulent colic, often beginning in right groin and spreading over the whole abdomen. Heat in the lower bowels with green bilious discharges. Diarrhoea, stools dark, bilious or of green bile. Hereditary looseness of bowels in old women. Itching of anus. Irritable liver, sometimes after

excessive study or mental work. Soreness of the liver to touch, to jars, with sharp, stitching pains in it. Typhlitis. Loose morning stools, particularly after a spell of wet weather. Wart-like eruptions on anus and between thighs, sycosis.

Urinary and Sexual Organs - Urine loaded with bile. Chief remedy in diabetes. Chronic nephritis, urethral discharge, yellowish-green. Lithic deposits in the urine, brick-dust-like colouring matter in the water, often associated with gout. Burning during micturition. Gravel, sandy deposit in the urine. Polyuria simplex, excessive secretions of urine, especially if diabetic. Preputial and scrotal oedema. Enlarged prostate; pus and mucus with the urine. Condylomata, soft, fleshy excrescences of syphilitic origin, with greenish discharges. Itching of genitals. Chronic gonorrhoea. Gonorrhoea and sycosis. Gonorrhoea suppressed. Female genitals inflamed, swollen and covered with vesicles; nosebleed before menses. Menses are profuse, acrid and corrosive, with colic and constipation, or morning diarrhoea and chilliness. Leucorrhoea, acrid, corrosive; parts inflamed.

Pregnancy - Vomiting in pregnancy with bitter taste. Phlegmasia, alba dolens. Herpetic vulvitis.

Respiratory Symptoms - Hoarseness. Asthma, worse every change to damp weather. Humid asthma, rattling of mucus. Asthma developing from general bronchial catarrh. Sensation of all-goneness in chest. Cough with thick, ropy, greenish, pus-like expectoration; soreness of chest, which is better by pressure, hence patient holds his chest while coughing. Piercing pains, especially in left chest. Dyspnoea during damp weather. Bronchial catarrh, cough worse in early morning (Kali carb).

Circulatory Organs - Pressure and anxiety in heart region, must go into open air for relief.

Back and Extremities - Bruised pain in small of back and sacrum. Soreness up and down the spine and neck. Spinal meningitis, very important remedy, with drawing back of the neck and spasms in the back. Swelling and suppuration of axillary glands. Panaritium. Stitches in the left hip, trembling of the hands, languor and oedema of the feet. Paronychia. Inflammation and suppuration around roots of nail. Tingling ulcerative pain under nails. Itching of toes. Sciatica when getting up from sitting or turning in bed; no relief in any position. Pains from hips to knees. Rheumatic pains in the limbs if gastric symptoms correspond. Cracking of joints. Locomotor ataxia. Podagra, gout in the feet, acute and chronic cases. Burning in soles and extends to knees. Arthritis.

Nervous Symptoms - Prostration; tired, weary feeling, especially about the knees. Restless desire to move. Exhaustion with colic. Chorea with retarded stools. Trembling of the whole body. Twitching of hands and feet during sleep. Hands tremble on writing.

Sleep - Drowsiness, often the precursor of jaundice, with bilious symptoms, worse in the forenoon and when reading. Heavy, anxious dreams, awakes at night with attack of asthma. Much dreaming. Soon after falling asleep, starting as if in a fright. Is awakened by flatulent pain.

Febrile Symptoms - Ague, intermittent fever in all its stages, bilious vomiting. Remittent bilious fever, yellow fever, assuming form of severe bilious remittent fever, greenish-yellow vomit, brown or black. Internal coldness. Chill with icy coldness towards evening. Hot feeling on top of the head.

Sweat without thirst. "Soreness in the hepatic region, shifting flatus and tendency to diarrhoea." (J. W. Ward, M D)

Skin - Tendency to warts around eyes, scalp, face, chest, anus, etc. Chafing of the skin in children with bilious symptoms. Eczema. Vesicles, eruptions containing yellow, watery secretions. Fingers swollen and stiff. Palms of hands raw and sore, and exude a watery fluid. Erysipelas, smooth, red, shiny, tingling or painful swelling of the skin. Pemphigus, watery vesicles or blebs over the body, wheals, containing a yellow, watery secretion. Yellow scales after the breaking of vesicles or blisters on the skin. Moist skin affections with bilious symptoms. oedematous inflammations of the skin. Jaundiced skin, itching while undressing. Sycotic excrescences. Fistulous abscesses of years' standing, discharging watery pus, surrounded by a broad, bluish line, burrowing.

Tissues - Regulates water capacity of venous system. Oedema, smooth swelling. Infiltration. Simple dropsy invading the areolar tissues of the body. Secretions which are yellow, watery, etc. Sycosis and leukaemia. Hydrogenoid constitution. Consumption. Pyaemia. Sciatica.

Modalities - Always worse in damp, wet weather, heels best in warm and dry weather and in open air. Symptoms such as arise from living in damp houses, basements and cellars, worse from water in any form. Complaints from eating plants that grow near water, fish, etc. Pains make him change position often (Rhus). General aggravation from lying on the left side.

Homeopathic Data - Proved first by Schretter in 1832, and by Nenning. The best arrangement of symptoms appeared in Hering's *Materia Medica*, transferred with some additions to Allen's *Encyclopedia*. But the credit of greatly enlarging our philosophical conception and therapeutic application of this drug belongs to Grauvogl, who showed the correspondence of this drug to the so-called hydrogenoid constitution and chronic effects of gonorrhoeal infection. His observations have been repeatedly verified.

Administration - In lead colic low, ix to 2x, and often. Schuessler recommends the 6x trituration. Grauvogl used mainly the 2x to 6x potency, while the 30 and 200 have been used by Hering and others.

Relationship - Nat Sulph has many symptoms in common both with the Natrums and Sulphur. In the eye symptoms compare Graphit, which also has the extreme aggravation from light in chronic eye affections. In the cough, Bryon. corresponds to Nat Sulph, in the all-gone sensation in chest, soreness and need of steadying the chest, hence relief by pressure; but Nat Sulph has much more the muco-purulent, thick, ropy, yellowish-green expectoration, hence in later stages, Bryon more to the earlier, when cough is more irritable, with much rawness, constriction, burning and sensation of tearing in chest. In asthma compare also Silica as a radical remedy in gonorrhoea Nat Sulph competes with Thuja and Mercur. It is painless with Nat Sulph, and the discharge keeps up a. yellowish-green, thick discharge. Complementary to Thuja for deep-seated sycotic constitutional affections, or where a sycotic condition is engrafted on a hydrogenoid base. In polyuria, Ferr Phos, Phosph acid precede it. Compare Stillingia in hip disease.

--()--

SILICA (12)

Synonyms - Silica. Silica Tera. Silex. Decarbonized white pebble. Acidium Silicicum. The proper name is Silicic: Oxide.

Common Names - Pure Flint or Quartz. Silicious Earth.

Chemical Properties - Formula, SiO₂. Prepared by fusing silica and carbonate of sodium; dissolving residue filtered and precipitated by hydrochloric acid. It is a white powder, having neither taste nor smell.

Preparation - Pure Silica is triturated according to Class VII, American Pharmacopoeia. Dr P. Wilde uses preferably the silicate of soda known as "liquid glass," which is freely soluble in water. (See "Administration.")

Physiologico-chemical Data - Although this inorganic salt: is found very abundantly throughout the vegetable kingdom, especially in grasses, grain, palms, etc, it is found comparatively little in the animal kingdom, notably so in the higher orders, the vertebrae. Traces of Silica, however, are found in the ashes of blood, bile or urine, and larger quantities (7 per cent) in the white of egg, and even more in the ashes of the epidermis, hair and nails. It is also found in the connective tissue, and hence its action on the spinal cord, brain and nerves must be referred to the investing membrane, the connective tissue, of the nerve-fibres. Disturbance of the function of the Silica molecules causes a turgescence of the cells of the connective tissues involved. This swelling may remain stationary for a time, then disappear or occasion suppuration.

General Action - Silica acts more upon the organic substances of the body, involving prominently bones, joints, glands, skin and mucous surfaces, producing malnutrition and corresponding to the scrofulous diathesis. Its action is deep and long-lasting. It is especially suited to imperfectly nourished constitutions, owing to deficient assimilation.

It is the remedy for ailments attended with pus-formation, and is closely related to all fistulous burro wings. Wherever pus is formed in an inflamed part of connective tissue or skin, Silica may be used. Deeply-seated scrofulous cachexia and some forms of septic infections (vaccine) find in it a valuable general remedy. Like Calc Sulph, Silica corresponds to the process of suppuration, with the following distinguishing features: Silica ripens abscess, since it promotes suppuration. Calc Sulph, by restraining the suppurative process, heals suppurating wounds. As long as infiltration, which can only disappear by suppuration, lasts, Silica is the remedy, and should be continued until all the infiltrated parts have disappeared. If then the wound fails to heal, give Calc Sulph Ailments affecting the periosteum. Deep-seated suppurations, pus thick and yellow; also in certain reflex affections connected with the nerves. After suppuration has ceased to be active, but the process lingers and the pus forms chronic depots, small or large, fistulous or otherwise; also, where the general organism is both irritable and weak, and the nervous system is easily aroused to -exhausting agitation (as Dunham says, it is contraindicated by general nerve torpor), this is a specific remedy. In localized exhaustion, when the symptoms resemble paralysis - e. g., rectal distension, dilated and irritable heart, great general debility, as after lying in - it should always be thought of. In general hyperesthesia and exaggerated reflexes.

Silica has also the power to reabsorb a bloody or sero-albuminous exudate, existing within the tissues by means of the lymphatics. Here it often follows Calc Phos.

Silica cures chronic gouty rheumatic affections by means of its stimulating effects of the involved connective tissue cells, compelling these to throw off the accumulated urates through the lymphatics.

Silica can restore suppressed foot-sweats, and in this way be an indirect remedy for diseases resulting from suppression of foot-sweat, for instance: Amblyopia, cataract, paralyses, etc.

If the cells of any part of the connective tissue show a lack of Silica molecules, they atrophy in consequence.

Guiding Symptoms and Characteristic Indications

Mental Symptoms - Thought difficult, attention difficult to fix, can be aroused but tires easily, stronger mentally than physically; he has grit. Desponding, peevish, disgust of life. Oversensitive to noise, etc, and with anxiety. Great irritability. A peculiar mental abstraction, marked by a propensity to toy by the hour with pins and needles.

Head and Scalp - Vertigo, patient inclines to fall forward or to the left. Labyrinthine vertigo. Headaches with vertigo, with small nodules on scalp, from hunger, from abdominal irritation, from over study, from nervous exhaustion. Headache is throbbing, beating, pressing asunder and coldness of head, with constant need for wrapping it up. Headache from nape to vertex, more on right side, aggravated by noise, exertion, light, study, and relieved by warmth. Pressive headache from above downward, with intermittent itching of vulva. Cerebral apoplexy, preceded by deep-seated stitches in the right parietal region and dull, heavy, crampy pain in arms. Scalp very sensitive and sore; itching. Painful pustules. Suppurating wounds. Sweat on head of children, like to keep the head wrapped up warm; large, open fontanel. Offensive eruption on occiput. Hair falls out. Cephaloematoma. Nodules on scalp.

Eyes - A remedy of great importance in diseases of the lachrymal apparatus, especially the lachrymal sac. Lachrymal fistula. Styes. Blepharitis. Tarsal tumours. Boils and cystic tumours around eyes and lids. Pustular keratitis. Cataract, or amblyopia after suppressed foot-sweat or eruptions. Affections appearing in the angles of the eye. Opaque cornea after smallpox. Ciliary neuralgia, especially over right eye. Pressure and soreness in the orbits. Muscae volitantes. Letters run together when reading or writing. Caries of the orbit.

Ears - Sensitive to loud sound. Roaring in ears. Inflammation of middle ear, especially chronic suppuration. Inflammatory swelling of external meatus. Dullness of hearing with swelling and catarrh of the Eustachian tubes and tympanic cavity. Otitis suppurativa. Otorrhoea curdy and ichorous, with caries of the mastoid cells. Inflammation of ear after bathing. Deafness, ears open at times with a loud report.

Nose - Tip of nose red. Itching of nostrils. Sneezing; coryza, nasal catarrh. Ozaena, with Foetid, offensive discharge when the affection is seated in the submucous connective tissues or in the periosteum. Chronic coryza with swelling of the mucous membrane, dryness, excoriation, with crusts and loss of smell. Caries of the nasal bones from syphilis or scrofulosis. Intolerable itching of the tip of the nose. Inveterate ulceration producing acrid, corroding discharge. Herpetic eruption around nostrils and lips.

Face - Face-ache with small lumps or nodules on the face. Induration of cellular tissue of the face following gumboil. Sycosis menti, acne and lupus. Skin of face cracks. Caries and necrosis of the jaw. Tumours on the lips. Pale, earthy complexion.

Mouth - Suppuration of the salivary glands. Mouth gangrenous, with perforating ulcer of the palate. Chronic pharyngitis with constipation. Ulceration of the corners of the mouth.

Tongue - Induration of the tongue; ulcer on the tongue; sensation of a hair on tongue.

Teeth - Very violent toothache at night, when neither heat nor cold gives relief, and when caused by chilling of feet. Toothache when the pain is deep-seated in the periosteum, or fibrous membrane covers the root of the teeth and an abscess forms (fistula dentalis). Difficult dentition; gums sensitive and blistered; gumboils.

Throat - Enlarged thyroid gland. Tonsillitis when the suppurating gland will not heal. Periodical quinsy. Paralysis of the velum pendulum palati.

Gastric Symptoms - Child vomits as soon as it nurses. Intolerance of alcoholic stimulants. Induration of the pylorus. Chronic dyspepsia with acid eructations, with heartburn and chilliness; vomiting in the a. m. Disgust for meat and for warm food. Extreme hunger.

Abdomen and Stool - Large abdomen in children. Enlarged inguinal glands. Constipation associated with spinal affections, due to semi-paralysis of the rectum; particularly if stools recede after having: been partly expelled, due to irritable sphincter ani. Hepatic abscess with induration. Infantile diarrhoea, cadaverous-smelling, after vaccination, with much sour perspiration about head, with hard, hot, distended abdomen. Diarrhoea, cadaverous odour. Shifting of flatulence. Intensely painful haemorrhoids. Worm colic. Fissura ani and fistula in ano.

Urinary and Sexual Organs - Suppuration of kidneys, urine loaded with pus and mucus. Red sandy deposit, uric acid. Enuresis from worms or in chorea. Chronic syphilis with suppurations and indurations. Chronic gonorrhoea, with thick, foetid, purulent discharge. Sexual erethism, with persistent sexual thoughts, often nocturnal emissions, also with paralytic disease. Itching and much sweating about scrotum. Prostatitis. Hydrocele. Seminal emissions. Menses are associated with icy coldness over whole body and constipation and foetid foot-sweat. Menses early, but scanty; rarely profuse. Burning and itching of pudenda. Nymphomania. Leucorrhoea acrid, profuse, itching. Menses during lactation. Serous cysts of vagina. Sterility. Abscess of labia, with tendency to fistulous openings. Metrorrhagia due to standing in cold water.

Pregnancy - Breasts very hard and painful, as if gathering. Inflammation of the breasts, mastitis, to control the formation of the pus, and to absorb the remaining induration. Scirrhus. Nipples crack and ulcerate easily, fistulous ulcers of the mammae, hard lumps in the mammae threatening suppuration. Soreness and lameness of feet from instep to sole during pregnancy.

Respiratory Symptoms - Pneumonia, stage of suppuration. Empyema. Suppurative, rattling, loose, copious expectoration of thick, yellow-green pus, accompanied with hectic fever; profuse night-sweats and great debility. Chronic bronchitis and phthisis. Cough of sickly

children with night-sweats. Hoarseness, irritative cough, with feeling of a hair on tongue, provoked by tickling in throat and suprasternal fossa, by cold drinks; worse at night when lying down. Sputa abundant, thick, pus-like, with weakness and deep-seated pain in chest. Phthisical abscess of lungs. Cough and sore throat, with expectoration of little granules smelling badly.

Circulatory Organs - Palpitation after violent motion or when sitting quietly. Chronic heart disease. Orgasm.

Back and Extremities - Soreness between shoulders. Spinal curvature, rachitis, spinal irritation. Coccyx hurts after riding. Carbuncles along the spine. Spina bifida. Psoas abscess. Hip-joint disease, to prevent or control suppuration. Suppurating wounds of the extremities discharging thick, yellow matter, and the suppuration is deep-seated. Whitlow, felon, sensation in tips of fingers as if suppurating, assisting and controlling formation of pus and stimulating growth of new nails. Pott's disease. Proud flesh and caries; old ulcers with burning and lancinating pains. Chronic synovitis of the knee, with great swelling and ankylosis. Caries of bone, with fistulous openings, discharging thin pus and bony fragments. In-growing toe-nails. Habitual Foetid perspiration of the feet, smelling horribly, suppression causes other ailments. Offensive sweat in the axillae. Nails crippled and brittle, with white spots.

In-growing toe-nails - Pains through foot from ankle to sole. Weak ankles. Feet insufferably tender. Nervous affections following injuries to spine. Tonic spasm of the hand when writing. Arms and hands feel heavy and paralyzed. Pain in shoulder and arm at night, relieved by warm wrappings. Limbs and feet feel very tired and as if paralyzed. Painful tonic spasm in the feet and toes during: a long: walk. Diseases brought on by exposure of back to draught or air.

Nervous Symptoms - Epilepsy occurring at night, the aura begins in the solar plexus. Pain in various parts of the body, as if ulcerating. Irritability and sensitiveness of the spine, with numerous reflex pains. Spasmodic closure of the sphincters. Hysteria and obstinate neuralgia. Suffering parts feel cold, are sensitive to dampness. Weakness with desire to lie down. Trembling of limbs and paretic symptoms. Tabes dorsalis. Spasms from slight provocation. Exhaustion with erethism.

Sleep - Sleeplessness from orgasm of blood. Palpitation, rapid pulse, heat. Talking in sleep. Jerking of limbs during sleep. Bad dreams.

Febrile Symptoms - Hectic fever during long suppurative processes. Chilliness all day, on movement, want of animal heat. Sensitive to cold air. Heat in afternoon and all night with burning in feet. Sweat at night, with loss of appetite and prostration. Copious sweat about the head. Offensive sweat of feet.

Skin - Skin very sensitive; itching, burning, papules, nodules, ulcers, boils, carbuncles, felons and malignant pustules. Chilblains. Crusta lactea with an offensive oozing. Eczema squamosum. Acne. Pustules are extremely painful. Great tendency to boils in any part of the body. Abscesses and carbuncles and subsequent indurations. Ulcers, with proud flesh, putrid, acrid ichor, edges elevated and bluish, fistulous ulcers, and around nails. Skin heals with difficulty and suppurates easily. Scrofulous eruptions. Rhagades. Deep-seated, phlegmonous

erysipelas. Bursa. Glandular swellings. Variola, suppurative form. Impure vaccination. Lepra, especially for the nasal ulceration, nodes and coppery spots.

Tissues - Fungi, easily-bleeding abscess with fistulous openings, inflammatory swelling, ulceration and necrosis of bone. Rachitis. Cellular suppuration with slow course and subsequent induration. Malignant and gangrenous inflammations. Enlarged suppurating glands, especially cervical glands. Neglected cases of injury if suppuration threatens. Discharges and excretions offensive. Dropsy. Suppurations of the sebaceous glands, scrofulous diathesis. Enchondroma. Tumour albus.

Modalities - Symptoms are always worse at night and during full moon.. Amelioration toy heat and warm room. Headache relieved by wrapping the head up warm. Abdominal pains, cough, rheumatic pains all relieved by warmth. Worse in the open air; worse from suppressed foot-sweat or chilling the feet, or from cold.

Homeopathic Data - This drug was proved by Hahnemann. The first record of it appeared in the Chronic Diseases, vol. iii, in 1828.

Administration - Schuessler recommends the 6x and the 12x potencies, but in the Homeopathic school the most brilliant results have followed the use of the higher attenuations (see Clinical Cases, Part III). Its external application is also recommended by Schuessler and others, in carbuncles, ulcers, ulceration of womb, abscess, ozaena as a spray, etc. Massive and repeated doses are indicated in scrofulous, glandular swellings without suppurations. But where there is actual suppuration, or even a tendency thereto, high potencies (30th) help in chronic cases, one dose daily, or even less often, in subacute cases, morning and evening - in acute cases from two to three hours. An effective method of using Silica locally is to make a strong decoction of hay. This contains a large percentage of Silica. The silicate of soda should be given in free solution. Percy Wilde, M.D, who introduced this valuable preparation of Silica, gives three to four drops three times daily, and each dose is given in one-third of a tumbler of water, or, better still, in milk. The effect of the remedy must be watched, as it is apt to cause active changes in the Tumour within forty-eight hours (see Tumours, Part III).

Relationship - In suppuration compare Calc Sulph, the difference being that Silica promotes suppuration and brings the process to maturity, whereas Calc Sulph heals the process by checking it and promoting the healthy granulation. For results from impure vaccination we have, besides Silica and Thuja, Kali Mur, which, according to Schuessler, is the one remedy necessary. The Silica headache is similar to Spigel, Paris, Picric acid, Coccul, Gelsem. and Sanguin. In fistula lachrymalis compare Nat Mur and Petrol. In whitlow and ingrowing toenail, when Silica fails, Graphit. often succeeds. In caries and periostitis compare Asaf, Graphit, Conium, Platina Mur. In tabes compare Alumina, Ruta. Silica is a chronic Pulsat.; it corresponds to the chronic form of such diseases as Pulsat. cures when acute. Pulsat. grows on sandy bottom, and probably contains Silica as one of its constituents. In bone diseases it resembles closely Mercur, but it should not be given after Mercur, as it may much complicate the case. (Gilchrist)

In Moleschott's Kreislauf des Lebens, he says that the ashes of Equiset. hyem. consist nearly wholly of Silica. The cures of bladder troubles reported by Equiset. are probably due to the Silica it contains. The mineral springs of Bareges, in the Pyrenees, contain an unusually large amount of Silica in a valuable form, and this spa has been singled out by empirical

experience as most valuable in the class of cases for which Silica is Homoeopathically indicated. (Percy Wilde, M D)

In labyrinthine vertigo compare Nat salicy. In ulceration around the nails, Psorinum is invaluable. Allied remedies: Fluoric acid, Picric acid, Hypericum, Ruta, Mercur, etc.

--()--

PART III

Therapeutical Application of the Twelve Tissue Remedies

ABSCESS

Ferr Phos - This is the first remedy to be given in all cases of boils, carbuncles, felons, or any suppurative process, where there are present fever, heat, throbbing pain and congestion in the parts. This remedy, if given early, will often abort suppuration.

Kali Mur - Is indicated in the second stage of boils, carbuncles, felons, abscess, etc, where there is swelling, but as yet no pus formation; especially is it indicated in abscesses of the breast, with the above characteristics. It may be given in carbuncles, boils and other suppurative processes to abort swelling before matter forms. It may also be used as a lotion, applied externally on lint.

Nat Sulph - Fistulous abscesses of years' standing, discharging watery pus, surrounded by a broad, bluish border. Burrowing abscesses. A single dose of the 3d trituration gives everything a favourable turn; the abscesses collapse, the fistulous canals dry up. (Grauvogl) Paronychia, inflammation or suppuration around roots of nails.

Silica - When suppuration appears this remedy should be exhibited at once. It greatly assists the suppurative process, causing the Tumour rapidly to ripen, and often to break spontaneously. It is to follow Kali Mur in those cases where pus has commenced to form, as in mammary abscess, especially if Kali Mur has failed to abort the suppuration. After the abscess breaks or is opened, this remedy should be continued as long as infiltration remains. Silica is also useful in blind boils. In whitlow Silica assists and controls the formation of pus and stimulates the growth of new nails. The use of Silica in all cases of commencing whitlow cannot be overestimated. A dose every two hours will usually cure the felon in twenty-four hours. (A. P. Davis, M D)

Calc Sulph - This remedy follows Silica well in suppurative processes, when, notwithstanding the absence of infiltration, the suppuration continues, owing to the torpidity of the affected tissues. It is useful in boils, gathered breasts, whitlow or felon, when they are discharging. It will abort felons and furuncles in the 12x. (W. E. L.) The presence of pus with a vent is an indication for its use. The distinguishing features between this remedy and Silica, in abscesses, are these: Silica ripens abscesses, since it promotes suppuration; Calc Sulph heals suppurating wounds, since it restrains the suppurative process. It lacks the fetor of Silica. This remedy is similar to Hepar Sulph, but it acts more deeply and intensely. Painful abscesses about anus.

Kali Phos - This remedy is indicated in abscesses, carbuncles, felons and other suppurative processes when there are adynamic symptoms and the suppurative process becomes unhealthy. The pus is ichorous, bloody, offensive and dirty-looking. In mastitis when the pus is brownish, dirty and foul.

Calc Fluor - When the suppurative process affects the bone, or where there are hard, callous edges to the wound, then this remedy will be found effective. In felons a lotion on lint externally has been found to do good. "It is an invaluable remedy in pelvic abscess

proceeding from caries of some bone." (Southwick) "In old cases of fistulous sinuses of the mammae I have found this remedy especially valuable." (J. W. Ward, M D)

CLINICAL CASES

A lady, Mrs. B, suffering from swelling of the leg below the knee, had been attended some months by her doctor, who had poulticed it, and had opened it with a lancet; but there was no discharge. She was unable to walk. It was then painted with iodine without effect; then bandaged to reduce the excessively hard swelling, and cold water poured over it thrice a day. Some parts were blue-looking on removing the bandage. It felt cold and very hard, and looked as if ready to burst; almost twice its usual size. Warm fomentations and Kali Mur, taken internally and applied externally, cured the leg in three weeks. (From Schuessler)

In August, 1877, a young man, who had suffered from sciatica some years ago, and had been in the habit of having subcutaneous injections of morphia, developed a boil on the seat. This discharged freely, and would not heal. When at last it seemed to be healed and was comparatively well, the patient took cold. Suppuration began again, and this time the discharge was excessive. His mother became alarmed, as he was very weak and had no appetite. His sleep was disturbed, and he felt a constant thirst. I prescribed Silica - a dose every morning on an empty stomach. After one week the mother was able to furnish the very favourable report: "The discharge of matter has been reduced so much that at one time it seemed gone altogether. The great thirst has left him, and his appetite has returned; his sleep is sound, and the shivery, chilly feeling he had has completely gone." Silica has here furnished a brilliant demonstration of its power over suppuration, with its characteristic accompanying symptoms. (Dr Goullon, Jr)

A dressmaker, in her busiest season, to her dismay, got a felon on the right thumb. Ferr Phos in water, every three hours, promptly relieved and she supposed cured it. She used it vigorously, and within three days it reappeared with greatly increased pain and hard swelling. Kali Mur) 2 finished the cure at once, a single drop of pus appearing beneath the cuticle and escaped when snipped with the scissors. (J. C. Morgan, M D)

An old gentleman came into my office with tendonitis of the second phalanges. The whole hand was full of thick, yellow pus; had been sore for three months; sleep was a stranger to him; he had been poulticed, lanced and morphined, until the physicians (allopathic) had decided to remove the finger - in fact he came to town for that purpose. His physician being out of the city he came into my office to have me look at it. I told him to let the finger remain on the hand; that although the flexors were all rotten - eaten off - and the periosteum inflamed, yet the finger could be cured. I injected Eucalyptus into the orifice, and it permeated the whole finger and up into the hand. After cleansing the sores I wrapped it up comfortably tight and put him on Silica?, a dose every three hours; nothing else was given him; the Eucalyptus dressing was continued every day, and in four weeks the finger was restored to its natural size and shape; but the flexors being all destroyed he could not flex the fingers. The Silica, however, restored all the connective tissue-elements, and the man was well satisfied with the cure. (A. P. Davis, M D)

Silica has proved an excellent remedy. Within the last month I was able to cure a young lady, aet. 16; I did not see her myself. The mother came to me and told me her daughter had been suffering for the past few months from her right foot. The medical men treating her declared that the foot must be amputated. It was fearfully swollen; the discharge of matter was

excessive. Her leg was almost bent to a right angle at the knee-joint, and could absolutely not be stretched out. I advised her to give up all internal as well as external remedies, and prescribed Silica, to be taken once daily. Three months later the patient came herself, walking without any assistance. The foot was almost completely healed, with only a slight discharge of matter. Thus I succeeded in a case of discharge of matter from the ear, which had been treated for a long time ineffectually, and caused the patient severe pain day and night. This case was also cured with Silica. (From Schuessler)

In a case of abscess of the breast of several weeks duration in which no single remedy or alternated remedies appeared to have any power to prevent or heal, in desperation I combined Calc Fluor Calc Sulph and Silica in one glass, with the happiest effect. In a few days it was well. It would appear that combinations are sometimes good. I used the 30th potency. (E. H. H.)

--()--

ADDISON'S DISEASE

Nat Mur - When nutrition is greatly impaired, tension and heat in the region of the kidneys; earthy complexion, brown spots upon the back of the hands, excessive mental and physical prostration; trembling of legs, dim vision, want of appetite, nausea, vomiting, loathing of meat, constipation. Aversion to motion and Labour; frequent yawning and stretching; cold extremities, depression of mind with irritability\vertigo on rising or on trying to walk. (Raue)

--()--

AMENORRHEA

Suppression of Menses.

Kali Mur - Sluggish liver; white coated tongue, and glandular inactivity.

Kali Phos - Suppression of flow with depressed spirits, lassitude and debility, where chest difficulties appear as a result of suppression.

Kali Sulph - Scanty or suppressed menses, with weight and fullness in abdomen.

Nat Mur - In young girls, when the menses do not appear, or when scanty and at long intervals.

Calc Phos - Amenorrhoea in anaemic patients.

CLINICAL CASES

1. Case of a young girl whose menses had not appeared for several months, and who began to have chest difficulties as a consequence thereof.

Kali Phos, dose night and morning. The menses soon re-appeared, and in four weeks she had no more chest pains.

2. A girl, aet. 22, who always had scanty menses, which during the past year had completely ceased, and caused head and eye troubles, received, May 12, 1887, Kali Phos, six powders. After using it six days the menses reappeared with violent headache and lasted seven days, and her other troubles gradually disappeared. (Monatsblatter)

Dr George Royal reports a case of amenorrhoea with the following symptoms, cured with Kali Phos 3x: "Constant dull headache, drowsy all day, cross and snappish, cries easily, so fidgety she could not control herself."

--()--

ANAEMIA

Calc Phos - This remedy acts by supplying new blood cells. Pains and cramps dependent on anaemic conditions. Waxy appearance of the skin due to anaemia. Chlorosis, complexion waxy, greenish-white, with constant headache and ringing in ears. Schuessler gives this remedy alone for chlorosis.

"A fine constitutional remedy in old cases of cerebral anaemia where nutrition is manifestly defective." (Arndt)

"Pernicious anaemia, vertigo when getting up or on rising from sitting; eyes misty; epistaxis, point of the nose cold; pale face, sallow, yellowish, earthy, cold sweat on the face; body cold; foul taste and smell; tongue white, furred at the root most in the morning; nausea and vomituration; empty, sinking sensation at the epigastrium; watery looseness of the bowels, with urging after stools day or night; urine with flocculent sediment; menorrhagia, blood either bright-red or too dark, palpitation with anxiety, followed by trembling weakness, particularly of the calves, weariness and the greatest weakness." (Arndt)

This remedy is also useful in leukaemia, or excess of white corpuscles in the blood after exhausting diseases.

Ferr Phos - Follows Calc Phos as soon as improvement of the general health sets in. There is a want of red blood in the system. This remedy, by its power of attracting oxygen, colours the new blood-cells red and enriches them after they have been supplied by Calc Phos Schuessler in a recent letter says: "Iron, which enters into the formation of young blood-cells, is never absent in the blood-serum of chlorotics. Therefore I have lately abandoned iron, which I recommended in the first editions of my Therapeutics for chlorosis and other anaemic conditions."

Kali Mur - This remedy may have to be given in anaemia, as a secondary remedy or intercurrent, if such symptoms as eczema or eruptions of the skin coexist.

Kali Phos - Cerebral anaemia, anaemic conditions of the brain, causing undue nervousness. Poverty of the blood from influences which continually depress the mind and nervous system. This remedy also cures the leukaemia, which is induced by long-continued disorders. "Spinal anaemia, from exhausting diseases, such as diphtheria, reflex paraplegia, with aching pains aggravated by rest, but most manifest on beginning to move about." (Arndt)

Nat Mur - In anaemic conditions, where the blood is thin and watery; in chlorotic conditions, with an almost habitual feeling of coldness in the back; chlorosis in young girls, with dead, dirty skin, frequent palpitation, oppression and anxiety in the chest, morning cough, easily fatigued and prostrated, with the characteristic tongue, etc.; malarious cachexia, from ague and Quinine, sallow complexion or very pale, pressure and distension of the stomach, constipation with contraction of the anus, terrible sadness.

Nat Phos - Spinal anaemia, paralytic weakness of the lower extremities, with general prostration, heaviness and sensation of fatigue, especially after a short walk or ascending steps; legs give way, so as to be unable to progress farther.

Nat Sulph - Hydraemia, sycosis, hydrogenoid constitution of the body, depending upon dampness of weather or dwelling in damp houses; sycosis and hydraemia. (Lilienthal)

Silica - Leucorrhoea instead of menses; attacks of momentary blindness or obscuration of vision. Anaemia in infants, thin, delicate and puny, with tendency to rickets.

CLINICAL CASES

Dr S. Powell Burdick furnished us with two cases of anaemia, both in young ladies, aet 19 and 21. Both presented the following characteristic symptoms: Pale, anaemic countenance, great exhaustion, depression of spirits, violent attacks of frontal headache extending to the occiput. The youngest had suffered from this condition for six or seven years, and received treatment from several physicians, Homeopathic and allopathic, receiving from the latter large quantities of iron, without any benefit whatever. The eldest had also been anaemic for several years. All their symptoms were promptly relieved, the colour returning even to rosy cheeks; the ears, which were formerly pale and almost translucent, became reddish and natural in colour. The remedies employed were first Calc Phos, 12, for ten days or two week, followed by Ferr Phos, for two weeks, then returning to the Calc Phos again. About six months sufficed to cure permanently in each case.

Young lady, aet. 17, became anaemic and chlorotic, after long continuance at school, becoming so debilitated that she could attend no longer, had no appetite, and desired only to lie about the house, having no ambition to go anywhere or do anything. Her study made her headache, and she had to give it up entirely; her menses were irregular, absent for months, then a flow varying in quantity. I gave her Calc Phos 6, as principal remedy, giving also, at times, Ferr Phos as well. After a few months she became well enough to resume her studies, and could walk anywhere she desired to go, and her colour improved. (C. T. M.)

--()--

ANEURISM

Calc Fluor - This disease at an early stage may be kept in check or reduced with the use of this, the chief remedy, in alternation with Ferr Phos, provided that the iodide of potash has not been taken.

Ferr Phos - This remedy should be used early to establish normal circulation and remove those complications due to excessive action of the heart; can also be alternated with the preceding with good effect. In small aneurisms with a great deal of throbbing.

--()--

ANGINA PECTORIS

Mag Phos - This remedy may be given for the neuralgic spasms of this disease. It had best be given in hot water. Neuralgic constrictive pains in chest.

Ferr Phos - If accompanied by flushed face, burning or diffused heat, this remedy may be alternated with the preceding.

Kali Phos - If the heart's action be weak or intermittent and if there be tendency to fainting this remedy should be used alternately with Mag Phos.

--()--

APHONIA

See also Hoarseness.

Ferr Phos - Huskiness after singing or speaking in singers or public speakers, with soreness in the larynx.

--()--

ARTHRITIS

Ferr Phos - At the commencement this remedy should be given in repeated doses when there are febrile symptoms present, and later on in the disease it may be given as an intercurrent. The joints are painful on moving, motion sets up and increases the pain. Tenalgia crepitans.

Kali Mur - In acute arthritis, for the swelling or when the tongue is coated white. It may be alternated with Ferr Phos Movement aggravates the pains. It is useful especially after Ferr Phos Tenalgia crepitans.

Nat Mur - Chronic arthritis, joints crack (if tongue and other symptoms correspond, acts probably by increasing the eliminations of the urate of sodium). Synovitis, gout, sore hamstrings (verified).

Nat Phos - Acute gout (after Ferr Phos). Chronic gout, profuse, sour- smelling sweat. Rheumatic arthritis, especially of finger joints. Urine dark red. Pains go suddenly to heart; sore hamstrings.

Mag Phos - Useful as an intercurrent remedy for the pains (violent). The keynote is excruciating pains, spasmodic in character.

Kali Sulph - In rheumatic arthritis where the pains shift from one joint to another, aggravated by heat. Shifting and wandering rheumatic pains in the joints. Fungoid arthritis. Tumour albus, white swelling.

Silica - Suppuration of the joints.

Calc Sulph - Suppurative process in the joints.

Nat Sulph - In acute cases (attacks) of gout. This remedy should be alternated with Ferr Phos. In chronic gout it alone suffices. Gout in the feet, acute and chronic rheumatic arthritis, especially in joints of fingers, pains suddenly go to heart, urine dark-red.

Calc Phos - Rheumatic gout worse at night and in bad weather. Hygroma patellae. Hydrops genu.

Calc Fluor - Gouty enlargements of the finger-joints.

CLINICAL CASES

Rheumatic pains in joints of the feet, aggravated by motions; Bryon and Kali iod having failed, Ferr Phos, 10th dil, cured - Pop. Zeitschrift, Berlin, 1886.

A shoemaker of Berlin was taken ill after catching cold. There was fever with violent pain in the right shoulder. The first visit I paid was on the third day after he had been taken ill; temperature high, pulse full and quick, thirst and loss of appetite. The right shoulder was very red and sensitive to the touch. He was not able to lie in his bed, as the pressure of the pillows was unbearable. He was lying on the sofa, supported with cushions, so that the shoulder should be free from pressure. I gave my patient Ferr Phos, as much as would cover a sixpenny piece. This was dissolved in a large glassful of water, and a teaspoonful of the solution given every hour. Improvement was felt even after a few hours. During the night the patient was able to sleep, and on the following day the fever abated; in three days he was able to move the arm pretty freely. In a few days longer he was entirely well. (Sulzer - From Schuessler)

--()--

ASTHMA

Kali Phos - Nervous asthma. In large and oft-repeated doses is the chief remedy for the breathing and depressed condition of the nervous system. Hay asthma and hay fever. Asthma from the least food.

Kali Mur - With gastric derangements. Tongue coated whitish or greenish, furred, and mucus white, and hard to cough up; when this occurs with depression of breathing, alternate with Kali Phos. Cardiac asthma with sensation as if heart and lungs were constricted.

Nat Mur - Asthma with profuse frothy mucus. In alternation with Kali Phos; also when the tears stream down the face whenever he coughs. Spasmodic jerking with each inspiration.

Calc Phos - Bronchial asthma intercurrently, secretion clear and tough. Child gets a suffocative attack on being lifted up from cradle.

Calc Fluor - When specks or small lumps are brought up after much exertion. In alternation with Kali Phos These lumps being of yellowish mucus. Oppressed respiration. Epiglottis feels closed, or as if breathing through a thick substance.

Mag Phos - In asthma where flatulence is troublesome. Spasmodic nervous asthma. With paroxysmal dry tickling cough and difficulty in lying down.

Kali Sulph - Asthma, bronchial, with yellow expectoration, worse in the warm season or in hot atmosphere. Much rattling of mucus. In asthma, when the patient's attacks come on after taking food, and his colour becomes bad, or when there are rapid emaciation, or sunken eyes, Dr Rapp recommends the Kali preparations. (Schuessler)

Nat Phos - Asthma with thick yellow expectoration.

Nat Sulph - Very important as a remedy for the sycotic taint, of which asthma is often a manifestation. Attacks, especially in the morning about 4 or 5 o'clock, with cough and raising of glairy slime, expectoration greenish and copious, and vomiting after eating; always worse in damp, rainy weather, from living in basements or cellars. Asthma from digestive disturbances. Loose evacuations on rising in morning. Asthma in children. Asthmatic breathing in young people from a general bronchial catarrh, always worse from every change to damp weather.

Silica - Breathing so difficult that the eyes protrude from their sockets; doors and windows must be opened, always during a thunderstorm. As a constitutional remedy with Nat Sulph for eradication of the disease. Asthma on a cachectic base.

CLINICAL CASES

A gentleman in whom attacks of asthma were frequently lasting ten days, with much laboured breathing, can hardly talk, thick yellow expectoration with much rattling on chest - Kali Sulph 3x relieved at once. (M. E. Douglass, M D)

Female, married, aet. 36, asthma, attack violent, greenish, purulent expectoration, a loose evacuation immediately on rising for past two days; Nat Sulph every two hours. Was enabled to lie down that night, respiration and cough much improved and expectoration easier. Next day practically well.

Female, married, aet. 42, subject to attacks for years; expectoration greenish and remarkably copious; Nat Sulph every three hours. Improvement began after a few doses, expectoration becoming paler and less abundant, has felt better since than for years, and one noteworthy fact is that the expectoration stopped in a few doses, whereas under remedies given in previous attacks it had continued for weeks, thus indicating that the Nat Sulph had gotten at the root of the evil. (Wm. J. Guernsey, M D)

Dr O. H. Hall, of Zumbrota, Minn, reports a remarkable case of asthma having passed "through the hands of all the physicians of whom he had ever heard," cured by Kali Phos 2x. Eighteen months had passed at time of writing without an attack - Minn. Med. Monthly, Nov, 1886.

Mr. C. has for years had attacks of asthmatic breathing, so marked as to herald his approach at some distance, and coming on after any unusual exertion. He is a tall, strong man, with no family history of lung trouble, albeit rather narrow-chested. Examination of the lungs during a period of remission disclosed no lesion or abnormal sounds, except coarse rales along the larger bronchi. In April, 1887, an especially severe attack, brought on by severe physical exertion, "the worst spell" he has ever had, was promptly relieved by Nat Sulph, and occasional doses since have caused the attacks to disappear almost entirely for the first time in many summers. (Wm. B- Leonard, M D)

Mrs. E, a lady under my care the past year for chronic bronchitis and other troubles, was seized on July 9th with her third annual attack of hay fever - rose cold, or hay asthma, as you please - having contracted the same in Florida. She had formerly been entirely prostrated and forced to, bed by these seizures, and dreads them much. Her husband came to me in the evening, a few hours after the sneezing and harsh breathing began, and begged of me to check it if possible. I learned from him that she could not lie down; her breathing was aggravated upon the least motion and accompanied by arching out between the scapulae. No other point could be elicited that would lead to the more ordinary medicines; indeed, all these had been tried by other physicians in former attacks. I had found Nat Mur to relieve her troubles greatly, and so gave Nat Sulph 200, with strong promise of relief. Nor were we disappointed; she fell asleep in an hour or so after beginning her half-hour doses, and in a few days all signs of asthma were gone. On July 18th no signs of asthmatic breathing could be heard over her lungs, whereas her former attacks had made her wholly miserable for weeks. (Wm. B. Leonard, M D)

--()--

ATROPHY

Marasmus (insufficient intake, or malabsorption of food).

Calc Phos - Scrofulous diseases of children affecting the bones (Calc Fluor). General debility from mal-assimilation of food; delayed dentition. Watery diarrhoea, with flatulence. Abdomen flabby and shrunken. Complexion sallow and child, has an old and anxious look.

Kali Phos - Wasting disease when putrid-smelling stools occur. Atrophy of bones.

Nat Mur - Rapid emaciation of the throat and neck of Children; irritability; the children are very slow to learn to talk. Chilliness, earthy complexion and constipation.

Nat Phos - Marasmus of children who are bottle fed. Abdomen swollen; liver large. Colic after eating. Stools contain undigested food.

Nat Sulph - Inherited sycotic constitution; bloated abdomen, with much rumbling of wind; stools watery, yellow, gushing, worse on commencing to move in the morning.

Silica - Body wasted while the head is exceedingly large. Child perspires easily, is nervous and irritable; face emaciated, decrepit looking. Aversion to the mother's milk; vomited if taken. Stools offensive and watery. Great prostration upon any change of weather.

--()--

BACKACHE

Silica - Spasmodic drawing in back compelling to lie still. Constant aching in centre of spine.

Ferr Phos - Pains in the back and loins and over kidney. Rheumatic pains felt only on moving.

Kali Mur - Useful after Ferr Phos, if the latter fails to relieve.

Kali Phos - Pains which are laming. The parts affected feel powerless, gentle movement gradually lessening the pain and stiffness, yet too much exertion increasing the pain (such as walking too far). This kind of pain is always worse after rising from a sitting posture and at the commencement of motion.

Calc Phos - Pains with a feeling of numbness, coldness, or with a creeping sensation; worse in the night and during rest. Can also be given alternately with Ferr Phos After exhausting disease. Backache in the lumbar region in the morning when awaking.

Kali Sulph - Pains which are worse in warm rooms and in the evening, better in the open air (cool). Shifting and changing about.

Mag Phos - Pains vivid, shooting, boring, intermittent, shifting and neuralgic; relieved by warmth.

Calc Fluor - Backache simulating spinal irritation. Tired feeling and pains in the lower part of the back, with a sensation of fullness and burning pain, and confined bowels. Lumbago aggravated on beginning to move, but improved after continuous motion.

Nat Mur - Pains in small of back relieved by lying on something hard, with characteristic tongue, bubbles of frothy saliva. Pain after prolonged stooping, as if bruised. Weak back, worse in the morning. Spine very sensitive. Neck stiff and emaciated. Great weakness and weariness.

Nat Sulph - Pain in the back, as if ulcerating, all night; can lie only on the right side. Soreness up and down spine and neck.

Nat Phos - Pains across loins on awaking in morning.

--()--

BITES OF INSECTS

Nat Mur - Cures rapidly. Moisten the painful spot and apply thereto Nat Mur, 6th trituration, rubbing it in. Pain ceases at once. (Schuessler)

--()--

BONES, DISEASES OF

Calc Phos - Useful to aid the process of repair in fractures. When the bones are weak and soft, caused by soft sponginess, due to want of phosphate of lime molecules. Rachitis, bowlegs in children. Also, for ulceration of bone and wasting of skull-bones. Fistulous ulcers on the ankles; edges callous, ichor putrid. Pains along sutures and symphyses of bone.

Ferr Phos - In bone diseases, when the soft parts are red, hot and painful, inflamed. Ostitis, periostitis. Hip joint disease.

Kali Mur - Second stage of ostitis.

Kali Phos - Atrophy of bones with foul diarrhoea.

Silica - Indication in nearly all diseases of bones. Fistulous openings, discharge offensive. Parts around hard, swollen, bluish-red; fibrous parts of joints, especially of the knee, inflamed. Ulceration of bone, periosteal ulceration. All excretions offensive, pus, stool, sweat, etc. Hip joint disease.

Silica is oftener indicated and has cured more cases of caries and necrosis than any other remedy. It is a deeply penetrating remedy, and, while closely resembling Mercur in its sphere of action, care must be taken not to administer it after Mercur, as it may much complicate the case. It is more suitable for chronic cases, or after the first stage is past. (Gilchrist) No other drug so hastens the elimination of the dead bony particles to the largest piece of sequestrum so necessary to the cure of scrofulous diseases of the bones. In many forms of caries, necrosis and in enchondroma of the bones, Grauvogl recommends, as a popular and very effective remedy, hay-baths. Their efficacy depends on the presence of Silica, which has been found as a chemical constituent in a state of solution in hay-baths - three drams of hay containing about one-half a grain of Silica. Hence the usefulness of this local measure in diseases of the bone is apparent.

Calc Sulph - Ulceration of bone. Craniotabes.

Calc Fluor - Hard, rough, corrugated elevations on the surface of the bones. Useful in cephal-haematoma (so-called blood-Tumour), on the parietal bones of new born infants. Bruises of bones. Exostoses after injuries. Diseases of bones; caries leading to formation of pelvic abscesses. Affections of the nasal bones, causing bad odour to disappear. Nodes and hard bone swellings. Caries in consequence of syphilis or abuse of mercury. Spina ventosa, osteosarcoma. Malnutrition of bones, especially of the teeth. Osseous growths, especially in the carpal and tarsal articulations. Suppuration of bones.

Mag Phos - Spina ventosa alternately with Calc Fluor

Nat Sulph - Sycosis. Pain in bones, cracking of joints, knees stiff.

CLINICAL CASES

Enchondroma Indicis - A maiden lady of 60 had a shiny swelling on her left index finger, which had been there for eighteen months. The lump was hard and painful, and of about the size of a small split walnut, but rather flatter. Patient was very nervous and depressed. Calc

Fluor 3x, six grains four times a day. After two weeks the cartilaginous nature had clearly left, and swelling became softer and smaller and disappeared entirely within three months. No change was made in diet or place of abode. (J. C. Burnett, M D)

Injury to the tibia of some years' standing; a painful growth appeared on the seat of the injury. This was diagnosed as an osteosarcoma by a prominent surgeon, who advised an operation. Calc Fluor relieved the pain and reduced the growth. (L. A. Bell, M D, Hahnemannian Monthly', April, 1887)

Dr Hansen, of Copenhagen, reports in the Allg. Hom. Zeit, 1886, p. 44, a case of caries of the tibia of three years' standing; fistulous openings led down to the bone, through which splinters of dead bone were being discharged constantly, the secretion therefrom being thick and yellow, accompanied by boring nightly pains. Calc Fluor cured completely in five months.

Enchondroma cured by Silica. (From Grauvogl's Text-book) Boy, aet. 14, metacarpal bones of ring and index and middle fingers and thumb of right hand were swollen to such a degree that oval, hard, knobby masses of uniform surface were formed; joints obliterated and immovable for the past six months. These parts were, at various points, divested of their skin by ulcerated surfaces, under which the bones gave a rough sound to the probe, and places were found here and there which could easily be penetrated, and others again which offered resistance. The boy had no appetite, and was kept at work by a potter, carrying clay. Great pain in the suffering parts, drowsiness during the day, lassitude and depression. According to the doctrines of surgery, there was no other help but disarticulation at the wrist, with a loss of the right hand, since only the little finger and its metacarpal bones seemed free from the disease. Silica 6, five drops every two hours. In eighty days the superficial ulcers began to cicatrize and the tuberous formations had manifestly decreased in extent. After fourteen days more the joints were already movable, though the mobility was very much restricted. After another fortnight all the concomitant symptoms which had been present disappeared, appetite returned, boy was lively and of good cheer; and discharged cured.

A child, aet. 3, had disease of the bone of the forefinger of the left hand, midway between the knuckle and next joint. There was a slight whitish discharge from a minute opening, and the flesh was much swollen and discoloured at the place, causing the finger to present a very unpleasant appearance. A physician had, after treating it unsuccessfully, advised amputation of the finger, but the family, not desiring this result of the trouble, decided to try other remedies. Gave her Silica G, in solution, which produced improvement at once, and in a few weeks cured the disease in the bone, and the finger resumed its natural appearance, except a slight scar. (C. T. M.)

Dr C. F. Nichols reports a number of cases of osseous growths cured and benefited by Calc Fluor) 2 (Organon, 1880)

Slow Union of Fracture - Man, aet. 60, had a fracture of the shaft of the femur. It remained movable, in spite of great care, after two months. Calc Phos e was given, at first every night; later, every second night. At once the fracture grew firm and was soon well. This is certainly better than instrumental interference. Eighteen months later, the same femur sustained another fracture in its lower portion. The drug was given in like manner as before, but from the beginning. It was well in two months. (J. C. Morgan, M D)

In the case of a poor orphan girl, aet. 14, Silica saved her from having her foot amputated. She had been under treatment a long time for bone disease. Her medical man saw no alternative, as the evil only grew worse, but to make arrangements with the infirmary surgeon to have it taken off. This was agreed on, six days before removing her. Her friends were greatly distressed and applied for the new remedies. Silica, a dose every hour, was steadily taken, and lotion on lint externally applied. On the fifth day the ankle-bone and surrounding tissues presented such a healthy appearance that all cause for amputation was removed. She continued the treatment for a short time longer, and her case was pronounced perfectly cured. (M. D. W, from Schuessler)

--()--

BRAIN

See also Meningitis.

Ferr Phos - First stages of all inflammatory troubles.

Kali Phos - Softening of the brain, early stage; if with hydrocephalus, give also Calc Phos Softening as a result of inflammation, insidious in its approach. Concussion of brain. Putrid stools. Sleeplessness and stupor.

Mag Phos - When convulsive symptoms are present. Troubles of sight remaining after cerebral concussion.

Calc Phos - Hydrocephalic conditions. Chronic hydrocephalus. Fontanelles remain too long open. Craniotabes.

Calc Fluor - Cephal-haematoma.

Nat Sulph - After injuries to the head. Mental troubles following. Intense pain in occipital region.

CLINICAL CASES

J. C. Morgan, in the Transactions Pennsylvania Homeopathic Medical Society, 1882, p. 172, reports some cases of brain troubles in children in which convulsive symptoms were prominent, benefited and cured by Mag Phos, 30.

The following is from an elderly gentleman, Mr. J. M, who had suffered from a prolonged attack of acute and subacute inflammation of the brain. He recovered slowly, but symptoms of softening of the brain set in. He was anxious to give the new remedies a trial. His speech was affected; he seemed to lose momentary consciousness, could not hurry, though he saw himself in great danger of being run over, or stop walking when dangerously close to the quai-, and could not be trusted out alone: "I think it is time I were again informing you that I still continue to improve; indeed, I have little to complain of except occasionally - only occasionally - a feeling of mental stupor, the best remedy for which I have found to be Kali Phos which you recommended to me." (M. D. W, from Schuessler)

--()--

BRAIN-FAG

Calc Phos - Nervous prostration, with depression of spirits; profuse night-sweats; pale, wan and emaciated countenance; loss of virile power; habitual coldness and venous congestion of the extremities from debility, sleeplessness and loss of appetite; numb sensations.

Silica - Confusion, difficulty of fixing attention. Yielding and anxious mood. Reading and writing fatigue, cannot bear to think. Sense of great debility, but patient can arouse himself, has grit, but soon tires and is compelled to rest.

Kali Phos - To restore lost nervous energy: Cover the whole field of neurasthenia.

Nat Mur - With sleeplessness, gloomy forebodings, exhaustion after talking, embarrassment of the brain.

CLINICAL CASES

The patient came to California with a modest fortune, which he has lost in unfortunate speculations - a common occurrence. Anxiety, business cares and overwork had been telling upon him for months. Finally, about three months ago, while on the local train going home, he suddenly experienced a peculiar cerebral sensation, and became unconscious, but in a few minutes recovered, and asked the conductor to assist him from the train when he arrived at the station, and had the presence of mind to remember a bundle which lay on the seat at his side, but was still dizzy and confused. After arriving at home, he experienced a severe spasmodic pain in the cardiac region, which was accompanied by faintness, shortness of breath, and coldness of the extremities. This lasted several hours, and continued thereafter to return for two weeks or more, without improvement, sometimes several times a day, at irregular intervals. This finally was attended by more or less mental weakness at times; and, as his physician informed him that he was suffering from an organic affection of the brain, the result of apoplexy, he became very despondent.

After three or four weeks he improved somewhat, but, in performing some trivial manual Labour about his home, he experienced a relapse; and, as his physician insisted that his duties were few, he concluded to try an eclectic physician, as he employed one in the East formerly as his family adviser.

When the patient came, in company with his wife, we found the case an unpromising one. He was past sixty years of age, of careworn appearance, despondent, and presenting marked evidence of nervous exhaustion. There was no paralysis however, and no evidence of any loss of motor or sensory function, and upon making the effort we found he could call into use all his reasoning faculties. He complained of sleepless nights from lancinating pains in the left chest and left side of the face.

The prescription was Kali Phos 3x, to restore lost nervous energy, and Mag Phos for the spasmodic pains. Add five grains to a tumbler half full of water, each agent to be dissolved in a separate glass, and alternating give a teaspoonful every hour during the day, and until bedtime. In about a week the patient returned for more medicine, and marked improvement was observable. The careworn, despondent appearance of countenance had more of an expression of comfort and hope. He said he was better; had felt but one spasmodic attack

since beginning the medicine, and could now go about and do light chores without becoming exhausted, and slept well all night. In another week his wife reported him as well as ever - Editor California Medical Journal.

--()--

BRONCHITIS AND BRONCHIAL CATARRH

Ferr Phos - Takes the place of Aeon, in the acute inflammatory stage, or in chronic bronchitis when a fresh aggravation sets in. It should be given in alternation with, the remedy indicated by the expectoration. Any inflammatory irritation of the bronchi, accompanied with dyspnoea, heat, or burning soreness. Breathing short, oppressed and hurried. Capillary bronchitis of young children. Acute, short, spasmodic and very painful cough.

Kali Mur - In the second stage, when thick white phlegm forms, fibrinous in character.

Kali Sulph - When the expectoration is distinctly yellow, watery and profuse, or where it is greenish, slimy and watery. In the stage of resolution.

Nat Mur - Acute inflammation of the windpipe, with frothy and clear watery phlegm, loose and rattling, sometimes coughed up with difficulty. Chronic bronchitis, bronchial catarrh, "winter cough," with any of the above symptoms. Clear, watery, starch-like sputa. Secretion causes soreness and excoriation. Chronic forms, when sputum is transparent, viscid, weak voice, fluttering of heart. Patient is worse near the seashore.

Calc Phos - In anaemic persons where expectoration is albuminous, like the white of an egg.

Calc Sulph - Where expectoration is yellow, or yellowish-green, or mixed with blood, stage of resolution. Third stage of bronchitis. Ordinary catarrhal colds and in cases similar to those benefitted by Hepar Sulph.

Nat Sulph - where exudation causes soreness and chafing. Patient must hold his chest on coughing. Asthmatic spells worse towards morning. Worse in cold, damp, rainy weather.

Silica - Cough worse from cold and better from warm drinks. Pus-like expectoration, falls to bottom of vessel containing water and spreads out like sediment. Bronchial affections of rachitic children. Laryngeal morning cough.

CLINICAL CASES

Numerous cases of bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia and allied affections of the chest, especially in children, have been treated successfully with Ferr Phos, followed by or in alternation with Kali Mur. Sometimes Bryon has been found an excellent alternating remedy with Ferr Phos, no other treatment having been found necessary.

--()--

BURNS

Kali Mur - Burns of the first degree, also those of the second. Blisters form, also scalds from boiling water. Can be applied externally.

Calc Sulph - Burns when suppurating.

Nat Phos - Burns with suppuration; also externally.

--()--

CATARRHAL TROUBLES

Ferr Phos - First stage of cold in the head, with circulatory disturbances, catarrhal fever, congestion of nasal mucous membranes. Smarting in nasal passages, worse inspiration; excellent for a predisposition to take cold, alternately with Calc Phos "Ferr Phos 3x in pharyngeal catarrh, with characteristic white, frothy expectoration, has never disappointed me." (W. R. King)

Kali Mur - Catarrh when there is white phlegm, thick, not transparent. Dry coryza. Stuffy cold in the head, with a whitish-grey tongue. Adherent crusts in the vault of the pharynx. "I use it often with profit in the purulent stage of acute nasal catarrh. Kali Mur has proved to me the most satisfactory remedies in acute inflammations of the naso-pharynx in which there is a decided burning dryness. The appearance is that of redness with marked thickening, almost as though the mucous membrane were solidly infiltrated." (Ivins) Hawking of mucus from posterior nares [nostrils]. Syphilitic ozaena.

Calc Fluor - Catarrh with expectoration of yellowish, small lumps. Dry coryza. Stuffy cold in the head (alternately with Kali Mur), with ineffectual desire to sneeze. Ozaena. Osseous growths and diseases of nasal bones, with offensive odour of dead bone.

Nat Mur - Catarrhs and colds with watery, transparent, frothy discharges. Chronic catarrhs of bloodless patients. The mucus has sometimes a salty taste. Colds causing vesicular eruptions with watery contents, which burst and leave thin crusts or scabs. Coryza, "running cold," with watery, clear, frothy discharge, worse on going into the cold and on exertion. Influenza. Epistaxis from stooping and from coughing. Posterior nares [nostrils] dry. Loss of sense of smell.

Kali Sulph - Yellow, slimy secretions, or expectorations of watery matter, are conditions calling for this remedy. Patient feels generally worse in the evening or in a heated room. Yellow or yellowish discharge from the nose. Colds with dry skin when perspiration does not set in freely under use of Ferr Phos.

Calc Phos - Chronic catarrhs and colds in adynamic persons (as an intercurrent remedy). Colds in the head with an albuminous discharge from nose. Sneezing and sore nostrils. Dr L. A. Bull says: "U I frequently begin the treatment of chronic catarrhal conditions of the air-passages with Calc Phos I find that it has quite a decided tonic action, and influences the conditions of the membranes for good. In many places it quite takes the place of the Cinchona preparations." Large pedunculated nasal polypi. Point of nose icy-cold. Swollen, ulcerated nose in scrofulous children.

Calc Sulph - Cold in the head, with thick, yellow, opaque, mattery secretions, frequently tinged with blood. It clears up the condition of the mucous glands. Nosebleed.

Nat Phos - As an intercurrent, when gastric symptoms appear, such as acid risings and yellow base of tongue. Picking at nose. Naso-pharyngeal catarrh, with thick, yellow mucus, especially in the scrofulous ozaena. Offensive odour before nose.

Nat Sulph - Nosebleed during menses. Ozaena syphilitica, worse every change from dry to wet weather. Catarrhs of mucous membranes in general, characterized by a tendency to profuse secretion of greenish mucus. This is the tissue remedy for la grippe, since the disease is caused by an excess of water in the cellular fluids.

Kali Phos - Ozaena, foul, offensive discharge from nose, foul breath, and where secondary nervous troubles arise. Epistaxis and predisposition to same. Yellow crust blown from nose. Thick, yellow discharge; sneezes from slightest exposure. Thick mucus hawked from posterior nares [nostrils].

Mag Phos - Loss or perversion of sense of smell. Alternate dry and loose coryza. Gushing flow from nostrils.

Silica - Ozaena, with offensive discharge from nose, when the affection is seated in the submucous connective tissue or periosteum. (Syringe also with a solution of the same remedy) Painful, chronic dryness of nose, or inveterate ulceration, producing acrid, corroding discharge; herpetic eruption around nostrils and lips. Itching of tip of nose.

CLINICAL CASES

Dr H. Goullon (Pop. Zeitschrift) praises Nat Phos in chronic post, nasal catarrh, giving as indications the golden-yellow exudation and yellow tongue, etc, and relates a case cured by Nat Phos after Kali bich had failed, as well as everything else, and the patient had become hypochondriacal.

Case of thick, yellow, offensive ozaena, alternating with water)' discharge; has been affected with it for eighteen months; has lost taste and smell; left nostril worse. Catamenia occur every three weeks. Takes cold very easily. Stillborn child three years ago. Gave three doses of Kali Sulph 12 in water, to be taken once a week. In one month reported catarrh entirely well; has regained much of the lost senses of smell and taste. (W. P. Wesselhoeft, M D)

Dr Breuer, of Munich, reports a case of suppressed foot-sweat, resulting in protracted bronchial catarrh; cured by Calc Sulph and Silica - A. H. Z, 1883.

Case of gentleman, light-complexioned. About once a week a thick, dark brown semi-fluid accumulation of pus formed in the left upper nostril; on being blown out it emitted a terrible stench. About a month previous a piece of carious bone was taken from the antrum highmori, through an upper left alveolus, from which a tooth had been drawn four years previous. The probe entered the antrum freely. Calcarea, Silica and several other remedies proved inefficacious. Three weeks after having taken two doses of Kali Sulph in water, morning and evening, a tablespoonful for four days, nothing more remained of the discharge, and the alveolus closed so that no probe entered. (W. P. Wesselhoeft, M D)

--()--

CHICKEN POX

Ferr Phos - This remedy alone, or alternately with the remedy indicated by the eruption, such as Kali Mur, Calc Sulph, Nat Sulph or Silica.

--()--

CHOLERA

Ferr Phos - In the first stage, for the vascular disturbances, alternating with Kali Phos Cholera infantum, discharges frequent, watery, even bloody; child is greatly reduced, falls into a stupor, red face, dilated pupils, rolling of head and soft, full-flowing pulse, cholera from checked perspiration.

Kali Phos - When the stools have the appearance of rice-water. Collapse, livid, blue countenance and low pulse.

Kali Sulph - Cramps and other symptoms of cholera.

Mag Phos - Choleraic cramps. First stage. Watery diarrhoea with vomiting and cramps in calves.

CLINICAL CASES

Old man attacked with severe vomiting and diarrhoea, cramps in calves and rice-water discharges. Kali Phos cured. (Schuessler)

--()--

CHOREA

(Involuntary Movement Disorder)

Calc Phos - In scrofulous children.

Mag Phos - This is the chief remedy. Involuntary movements and contortions of the limbs, with mute, appealing looks for sympathy. Follow or alternate with Calc Phos.

Silica - When due to the presence of worms, spasms, sleep disturbed by frightful dreams, distorted eyes, pale face, canine hunger, irritation of nostrils, constipation, great thirst, oedema of face and extremities.

Nat Mur - Suitable for chronic cases, after fright or suppression of eruptions on the face, paroxysms of jumping regardless of obstructions, twitchings on the right side, worse at full moon, especially in anaemic and chlorotic states, with thirst and fever.

Nat Phos - If due to worms, or if acid symptoms are present. (See Silica)

CLINICAL CASES

Case of chorea; face and upper part of body affected; lateral and downward jerking of the mouth, snapping of eyelids, sudden forward motion of head, and other irregular movements Better during sleep; aggravated at stool and by emotions Ignat. failed. Mag Phos for three months produced gratifying results, but did not fully cure. Acting on Dr Schuessler's advice, Calc Phos 6x was given alternately with the Mag Phos, the former once daily, the latter twice. In one month the child was cured. (D. B. Whittier, M D)

Choreic patient talking to herself constantly, or sitting still in moody silence, or carrying things from one place to another and then back again. Mag Phos cured. (Dr Sager)

H. S., aet. 7. Chorea for two years, caused by fright; pale, delicate, anaemic, drinks much water, feverish, white tongue, sore mouth. Nat Mur cured permanently. (C. P. Hart, M D)

Chorea cured by Mag Phos. By Dr John H. Clarke - Gertrude

S--, aet. 6, was admitted to the London Homeopathic Hospital, on March 30th, 1887. She had suffered from well-marked chorea during the preceding eight months, and the usual remedies for such conditions had been administered to her as an out-patient during the previous two months, with but small success. No definite cause was to be made out. The child did not suffer from worms, and there was no history of a fright. On admission she twitched all over during her waking hours, but was quiet during sleep. She walked fairly well and could feed herself, but her speech was exceedingly defective. The heart's action was accelerated, but no abnormal sound was to be distinguished. Subsequently, however, a soft, presystolic, blowing sound was at times audible, as if the muscular fibres of the heart participated in the general spasms. The pupils were symmetrically dilated. Mag Phos was prescribed - two grains of the sixth decimal trituration, three times daily. The improvement which followed was slow, but abundantly manifest. The general twitching became less; the articulation improved; the child took nourishment freely; slept well at night, and lost the scared expression so characteristic of the complaint. By May 17th no vestige of the chorea remained. On being directed to stand up, close the eyes, and hold the arms extended, she did so without difficulty. Subjected to the difficult test of walking blindfolded, she came through triumphantly. Lastly her powers of speech had so much improved that, whereas on her admission the meaning of her utterances was a matter of pure conjecture, by this date her remarks were quite intelligible. Thus within seven weeks this obstinate case of a very troublesome disease yielded completely to Mag Phos - one of Schuessler's so-called "tissue remedies." No other medicine was given - Horn. World, July, 1887.

--()--

COLIC

Mag Phos - Flatulent colic of children, with drawing up of legs. Colic forcing the patient to bend double; eased by friction, warmth and belching of gas. Colic in umbilical region. Muscular contractions. Remittent colic, crampy pain. "Colic of new-born infants. I use it in almost every case with absolute, invariable, prompt and complete success; 30th potency." (J. C. Morgan, M D) Colicky babies when they cry half the time; no interference with nutrition. Gallstone colic.

Nat Phos - Colic of children, with symptoms of acidity, such as green, sour- smelling stools, vomiting of curdled milk, etc.

Ferr Phos - Colic at menstrual periods, with heat, flushing of the face and quickened pulse.

Nat Sulph - Flatulent colic starting in right groin. Bilious colic, with bitter taste in the mouth and greyish or brownish-green coating at the root of the tongue. In lead colic this remedy should be given frequently in the 1x or 2x trituration. Pain in abdomen and small of back as if bruised. Much flatulence. Incarceration of flatus. Flatulent complaints after confinement, with constipation.

Kali Sulph - Pains resembling colic. Abdomen feels cold to touch; sometimes caused by great heat, from excitement and sudden coldness; shortly after, gas escaping smells like sulphur; if Mag Phos fail.

Kali Phos - Colic in hypogastrium, with ineffectual urging to stool; better bending double. Abdomen distended with gas.

Nat Mur - "In cases of bilious colic presenting the belching of Carbo veg. and the pains of Diosc. and Coloc. I have found Nat Mur to do excellent service." (C. E. Fisher)

CLINICAL CASES

Woman, aet. 50, suffered for two years from gastralgia and enteralgia, attacks lasting several days; at each attack vomiting of a fluid as sour as vinegar. Two allopaths had treated her in vain, diagnosing the affection as cancer of the stomach and wandering kidney. My diagnosis was over-secretion of lactic acid. Nat Phos Improvement set in in two days, and in a few weeks was entirely cured. (Schuessler)

Case of lady with bilious colic. Was sent for in the night, and for particular reasons did not go. I, however, sent what I thought would relieve her. Early in the morning her husband was again at my office, saying she was no better, but suffering terribly. I gave him a different remedy, to be administered until I could get there. About half-past nine I arrived at the house, and found her still suffering excruciating pains. Ascertaining she had vomited bile, and had a very bitter taste in her mouth all the time, I administered a powder of Nat Sulph in a little water. In about two minutes after taking it she said she was considerably relieved for the first time since eleven o'clock in the night. In about five minutes she had a free movement from the bowels, and she continued to improve, and was up and about the next morning.

One of the hard-working clergy of the metropolis was for several years subject to very frequent and very severe attacks of colic, always running on to inflammatory character, violent vomiting, great tenderness of abdomen, restlessness, anxiety, misery. These attacks generally lasted from three days to one week. More than a year ago it was ascertained that the pain generally commenced in the right groin and thence spread over the whole abdomen. Nat Sulph was given, the attack yielded immediately, and though he has had several threatenings, he has had no colic since - Hering's Materia Medica.

Kali Phos - Asthenic conditions, dilated pupils, depression of function of the brain-cells resulting from concussion.

Ferr Phos - Febrile disturbances depending thereon.

Mag Phos - When optical illusions accompany.

Calc Phos - As an intercurrent sometimes, and with numb sensations.

Nat Sulph - Chronic effects of falls and blows on head.

--()--

CONSTIPATION

NOTE - No purging need be resorted to. Constipation occurs frequently in consequence of some primary disturbance. Look for the symptoms of this. The proper remedy will make the bowels move. (Schuessler)

Kali Mur - Constipation accompanied by a white-coated tongue, also when fat and pastry disagree. Torpid liver, light-coloured stools through want of bile from sluggish liver.

Kali Phos - Stools dark brown, streaked with yellowish-green mucus. Paretic condition of rectum and colon.

Nat Mur - Torn, bleeding, smarting feeling after stool. Constipation with much intestinal weakness, and when arising from want of moisture. Dryness of the mucous linings of the bowels, with watery secretions in the other parts; watery vomiting, watery eyes, excess of saliva in the mouth or on the tongue. Drowsiness and waterbrash. Stools are hard, dry and difficult to pass. Accompanied by headache. Haemorrhoidal constipation. Proctalgia. Pain in abdominal rings.

Calc Phos - Costive, hard stool with blood, especially in old people, associated with mental depression, vertigo and headache.

Calc Fluor - Inability to expel the faeces.

Nat Phos - Obstinate constipation. Habitual constipation with occasional attacks of diarrhoea in young children. This remedy is an admirable laxative when administered with the food of infants. Dose, 5 to 10 grains three times daily for a six-months' old child.

Nat Sulph - Hard, knotty stools streaked with blood, preceded and accompanied by smarting at the anus; difficult expulsion of soft stool; emission of Foetid flatus in large quantities. (Strong)

Ferr Phos - Constipation with heat in the lower bowel, caused by atony of muscular fibres of intestines, "Ferr Phos is indicated in obstinate constipation with prolapsus ani and piles, associated with anaemia; face pale, readily flushing, cold hands and feet, palpitation, persistent chilliness, flatulence and fullness of epigastrium, with great aversion to meat diet." (Donaldson)

Silica - Rectum seems to have lost the power of expulsion. Faeces recede after having been partly expelled. Soreness, stitches and shooting pain in anus. Constipation associated with

chronic scrofulous and suppurative diseases. Constipation of poorly nourished children with pale, earthy face. Copious perspiration around head, accompanying paralytic diseases.

CLINICAL CASES

Mrs. H, aet. 26, mother of three children; constipation since birth of last child, three months ago. Cathartics had failed. The stools were hard and dry, were partially expelled with much straining, and then receded into the rectum, Silica cured in four doses, taken night and morning. (1. P. Johnson)

Dr Gross, the pupil of Hahnemann, relates a very remarkable case of chronic constipation cured with Nat Mur m. The patient, a boy, aet. 11, born of scrofulous parents, has an idiotic brother; patient himself mute and almost an idiot. The poor creature suffered with constipation from birth. Would go three to four weeks without stool. After a course of Nat Mur 30 the constipation was entirely cured. (Full report of the case found in Strong's Constipation, p. 72)

--()--

COUGH

Ferr Phos - Acute, painful, short, tickling cough. Short, sore, tickling cough from irritation of the windpipe. Short, dry, spasmodic cough, with feeling of soreness in the lungs, no expectoration. Cough hard and dry, with soreness from cold. Cough, with rattling of mucus in chest, worse at night.

Kali Mur - Loud, noisy stomach-cough, with greyish-white tongue. Short, acute and spasmodic, like whooping-cough, requires this remedy. Noisy cough with protruded appearance of the eyes and white or grey-coated tongue. Croupy, hard cough. Persistent, croup-like hoarseness. Cough with thick, milky- white, gluey albuminoid phlegm. Cough in consumption with thick, milky-white expectoration, or white-coated tongue.

Kali Phos - Cough from irritation in the trachea which feels sore. Expectoration thick, yellow, salty, and Foetid, chest sore.

Kali Sulph - Cough with yellow expectoration or watery matter. Worse in a heated room or in the evening. Mucus slips back and is generally swallowed; hard, hoarse cough like croup, weary feeling in the pharynx.

Mag Phos - True spasmodic cough, coming on in fits, paroxysms; without expectoration, spasmodic cough at night, with difficulty upon lying down. Whooping cough. Patients refer the spasm to the pit of the throat. The lungs are sore from the strain of coughing. In dry cough in nervous children this remedy should always be thought of.

Calc Fluor - Cough with expectoration of tiny, yellow, tough lumps of mucus. Cough with tickling and irritation in the throat on lying down, from elongation of the uvula, or drooping at the back of the throat.

Calc Phos - Cough with expectoration of albuminous matter, not watery. In cough of consumptives as an intercurrent remedy. Suffocative cough in children, better lying down.

Calc Sulph - Cough with sanious, watery sputa.

Nat Mur - Cough with excess of watery secretions. In consumption with watery sputa, tasting salty, winter cough. Stitches in liver with cough. Dry, short cough, day and night from irritation in pit of stomach.

Nat Sulph - Cough with a sensation of all-goneness in the chest. Muco-pus, thick, ropy and yellowish-green expectoration; must press upon chest to relieve soreness and weakness.

Silica - Cough provoked by cold drinks. Soreness and weakness of chest relieved by warm, moist air. Laryngeal, morning cough with tough expectoration. Dyspnoea on stooping or lying on back. Expectoration of profuse, yellowish-green pus of greasy taste and offensive odour. Suffocative night-cough. (Lilienthal)

CLINICAL CASES

Dr J. A. Biegler reports in the Trans. 1. H. A. 1888, a case of subacute laryngitis cured by Kali Phos 30. The prescription was given "as a forlorn hope," because the case came late under treatment, with weakness, pale, bluish face, etc. Speech slow, becoming inarticulate, creeping paralysis, and because Grauvogl says: "We know that the oxidation processes, the changes of gases in the respiration, and other chemical transformations in the blood, are brought about by the presence of Kali Phos."

Dr F. W. Southworth reports two cases of spasmodic cough, promptly relieved by Mag Phos 4x and 6x respectively, the leading indications being its spasmodic character, worse on lying down and at night, and on breathing cold air; better on sitting up; tightness across the chest. The second case had spurting of urine when coughing.

Dr Fisher was consulted by a lady (enceinte) who was suffering from a cough which caused great inconvenience, as with every cough there was emission of urine. Ferr Phos cured her very speedily. A short time ago the lady under similar circumstances was again troubled with a cough. Ferr Phos this time also cured her as speedily. (From Schuessler)

--()--

CROUP

Kali Mur - Is the principal remedy for the membranous exudation, alternating with Ferr Phos. The chief remedy in false croup.

Ferr Phos - This remedy should be alternated with Kali Mur; breathing short, oppressed and hurried.

Calc Fluor - If Ferr Phos and Kali Mur do not suffice. The chief remedy in true croup.

Calc Phos - Useful if the foregoing fail to act. "Suffocative attacks on lifting up the child from the cradle. After nursing, after crying, or being raised from the cradle, breathing ceases, the head turns backward, the face is blue, there is fighting with hands and feet; after the attack great laxation." (Bradford)

Kali Phos - If treatment is delayed till the last stage, syncope; for nervous prostration, pale, livid countenance; in alternation with Kali Mur.

Mag Phos - Spasmodic closure of the windpipe. Sudden shrill voice; suffocative cough.

Calc Sulph - Useful after the exudation stage when, after the hard membrane has been softened, there exists a tough mucus in the throat causing much discomfort. It will change the croupous to a catarrhal cough, and when given in season will sometimes prevent exudation.

CLINICAL CASES

D. R, a boy, aet. 7, who took spurious croup whenever there was a sharp, keen, northeast wind, having had a few years before a very severe attack of true croup; this past autumn had again an attack, with fever, and a loud, barking cough. Aeon, and liver of sulphur, which have been recommended by so many authors against spurious croup, produced no change whatever, so that I prepared myself, in the case of this boy, for a continuance of the affection, as usual, for several days. The nights especially were very restless, with much coughing, rough and hard, so that his relatives were very anxious. There were dry heat and great oppression present. I exchanged my Hepar Sulph for Kali Mur, and gave every two hours a full dose. After a few doses the cough became loose, lost completely the barking sound, and the whole of the following night my little patient slept quietly, so that on the following morning he awoke, able to get up, quite lively and well. (Schuessler)

In croup, do not be afraid of high potencies; they often do much better than the low. (E. H. H.)

--()--

DELIRIUM

Ferr Phos - When there is present high fever.

Nat Mur - Delirium occurring at any time, with starting of the body, wandering delirium with muttering, frothy tongue. Delirium tremens. Chief remedy; if it does no good give Kali Phos.

Kali Phos - Delirium tremens; the horrors of drunkards, fear, sleeplessness, restlessness and suspiciousness, rambling talk, endeavours to grasp or avoid imaginary objects and images. Give alternately with Nat Mur, as this remedy restores the normal consistency of the brain substance which is disturbed in this disease.

CLINICAL CASES

I was consulted by the relatives of a man suffering from delirium tremens. I ordered Nat Mur. A complete cure followed speedily. Nat Mur is the principal remedy, as delirium tremens is caused by a disturbance of the balance of the molecules of the Nat Mur and molecules of water in some portion of the brain. (Schuessler)

--()--

DENTITION

Ferr Phos - Teething troubles with feverishness, flushed face, sparkling eyes, dilated pupils, and extreme restlessness and irritability.

Mag Phos - Convulsions in teething without fever, in alternation with Ferr Phos "In convulsive cases, where Bellad seems indicated, but does no good, spasmodic colic, loose bowels, this is a magnificent remedy." (J. C. Morgan, M D)

Calc Phos - The chief remedy in teething disorders. If they appear too late it should be given to hasten development. It is the remedy for troublesome ailments during dentition. Especially useful in flabby, emaciated children with open posterior fontanel. Child does not learn to walk or forgets to walk and loses flesh. Has a sputtering, pus-like diarrhoea and vomiting.

Nat Mur - Where there is much dribbling or flow of saliva.

Silica - Especially suitable for children with large heads, open sutures, much sweat about head, large abdomen, fine skin, over sensitiveness, imperfectly nourished, due to mal-assimilation.

Calc Fluor - This remedy also greatly facilitates dentition. Vomiting during dentition. Malnutrition of the bones, especially the teeth. "Spasms, commencing by holding breath, incessant crying and momentary loss of consciousness." (Dr J. W. Ward)

CLINICAL CASES

Case of vomiting of food and drink during dentition, undigested diarrhoea, curdled milk, with green specks in it, much offensive flatus. During sleep head wets pillow, head small. Calc Phos) cured. (Raue, Record, 1873)

Dentition: Child 18 months old; hot skin, cheeks highly flushed, sparkling eyes, pupils dilated, and extreme restlessness and irritability. Ferr Phos 6x trit, in water every hour. The first dose had a decided quieting effect, the child going to sleep shortly after taking it and the cheeks becoming much less flushed. A few repetitions of the remedy entirely removed all the dental irritation. (Wilde)

I have had many cases of that troublesome affection with children that I have easily cured with Mag Phos and Calc Phos For the benefit of young practitioners, I will add that I generally prevent the occurrence of that trouble by treating the mother in the following manner: As soon as I see one of my regular patients having reached the fifth or sixth month of pregnancy, every morning and evening I order the pregnant woman to take a dose of Calc Phos 3x trit. The results that I have obtained are: first, to prevent the usual decay of the mother's teeth; and, second, to see her offspring cutting teeth sooner and without any trouble. (E. A. de Cailhol, M. D)

--()--

DIABETES MELLITUS

Nat Mur - Polyuria; unquenchable thirst; emaciation, loss of sleep and appetite; great debility and despondency.

Nat Sulph - This is the chief remedy. Schuessler gives as a special reason for its use deficiency of the pancreatic secretion.

Kali Mur - Excessive and sugary urine. Great weakness and somnolence.

Kali Phos - The symptoms for which this remedy must be given intercurrently are nervous prostration, weakness, sleeplessness and voracious hunger; it establishes normal function of the medulla oblongata and pneumogastric nerve, which latter acts on the digestion or stomach and on the lungs.

Ferr Phos - Diabetes, when there is a quickened pulse or when there exists pain, heat or congestion in any part of the system, as an intercurrent remedy.

Calc Phos - Polyuria, with weakness, much thirst, dry mouth and tongue; flabby, sunken abdomen; craves bacon and salt. Glycosuria when lungs are implicated.

Calc Sulph - Schuessler says that this may possibly be a remedy useful for this disease; also Kali Sulph.

NOTE TO DIABETES

Geo. W. Carey, M D, of Spokane, one of the professors in the Biochemical College, explains the biochemic treatment of diabetes as follows:

Lactic acid is composed of Carbonic acid and water, and must be split up on its way to the lungs. This is done by the catalytic action of Nat Phos in the blood. Any deficiency of Nat Phos will cause a disturbance in the water in the system by allowing an excess of Lactic acid to accumulate. Nature in her effort to eliminate the water produces the symptoms called diabetes.

But while a lack of Nat Phos is the principal cause of diabetes, the chief remedy is Sodium sulphate; because it regulates the supply of water in the blood. Sodium sulphate also gives off oxygen, so necessary for the process of the decomposition of sugar, and thereby prevents its reaching the kidneys as sugar, and also thins to its normal consistency bile that has become inspissated from a lack of Nat Phos.

If a case of diabetes has advanced to any considerable degree, the kidneys will have become inflamed by the Lactic acid and sugar that passes through them. This injury to the tissue of the kidney calls upon the red corpuscles of the blood for Iron phosphate; which will in most cases cause a deficiency in that inorganic salt. Nature, in her efforts to supply iron, will probably draw on the nerve fluid, Potassium phosphate will be too rapidly consumed, and the patient suffers from nervous prostration.

The treatment, therefore, for diabetes mellitus is: the Phosphates of sodium, Iron, and Potassium, and the Sulphate of sodium. For the great functional disturbance of nerve centres

caused by the demand made on the blood for the Potassium phosphate, producing sleeplessness and voracious hunger, Potassium phosphate is the infallible remedy. It establishes normal functional action of the medulla oblongata and pneumogastric nerve, which latter acts on stomach and lungs. For the great thirst, emaciation, and despondency, give Sodium chloride. It equally distributes the water in the system and quickly restores the normal condition.

The phosphates may be combined where two or more are indicated, but the Sodium sulphite and Sodium chloride should be given in separate solutions. Where there is great emaciation or poor appetite Calcium phosphate should be given, a small dose after each meal.

In my opinion, diet cuts but little figure in the treatment of diabetes, except as to the amount of food taken. The main object is to have the food digested. Diabetic patients should never overeat; better eat six times daily than overeat once.

Of course diet of fat meats or greasy food cannot be beneficial, for the very important fact that it overworks the liver, causes a deficiency and consequent thickening of bile and mucus, and sometimes a crystallization of cholesterol in the gall duct, which give rise to symptoms called hepatic colic, jaundice, or bilious headache.

CLINICAL CASES

Dr E. B. Rankin reports a case of diabetes insipidus improving under Nat Phos 6x, in thirst, appetite and general strength, also in quantity of urine. However, no permanent result was obtained in this case - Southern Journal Homoeopathy, April, 1886.

Schuessler notices two cures of this disease, communicated to him from Scotland, and one in which an Italian doctor employed successfully Nat Sulph in diabetes. The details are wanting.

I have had occasion to treat many cases of that affection that I consider of a nervous origin. The treatment that has always succeeded with me has invariably been Nat. Sulph and Mag Phos 6x tr.; the length of treatment has been from forty- eight hours to a week; one dose of each of these salts in alternation every hour. (E. A. de Cailhol, M D)

Mrs. M, aged 42, consulting me, declared that she passed nearly four gallons of urine in twenty-four hours; it's specific gravity was 1040. I learned from her that the disease originated from a nervous shock (conjugal onanismus). I cured that case in three months with Nat Sulph, Nat Phos, Kali Phos and Mag Phos given according to the symptoms that I had to fight against. Having seen her three years after, the cure was per. feet and no sign of relapse. (E. A. de Cailhol, M D)

--()--

DIARRHOEA

Ferr Phos - Diarrhoea from a relaxed state of the villi, or absorbents of the intestines not taking up the usual amount of moisture. Stools of undigested food, brought on by a chill beginning with fever. Prolapsus recti. "Pain non-intermittent. Diarrhoea copious, watery, sudden, painful, often accompanied by vomiting." (Guilbert) Diarrhoea in children, stools watery, mucous, green and frequent; child rolls its head and groans; face pinched, eyes half

opened; urine scanty, pulse and respiration quickened, starting in sleep. Stools undigested; the skin is hot and dry, and there is thirst. Dentition.

Kali Mur - Diarrhoea after fatty food, pastry, etc. Evacuations light coloured, pale yellow, ochre or clay-coloured stools. Diarrhoea in typhoid fever; stools like pale yellow ochre. White or slimy stools, with the characteristic white coating of the tongue. Stools bloody or slimy.

Kali Phos - Foul diarrhoea, often accompanied by other diseases, to heal the conditions causing putrid evacuations. Diarrhoea of strong odour, occasioned by fright and other similar causes. Diarrhoea with depression and exhaustion of the nerves, with or without pain. Evacuations like rice water. Prolapsus recti. Tympanites. Stools putrid, like rice water, bloody, carrion-like odour. Noisy, offensive flatus. Profuse, painless and imperative stool while eating, followed by unsatisfied urging. Rectum burns and feels sore; prolapsed.

Nat Mur - Diarrhoea with watery, slimy, frothy stools. Transparent, glairy slime, excessive use of salt. "Nat Mur is chiefly used for chronic diarrhoea of children. The emaciation of the neck, the greasy appearance of the face, and the peculiar desires and aversions furnish the leading indications." (Bell & Laird) Slimy coating of tongue with minute bubbles of saliva on tip.

Nat Phos - Itching, sore and raw anus. Stools white or green from deficient bile. Diarrhoea caused by excess of acidity; stools sour smelling, green, with yellow, creamy coating of tongue. Vomiting of sour fluid, curdy masses. Summer diarrhoeas connected with a lack of digestive power, in which the stools are either clay-coloured or habitually greenish. Also, where there is habitual constipation with occasional attacks of diarrhoea, in young children. "Jellylike masses of mucus, painful straining, coagulated casein, scanty and frequent." (Guilbert) Diarrhoea from bad methods in feeding.

Nat Sulph - Diarrhoea; stools watery, dark, bilious, or of green bile.' "This is one of the most frequently indicated remedies in cases of chronic diarrhoea, where the loose morning stool is the leading symptom. The flatulent symptoms are very characteristic, but not necessarily present. Aggravation in damp weather. Green diarrhoea in scarlatina. Wart-like eruptions on arms and between thighs. Chronic hereditary looseness of bowels in old women." (Bell & Laird) Chronic diarrhoea coming on sometimes after rising; and moving; about.

Kali Sulph - Diarrhoea yellow, slimy or watery, mattery stools. Yellow coating of tongue, especially at root. Symptoms of cholera, cramps, etc. Black, thin, offensive stools.

Calc Sulph - Diarrhoea purulent, mixed with blood, with clay -coloured tongue. In typhus; from maple sugar and change of weather.

Calc Phos - Diarrhoea in teething children, as an intercurrent or alternate remedy. Intercurrently in consumption of the bowels. One of our most valuable remedies for the diarrhoea of scrofulous and rachitic children. Green, slimy, undigested diarrhoea. Stool is hot, watery, profuse, offensive, noisy and sputtering.

Mag Phos - Stools watery, expelled with force, with griping pains in the bowels, flatulent colic relieved by drawing up the limbs, or hot applications. Vomiting and cramp in calves of legs. Pain at intervals.

Silica - Infantile diarrhoea, cadaverous-smelling, after vaccination, with much sour perspiration on head, and hard, hot, distended abdomen.

CLINICAL CASES

Chronic diarrhoea in old maid, aet. 75, of years' standing, cured by Ferr Phos (W. P. W.)

Morning diarrhoea on rising; sudden urging, gushing, accompanied with flatulence. The stool splatters all over the vessel. Nat Sulph cm. cured. (C. Lippe)

An old man was attacked by a severe vomiting and diarrhoea, accompanied by exceedingly painful cramp in the calves. Evacuations had the appearance of rice-water. I undertook the treatment about six hours after the beginning of the attack, and one dose of Kali Phos effected a cure. The speedy cure of this case of choleraic diarrhoea would justify the belief that Kali Phos is a specific against cholera. (Schuessler)

Dr Goullon relates a case of chronic diarrhoea of two years' standing. Stools of mushy consistence, coated tongue, cured with Calc Sulph - Allg. Horn. Zeit.

Among the first cases in which I tried these remedies was a negro child, about two months old. The following are about the symptoms presented: Painful diarrhoea, constant rolling of the head, eyes turned up, tongue brownish-yellow, no desire to nurse for some time. The mother said it had been sick for a week, and she had been giving it different things; but as it got worse, she called me. I told her I was afraid there was little chance for its recovery, but I would do what I could for it. Prescribed Mag Phos and Calc Phos in alternation, every fifteen minutes. This was about nine or ten o'clock, a. m. I returned about three o'clock p. m., to see if it were still alive, and to my astonishment found it better. It had ceased rolling its head, eyes were natural, had nursed once or twice, and was sleeping. Ordered the medicine to be continued at longer intervals. The next morning it was considerably better. At this visit I found the tongue covered with a thick white coating, and the mouth sore. I now prescribed Kali Mur, the remedy for this condition, in place of the Calc Phos, to be alternated with the Mag Phos every hour. The next day the tongue was clear, and after leaving a few more powders, to be continued for a day or two longer, the case was dismissed. (E. H. H.)

Dr T. F. Allen cured a case of chronic diarrhoea in an old lady, with morning aggravation on beginning to move, with Nat Sulph 7x. (N. A. J. H.)

--()--

DIPHThERIA

Ferr Phos - At the commencement and for the fever.

Kali Mur - This is the sole remedy in most cases, in alternation with Ferr Phos, which latter will lessen the fever, and is always indicated at the commencement. Kali Mur stands in the same biological relation to the albuminoid sub-substances (i.e., the fibrin) as does the phosphate of lime to the albumen. When an intense irritation has attacked those cells which form the seat of the disease in diphtheria, or relatively the Kali Mur molecules which are contained in them, there arise a disturbance of the proper balance of the molecules of this salt

and a consequent loss of some molecules, perhaps only a small number. At the same time a portion of the albuminoid substances (the organic basis of the cells) is set free and appears on the surface of the mucous membrane, where it is recognized as the diphtheritic exudation. So long as the disturbance of the proper balance in the motion of Kali Mur molecules lasts, the exudation will derive supplies and continue to go on. For the purpose of curing diphtheria by means of the biochemic method, new molecules of this salt must be applied to the respective tissues of which Kali Mur molecules have become inharmonious in their function, and for this reason the remedy must be given in molecular form. Dose, 10 to 15 grains of 3d or 6th trituration in a tumbler of water, a dose every two hours, or a powder the size of a pea, dry on the tongue.

Calc Fluor - When the affection has gone to the windpipe through mismanagement, give this remedy and Calc Phos alternately.

Calc Phos - Diphtheritic exudation spreading to the trachea. Such a complication is very rare when the Tissue Remedies are used exclusively. A white speck or patch remains after the main exudation has come off.

Kali Phos - In the well-marked, malignant, gangrenous condition, patient exhausted, prostrate. Also for the aftereffects of diphtheria, such as weakness of sight, nasally speech or paralysis in any part of the body, squinting, etc. The putrid Character is well marked, as seen by the bone and putrid smelling odour from mouth.

Nat Mur - Diphtheria, if the face be puffy and pale with heavy drowsiness; watery stools, flow of saliva or vomiting of watery fluid. Dryness of the tongue, stertorous breathing, etc. The use of Nut-rum Mur must be discontinued with the disappearance of these symptoms.

Nat Phos - Diphtheritic throat, falsely so called (not true), when the tonsils are covered with a yellow, creamy coating, and the back part of the roof of the mouth looks creamy/yellow; the coating of the tongue is moist, creamy or gold coloured.

Nat Sulph - In diphtheria as an intercurrent remedy where there is vomiting of green matter or water, and the peculiar welling-up of mucus from the stomach.

Note - Under no circumstances should other remedies, such as lime water, carbolic acid, iced water, etc, be used along with these remedies, because they may interfere with the proper action of these salts. (Schuessler)

CLINICAL CASES

Fully developed case of diphtheria with the characteristic glandular enlargement, tonsils, uvula and entire soft palate were covered with a thick, diphtheritic exudation. Deglutition was attended with great pain and accompanied with the utmost effort, and there was exceeding prostration. Kali Mur 6 every two hours. The following day there was a marked improvement, and in four days every vestige of the throat trouble had disappeared, and the child recovered rapidly under Calc Phos (W. M. Pratt, M D, North American Journal of Homoeopathy / May, 1883)

Last summer I had a case of diphtheria that was a little out of the usual order. I saw the case on Saturday, July 21. It looked like a simple ulcerated sore throat, and I prescribed Calc

Sulph and told the mother that if she was not better in the afternoon to let me know. When I got home, about four o'clock, she and her father were at my office. I found her quite feverish and her speech considerably muffled. I examined her throat carefully and found a distinct greyish patch on each tonsil. I now prescribed Ferr Phos and Kali Mur in alternation. About nine o'clock I called and found that she was evidently not relieved in any way whatever. She now complained of something continually coming into her throat. I thought perhaps it was waterbrash and gave a few doses of Nat Phos, but to no effect. Continued the first remedies through the night. The next morning much worse. The membrane had spread considerably and the tonsils were much enlarged. The rising of mucus in the throat continued. Saw her three times on Sunday. Gave her lower potencies. Left her at night on 3x. Monday morning the mother met me with tears in her eyes and wanted to know if I had not better call another physician. Found her very ill indeed. It flashed upon me that the constant welling-up of mucus in the throat is a symptom of Nat Sulph I consequently gave it alone in the 200 (B. & T.) potency, and in a few hours there was a decided change for the better. In a few days she was well. (E. H. H.)

In fourteen cases of diphtheria the biochemic measures left nothing better to be desired, Kali Mur rapidly making a change, the whitish-grey exudation being diminished, shrivelling and coming away with the gargle and mouth-wash made with Kali Mur, also occasional doses of Ferr Phos The treatment worked splendidly. In three cases the patients Laboured under prostration from the first, and Kali Phos had to be given intercurrently; in two cases Nat Mur alternately with Kali Mur, the chief remedy. In the latter cases there existed considerable running of saliva, heavy drowsiness and water)' stools. No secondary affections resulted, such as frequently arise under ordinary treatment, as paralysis, defective vision, or neuralgia. (M. D. W.)

Case from the practice of Schuessler: In a village a few miles from the town of Oldenberg, a child was taken ill with diphtheria, which at an early stage was complicated by an affection of the larynx. The child was treated by the ordinary method and died. Almost at the same time a child of another family in the village was attacked by diphtheria with the same complication. The father of the latter child came to me. I prescribed Kali Mur for the disease in the first instance, and Calc Phos for the affection of the larynx, to be taken alternately. I requested the father to inform me without fail of the result, which he promised to do. Two days after I received a letter from him, in which he informed me that the child had completely recovered.

In diphtheria (maligna), where every known remedy failed, Kali Phos and Kali Mur with, and sometimes without, Nat Mur effected subsidence of malignity, and hastened the cure.

In paralysis after diphtheria, I know of no better remedy than Kali Phos (Dr F. From Schuessler)

The following cases are of interest, as showing the action of Ferr Phos in diphtheria:

1. Young lady with sore throat, tonsils swollen moderately and quite red, a little feverish. Ferr Phos 30 every three hours for a day and a half, then paused, being better. Became worse and sent for me. Diphtheritic membrane covered the right tonsil. Ferr Phos 30, as before. The next day the membrane was nearly all gone, swelling and redness were better. Continued prescription every four hours. The following day only a slight vestige of the membrane remained. Medicine given less often, and the next day was perfectly well.

2. Boy, aet 5, febrile state, glistening, flushed eyes, red cheeks, tonsils red and swollen, especially the right, on which was a tuft-like exudation about its centre and about one-quarter inch in diameter, hanging down, the upper attachment looking blackish next to the tonsils; Foetid breath. Ferr Phos 30 The next day the tonsil was clear, but a similar exudation appeared on the posterior wall of the pharynx; continued the same remedy every four hours; the following day he was well. (J. C. Morgan, M D, Hahnemannian Monthly, vol. vii)

--()--

DIZZINESS

When it occurs in nervous subjects who, without having any active symptoms of dyspepsia, do not well assimilate the nutritive portion of the food. Calc Phos, given after meals, will be found useful. (C. R. Fleury)

--()--

DROPSICAL AFFECTIONS

Kali Mur - Dropsy arising from heart, liver or kidney affections, when the prominent characteristic symptoms of this remedy are present. Dropsy from obstruction of bile ducts and enlargement of the liver. There is generally a white-coated tongue. Dropsy from weakness of the heart (in alternation with Kali Phos). Dropsy, with palpitation. Dropsy in which the liquid drawn off is whitish, or white mucus is deposited in the urine. Persistent white coating on the tongue. Hydrocele.

Nat Sulph - Simple dropsy invading the areolar tissues of the body. Preputial oedema or scrotal oedema. Oedema of internal as well as external parts.

Nat Mur - Dropsy and dropsical swellings of any of the subcutaneous areolar tissues of the body. Anasarca. Preputial or scrotal oedema.

Ferr Phos - Dropsy from loss of blood or draining of the system, alternately with Calc Phos.

Calc Phos - Dropsy from non-assimilation. Anaemia or loss of blood or vital fluids. Hydrops genu.

Calc Fluor - Dropsy caused by heart disease, dilatation of any of the cavities. Hydrocele of long standing.

Kali Sulph - Post-scarlatinal dropsy.

CLINICAL CASES

Scarlatinal dropsy in a child, aet. 4; Digital, Apis, Arsen. and Apoc. failed Quantity of urine voided in twenty-four hours was very scanty, and during the past forty-eight hours had ceased entirely. The patient was fearful anasarcaous. Reclining position was impossible. Nat Mur every two hours. In twenty-four hours the child voided two quarts of urine and a speedy recovery followed. (W. M. Pratt, M D)

Dr Goullon, Jr, who used Kali Mur with much success in a swelling of the feet and lower extremities, adds the following particular indications for its use: The remedy in question appears indicated in chronic persistent swelling of the feet and lower limbs, when the swelling is soft at first, afterwards becoming hard to the touch, without pain or redness. It is, however, itchy; and at one stage may be termed snowy- white and shining. Lastly, the swelling becomes less perceptible in the morning than in the evening, but may acquire such dimensions as to cause great tension, with a feeling as if it would burst.

A little girl, aet. 9, had recovered from diphtheria and scarlatina rather easily, and was allowed to be in the convalescent room. Suddenly she began to swell without any apparent cause. Her face became puffy; the feet also oedematous to above the ankle. Urine scarcely decreased, containing no albumen. No pain over the kidneys on pressure. Pulse somewhat feverish, but appetite, sleep and stools still natural. I gave three different medicines- amongst these, Aconite - without success. Dropsy (anasarca et ascites) was increasing rapidly; urine scanty; only very small quantities occasionally, being slightly turbid and containing much albumen. Whether any epithelial sheathings were present was not ascertained. Kidneys were now more sensitive to pressure. Occasionally delirious. Nat Mur alone cured this case in about a fortnight. (Dr Cohn. From Schuessler)

--()--

DYSENTERY

Kali Mur - Intense pain in the abdomen, cutting as from knives, calls to stool every few minutes, with, tenesmus, extorting cries, purging with slimy, sanious stools. In most cases this remedy with Ferr Phos cures.

Ferr Phos - If affection begins with violent fever, this, with the foregoing remedy, usually suffices for a cure. If pain is dependent on inflammation making no intervals and increased by pressure. Never useful if tenesmus is present.

Kali Phos - When the stool consists of blood only, and the patient becomes delirious, abdomen swollen, or when stools have a putrid odour. Putrid, very offensive stools, and great dryness of the tongue. Prolapsus recti. Tenesmus after stools.

Mag Phos - Crampy pains eased by bending double, by warmth, friction or pressure. Tenesmus and tormina, with constant desire to pass water and go to stool. Pains in rectum with every stool as from a prolonged spasm of muscles.

Calc Sulph - Stools purulent, sanious (mixed with blood), especially in cases that persist after Kali Mur Nat Sulph - If bilious symptoms are present.

CLINICAL CASES

Dr E. H. Holbrook reports a case of dysentery which was greatly relieved by Calc Sulph cm. Turning into a bilious diarrhoea, Nat Sulph cured.

Lady complaining of extreme tenesmus and tormina, and constant desire to pass water and go to stool. Every time this pain came on, must rise and bend forward, and the only relief obtained was from hot water. Mag Phos 2c. every 15 minutes cured third dose. (Dr Reed)

In treating a case of dysentery lately I was at my wits' end to control the terrible pain in defecation. Merc cor suited the case well, and the stools were growing less frequent, but the pain was increasing, being so severe as to cause fainting. Something had to be done if I held my case. The pain in rectum and abdomen was very severe, more in rectum than abdomen. The tenesmus was like a prolonged spasm of the muscles employed in defecation. I exhibited "Schuessler's" Mag Phos in hot water. A hypodermic of morphia could hardly have acted quicker. The pain was almost entirely relieved by the first dose. The whole condition changed for the better, and I discharged my case the next day. In all my experience I never had a more prompt or pleasing result. Mag Phos is a grand antispasmodic, and fully as reliable as our more frequently used remedies. I was led to think of it for my case of dysentery by a statement made to me by Dr E. E. Snyder, of Binghamton, N. Y. He gave it with equally as prompt results in spasmodic tenesmus vesicae occurring in a case of cystitis resulting from gonorrhoea. It certainly did me great service. (H. K. Leonard, M D)

--()--

DYSMENORRHEA

See also Menstruation, and Women, Diseases of.

Calc Phos - When during puberty the patient has not been careful, with consequent dysmenorrhoea. Nymphomania. Labour like pains before and during catamenia, with violent backache, vertigo, sexual excitement and throbbing headache.

Ferr Phos - Pain at the monthly periods, with flushed face and quick pulse, with vomiting of undigested food, sometimes acid taste. To be taken also as a preventive before the periods if these symptoms are recurrent. Excessive congestion at the monthly periods, blood bright-red, the vagina dry and sensitive.

Kali Phos - Great pain at the time of menses in pale, lachrymose, irritable, sensitive females.

Mag Phos - The chief remedy in ordinary cases of menstrual colic, painful menstruation or pain preceding the flow. Warmth is soothing; neuralgic, cramping pains, worse by motion. Membranous dysmenorrhoea.

Nat Mur - Menses scanty and dark, preceded by frontal headaches; often subject to fever-blisters on lips, and during summer to urticarious eruptions. Sore burning in vagina and cutting-burning in the womb. Great melancholy. Also, too profuse and too early, with bursting headache, and frequent shivering.

Nat Sulph - With colic, menses acrid. Pinching in abdomen, early in the morning. Violent epistaxis. Vulvitis. Trembling or twitching of the hands and languor of feet.

Silica - With great coldness. Icy coldness of the whole body from the commencement of the flow. Vagina sensitive.

CLINICAL CASES

J. T. Kent reports a case of dysmenorrhoea of years' standing, cured by -Calc Phos in two months - Homeopathic Physician, 1884.

Dr R. D. Belding (N. Y. St. Trans) reports a case of dysmenorrhoea, of years' standing, characterized by pain and soreness in left hypochondrium going through to right scapula, worse lying on left side, with headache and diarrhoea. Patient feels best in cool, dry weather, every summer has urticarious eruptions. Dreams of robbers, has frequent cold sores on upper lip. Nat Mur 200 cured.

Dr D. B. Whittier (in Hahnemannian Monthly, July, 1887) reports several cases of dysmenorrhoea cured with Kali Phos and Mag Phos.

Dr A. P. Davis relates a case of dysmenorrhoea with severe pains in uterus, back and lower limbs; heat applied to abdomen did not relieve; a large dose of Mag Phos 6x lessened the pain in one-half hour; another dose brought on a free flow. The pain usually lasted several hours previous to flowing. The remedy was given as a preventive during several subsequent months with good effect, and the patient finally cured. Dr Davis regards Mag Phos superior to Cimicifuga in neuralgia of the uterus and in the relief of menstrual pains, and as very useful in uterine engorgement, and gives a case of menorrhagia cured with the 6x.

Kali Phos in dysmenorrhoea - Dr D. B. Whittier reports the cure of a dysmenorrhea of fifteen years' standing (in a highly neurotic and hysterical woman) by a course of Kali Phos continuing over six months, after allopathic medicines, and apparently indicated Homeopathic medicines, had failed. Some of the symptoms were: the mammae were so painful that the touch of her clothing was unbearable. The menstrual pains were cramp-like, with severe bearing down in the hypogastrium, and most severe after the flow commenced. When the suffering was most intense a sharp, shooting pain would extend from the hypogastrium to the epigastrium, followed by a sensation as if something were flowing up to the stomach, and immediately succeeded by a vomiting of bile or frothy, acid substances, sometimes streaked with blood. The vomiting would relieve the painful distress of the stomach, when the uterine pains would be increased and sometimes continue for twenty-four hours. A headache, at first general, soon settled over the left eye. When the headache was severe the pains elsewhere were lessened, and vice versa. The first menstrual period following the administration of the Kali Phos was comparatively comfortable - Horn. Journal of Obstetrics, November.

Dysmenorrhea that had lasted for Some time in which at each menstrual period a membrane was discharged, varying in size from one to two inches long. The pains came on after the flow began, in the abdomen low down, and were relieved by lying curled up in bed with a hot water bag on the abdomen. The pains would last for a day - dull, aching - and next day, or day after, a membrane would be passed. I gave her after one of her menstrual periods Mag Phos cm, one dose dry. The next menstruation was easier somewhat, but not much. Mag Phos in water for two days, night and morning, and the next menstrual period was painless, though she passed the membrane as before. After that the menses were perfectly painless. (Dr Campbell, in Proceedings of Hanemannian Association, 1889)

I had a patient with very severe shooting neuralgic pains during the menstrual period. The pains were in the stomach and lasted the first day or two. Commenced in the back and came

directly around and centred in the pit of the stomach. They were relieved by heat and pressure. Mag Phos 10m, one dose, and she had no more pain. (T. J. Kent, M D)

--(0)--

EAR, DISEASES OF

Ferr Phos - Inflammatory earache from cold, with burning, throbbing pain. Sensitive to noise. Congestive stage of otitis. Earache, with sharp, stitching pain. Noises in the ears, arising through blood-pressure from relaxed conditions of the vessels not returning the blood properly. Inflammatory conditions, radiating pains, sensitiveness, especially in affections of the ear in anaemic subjects. A clinical symptom is: "Noticeable pulsation in the ear; every impulse of the heart is felt here, beating in the ear and head; the pulse can be counted." (Houghton) Chronic, non-suppurative catarrh of the middle ear, where the membrana tympani is thickened, and there is probably ankylosis of the small bones.

The following are also indications for its use: "1. A marked tendency for the inflammatory process to be diffused instead of circumscribed. 2. Dark, beefy redness of the parts. 3. A muco-purulent discharge and a tendency to Haemorrhage. 4. The complete establishment of the discharge is not followed by the relief of the pain. 5. The paroxysmal character of the pain." (Wanstall, American Institute Transactions, 1886, p. 389) Also, the absence of exudation, the radiating pains and sensitiveness, and the general anaemic and debilitated condition of the patient. Deafness from inflammatory action, or suppuration, when there are cutting pains, tension, throbbing or heat, Tinnitus aurium from excessive flow of blood to the part. Inflammation of the drum, especially when the membrane is dry, and its vessels engorged. Diffuse inflammation of the external auditory canal and acute affections of middle ear. (H. C. F.) Catarrhal affections of Eustachian tubes.

Kali Mur - Earache, with white or grey-furred tongue and swelling of the glands, swelling of the throat. Eustachian tubes swell, cracking noise in the ear when swallowing. Deafness from swelling of the Eustachian tubes. It is also the principal remedy for deafness from swelling of the external ear. Deafness with swelling of the glands or cracking noises on blowing the nose, tongue white. Chronic dermatitis. Moist exfoliation of the epithelial layer of the tympanum. In ulcerations, where pus is whitish; granular conditions of inner meatus and on membrana tympani; excessive granulations. "One of the most effective remedies we have ever used for chronic catarrhal inflammation of the middle ear, especially the form designated 'proliferous.' Stuffy sensation, subjective sounds, deafness, naso-pharyngeal obstruction, granular pharyngitis, closed Eustachian tubes, retracted membrana tympani, etc, walls of external meatus atrophied. Seems to affect more decidedly the right Eustachian tube. In chronic suppuration it reduces proliferation, checks granulation and hastens repair." (H. C. Houghton)

"Kali Mur is chiefly suited to the second or later stages of catarrhal states of the naso-pharynx and Eustachian tube which, by continuity of the mucous membrane, extend to the cavity of the middle ear itself. The condition of the pharynx, as seen by simple inspection, is that of a thickened mucous membrane, with inflammation present in sub-acute or chronic form and usually centring around the follicles, giving a coarsely granular appearance to the surface. It is not so much an intensely red membrane as one paler in appearance which indicates its use, as if the more active hypertrophic condition were passing over into a less active or passive atrophic state. The presence of small spots of whitish exudation would be a further indication for its selection, and also the condition of the tongue if coated white or grey. The

accompanying nasal condition is characterized by swelling of the lining membrane, obstruction, and thick, yellow discharge, or later on by thick, whitish mucus. Its use is said to lessen susceptibility to these catarrhal states.

"This same condition extending up into the Eustachian tube gives rise to such thickening of the lining membrane that the tube, for a time, is partially and sometimes wholly occluded. The aural symptoms resulting from this condition of the tube are well understood, consisting of deafness of varying degree, subjective noises in corresponding degree, and those sometimes startling and disagreeable snappings in the ear which arise from the sudden partial opening of the tube during deglutition, whereby the air is allowed to rush forcibly through the tube into the tympanic cavity, relieving thus the partial vacuum which always ensues "when the tympanum becomes a closed cavity, and rarification of the contained air takes place. Of course, if specular examination be made at such times, more or less retraction of the tympanic membrane will be visible. In this condition of the tube the remedy applies less to those states which are recent and acute than to their later effects, or to the less active forms of inflammation from the outset, and its action is said to be greater upon the Eustachian tube of the right side than upon that of the left.

"In the tympanic cavity itself the process of slow proliferation, with interstitial thickening and consequent slowly progressing deafness, with or without subjective noises, and without pain, seems to constitute the indication for this remedy. It is also especially useful at the termination of more active and painful attacks, to clear up the remains of inflammation and prevent, as far as possible, its evil effect in inducing thickenings in the tympanic mucous membrane and permanent changes in the delicate structures contained within the tympanic cavity. In suppurative disease of the ear this remedy is less frequently required than for the catarrhal process, but in cases where granulation is excessive it is sometimes employed to check the exuberance of their growth and favour resolution, while its usefulness at the termination of suppurative attacks in the middle ear has been found very great in modifying those tendencies to adhesions which constitute one of their chief dangers.

"Finally, in the external ear the use of this remedy has been hitherto comparatively infrequent, its indications being chiefly a dry and scaly proliferation of the epidermis of the external meatus, with tendency to atrophy of the walls. A swollen condition of the glands about the ear, the angle of the jaw, and the neck would further indicate its selection.

"My own experience with Kali Mur has been largely confined to chronic catarrhal conditions of the middle ear, and after keeping a careful record of its action in nearly two hundred of these cases, in private practice, I am convinced that it is one of the most useful agents we possess in their treatment. It will even aid us efficiently in holding in check many of those inveterate cases of years' standing which go persistently from bad to worse upon the slightest provocation, and which no man living can hope to cure. Its most satisfactory results are obtained in those cases which may have been gradually progressing for months, or even for two or three years, but which have not yet given rise to those permanent tissue changes which are sure to follow in the later course of the disease." (Prof H. P. Bellows, M D) Otitis externa, with thickening and narrowing of the meatus and thin, flaky discharge from ear.

Nat Mur - Deafness from swelling of the tympanic cavity, with watery conditions. Roaring in the ears, tongue covered with bubbles, saliva profuse, etc. Catarrh of tympanic cavity and Eustachian tube, purulent discharge from ears. Itching and burning in the ear. Stitches in the ear.

Kali Phos - Dullness of hearing with noises in the head. Deafness from want of nerve perception, noises in the head with weakness and confusion. Itching in the auditory canal; hearing supersensitive, cannot bear any noise. Weakness, general exhaustion of the nerves or nervous system. "Ulceration of the membrana tympani, suppuration of the middle ear, pus being watery, dirty, brownish and very Foetid. Ulceration angry, bleeding easily, showing little tendency to granulate or secrete laudable pus. It is especially valuable in old people. Atrophic conditions in old people, tissues dry up, become scaly, showing lack of vitality." (Houghton) If the humming and buzzing in ears are not removed by Kali Phos y though indicated, follow with Mag Phos.

Calc Sulph - Discharge of matter from the ear, sometimes mixed with blood. Deafness with middle ear suppuration, swelling of gland, etc. "Has in my hands reduced purulent discharge in ophthalmia neonatorum." (H. C. F.)

Calc Phos - Cold feeling of outer ears. The bones around the ear ache and hurt. Earache with rheumatic complaints, associated with swollen glands in scrofulous children. Chronic otorrhoeas in children associated with painful dentition. (H. C. F.)

Mag Phos - Deafness or dullness of hearing from diseases of the auditory nerve-fibres. It supplements Kali Mur. Proliferous disease of the middle ear. (Dr Rounds) Otagia, purely nervous in character.

Kali Sulph - Earache with secretion of thick, yellow, or greenish fluid after inflammation. Sharp, cutting pain under the ears. Stitches, tensive and piercing pain below the mastoid process. Discharge of watery matter or yellow pus. Throat deafness with catarrh, causing swelling of Eustachian tubes and inner ear, with yellow, watery discharge and yellow coating on the tongue. Deafness worse in a heated room. Stinking otorrhoea. Polypoid excrescence closes meatus. In suppurative inflammation of the middle ear when the discharge is thick. (H. C. F.)

Silica - Dullness of hearing with swelling and catarrh of the Eustachian tubes and of the cavity of the tympanum. External ear inflamed, swelling of the external meatus. Mastoid disease (see clinical case below). Oversensitive to noise. Foul otorrhoea. Ears open at times with loud report. Suppurative otitis when discharge is thin, ichorous and offensive and attended with bone destruction.

Nat Phos - Ears sore, outer part covered with soft, thin, creamlike scabbing, deposit on tongue yellow. One ear red, hot, frequently itchy, accompanied by gastric derangement and acidity. Discharge of pus from ears.

Nat Sulph - Earache as if something were forcing its way out. Worse in damp weather. Ringing in ears as of bells.

Calc Fluor - Mastoid disease when the periosteum is affected rather than the bone itself. (Houghton) Calcareous deposits on the tympani.

CLINICAL CASES

Boy, with history of catarrhal disease of the ear of seven years' standing, suffers at times pain, and has often tinnitus; at present suffering with a subacute attack of catarrhal inflammation of middle ear with slight pain. Ferr Phos relieved this; the next time he was seen there still remained closure of the Eustachian tube; the mucous membrane of the pharynx was pale. Kali Mur entirely removed this, and normal hearing returned.

A boy, aet. 15, had an ear trouble of twelve years' standing, and suffered from suppuration of the middle ear, resulting from scarlet fever. At present both ears are inflamed; no pain, but has subjective noises, hearing greatly diminished, pus fills the meatus, Eustachian tube is dilatable, right membrana tympani is granular and left perforated, pharynx thick. Calc Sulph commenced at once and continued to improve; the granular appearance of the right membrana tympani disappeared, and the improvement was phenomenal.

Chronic suppurative inflammation of the middle ear from scarlet fever, both ears suppurating, both canals filled with pus of a dark colour and Foetid in character. Kali Phos entirely cured. (Houghton, Clinical Otology)

Prof Houghton, in his excellent treatise on Clinical Otology, presents many remarkable cases illustrative of the action of these remedies. The above cases were selected as those in which no other remedies or means were employed. Numerous cases of the beneficial action of Ferr Phos, Kali Mur and Calc Sulph in aural practice can be found in this work.

Acute inflammation of the middle ear commenced by a full feeling in the ear and dull hearing. Pain occurred on performing Valsalva's procedure. This condition, which grew rapidly worse, continued for forty-eight hours, when the physician was called and found the following conditions: The pain was paroxysmal, there was a sensation of a plug in the ear, membrana tympani injected and bulged, but no evidence of exudation in the tympanic cavity. Posterior wall of meatus auditorius bright red in colour, ear very sensitive to manipulation. Ferr Phos 6x, every hour. Improvement was immediate. Remedy discontinued in forty-eight hours.

Mrs. --, aet. 45, February 16th, 1887. About three years ago began to be troubled with pain and noises in the left ear, aggravated greatly at the time of the menses, the pain severe and neuralgic in character, extending over the left side of the head. The noises seem to get their character from some pronounced sound which is heard, and this persists sometimes for hours. For the last six months there has been no further pain on left side, but deafness is constant. The right side is now beginning to become deaf, but with no pain and no noises. This has been going on upon the right side for several months. General health excellent, with the exception of redness, fullness and desire to rub and pull the skin about the neck, for a few days after the menses, with marked swelling of the glands of the neck at the same time. This has been noticed only during the time that the ears have been troublesome. The fork is heard best on the left side by bone conduction, and best on the right side by air conduction. Meatus tympani dry and depressed. Eustachian tube on the left almost occluded, on the right more free. Frequent burning of the auricle on the left side. Kali Mur 6x cured. (H. P. Bellows, M D, in N. E. Med. Gaz, November, 1889)

A weak, cachectic woman suffered for three or four days from earache and pain in the right side of the head. The ear has been discharging for three days, but no mitigation of the pain, which is very severe and radiating from the ear, membrana tympani beefy red, swollen and

perforated, discharge profuse and muco-purulent,. meatus red, swollen and inflamed. Ferr Phos 2x, in water, every hour. In three days was better in every way, discharge and pain less. A week later all inflammatory symptoms had disappeared.

Dr Waustall reports three other cases cured by the use of Ferr Phos, from the 2x to the 12x trituration, with results the most gratifying, controlling the high fever, delirium and pain accompanying the acute middle ear inflammation - Transactions American Institute of Homoeopathy, 1886, p. 398.

Case of a young girl, light complexion, scrofulous, with brown, offensive secretions from the right ear. Polypoid growth or excrescence closes the meatus near the opening. For eight weeks she had been entirely deaf in this ear, the deafness having gradually increased for four months. Kali Sulph 12 given. In two weeks the offensiveness had entirely disappeared. On examination find polypus shrivelled to a small, hard, black mass. The hearing has entirely returned, with a slight, whizzing noise. Every third day two doses were taken. This case was entirely cured. (W. P. Wesselhoeft, M. D. From Hg)

OTITIS EXTERNA - Dr Stanley Wilde reports a case of otitis externa with subsequent otorrhoea and deafness, the latter resisting several remedies as Merc sol, Hydrastis and Sulphur. The case presented a thickening and narrowing of the meatus, with a thin flaky discharge therefrom, watch hearing 4 inches. Kali Mur 3x stopped the discharge, and the hearing became normal. Dr Wilde has used this remedy with good effect in Eustachian deafness in children from chronic enlargement of the tonsils - Horn. Review.

Dr Goullon reports a case of an old gentleman who suffered greatly with a buzzing in ears, which was made much worse in the noisy street. The patient had repeated attacks of inflammatory rheumatism, and the tinnitus was probably of rheumatic origin. Mentally much depressed. Difficult hearing. After a few days' use of Kali Phos all symptoms, including the mental condition and difficult hearing, permanently disappeared - Pop. Horn. Zeitung.

A gentleman wrote me the symptoms of otitis of a little child, aet. 4 months, who had a discharge from one ear of an ichorous, thin, offensive character, producing an eruption wherever the pus came in contact with the integument. I at once sent Kali Phos 6x, ordering it given every six hours. In three months the running had all ceased, and the hearing was perfect. I frequently use the Silica in alteration with the Kali Phos when the connective tissue is involved. (A. P. Davis, M D)

Another case of "otitis catarrhalis internus" came into my office to see me, after spending over \$600 with the "regulars." This case was the most remarkable that I ever witnessed or treated. The man was a tall, slim, sanguine, nervous specimen of the genus homo, rude, illiterate, backwoods, gawky looking, seedy, cross between the ourang-outang, monkey, and Chinaman, but possessed of sensation, motion and reflection, proving to my mind that he was a man for "a' that" and "a' that." Well, I went through the examination sufficiently scrutinizingly to ascertain the exact pathological condition of the trouble I had to meet. There was an enormous protuberance involving the whole mastoid region, the skin red and glistening, soft, pappy, showing signs of an induration and broken-down connective tissue, and the whole mass filled with pus, and emitting an odour that was as sickening as carrion. I at once plunged a knife into the mastoid process, out of which ran about a half pint of blood and pus. After cleansing the Tumour with Eucalyptus I bound up the wound, leaving in it a drainage-tube. I treated the wound every day, putting him under the influence of Silica, a

dose every two hours. Under the treatment I had the satisfaction of seeing him improve from day to clay, and in four weeks the whole trouble ceased. He had no relapse, but the cure advanced steadily until he was well. This case was pronounced hopeless by several allopaths. (A. P. Davis, M D)

Wm. McKee, aet. 27, suffers from deafness, due to chronic non-suppurative catarrh of the middle ear. While a lad, and on to manhood, went out a great deal at night to dances and parties, where he would dance and romp until in a great heat and profuse sweat, when he would go out of doors and remove his coat. In this way he would contract a cold, and one cold after another, until he found himself a sufferer from chronic catarrh of the nose and throat, the discharge being continual and very annoying. At this time (about six years ago) he noticed a noise commencing in his ears, and it gradually increased until he became aware of the fact that his hearing was damaged. He then commenced treatment, and not getting immediate relief from his first doctor he changed, and soon changed again, in this way going to several doctors, a few of them old-school specialists, and then gave up discouraged, and let the disease run its course unhindered. When he came to me (last March) he said he had been unable to hear anything but confused noises, even when the loudest tones were used to accost him, for five years. He is of medium height, rather slender, with inclination to red hair; has blue eyes, a fair complexion, and has a slightly anaemic appearance. He describes the noise in his ears as dull and rumbling, if he pays no particular heed to it; but if he concentrates his thoughts on it, he can imagine that it resembles almost any kind of a noise. One thing I wish to mention which was quite prominent, and quickly disappeared under the remedy - viz, he would be awakened in the night by a loud bombing noise and afterward be unable to sleep "for the racket in his ears." There were a number of nervous symptoms in the case that led me to show him to Dr Bartlett: 1. Slight melancholia, would go off alone and brood over his troubles for hours. 2. He would stagger while he walked. I found his tendopatella reflex much decreased, and on standing with his eyes closed he would fall over in my arms, couldn't manage at best to take three steps forward with eyes closed without falling. I have kept him pretty steadily on Ferr Phos, and the improvement is remarkable. He can hear every word of the largest sentence by slightly raising the voice when accosting him at several feet away. The noises are greatly lessened, he sleeps well, and the nervous symptoms are fast disappearing. I have continually inflated the middle ear by Politzer method, once a week. (Dr F. W. Messerve)

Mastoid Periostitis - Silica - Dr A. T. Sherman, of Minnesota, reports a case of a man who had suffered for six days with pain in mastoid region. On examination found the membrana tympani highly injected, tuning-fork was heard indifferently on each side when pressed against parietal bones; hearing impaired on the affected side. Temperature 102. Very weak, nervous; complete muscular paralysis of right side of face. The condition of the sense of hearing precluded brain decease. There was no difficulty in swallowing, or other evidence of paralysis of the muscles of the fauces, which placed the trouble beyond the origin of the petrosal nerve. There was no disturbance of taste or of the salivary glands, which placed the trouble beyond the origin of the chorda tympani. He diagnosed mastoid periostitis with pressure on the seventh nerve immediately on its exit from the duct of Fallopius. On protruding his tongue it was drawn somewhat toward the affected side. While contemplating incision, patient mentioned that on the previous morning he had found relief and some sleep by placing the head in a warm poultice of Indian meal. Gave Silica, a dose every three hours. In forty-eight hours all pain had ceased and temperature normal. Relief from moist warmth was the guiding symptom to the remedy.

Meniere's Disease - Dr Fellows reports in the "Clinique" two cases of this disease greatly and speedily relieved by Silica, 3x and 6x, given several times daily.

Mrs. --, aet. 34. March 30th. 1886. For several years has been troubled with deafness from time to time, upon the right side, accompanied by tinnitus of ringing and pulsating character, and with occasional pain. Mt. slightly depressed and thickened upon the right side. Nose catarrhal in slight degree.

H. D. R. w. = 22" = 29" Cath. [2] Calc Phos 2x N. and M.

To spray the nostrils with weak, warm solution of common salt.

April 7. H. D. R. w. = 21" = 31" Cath. [2] Kali Mur 6x N. and M.

April 14. H. D. R. w. = 22" = 52" Cath. [3] Kali Mur 6x N. and M.

April 21. H. D. R. w. = 36" = 6 ft. Cath. [3]

Tinnitus has ceased. Kali Mur 6x. N.

April 27. H. D. R. w. = 46" = 7 ft. Cath. [3]

No further tinnitus. Kali Mur, 6x alt. N.

It is now three years since this case was discharged, and at the expiration of two years I heard that there had been no recurrence of any trouble whatever. As another year has passed without news from the patient, the improvement doubtless remains permanent. It is needless to say that the spraying with salt solution in this case was not sufficiently potent to detract from the cure, while the catheter could have been but an aid only, especially when the permanence of the relief is considered.

In closing my remarks upon the use of Kali Mur in these aural diseases, I will simply state that my experience agrees with the observation of others that it follows particularly well after Ferr Phos or Merc, dulcis, and is itself sometimes followed especially well by Calc Sulph (H. P. Bellows, M D, in N. E. Med. Gaz, Nov, 1889)

--()--

ENURESIS

See Urinary Disorders.

--()--

EPILEPSY

Kali Mur - The specific or the chief remedy in this disease, especially when it occurs with or after the suppression of eruptions.

Kali Phos - Epilepsy or epileptic fits with sunken countenance, coldness and palpitation after the fit.

Mag Phos - Epileptic fits, sometimes the result of vicious habits, which must be restrained.

Ferr Phos - Epileptic fits with rush of blood to head.

Nat Phos - Is frequently useful as an alternating remedy, and for intestinal irritation (worms, etc).

Silica - Nocturnal epilepsy, especially about the time of the new moon; feeling of coldness before the attack, spasms spread from the solar plexus upward. Exalted susceptibility to nervous stimuli, with exhausted condition of the nerves.

CLINICAL CASES

Mrs. --, widow, aet. 30, ever since death of husband, six years ago,.

epileptic attacks at night while sleeping; groans, bites her tongue, bloody foaming, bowels very constipated, no uterine trouble. Silica 200 greatly lessened the frequency of the attacks. (Hoyne).

Kali Mur in Epilepsy.--Dr C. C. F. Wachendorf reports the case of a man, aet. 45 years, who had an eruption in September, 1888, which disappeared until August, 1889. In November, 1889, the eruption was suppressed, and he began to have irregular attacks of "fainting fits." He would grow pale, a warm feeling following; then spasm, with pain in the cerebellum, and burning in the region of the stomach. Attacks nearly always preceded by fright or fear. Nux, Bufo, and Arsenicum were each tried in turn, but failed. Then Kali Mur 6x was prescribed on the indication, "Epilepsy from suppressed eruptions". After the sixth day he had no attack. He still takes occasional doses of the medicine to keep up its action.

A lady, aet. 32, married, one child 6 years old, has had spasms since the birth of the child, every few days, and very severe during the menses, twenty-four hours at a time, and from a few moments to an hour apart, these continuing three to six days, then every two to four days, in the interim of menses. The woman was short build, heavy set, short neck, round full abdomen, red flushed face, sauguinobilious temperament and of rather mild disposition. Headache all the time in temples and back of head, as well as constant heat on top of head; also severe pain in the lumbar region and across sacrum, numb feeling in lower limbs and cold, clammy perspiration over the whole body. Physicians had pronounced her case "epilepsy," caused by uterine trouble. Without regard to diagnosis, or former treatment by allopathic medication, I at once gave her Calc Phos and Kali Phos three doses each per day, and during menses Mag Phos every two hours during the first two days of the menses. In two months from the first time I saw her, she was apparently well in every way, and became pregnant again, and by the use of the Calc Phos had no further trouble. (A. P. Davis, M D)

A boy of 13 had suffered since the age of 6 from trembling of the limbs, and was gradually passing into a state of epilepsy. He received, on the 8th of October, 1888, Kali Chlor, six powders. Since the 10th of December he has had no return of it. (Monatsblatter)

A girl, 23 years old, who had suffered since her seventeenth year from epilepsy, received, after having two violent attacks, on the nth of June, 1885, six powders of Kali Phos. On the 11th of April, 1887, she wrote: "Since the 15th of June, 1885, I have not had an attack." (Monatsblatter)

--()--

ERYSIPELAS

Ferr Phos - Rose and erysipelatous inflammations of the skin, for the fever and pain and severe symptoms of inflammation.

Kali Mur - Vesicular erysipelas; the chief remedy. Erysipelas bullosum.

Kali Sulph - Blistering variety, to facilitate the falling off of scabs.

Nat Phos - Erysipelas; smooth, red, shiny, tingling or painful swelling of the skin. Infiltrated inflammation of the skin.

Nat Sulph - For the smooth form with or without vomiting of bile. Oedematous puffy inflammation of the skin.

CLINICAL CASES

Mrs. Forbes, a widow, was lying very ill with erysipelas; high fever and quite prostrate. The members of her family thought her dying, as she had become delirious. Her head and face so swollen that her eyes were literally closed, suffering intense pain. Nat Sulph and Ferr Phos, alternately, a dose every hour and oftener, were given. After the second dose of the former she ejected a great quantity of bile. The severe symptoms subsided. This was on Saturday night. The medicine was continued, Ferr Phos now only intercurrently, as the pulse had become less frequent. To the astonishment of all her friends, on Wednesday morning she was so well that she went out to her work as usual.

Statistics show a death-rate of 2,000 per annum from this disease. In a similar case of erysipelas in a lady, aet. 87, these two remedies and a few doses of Kali Phos cured her, when the usual treatment, painting with iodine, brandy, etc, had no effect in arresting the disease. (M. D. W. From Schuessler)

--()--

EXOPHTHALMIC GOITRE

Nat Mur - Palpitation, heart's pulsations shake the body; short-breathed on least exertion.

CLINICAL CASES

In two cases, ladies with swelling on each side of the neck; voice changed, eccentric dilatation of the heart, with systolic bellows' sound. Cured by Nat Mur in a few months. (Dr Hofrichter)

EYE, DISEASES OF

Ferr Phos - Inflammation of any part of the eyes without secretion of mucus or pus. Pain in the eyeball, made worse by moving the eyes. Burning sensation in the eyes. They appear inflamed and red. Abscess on the cornea, in the first or inflammatory stage, also intercurrently. Retinitis. Great redness with severe pain, without mucus or matter.

"Conjunctiva congested, and with a sensation as if grains of sand were under the eyelids, vision dim, letters blur while reading, even though the refraction be normal, or if any error exists and is corrected by lenses, or where there is an insufficiency of the internal recti muscles so far as can be determined. Photophobia worse from artificial lights." (H. F. Ivins, M D)

Dr Robert Cooper reports as having observed three times that a styne appeared on the lower lid of the right eye in patients who were taking this remedy for debility. "Ferr Phos is especially adapted to conjunctivitis with great relaxation of that membrane, and surpasses Aconite in the majority of acute superficial inflammations of the eye. In retinitis, with great engorgement of the retinal vessels. It has been found of great service." (H. C. French, M D)

Kali Mur - Affections of the eye with discharge of white mucus or yellow-greenish matter (also Kali Sulph). Feeling of sand in the eyes. Yellow, purulent scabs on the lids, specks of matter. Blisters on cornea. Inflammation of the iris. Superficial flat ulcer arising from a vesicle. Retinitis. Parenchymatous keratitis. Of great use even in the early stage. "In diffuse interstitial keratitis in which the cornea is flecked over a large extent of its surface with light deposits. We have found it of great value. Indeed, we believe it will prove to possess a specific influence over many of the pathological changes in that organ. In chronic abscess of the cornea it has been found to do good." (H. C. French, M D)

In the North American Journal of Homoeopathy, Sept, 1885, p. 14, Dr Geo. S. Norton writes of the use of this remedy in ulceration of the cornea. He has found it useful in ulcers of a clearly asthenic type, inflammations of a low degree, tedious cases, redness of the conjunctiva is not excessive. Photophobia, pain and lachrymation are very moderate or absent entirely. Any part of the cornea may be the seat of the ulcer, but it is liable to begin at the periphery and spread to the centre. The base of the ulcer is dirty-white or yellow, often vascular, and surrounding inflammation is very marked, discharge moderate and of white, mucus; sometimes there is purulent infiltration extending between the layers of the cornea (onyx) or into the anterior chamber (hypopyon), but even then it is asthenic. Sometimes the disease appears more like an abscess, breaking down later into an ulcer. The tongue will usually have a thin, white coating. (See CLINICAL CASES) Cataract after Cede Fluor. Dr Norton communicates to us the following: Kali Mur is especially adapted to the non-vascular variety of parenchymatous inflammation of the cornea (Aurum Mur, Cannabis and Merc, active and vascular variety); there may be some photophobia and lachrymation, but never excessive as under Calc Phos The pains are not distinctive, but are always moderate. Redness is present, but is never excessive, bright-red or fiery. Trachoma.

Kali Phos - Eyesight weak from an exhausted condition of the system, after diphtheria. Sensation of sand or sticks in the eyes. Soreness of eyeballs and edges of lids. Burning in eyes as if full of smoke. Byes twitch, become blurred, black spots before eyes. Photophobia. Excited, staring appearance of the eyes, a symptom of nervous disturbances during the course

of a disease; drooping of the eyelids, strabismus not spasmodic, squinting after diphtheria. Muscular and accommodative asthenopia and incoordination of the ocular muscles, especially from defective innervation. (H. C. F.)

Kali Sulph - Eyelids covered with yellow crusts, discharge from eyes yellow or greenish matter, yellow, purulent slime or yellow, watery secretions. Cataract, dimness of crystalline lens (Nat Mur). Ophthalmia neonatorum. We have found Kali Sulph a valuable agent in abscess of the cornea, and superior to Kali Mur in cases of pus in the anterior chamber (hypopyon), two or three cases of which under this remedy (3x) alone have cleared up with gratifying promptness. (H. C. French, M D)

Mag Phos - Drooping of the eyelid, affections of the eyes with sensitiveness to light, or contracted pupils, vision affected, sees sparks, colours before the eyes, twitching of eyelids, spasmodic squinting, dullness of vision from weakness of optic nerve, strabismus. Diplopia, supraorbital neuralgia relieved by warmth. Hyperesthesia of the retina with flashes of light and black specks before eyes, with general nervous excitability. (H. C. F.)

Nat Mur - Asthenopia, muscular; the most important remedy. Blister on cornea, discharge of clear mucus from eyes or flow of tears with obstruction of tear-ducts, neuralgic pains periodically returning with flow of tears. Eyes water, secretion causes scalding of skin or eruption of small vesicles; granulated eyelids without secretion of tears. White spots on the cornea. The eye may also be syringed with a solution of this remedy externally, daily. The molecules of the salt which remain on the spot cause by their hygroscopic nature a gradual moistening and absorption of the spot. Ciliary neuralgia. Incipient cataract. Iritis. Nat Mur is most suitable where the humours of the eyeball are increased in quantity, thus causing internal pressure.

Nat Phos - Discharge of golden-yellow, creamy matter. Conjunctivitis with discharge of yellow, creamy matter. Hypopyon. Lids glued together in the morning; note conditions of the tongue, palate, presence of acid risings, etc. Burning lachrymation, eyes bloodshot. Dim sight, as if a veil was before the eyes. Scrofulous ophthalmia, squinting caused by intestinal irritation, worms, etc. Ophthalmia in new-born infants; also externally as a wash. Ophthalmia, profuse, creamy, sticky secretion and dim vision, especially in old women; also when accompanied by diarrhoea." (Duffield) Sees sparks before eyes. Boring pains in the eyes of rheumatic origin.

Nat Sulph - Pain over eyes. Granular conjunctivitis. Photophobia in scrofulous ophthalmia. Yellowness of the conjunctivae. Large, blister-like granulations with burning lachrymation, burning of edges of lids. Hypopyon.

Silica - Stye on the eyelids, also use as a lotion to remove and hasten the discharge painlessly. If much inflammation, Ferr Phos Deep-seated abscess of cornea. Hypopyon. Photophobia, sudden paroxysms of nyctalopia. Amblyopia and cataract after checked foot-sweat. Boils and cystic tumours around eyelids. Opaque cornea. Ciliary neuralgia over right eye. Kernels and indurations of the lids. Scrofulous ophthalmia.

Calc Phos - Spasmodic affections of the eyelids, if Mag Phos fails. Parenchymatous keratitis in scrofulous diathesis. Useful in checking cataract. Dry inflammation of the eyes during dentition. Photophobia. Corneal opacity. No use where the palpebral conjunctiva is much involved. Useful in non-vascular form of diffuse keratitis with more marked photophobia

than under Kali Mur, and accompanied by well-known scrofulous cachexia. Cataract appearing with lupus, cancer or tuberculosis, gout, etc.

Calc Sulph - Deep ulcers on cornea, ophthalmia, pus thick and yellow. Inflammation of the eyes with discharge of thick, yellow matter. Deep-seated abscess of the cornea (Silica). Hypopyon, to absorb the effusion of pus in the eye (after Silica). Retinitis. Sensation of foreign body; has to tie up, after injuries. Pus in anterior chamber. Phlyctenular keratitis and conjunctivitis, cervical glands enlarged. Inflamed canthi. "Has in my hands reduced purulent discharge in ophthalmia neonatorum." (H. C. F.)

Calc Fluor - Flickering and sparks before the eyes, spots on the cornea, conjunctivitis, cataract. Indurations in the lids.

CLINICAL CASES

Parenchymatous keratitis, inflammation of right cornea extending over the whole of its surface, of three months' duration; patient could only count fingers; some pain, slight photophobia and redness, pupil dilates slowly under Atrop, but quickly contracts again. Aurum Mur, Cinnabar, with instillations of Atrop, did no good. Kali Mur 6x cured. Cases of chorio-retinitis cured by Kali Mur - Allen & Norton, *Ophthalmic Therapeutics*, p. 106.

In the *Homoeopatische Monatsblätter* for 1882, p. 95, is a report of thirteen cases of cataract cured - eleven with Calc Fluor Improvement showed itself within eight days. The other two cases required Kali Mur after Calc Fluor.

The following cases from N. A. J. H, September, 1885, p. 15, reported by George S. Norton, M D, allow the beautiful action of Kali Mur in ulceration of the cornea:

Case of ulcer of the cornea large in size, steadily increasing in extent, vascular base, moderate redness, no pain, slight photophobia, profuse lachrymation, nose sore, corners ulcerated. Kali Mur. Improvement set in at once, and ulcer commenced to heal; within five days the vascularity disappeared, and in ten days the eye was perfectly well.

Case of ulcer of the cornea with elevated edges and vascular base, resulting from phlyctenular keratitis; in spite of all treatment it had steadily increased; cornea hazy around ulcer. Kali Mur. The ulcer began at once to heal, and in two weeks all inflammatory symptoms had disappeared.

Ulcer of the cornea from the same cause as the above, also a rapidly increasing purulent infiltration between the corneal layers. Photophobia well marked; moderate redness and no pain. Several remedies were administered with no benefit. Kali Mur was prescribed, and a rapid cure followed.

Child with ulcer near centre of cornea, which was deep; infiltration considerable. Pus in the anterior chamber; moderately red, no pain; Atrop instillation. Hypopyon disappeared, and in twenty-four hours a rapid recovery followed under Kali Mur.

Mrs. B. U, from C--, came to me on account of a swelling on right eye which appeared suddenly. A specialist had advised operation; the palpebral aperture, which was opened with difficulty, was filled with a yellowish/green, projecting mass. The conjunctiva was infiltrated

and sight was lost. Kali Sulph removed the swelling and inflammatory symptoms completely and permanently in one and one-half days. (Quesse)

Mrs. M. N, aged 46, was sent to me for treatment on May 9th, 1892, by Dr Boericke, with keratitis, involving the lower nasal third of the left cornea. The inflammation had existed since the previous Christmas, and had been subjected to rigorous allopathic treatment, with no improvement. The entire bulbar and palpebral conjunctiva was intensely inflamed. The corneal surface was vascular, with a decided ring of leucocytes round the border of the cornea, limited by the diseased area. There was a dense, irregular white opacity, reaching down into the interstitial elements, occupying the centre of the affected territory, and covering an area of about one-eighth of an inch square. The clouded territory reached to the axis of vision. She could with difficulty discern large objects on the temporal side, but had no central vision. On May 9th she was put on Kali Mur 3x, every three hours. There was a marked improvement during the first twenty-four hours, and an astringent which had been given for the conjunctivitis, was reduced in power and frequency, and finally discontinued. After the seventh day the Kali Mur was given in the 6x, every four hours, and was so continued up to the day of discharge. On the 23rd vision was 5/20. The larger part of the cloudy area had cleared up, and the leucoma had almost disappeared; it is safe to predict a complete restoration of vision in a few weeks under Kali Mur (H. C. French)

Child, aet. 8, with opacity of both corneae, with fresh ulceration and some infiltration, no redness. The ulceration healed, and the infiltration speedily cleared up under Kali Mur [6].

An ulcer at outer edge of cornea slightly excavated, with vessels running to it, improved under this remedy rapidly.

It may be that Kali Mur will be found useful in cases of clear ulceration and absence of infiltration. It is worth a trial.

A girl had, on the lower edge of the left cornea, a little blister, from which a bundle of small veins ran. Feeling of sand in the eye. Edges of eyelids are scabby. Kali Mur [13], internally and externally, every six hours for three days, cured the cornea in ten days, and in three weeks the scurfiness of the eyelids, which she had had for two years, had nearly disappeared. (W. P. Wesselhoeft, M. D. From Hg)

Dr Koch writes: An old woman came to me, aet. 72. She had worn a green shade over her eyes, to my recollection, since my younger days, when, as a student, I spent my holidays at Simbach with my grandparents. This person complained of a constant burning sensation in her eyes, causing a continued flow of smarting tears. This commenced at eight o'clock in the morning and lasted till sunset. During the night it was better. She had much thirst, but little appetite. Externally the conjunctiva palpebrarum was in a chronic state of inflammation. On each side of the nose there were excoriation and eczema of the skin, caused by the flow of acrid tears. The punctae lachrymosa were dilated; but the tear-ducts were unobstructed. I hesitated whether I should give Nat Mur or Arsenic; but Dr Schuessler's special mention of Nat Mur in regard to these excessive lachrymal secretions determined my choice, and I gave Nat Mur in water, one teaspoonful three times a day. In three weeks the symptoms all greatly subsided, and shortly after entirely disappeared. (From Schuessler)

I have hitherto only given Nat Phos in scrofulous subjects, and only then when my old remedies, Calc carb, etc, failed. One case was particularly striking on account of its being

cured so rapidly. In May last a little girl, aet. 8, was brought to me, who suffered from severe conjunctivitis, with great dread of light. She had been treated for some time by an ordinary practitioner, but without effect. I ascertained that her eye affection dated from the time she had had measles, some years previous. Calc carb and other medicines proved ineffectual. The enlargements of the glands of the neck, and the creamy secretion of the eyelids, led me to try Nat Phos, of which I administered a dose three times daily. A week later on, and the child was brought to me, her eyes bright and perfectly cured. (From Schuessler)

Louis G. --, aet. 19, came to my office, July 3rd, 1886, by advice of his physician, Dr Nichols, of Hoboken, N. J. The young man was of good physique and apparently perfectly healthy. He stated that his right eye had been "bloodshot" for a week, and that the vision had been steadily failing for five days. Examination of the eye showed moderate photophobia, lachrymation, conjunctival redness and ciliary injection. The cornea was very hazy, appearing like ground glass throughout its whole extent, but was not vascular; the surface was clear. The vision was reduced to counting fingers six inches from the eye. The history of the case, though not clear, pointed toward a strumous rather than a syphilitic origin. Atrop. was instilled, and Kali Mur was given internally. Under this treatment alone he steadily and rapidly improved until he was discharged, August 19th, with vision 15/40. On December 27th he was again seen, when the vision in the right eye was found to be perfect (15/15). But the disease was making its appearance in the left eye, as evidenced by moderate inflammatory symptoms, and cornea hazy at the outer edge. L., V. 15/30. The same treatment was prescribed which had been so successfully employed before, but for two weeks the cornea gradually grew more opaque, the redness increased, the pain became more marked, as if there were something in the eye, the photophobia and lachrymation became excessive, and the vision decreased to counting fingers at six inches. Rhus tox 6x was then alternated with Kali Mur 6x, when the sthenic type of the disease soon changed, and the inflammatory symptoms rapidly abated, after which, under Kali Mur alone, the improvement continued so long that in eight weeks his vision was 15/40, and later became perfect.

Dr Koch informed us that a farm servant came to him, and said he could not see. Sometime before this, a piece of wood had struck him in the eye. He had been treated for it; had had purgatives, leeches and cold water applications, and now his sight was quite gone. The particulars of the case were these: The bulbous was infiltrated with vascular engorgement. The conjunctiva was swollen, and the eyelid also in an irritated and inflamed condition. The cornea was dim, with a smoky appearance of the anterior chamber (i. e., between the cornea and iris), and some matter could be seen floating quite distinctly. I found no foreign body. The subjective results were severe burning pain in the eye, as if from a foreign body, and a continuous flow of tears. The man had to keep his eye tied up. His appetite was good, and pulse normal. As to the therapeutic treatment, I had evidently to deal with two different affections - hypopyon (matter in the eye), and conjunctiva. First of all I gave Ferr Phos, a dose every two hours, and in a week the burning pain and watering of the eye were less. One week after this the man complained that his sight had not improved. Now I had the task of absorption of the matter before me, as well as the clearing of the cornea. To meet the first condition I gave Hepar Sulph, but after a fortnight I could recognize no special progress. I felt rather in a fix with the case, as absorption would not take place. Remembering an expression of Dr Quagley, that he considered Schuessler's Calc Sulph a still more powerful medicine, I gave some Calc Sulph to be taken in water in three doses. Scarcely a week after, the man came to me, greatly delighted, saying he could see gleams of light in the right eye. Positively, I found the cornea less cloudy, and could observe that some of the matter had been absorbed. I now gave him only a dose night and morning. In three weeks absorption was complete, and

dimness of the cornea quite removed, and his sight restored. Besides all this, all the inflammation of the conjunctiva was also cured. (From Schuessler)

A woman, aet. 56, from Simbach, who always wore blue spectacles, came to see me, as she had become blind in the right eye. The cause and consequent suffering were as follows: Three years ago, one noon-day in the winter, she was walking from Arnstorf to Simbach. The whole of the meadows were covered with snow, on which the sun was shining brightly, causing a strong refraction. Suddenly she felt a severe pain in the right eye, and immediately discovered that she had lost the sight of it. She took some snow and held it over her eye, which she thought did her some good. On reaching home she sent for the doctor, who put a leech to the right temple and gave her a strong purgative. She had to keep her bed for three weeks. The pain subsided, but her sight did not return. Sometime after, she travelled all the way to Passau, to consult Dr B, the oculist. He gave her a laxative and some ointment, to be rubbed all around the eye (Ungt hydrarg). As the ointment affected the gum and loosened the teeth, she stopped using it, her sight being no better. Later on, when she heard that Prof Rothmund had operated on the pastor of Landau for cataract, she went to see him. "If this medicine won't help you, you will remain blind for life," were the Professor's words. His prescription was Potassium iodide. After having had the prescription made up three times, and using it steadily, she felt no improvement, and was quite inconsolable. With her right eye she saw nothing; all seemed smoke and mist; and the other eye was becoming weaker and weaker from month to month. External examination showed the conjunctiva intact, as also the cornea, iris, etc. All pointed to internal disease of the inner medium of the eye. I could see but little of the retina, as there was a kind of mist over it, which seemed to spread from the vitreous humour over the background of the eye. I introduced the rays of light in different directions, and by this means I was better able to obtain sight of the retina. It appeared dim and misty, the veins were clearly seen, forming a dark network. In some places there were indistinctly defined spots, some larger than others, appearing to me like the residue of extravasated blood. The arteries were scarcely visible, and seemed to me pale and more contracted than in the normal condition. The necessary therapeutic treatment clearly indicated to me was to produce abortion of the exuded substance, this being the cause of the dullness of sight. According to Professor Rothmund's opinion, inflammation of the retina always arises in the connective tissue, and as this exuded substance appears of a coagulating nature, which no doubt is fibrinous, and, as is well known, can be hypertrophied, and is capable of fatty degeneration, I found that of the remedies I could think of the most suitable seemed to be Kali Mur. I now gave the woman eight powders, each containing two centigrams; the powder to be dissolved in half a wineglassful of water, a tablespoonful to be taken night and morning. A fortnight after, the patient came back, saying, "I don't think I am any worse. Please give me some more of those powders." She received a dozen, with the same directions. One morning she called quite early, and told me in great glee that on rising that morning she could see the window-sash quite distinctly. I tested her sight from different distances, and found that she had really improved. "I can see pretty well through the mist," she said. Kali Mur was continued in small doses, and in four months her sight was restored. (From Schuessler)

Girl, aet. 16, recurring keratitis. Left eye much inflamed, photophobia, slight haziness of the cornea, and traversed with red vessels; zonular redness. Calc Phos 3x completely restored the patient, I have never found it of any use where the palpebral conjunctiva was much engorged. (R. T. Cooper)

Bookkeeper, aet. 28. Overstrained eyes. "Feel like chilblains," must wipe them often and pull at the lashes. Is emmetropic, though can read No. 15 at fifteen feet with difficulty from

blurring of the letters, not improved by glasses. A candle held twelve inches seems double, and the left image is seen with the right eye, hence he has asthenopia from paresis of the internal recti muscles. Nat Mur cured. (T. F. Allen)

--()--

FEVERS, SIMPLE

See also Special Fevers.

Ferr Phos - Catarrhal fevers with quickened pulse. Feverishness in all stages, all inflammatory fevers, rheumatic, etc, the chief remedy. "The most beneficial results have been obtained from its use in the prevention of traumatic fever." Synochal fevers. Chill every day at 1 p. m. Dry heat of palms, face, throat and chest.

Kali Mur - With constipation and a thick white fur on the tongue. Catarrhal fever great chilliness, the least cold air chills him through, has to sit close to the fire to keep warm and still is chilly. Better covered up in bed. (Holbrook)

Kali Sulph - When the blood heat rises in the evening it assists in producing perspiration, and warm coverings should frequently be applied and this remedy given very frequently. Also fevers from blood-poisoning.

Nat Mur - Hay fever with watery discharge from the eyes and nose.

Kali Phos - Nervous fevers, high temperature, quick and irregular pulse, nervous excitement or great weakness and depression. In fevers of low type, dry mouth, sordes on the teeth and delirium, this remedy has produced the grandest results. (Meadow)

CLINICAL CASES

M. L-, a gentleman, aet. 38, took a chill while in a state of perspiration. He suffered in consequence from tearing pains in the limbs, noises in the ears, with dullness of hearing and frontal headache. These pains were accompanied by fever; and although he had night-sweats, they brought no relief. The appetite was poor and the tongue covered with a white coating. I gave a small quantity of Kali Mur in water every two hours. A rapid general movement set in, but pain and numbness in the feet were still present. Also the habitual perspiration of the feet was still absent. At this stage the patient received Silica, two doses daily for a week. Perspiration of feet was re-established, and on the reappearance of this the rest of the ailments left him, and health was quite restored. (From Schuessler)

Dr G. H. Martin reports a case of high fever (104 deg), general exhaustion, lameness in muscles, headache and diminished appetite, in which he prescribed Ferr Phos 12x, which did no good, the patient declaring the following day that his symptoms were worse. Ferr Phos 6x, which was then prescribed, caused an immediate improvement.

--()--

FISTULA IN ANO

Calc Phos - Calc Phos ix and Silica 3x, a dose three times a day, alternated every week, is the treatment recommended by Dr C. R. Fleury.

Calc Sulph - Painful abscesses about the anus in cases of fistula. Pus-like discharge from bowels.

--()--

GALL-STONES

Calc Phos - To prevent the re-formation of new stones. Mag Phos - Spasms from gall-stones.

--()--

GASTRIC DERANGEMENTS

Compare Vomiting.

Ferr Phos - In the chilly stage of gastric fever. Acute gastritis with much pain, swelling, tenderness at the pit of the stomach, especially if vomiting of food occurs. Dyspepsia with flushed, hot face, epigastrium tender to the touch. Indigestion with beating or throbbing pain. Pain, heat, redness or flushing of the face, or vomiting of undigested food, the tongue being clean. Indigestion from relaxed condition of the muscular walls of the stomach blood vessels, with burning tenderness, flushed face and pain after taking food. Flatulence, bringing back the taste of food partaken of. Stomach ache from cold in children, if pressure aggravates the pain. Stomach ache from chill with loose evacuations, caused by insufficient absorption of moisture, from a relaxed condition of the villi. Loss of appetite, disgust for milk, after eating, nausea and vomiting of food; the vomited matters are very sour; cannot take acids, herrings, meat or coffee and cakes. Sometimes vomits mornings before breakfast; headache, hammering in the forehead and temples so that she fears apoplexy. Copious menstruation every week, with aching in the abdomen and sacrum. Sleep restless, awful dreams. Does not feel rested in the morning. Cannot bear tight clothing. Thirst for cold water. Desire for some stimulant, brandy, ale, etc. Greasy eructations.

Kali Mur - Gastric or bilious derangement, with grey, white-coated or mapped tongue. Dyspepsia; pain or heavy feeling in the right side under the shoulder, especially if fatty food disagrees or eyes look large and projecting. Flatulence, with sluggishness of the liver and grey or white-coated tongue. Gastritis, if caused by taking too hot drinks; give this remedy at once. Second stage of gastritis. Indigestion with white tongue, caused by taking rich or fatty food. Bitter taste. Sick feeling after taking fat; vomiting of opaque mucus. Stomach ache with constipation.

Kali Phos - Excessive hungry feeling soon after taking food. A nervous disturbance, depression or weakness; "gone feeling." Flatulence with distress about the heart or simply on left side of stomach, weary pain in left side, weakness of heart. Gastritis if it comes too late under treatment, with asthenic conditions. Indigestion with great nervous depression. Stomach ache from fright or excitement. Ulcer or cancer of the stomach. Very thirsty; empty gnawing sensation in stomach relieved by eating. Belching of gas tasting bitter and sour. Constant pain at epigastrium in a small spot.

Kali Sulph - Chronic catarrh of the stomach, where there is a yellow-coated tongue. Indigestion with characteristic tongue. Dyspepsia, with sensation of pressure as of a load and fullness at the pit of the stomach, with yellow-coated tongue. Sensation of faintness at the pit of the stomach. Indigestion with pain, water gathers in the mouth (after Nat Mur and Kali Mur), pain in the stomach just above the angle of the crest of the ilium in a line toward the umbilicus, deep within, beside the right hip. Colicky pains in stomach when Mag Phos does not give relief.

Mag Phos - Pains at the pit of the stomach, nipping, griping, with short belching of wind giving no relief, tongue clean. Cramp in the stomach as if a band were tightly laced or drawn around the body. Flatulence with pain, belching gives no relief. Indigestion with spasmodic, crampy pain, clean tongue. Painful constriction of the muscles of the coat of the stomach, together with hot applications. Convulsive hiccough. Marked disposition to regurgitation immediately after eating. "In gastralgia, magic in effect, often stopping a cramping condition of the stomach when all other remedies have failed. Colic of horses. (Duffield) Patient craves sugar.

Nat Mur - Indigestion with pain and water gathering in the mouth, with vomiting of clear, frothy water, or stringy saliva. Stomach ache with much saliva gathering in the mouth; waterbrash, watery fluid coming up in throat, not acid, often accompanied with constipation. Offensive breath. Ravenous hunger. Loss of desire for smoking. Violent thirst. Aversion to bread. Sour taste. Feeling of great weakness and sinking at the pit of the stomach. Red spots on pit of the stomach.

Nat Phos - Acidity, sour risings, excess of lactic acid. Loss of appetite, indigestion felt slightly. On rising in the morning the tongue has a thin, moist coating, a creamy deposit at the back. Flatulence with sour risings. Gastric derangements with symptoms of acidity. Gastric ulceration, pain and indigestion, sour taste in the mouth. Indigestion and severe pain after food, or coming on two hours after, with acid-sour risings. Stomach ache when worms are present, accompanied by acid risings. Ulceration of the stomach, pain in one spot after food and sometimes sour risings, loss of appetite, face red and blotched, yet not feverish. Heartburn and acidity, vomiting of dark fluid like coffee-grounds. Waterbrash. Gastric troubles after partaking of fat food. Nat Phos causes the fat to become emulsified.

Nat Sulph - Biliousness, excess of bile, bitter taste in the mouth, vomiting of bitter fluid, greenish-brown or greenish-grey tongue, or greenish diarrhoea, dark, bilious stools, headache, giddiness and lassitude. Gastric derangements with bitter taste in the morning. Sour eructations, heartburn, copious formation of gas and aggravation from farinaceous food. Flatulence becomes incarcerated in sigmoid flexure and ascending colon, producing violent colic which is relieved by kneading and borborygmus, stitching pains in the liver. (Laird, N. A. J. H, Feb, 1888) Cannot bear tight clothing around waist.

Calc Phos - A course of this remedy is useful in gastric fever as an intercurrent. Pain after eating even the smallest quantity of food. Heartburn, soreness of stomach on pressure, great craving: for bacon, ham, salted and smoked meats. Bitter taste in morning, with headache. Dyspepsia, with pain in stomach, temporarily relieved by eating and raising wind. "Almost an infallible remedy for excessive accumulation of gas in the stomach." (Foster) Calc Phos ix, in water, given half an hour after food, is efficacious in non-assimilation of food. Dyspepsia with much distress temporarily relieved by eating.

Calc Fluor - Vomiting of undigested food; hiccough from hawking of mucus, weakening and recurring during the day.

Calc Sulph - Desire for fruit, tea, claret and green sour vegetables. Great thirst and appetite. Nausea with vertigo. While eating roof of mouth sore, burning in the stomach.

Silica - Indurations of the pylorus. Chronic dyspepsia, with acid eructations, with heartburn and chilliness. Disgust for meat and warm food. Extreme hunger. Intolerance of alcoholic stimulants.

CLINICAL CASES

Sudden attacks of deathly sickness at the stomach, coming on at no particular time, even in sleep, and lasting one-half or one hour, appetite poor. Ferr Phos cured, and appetite became ravenous. (Raue, Rec. Horn. Lit, 1875)

An officer suffered for a long time from pains in the abdomen, together with pressure and fullness in the stomach and constipation. The tongue was coated with a yellow slime. He had been treated for three weeks by an allopath without any result whatever. The bowels were so constipated that he could only have a passage by taking a strong purgative. Kali Sulph 6x, three powders in water dose every two hours. The result was surprising. The next morning the patient had a natural stool, and the abdominal distress was nearly all gone. In two weeks he was entirely cured, having taken only two powders - Pop. Zeit, Dec, 1855.

A young man with chronic dyspepsia. After trying several remedies without effect, I discovered in the mouth a thin, yellow, creamy coating on the soft palate. This induced me to give the patient Nat Phos, which cured him in a short space of time. (C. Hg)

The following is a resume from a case in A. H. Z, '82, p. 51: Woman suffered for five years from dyspepsia. After eating, nausea, vomiting of food; the vomit is so sour that it sets teeth on edge; cannot bear sour things. Vomiting appears in the morning and after eating, accompanied by cephalalgia. Hammering in the forehead and temples so violent that she fears apoplexy. Menstruates every three weeks with profuse flow. Troubled sleep, disturbed by anxious dreams. Feels tired in the morning, and feels so tight in her clothes that she must loosen them. Ferr Phos three times a day, a dose before meals, cured the case. Many symptoms pointed to Nat Phos, but the totality of the symptoms favoured Ferr Phos.

Notes from letter to Schuessler by a doctor in Paderborn (A. H. Z, 1882, p. 102): I recently had a case exactly like the preceding, healed in ten days by Ferr Phos, after I had treated him five weeks in vain with Nat Phos.

A young man complained of an unnatural appetite. He had to eat almost every hour, feeling such an intense craving for food, yet he felt exhausted and languid. There were no secondary symptoms present. The tongue was clean, the urine was not increased, evacuations normal. Kali Phos cured the patient in the course of two days. (From Schuessler)

Farmer B. consulted me for a singular affection. All acid food caused an attack beginning with a strong chill, followed by fever and profuse weakening sweat. Nat Mur. After 14 days he informed me that the attacks had entirely ceased, and the partaking of acid foods did not cause him the least discomfort. (Dr Quesse)

A landed proprietor, aet. 44, wrote to me a few weeks ago: "The medicine I have taken very steadily, and for a long time attended strictly to my diet. In spite of this, my trouble is no better; I may almost say it has become worse. The conditions were these: 1. I feel almost constantly a taste as of bile. 2. My tongue is covered with a curdy, bitter coating. 3. During the day, especially after food, I suffer from eructations of gases, which have either a bitter taste or are tasteless. 4. My complexion is rather yellow. 5. The appetite very slight; no thirst. My favourite beverage, beer, is distasteful to me. 6. I incline to shiver, and am somewhat faint. 7. My head is but little involved, but feel a constant pressure over one eye. 8. Stools are normal, but scanty, on account of spare diet. The whole condition discloses that I have bile in the stomach." Thus far the patient's own report. To this I may add that the patient in question had already taken by my orders Nux vom. and Pulsat. He had used the waters of Marienbad the previous summer on the recommendation of another medical man. I sent him now Nat Sulph, with the request to take daily three doses of this powder. The gentleman came six or seven days later to my consulting rooms to thank me for the valuable medicine. "The powder," he said, "has really worked wonders. All my ailments have disappeared as if by magic, and I feel at last perfectly well." (From Schuessler)

Dr Mossa, Bamberg, reports: Toward the end of last year I received a letter with the following details, and asking me to forward some medicine: "My boy, a child, aet. 7, hitherto healthy and strong, has been suffering from pains in the stomach for some weeks. Latterly he has vomited all his food, sometimes immediately after taking it, and at other times not till during the night. The child has now become very emaciated. Last week he was frequently feverish. This has, however, not returned since taking the medicine our doctor here has given him. The boy complains of much exhaustion." To form a scientific diagnosis of the case on such information was clearly impossible. But, as it was not convenient for me personally to examine the case, I had to do my best with the details furnished. The nature of the abdominal pains pointed to swelling and enlargement of the organs of the viscera, liver spleen, etc.; also the feverish attacks, probably subdued by quinine, and the vomiting of food, all coincided with my surmises. As to the selection of the medicine, I hesitated considerably, and then decided to give Ferr Phos, twelve powders, one night and morning. The report Sometime after was very favourable. The fever had not returned; the vomiting of food and pains in the stomach had quite ceased soon after taking the medicine. The little fellow was so much stronger that he attended school again. (From Schuessler)

W. Watson, aet 40. Ulceration of stomach, vomited all his food, and latterly the egesta had the appearance of coffee-grounds. He had suffered from vomiting and indigestion more or less for fourteen years, had seen many doctors, and taken much medicine without avail. I advised him to take Ferr Phos and Nat Phos in usual quantities, and a tablespoonful every two hours alternately for a fortnight. On his second visit he was free from vomiting, had little pain, and felt greatly better. He continued another ten days with the same remedies, and returned quite well. On making special inquiry if he had nothing troubling him, he said: "No, the only thing I sometimes trouble myself about, is thinking after taking any kind of food, whether it will trouble me, but it never does." His cure has proved permanent, as it is now nearly two years since, and he is keeping well. (M. D. W. From Schuessler)

Patient with troublesome burning in the stomach after eating and continuing until next meal time; pain develops one or two hours after meals; tongue light-grey, no bad taste, no tenderness, bowels regular, stools normal, no thirst, the burning was so troublesome as to keep him awake at night. Nat Phos cured. (Med. Era)

Child with indigestion after typhoid fever. Everything soured on his stomach, breath sour, vomited curdled milk, and sour-smelling fluids, green stool alternating with constipation, was troubled with colic, white-coated tongue and white around mouth, fretful, cross and restless. Nat Phos cured. (Med. Era)

An old man, some 60 years of age, came to see me; he had "dyspepsia," the doctors said. Emaciated, pale, swarthy, no appetite, restless, bowels inactive, stools sometimes light-coloured and at times costive, tongue thickly coated with a brownish-yellow tinge, bitter taste, conjunctiva bluish-white, skin wrinkled and bowels retracted and shrunken, shrivelled, and a pain in the stomach of a burning character after eating; and from the general character of the case, assimilation was greatly at fault. The man had been, and was at the time, taking Argentum in pill form, from a "regular," three doses a day, and had been for a year or more; all to no purpose except to hasten the emaciation. After surveying the situation and taking all conditions, I at once put him on Nat Sulph 6x, three doses a day before meals, and Kali Phos 6x, as a nerve remedy. These two remedies perfectly cured the "dyspepsia" and all the other troubles, so that in about three weeks he was a well man, the Nat Sulph correcting all the liver and stomach troubles and the Kali Phos building up the nerve forces. (A. P. Davis, M D)

--()--

GLANDULAR AFFECTIONS

Kali Mur - This is the chief remedy in glandular swellings, infiltration of the follicular glands of the throat. Glands of the neck are swollen (also apply externally). Scrofulous enlargement of glands, enlarged abdominal glands sometimes with diarrhoea.

Nat Mur - Chronic inflammation of the salivary glands, with corresponding symptoms, excess of saliva, etc. Chronic swelling of lymphatic glands. Swelling of sebaceous glands.

Nat Sulph - Sycotic glandular swellings.

Silica - In suppurating glands to shorten process, also for scrofula induration and swelling of glands, with or without inflammation.

Calc Phos - Chronic enlargement of the glands, as an intercurrent. Scrofulous enlargement of the cervical glands. Bronchocele, goitre. Incipient tabes mesenterica with Foetid diarrhoea.

Calc Sulph - Lymphatic glands discharging pus (compare abscess). Ulceration of the glands.

Calc Fluor - Glandular swellings, if very hard. Stony hardness of the glands. Chronic adenitis. Indurations in capsular ligaments of joints. Knots and kernels in the female breast. Ganglium tendinosum.

Ferr Phos - Acute stage of adenitis.

Nat Phos - Goitre. An important remedy in all glandular swellings.

CLINICAL CASES

Nat Phos 3x relieved pressure in thirteen cases of goitre by taking a dose three times a day; pressure was relieved in from three to five days. In some instances a cure was effected. (J. S. Skeels, M.D, Hahnemannian Monthly, 1880)

A swelling under the chin the size of a pigeon's egg was considerably reduced by Kali Mur, but still there was induration (hardness) with an uneven surface. Calc Fluor, taken for a few days, caused it to disappear altogether. Shortly after its disappearance the patient had slight conjunctivitis with swelling, which Kali Mur soon cured. (Dr K. From Schuessler)

Grauvogl, in his Text-book, page 360, gives a remarkable result from six weeks' use of Nat Sulph in a case of chronic swelling of the cervical glands, so extensive as to practically obliterate the neck. All known treatment at the universities failed; but Nat Sulph 3x, every two hours, produced rapid improvement in the swelling and general health of the patient.

--()--

GONORRHOEA

Nat Phos - This, according to Schuessler's last (18th) edition, is the principal remedy for gonorrhoea.

Ferr Phos - Inflammatory stage of gonorrhoea. (N. B - Avoid pressing along the urethra to bring out pus, as it is very injurious, and retards a cure) Even walking, going up-stairs, etc, is a great impediment to the cure.

Kali Mur - This is the chief remedy in gonorrhoea. It is, in fact, a specific for cases in which swelling exists, whether from subcutaneous or interstitial exudation. Gleet combined with eczema, latent or visible, or a disposition to glandular swellings. Figwarts.

Kali Phos - Gonorrhoea with discharge of blood. Balanitis and balano-posthitis.

Kali Sulph - Gonorrhoea with a slimy yellow or greenish discharge. Gleet. Old gonorrhoeas.

Nat Mur - Chronic gonorrhoea. Transparent, watery discharge, slimy. This remedy and Calc Phos should be given in alternation for gleet. Gonorrhoea, with scalding, is a characteristic of this remedy; in old gonorrhoea, with one last persistent drop. Urethra painfully sore to pressure. After injections of nitrate of silver.

Calc Phos - Chronic gonorrhoea with anaemia. Hydrocele.

Calc Sulph - Gonorrhoea with sanious, purulent discharge.

Nat Sulph - Chronic gonorrhoea with yellowish, greenish discharge, which keeps up, of thick consistency. Very little pain. In gonorrhoea, use the third decimal every hour or two, four drops in a little water. (Grauvogl) Enlarged prostate. Figwarts.

Silica - Gonorrhoea cases of long standing, with thick, Foetid pus. Constant feeling of chilliness, even during exercise. Balanitis.

CLINICAL CASES

In the Pop. Zeit, Berlin. Verein Horn. Aerzte, April, 1886, Ferr Phos is recommended in fresh cases of gonorrhoea followed by Kali Mur and Kali Sulph.

A man, aet. 70, suffered for three years from discharge from the urethra; secretion small in quantity; clear mucus; on urinating, violent burning sticking pains. Kali Sulph, Kali Mur and Nat Mur did no good. Mag Phos cured the case in four weeks. The character of the pains was the prominent indication. (Schuessler, Allg. Horn. Zeit, 1875)

--()--

HAEMORRHAGE

Ferr Phos - Bleeding from wounds externally and internally, in conjunction with surgical aid. Epistaxis of bright red blood, whether from injury or otherwise; this generally suffices, especially in children. Haemorrhage of bright red blood, rapidly coagulating. Vomiting of bright red blood. Tendency to nosebleed in rapidly growing children.

Kali Mur - When the blood is dark, black, clotted or tough.

Vomiting of blood dark, clotted and viscid. Nosebleed in the afternoon.

Calc Sulph - Epistaxis. Nasal secretions tinged with blood.

Kali Phos - Epistaxis in weak, delicate constitutions from debility, weakness, or old age, predisposition to bleeding of the gums, nose, etc. Loss of blood if dark, blackish, thin like coffee-grounds, not coagulating. Blood putrid, causing symptoms of decomposition. Septic Haemorrhage.

Nat Mur - Haemorrhage, blood pale, thin, red, watery, not coagulating. Epistaxis on stooping, when coughing, with soreness of limbs.

Calc Fluor - Haemoptysis; bright red blood; short hacking cough from over-exertion.

Nat Sulph - "I have known this remedy in several cases to produce violent epistaxis when wrongly given. In a recent case the 200 potency produced nosebleed, vomiting and purging after every dose taken." (E. H. H.)

CLINICAL CASES

Dr E- B. Rankin, in the Southern Journal of Homoeopathy, reports a case of Haemorrhage of the bowels, of dark, black blood, viscid and profuse, cured by Kali Mur 6x.

Lady, aet. 72, large and corpulent, dark eyes and hair, subject to attacks of apoplectic cerebral congestion, was found in apoplectic state, with cold extremities, clammy sweat on forehead and face; head hot and livid; unconscious low, stertorous breathing. Ferr Phos, teaspoonful every half hour; consciousness returned in two hours. Was up the next day. The same remedy has been used in subsequent attacks with the same results. Patient states that

never before had she been relieved so soon and effectually. (F. A. Rockwith, M D, American Journal Homeopathic Materia Medica, 1875)

Dwight H, aet. 12, has been subject to nosebleed for past few years. During this time he became very anaemic. Has taken different remedies from the family physician without permanently arresting the trouble. I was called to see him after a very severe attack, and found him much prostrated and blanched from loss of blood. Gave him at once China off. ix, in water, for a few hours, till I could send him some powders of Ferr Phos, which he took in solution for some weeks, a few doses each day, with result of permanently arresting the Haemorrhage. (C. T. M.)

--()--

HAEMORRHOIDS

Note - In the treatment of haemorrhoids, attention must be paid to disturbances in the function of the liver, the digestive organs, etc, which are, as a rule, present and stand in close connection with the former; otherwise a radical cure of haemorrhoids cannot be insured.

Ferr Phos - Inflamed piles, bleeding piles, blood bright red, fluid, but with a tendency to form a thick, soft mass. Before induration.

Kali Mur - Bleeding piles when the blood is dark and thick; fibrinous, clotted.

Kali Phos - Haemorrhoids, sore, painful and itching.

Calc Fluor - Internal or blind piles, frequently with pain in the back, generally far down in the sacrum. Note appearance of tongue, etc, which will indicate the alternating remedy. Piles with pressure of blood to the head. Internal blind piles with constipation, confined state of the bowels. Bleeding piles, alternate with such remedies as are indicated by the colour of the blood, etc. Tumours, relaxed elastic fibres. Bleeding haemorrhoids, bright red blood following a short hacking or hemming cough from over-exertion.

Kali Sulph - Internal and external piles may require this remedy in alternation with Calc Fluor, the chief remedy when the tongue has a yellow, slimy coating, or discharges or secretions of the characteristic type are present.

Calc Phos - Chronic haemorrhoids in anaemic or weakly patients. Intercurrently with Calc Fluor

Mag Phos - Cutting, darting pains, very acute, often like lightning, so sharp and quick. In external piles, also as a tepid lotion.

Nat Mur - With smarting, beating and protrusion of the rectum, burning at anus, herpes about anus, stools hard, difficult and crumbling; stitches in rectum and in urethra after micturition.

Silica - Intensely painful haemorrhoids, protruded, become incarcerated and suppurate. Much itching, and pain running into rectum and testicles. Fistula in ano (Calc Phos).

--()--

HEADACHE

Ferr Phos - Headache from cold, sun-heat, a bruising, pressing or stitching pain, pains worse on stooping and moving. Headache from gouty predisposition (alternately with Nat Sulph). Headache with vomiting of undigested food. Congestive, with pressing pain, and sore to the touch. Pressing a cold object against the spot seems to relieve the pain. If furred tongue be present, this is an additional indication. Headaches of children require this remedy. Headache with a throbbing sensation; worse right side. Headache with red face and suffused redness of the eyes. Blind sick headache, with vomiting of food as taken, undigested. Dull right sided headache from vertex to right supraorbital region. Rush of blood to head. Headaches made worse by shaking the head, stooping, and indeed every motion of the body. Congestive headaches, especially when at the menstrual period. Top of head sensitive to cold air, noise, jar, cannot bear to have hair touched.

Kali Mur - Headache with vomiting, hawking up of milk-white mucus. Sick headache with white-coated tongue, or vomiting of white phlegm, arising from sluggish liver, tongue furred, grey or white at base, want of appetite.

Kali Phos - Headache, nervous, sensitive to noise, irritability, confusion, relieved by gentle motion. Headache of students and those worn out by fatigue, when no gastric symptoms are felt. The tongue is sometimes found to be coated brownish-yellow like mustard, associated often with foul breath. Pains and weight at the back of the head and across the eyes, better while eating, with feeling of weariness and exhaustion (after Ferr Phos). Nervous headache, with inability for thought, loss of strength, irritability, sleeplessness, or despondency. Headache with weariness, yawning and stretching, prostrate feeling, hysterical headaches. Headache with a weary, empty feeling, "goneness" at the pit of the stomach; also if the headache be the precursor of an attack connected with bilious vomiting. Neuralgic headache, humming in the ears, feeling of inability to remain up, yet better under cheerful excitement. Neuralgic headache with nervous symptoms, better during eating; depression. Noises in head on falling asleep. Menstrual headaches with hunger. Severe pain in left mastoid; worse by motion and in open air.

Kali Sulph--Headache which grows worse in a heated room and in the evening, and is better in cool, open air.

Mag Phos - Excruciating headaches with tendency to spasmodic symptoms. Neuralgic or rheumatic headaches, shooting or stinging pains, shifting pain, intermittent or paroxysmal in character. Headaches from optical defects. Nervous headaches with sparks before the eyes; diplopia. Headache worse in occiput, and constant while attending school and after mental Labour.

Nat Mur - Dull, heavy headache, with profusion of tears and drowsiness, sleep not refreshing. Headaches with constipation from torpor and dryness of a portion of the internal mucous membrane, when the tongue is clean or covered with clear, watery mucus, has frothy edges, much saliva. Headache with vomiting of transparent phlegm or water, stringy mucus coughed up. "Is applicable to cachectic persons and to those who have lost animal fluids. It is adapted to chronic and to sick headache; to headaches before, during and after the menses; 1 to cephalalgia of school girls who apply themselves too closely to their lessons;' to headache commencing in the morning after walking, lasting till noon, or going off with the sun; to

catarrhal headache and to migraine." (King) Hemicrania, loss of consciousness and twitching of limbs.

Nat Sulph - Sick-headache with bilious diarrhoea or vomiting of bile, bitter taste in the mouth. Colicky pain, with giddiness, greenish-grey coated tongue. The attacks occur during the menses, periodically, every spring, and are frequently sudden in their onsets. The characteristics are: congestion of blood to head, with fullness; heat in vertex; sensation of pressure in and through the head; mind depressed and melancholy; vertigo and dullness; vomiting, aggravated by motion and reading, ameliorated by quiet. Occipital headache. Violent pains at base of brain, as if crushed in a vice or as if something were gnawing there. Beating pain in both temples when walking. Indescribable pain on top of head, as if it would split. Pulsating headache. Headache begins in the morning on waking, increases till noon and subsides about bed time. Cannot tolerate noise. Has to go to bed in a darkened room. Nausea and vomiting. Several cases of chronic headache with these symptoms, are reported by Dr A. M. Duffield, of Huntsville, Ala, as having been cured by this remedy in the 200th potency.

Silica - Headaches with concurrent appearance of small lumps or nodules, size of a pea, on the scalp. Congestive, gastric, nervous and rheumatic headaches. Headaches from excessive mental exertion, from overheating, from nervous exhaustion. Scrofulous diathesis. Rachitic, anaemic conditions, caries. Nervous, irritable persons with dry skin, profuse saliva, diarrhoea, night-sweats. Weakly persons, fine skin, pale face, light complexions, lax muscles. Persons who are oversensitive, imperfectly nourished, not from want of food but from imperfect assimilation.

Nat Phos - -Headache on the crown of the head on awaking in the morning; creamy appearance of back part of the palate; yellow, moist tongue. Headache, severe pain as if the skull were too full. Frontal or occipital, with nausea or sour, slimy vomiting. Very severe headache, with intense pressure and heat on top of head as if it would open (if Ferr Phos does not suffice). Sickening headaches, ejection of sour froth. Headache after taking wine or milk.

Calc Phos - Headache with a cold feeling in the head, and the head feels cold to the touch (Ferr Phos). Pains worse with heat or cold. Headaches of children and schoolgirls, who are nervous, restless, etc. "Suitable for gastric and rheumatic headaches. It is characterized by vertigo when walking or on motion. Fullness and pressure on the head, worse from pressure of the hat. Useful in peevish and fretful children, and in those whose Fontanels remain open too long. Difficulty in performing mental operations. Ill-humour and want of disposition to do anything. Forgetfulness; dullness with every headache." (King)

Calc Sulph - Headache with vertigo and nausea, and feeling as if eyes were sunken. Pain around whole head, worse forehead.

CLINICAL CASES

A very interesting case came under my treatment. A lady, fifty-five years old, had such excruciating headache that she was partially insane; she claimed her brain was ruptured and running out of her eyes. A yellow-grey curd was exuding from her eyes She had been suffering for some days. I gave her Kali Phos 3x, which acted like a charm. In two hours the dose was repeated, and the result was perfect relief. Some four weeks later she had another attack, but not so bad. I gave her Kali Phos 6x, and wishing to watch the case, I called in two hours. She said: "That was not the same medicine you gave me before; the action is barely

perceptible." I then gave 3x, and in two hours she was well. Now, I have always been in favour of high potencies, but this experience seems to indicate that quantity comes in as a factor; if so, it should be noted that one dose of 3x is equal to one thousandth of 6x. (Selected)

1. Severe headache, general soreness of the vertex, soreness of scalp, cannot bear to have hair touched, great nervousness at night. Ferr Phos 6x gave speedy relief.
2. Frontal headache, relieved by nosebleed which followed. Ferr Phos 6x cured.
3. Patient could not see; seemed as if blood rushed into the eyes. Ferr Phos 6x cured.
4. Dull pain on top of head during menses cured as by magic by a few doses of Ferr Phos (Raue, Rec. Horn. Lit, 1875)
5. Headache beginning every night at ten o'clock with chill or congestive symptoms. Mag Phos, 10x dil, cured. (Translated by S. L.)

Case of young lady with excruciating nervous headache, with great sensitiveness to noise, during the second day of menstruation. Kali Phos 12 produced, immediately after taking it, a great increase of the menstrual flow with sudden relief of the headache. (W. P. Wesselhoeft, M.D. From Hg)

M. K, aet. 16, has suffered for years from periodically returning headaches. The pain is concentrated in the right temple, and of a boring nature, as if a screw were being driven in - as the patient expresses herself. Preceding this pain there are burning sensations at the pit of the stomach, bitter taste in the mouth and lassitude. These symptoms are only felt at night, or in the morning. When the attack comes on, the patient is quite unable to attend to any ordinary duties. Generally vomiting of bile follows, and then improvement sets in. Nat Sulph daily, the size of a Dean, dissolved in water, and taken repeatedly, cured the young lady entirely. (From Schuessler)

Young lady, aet. 16, suffered for years from periodical attacks of sick headache, characterized by boring pain in right temple, preceded by burning in stomach, bitter taste, languor. Pain comes on at night or in morning, followed by vomiting of bile, with subsequent relief. Nat Sulph, daily doses, cured permanently.

--()--

HEART, AFFECTIONS OF

Ferr Phos - First stage of all inflammatory affections of the heart. Endocarditis, carditis, pericarditis, dilatation of heart or of blood vessels (in alternation with Calc Fluor y the chief remedy). Palpitation of the heart.

Calc Phos - Non-closure of foramen ovale. Palpitation with anxiety, followed by trembling weakness. Weak heart, action. Sharp pain around heart during inspiration.

Kali Mur - For that condition of the blood that favours embolus, which acts as a plug. In pericarditis as a second remedy and it may complete the cure. Palpitation from excessive flow of blood to the heart in hypertrophic conditions.

Kali Phos - Functional complaints of the heart, intermittent with palpitation after rheumatic fever with exhaustion. Intermittent action of the heart with morbid nervous sensitiveness, effects of violent emotions, grief or care, weakness of the heart, palpitation from direct excitement, on ascending stairs, with shortness of breath. Palpitation with nervousness, anxiety, melancholia, sleeplessness and restlessness. Fainting from fright and fatigue, from weak action of the heart. Palpitation from slightest mental emotion or walking up stairs.

Kali Sulph - Pulse quick with slow, throbbing, boring pain over crest of ilium, disinclination to speak, pallid face. Heart disease causing dropsy (also Kali Mur). Palpitation from effects of heat.

Mag Phos - Sudden palpitation, when a purely spasmodic affection. Shooting, darting pains in region of heart.

Nat Mur - Palpitation with anaemic conditions, watery blood, dropsical swellings, etc. Palpitation with anxiety, sadness, etc. Rapid, intermittent pulse with morning headache. Hydraemia and scurvy. Fluttering motion of the heart, sense of constriction.

Calc Fluor - Dilatation, enlargement of blood vessels chief remedy to restore contractility to the elastic fibres. Dilatation of the heart with enlargement of the organ. Weak action of heart.

--()--

HICCOUGH

Mag Phos - Idiopathic or reflex after morphine and other remedies failed. Hiccough very obstinate, causing long lasting soreness.

Nat Mur - Hiccough after abuse and in consequence of quinine.

CLINICAL CASES

Dr Burnett, in his work on Nat Mur, relates a case of singultus of ten years' standing, brought about by abuse of quinine and renewed after every dose, cured permanently by Nat Mur.

Obstinate case of singultus in a patient suffering from typhoid fever, almost continued, so violent in character that the patient was sore for three days. Other remedies were tried without effect; prescribed Mag Phos. The result was remarkable: within an hour the difficulty was modified, and the next day he was very much improved, and speedily yielded to the continued use of the remedy. (John Fearn, M D, California Med. Journal, August, 1887)

--()--

HIP DISEASE

Calc Phos - In the third stage this remedy may stop the further destruction of bone and the suppuration and promote new organization.

Calc Sulph - Discharge of pus, etc.

Ferr Phos - Pain, throbbing, heat and inflammation of soft parts.

Kali Mur - Second stage, when swelling of abscess has commenced.

Nat Sulph - Affections of the left hip joint in sycotic patients with hydrogenoid constitutions, worse from dampness.

Silica - To prevent or control suppuration and heal the parts. "In the third stage, to limit suppuration and the destruction of bone, and to promote new organizations; stinging, itching, burning pains in small spots, sore pain in the hip joints, in scrofulous and rachitic children." (Arndt)

Nat Phos - Hip disease in scrofulous subjects.

--()--

HOARSENESS

Ferr Phos - Painful hoarseness of singers or speakers from over-exertion of the voice, from draughts, colds and wet. Hoarseness coming on in the evening. Follow with

Kali Mur - Hoarseness, loss of voice from cold. In obstinate cases follow with Calc Sulph.

Kali Phos - Hoarseness with exhausted feeling from overexertion of the voice, and with nervous depression, or if rheumatic affection.

Kali Sulph - Hoarseness from cold, also from over-exertion of vocal organs.

Silica - Hoarseness with irritating cough.

Calc Sulph - Obstinate hoarseness.

--()--

HYDROCELE

Calc Fluor - Dropsy and induration of the testicles and scrotum.

Calc Phos - Hydrocele as intercurrent. Silica - Both recent and chronic forms.

CLINICAL CASES

Silica 600 cured two cases of hydrocele, one left-sided in a babe four days old, the other right-sided in a child, aet. 4. (Dr Guernsey)

A man suffered from a herpetic eruption, for the cure of which Silica was taken. But at the same time a sarco-hydrocele of large dimensions, which he had carried about for years, was reduced to a minimum - American Journal Homoeopathic Materia Medica, vol. ii, p. 205.

--()--

HYDROCEPHALUS

See also Meningitis.

Calc Phos - This is the first remedy to be thought of in this disease. Fontanelles, especially the posterior one, wide open. Chronic hydrocephalus; very large head. Bones of skull thin and friable. Screaming and grasping the head with the hands. Head totters. Eyeballs protruding. Ears and nose cold.

--()--

HYSTERIA

Kali Phos - Hysteria in females, nervous attacks from sudden or intense emotions, or from smothering passion in the highly nervous and excitable; also a feeling as of a ball rising in the throat. Hysterical fits of laughter and crying. Hysterical yawning. Hysterical spasms, with unconsciousness and low muttering delirium.

Nat Mur - Delaying or decreasing menses. Somnambulism. Great sadness, fears, much mucus in urine. All symptoms relieved as soon as she gets into a perspiration. (Lilienthal) Hysterical spasms and debility.

CLINICAL CASES

Miss R, aet. 16, menstruated once when thirteen years old, and not since. Was a remarkably healthy and well-nourished girl, until three months before she consulted me, when she began to decline. She lost flesh, became pale, languid and weak, and suffered much with her stomach. When I was called to see her she was not able to retain her food, and it would be vomited as soon as taken; complained of great pain in the stomach immediately after eating, even the lightest food; on several occasions the pain caused severe hysterical convulsions. The tongue was but slightly coated white; bowels constipated; abdomen tympanitic and very sensitive to the slightest pressure; no fever, but much thirst; water, like food, was ejected as soon as swallowed. At first I thought that I had a case of nervous dyspepsia to deal with, but finally concluded I had a case of true hysteria, as she was so extremely nervous and hyperaesthetic all over, and much given to tears when anyone was around. I also found that she had the convulsions whenever her plans were thwarted in any way, and upon my threatening to put her in cold water if she had another she stopped them. Ferr Phos 12x relieved the stomach trouble in one week, and Kali Phos 12x relieved all of the other symptoms in two weeks more, and my patient was soon as strong and healthy as before her illness. Menstruation returned two months after, and she has been all right since. (Geo. H. Martin, M- D, S. F.)

Miss B, aet. 50, tall, slender and dark, had been suffering many years from an excessively nervous condition, and would become hysterical upon the slightest provocation. She also suffered much from spasmodic retention of urine, and often had to use the catheter. One day she came to me, saying that the end of the catheter had been broken off while she was using it, and the end was still in the bladder. I dilated the urethra with my forefinger, and soon recovered it, the bladder at the time being well filled with urine. She would not take an anaesthetic, although I advised it, as the pain was intense. That evening, six hours after the removal of the catheter, she sent for me, saying that she was in great pain and very ill. When I saw her I found her very nervous, and suffering much from pain in the bladder and abdomen, with a great desire to urinate. The abdomen was enormously distended and very sensitive. There was no fever. I gave Belladonna 3x and returned next morning. Symptoms all worse, but still no fever. Attempted to drain urine, but could not introduce the soft rubber catheter, as the spasm of the urethra was so great. Two hours later returned with silver catheter; introduced it, but only got a few drops of urine. Thinking there might be some uterine trouble, I determined to examine and find out. As she was so sensitive, I gave her a little Chloroform. She had not taken but a few inhalations when the tympanitis disappeared. I examined uterus and bladder, and found nothing abnormal, so concluded she was suffering from hysteria. Gave Mag Phos 12x, which very shortly relieved bladder symptoms, and Kali Phos 12x cured the case in about ten days. She has had no more return of the trouble since, and the other symptoms of hysteria were also much modified. (Geo. H. Martin, M D, S. F.)

--()--

INFLAMMATIONS IN GENERAL

Ferr Phos - In the hyperaemic stage, indifferent as to the organ involved and regardless of cause. Always before exudation has set in.

Kali Mur - In the second stage, recent cell-proliferation and opaque, white discharge.

Kali Sulph - Riper yellow, fatty, degenerated secretion.

Calc Sulph - In the third stage, that of resolution, with purulent, profuse secretion.

Silica - Lower form, suits also the lower nerve-irritability. (J. C. Morgan)

--()--

INFLUENZA

La Grippe

Nat Sulph - This is the remedy for influenza. Since the disease is caused by an excess of water in the cellular tissues. In the sequelae of this disease brought on by treatment with other remedies Nat Sulph is curative.

--()--

INTERMITTENT FEVER

Nat Sulph - Intermittent fever in all its stages requires this remedy chiefly (3x trit). Hydrogenoid constitution, worse in damp weather. Tertian form. The applicability of Nat Sulph is shown by the following physiologico-chemical considerations. In ague patients the quantity of water in the blood-corpuscles and in the blood serum is increased, and consequently the amount of oxygen taken up by the blood is diminished. Nat Sulph promotes the removal of excess of water from the organism. When by its action the proportion of water in the corpuscles has been reduced to the normal condition, the corpuscles are again able to take up the full amount of oxygen and distribute it to the tissues. As the tissues are in this way brought back from their pathological to their normal physiological condition, they are enabled to remove from the organism the cause of the ague - be it marsh-gas (miasma), or bacteria (fungi). Dry mountain air, which is rich in oxygen, can cure ague spontaneously, because the organism takes up a large amount of oxygen and disposes of much water by evaporation. Ague patients must abstain from milk diet, buttermilk, eggs, fat and fish. "Intermittent fever, bilious, bloody stools; greenish or bronze coloured coating on back of tongue, a very constant symptom; conjunctive yellow." (Duffield)

Nat Phos - Intermittent fever with vomiting of acid, sour masses.

Mag Phos - Intermittent fever with cramps in the calves. Chills run up and down the back at 7 p. m, also severe chill at 9 a. m. Great prostration. Ague with violent cramps and blueness of extremities.

Kali Mur - Intermittent fever when the fur at the back of the tongue is of a greyish-white or white appearance. (In alternation with Nat Sulph)

Kali Phos - Intermittent fever with debilitating, profuse perspiration. Quartan form.

Ferr Phos - Intermittent fever with vomiting of food.

Calc Phos - Chronic intermittent fever or children, as an intercurrent remedy.

Nat Mur - Chill about 10 or 11 o'clock a. m. Great thirst throughout all stages. Violent headache relieved by perspiration. Fever-blisters around lips. If hydroa be present in first onset of the fever, even if not present later, after the abuse of quinine. In nursing children, hydroa on the lips and later the ulcers which succeed them, with forenoon attacks, are guiding. (H. C. Allen) Masked intermittents appearing as neuralgia of head and face.

Kali Sulph - Intermittent fever with yellow, slimy coated tongue.

CLINICAL CASES

Mr. L, chills and fever for three months. Had quinine and other remedies. Paroxysms every other day at 11 a. m, with severe pain in limbs and small of back; chill lasts nearly two hours, with no thirst during chill. Fever all the afternoon, with bursting headache and intense thirst for large quantities of cold water. Little or no perspiration, eats and sleeps well, and next day resumes his occupation. Nat Mur 30 trit, every four hours, during the apyrexia. Next chill light and no return. (H. C. Allen)

Dr Sherbino, of Dallas, Texas, reports two cases of ague [illness involving fever and shivering] cured with. Mag Phos 12x. The indications were: Before chill, pain in the neck, stiffness, pain down the spine; during chill, cramps in lower limbs, ameliorated by someone taking hold of the foot or feet and drawing on them or extending them [which will relieve any cramp in extremities - Eds.]; thirst before and during chill, none during heat, or sweat relieves; cramps and vomiting at same time during chill. (S. J. H.)

--()--

KIDNEY, AFFECTIONS OF

Ferr Phos - In Bright's disease, when feverishness is present. Inflammatory stage of nephritis; all inflammatory pain is relieved by this remedy. "Urine has a profuse mucous sediment; blood is red, and charged with blood corpuscles." (Arndt)

Nat Mur - Tension and heat in renal region. Brick-dust sediment; Haematuria. Dr Menninger claims that this drug will produce a decrease in the amount of albumen, and an increase in the amount of urea, and a very marked increase in the quantity of chlorides eliminated. In Bright's disease he recommends it as an adjunct to all recognized modes of treatment.

Kali Mur - Inflammatory diseases of the kidneys, for the swelling. Croupous nephritis. Cardiac asthma with sensation as if the heart and lungs were constricted. Nephritis parenchymatosa with much albumen in urine. Dirty, yellow sediment.

Kali Phos - For the great functional disturbance of nerve centres, in alternation with Calc Phos for the albumen. oedema pulmonum, intermittent action of heart.

Calc Phos - Albuminous urine calls for the use of this remedy in alternation with Kali Phos Bright's disease.

Calc Sulph - Zwingenberg cured a case of nephritis scarlatinosa with this remedy.

Kali Sulph - Diseases of the kidneys after scarlet fever, albuminous urine.

Nat Phos - Gravel in the kidneys.

Nat Sulph - Aids in the throwing off of gravel by increasing the secretion of urine.

CLINICAL CASES

I have had two cases of Bright's disease following scarlatina. Tube casts were present. Albumen, general anasarca. Heart weakness. Retinitis albuminurica. There seemed to be extensive destruction of tissue, and as the cases also presented a profuse desquamation, I gave them Calc Sulph 6x, which speedily brought about a cure. (C E. Fisher, M D)

G. S, an old man of 77, consulted me for what he called a "laziness of his kidneys." Urine was, in fact, very scanty and loaded with albumen. The case seemed, at first sight, to be a hopeless one; he was also forgetful and quite nervous. I gave him Calc Phos 6x tr. a dose every two hours in alternation with Kali Phos After six weeks' treatment, urine was normal, his memory was somewhat restored, and since six months he has not complained. As to diet,

I only recommended to him to eat asparagus just as much as he could at his meals, and continue the use of the aforementioned medicines. (E. A. de Cailhol, M D)

--()--

LABOUR, PREGNANCY, ETC

Ferr Phos - "I am in the habit of giving this remedy after parturition with marked relief of after-pains, and preventive of the fever of lactation." (W. M. Pratt, M D, North American Journal Homoeopathy, May, 1883) Mastitis, first stage. Metritis, first stage. Morning sickness, vomiting of undigested food. Rigid os, with flushed face, restless, anxious and impatient. Morning sickness with vomiting of food.

Kali Phos - Feeble and ineffectual Labour-pains, spurious Labour-pains. Tedious Labour from constitutional weakness; this remedy gives vigour and helps materially. Labour-pains weak and irregular. Rigid os, with thick, doughy lips, patient restless, tearful and nervous. "For three years I have employed Kali Phos in doses the size of a bean, dry on the tongue, every ten or fifteen minutes, as a remedy to excite Labour-pains. It has never failed me, and I seldom have to give the third dose. My practice is extensive; have had over ninety cases in six years. Mag Phos, in spasmodic pains and eclampsia, has done well for me. I give generally after the birth Ferr Phos, a dose daily, to avoid inflammation." (Dr Rozas, Pop. Zeit, April, 1887) After pains usually the best remedy.

Kali Mur - Chief remedy in puerperal fever. Mastitis to control the swelling before matter has formed. Vomiting of white phlegm.

Mag Phos - Spasmodic Labour pains with cramp in the legs, excessive expulsive efforts. Puerperal convulsions. Rigid os, thin lips. Pains weak and short.

Calc Phos - Burning pains, hardness and soreness in mammae, they feel enlarged. Spoiled milk of mother, salty and bluish, child will not take it. Decline after puerpera, or during pregnancy. Prolapsus in debilitated persons. Especially suited to rheumatic patients. Menstruation during lactation. Soreness in sacro-iliac synchondroses. Weariness in all limbs during pregnancy.

Calc Sulph - Mastitis, when matter is discharging after prolonged nursing. Silica.

Calc Fluor - After-pains if too weak, contractions feeble. Hard knots in the breast. Haemorrhages.

Nat Mur - Morning sickness, vomiting of frothy watery phlegm, milk watery and bluish.

Nat Phos - Morning sickness with vomiting of sour masses. This remedy if given early in mastitis will prevent suppuration.

Nat Sulph - Lessens the secretion of milk.

Silica - Suppuration of mammae, chronic fistulous openings. Hard lumps in breast. Child refuses milk, or vomits as soon as taken. Nipples crack and ulcerate.

CLINICAL CASES

"The better acquainted I become with this system, the more pleased I am with it. In Labour, when the pains are too weak and irregular, I have seen nothing act more promptly and effectually than Kali Phos. For spasmodic, crampy pains, Mag Phos is a gem. After a delivery, I give Ferr Phos, where I used to give Aeon, and Art. rac, to be followed or accompanied by whatever may be indicated. I also use as a wash 3x to the vulva and abdomen, and for syringing the vagina morning and night. The parts heal quickly under this treatment, and with the use of other remedies, as indicated, the patient makes a good recovery - Eclectic Medical Journal, E- H. Holbrook, M. D.

--()--

LEUCORRHOEA

See also Women, Diseases of.

Kali Mur - Discharge of milky- white, non-irritating mucus, mild.

Kali Phos - Leucorrhoea, scalding and acrid, yellowish, blistering, orange coloured.

Kali Sulph - Leucorrhoea, discharge of yellow, greenish, slimy or watery secretions.

Nat Mur - Leucorrhoea, a watery, scalding, irritating discharge, smarting after or between the periods. Greenish, after walking, in the morning, with headache, colic, itching of vulva, and bearing-down pressure. After topical application of nitrate of silver.

Nat Phos - Leucorrhoea, discharge creamy or honey coloured, or acid and watery, discharges from the uterus sour smelling, acrid.

Nat Sulph - Leucorrhoea, acrid, corrosive, inflames part.

Calc Phos - Leucorrhoea, as a constitutional tonic and intercurrent with the chief remedy; a discharge of albuminous mucus. Leucorrhoea worse after menses, looks like white of egg with feeling of weakness in sexual organs, worse after stool and urination. Parts pulsate with voluptuous feelings. Patient takes cold readily.

Silica - Leucorrhoea instead of the menses, preceded by colicky pains, also during micturition and following obstinate constipation. Deficiency of animal heat. Especially for oversensitive, weakly women, whose constitutions are imperfectly nourished owing to deficient or imperfect assimilation.

CLINICAL CASES

M. M, a young lady, aet. 17, consulted me on account of an obstinate acrid Leucorrhoea. I tried the whole series of remedies indicated for such cases. All were without effect, so that I could not but wonder at the patience and perseverance of the patient, whom I saw once a week. In this case Schuessler again helped me out of the dilemma. Kali Mur effected a quick and permanent cure. (Dr S. From Schuessler)

--()--

LIVER, AFFECTIONS OF

See also Gastric Derangements.

Ferr Phos - Inflammatory stage of hepatitis.

Kali Mur - Jaundice, if the disease has been caused by a chill resulting in a catarrh of the duodenum; white-coated tongue, stools light-coloured, sluggish action of the liver, sometimes pain in the right side, light-yellow colour of the evacuations denoting want of bile, accompanied by white or greyish furred tongue and constipation.

Kali Phos - If nervous system be depressed.

Nat Phos - In lowest potencies for sclerosis of the liver and the hepatic form of diabetes, especially when there is a succession of boils.

Nat Sulph - Irritable liver, bilious attack, too much bile, if after excessive study or mental work (also Kali Phos). Jaundice arising from vexation, with bilious, green evacuations or greenish-brown coated tongue, or sallow skin; yellow eyeballs. Congestion of liver, with soreness and sharp, sticking pains. Chief remedy.

Nat Mur - Jaundice with drowsiness and any of the symptoms present peculiar to this group of ailments. Pain in region of liver.

Calc Sulph - Pain in region of liver, in right side of pelvis, followed by weakness, nausea and pain in stomach.

Kali Sulph - Jaundice from gastric catarrh. Purging.

Silica - Abscess of liver. Throbbing and ulcerative pain in hepatic region.

CLINICAL CASES

Last summer my second daughter returned from a visit to New Jersey -with an immense wart on her hand. In a few days she was taken quite ill with fever, which I took to be of a bilious nature; gave Nat Sulph She became deeply jaundiced and grew worse while taking this remedy. I then changed to Kali Mur and she began to improve immediately and was well in a few days. After she had taken a few doses of the Kali Mur the jaundice began to abate and the wart fell off. (E. H. H.)

--()--

MARASMUS

See Atrophy

--()--

MECHANICAL INJURIES

Ferr Phos - This is the first remedy in bruises and in fractures to meet the accompanying injuries to the soft parts. The first remedy in cuts, falls or blows, fresh wounds and sprains. It prevents pain, congestion, swelling or feverishness. Can also be used externally. Strains of ligaments or tendons. Tenalgia crepitans.

Kali Mur - Swelling of contused parts, cuts with swelling, the second remedy in sprains, exuberant granulations, proud flesh. "To remove the ecchymosis remaining after a bruise I have found Kali Mur incorporated with cocoa butter efficacious." (E. H. H.)

Calc Sulph - Bruises, cuts, wounds, etc, when neglected and suppuration sets in, wound discharges pus.

Calc Fluor - Bruises of the bones, skins, etc.

Silica - Neglected cases of injuries, festering and threatening suppuration. Wounds when discharging thick, yellow matter; also deep-seated suppuration. This should be given first, then Calc Sulph.

Nat Sulph - Injuries to the skull and effects therefrom. Mental troubles from a jar or knock on the head. (Kent)

CLINICAL CASES

Young man hurled from a truck in the fire department. He struck his head. Following this for five or six months he had fits. Was very irritable, wanted to die. His fits drove him to distraction. Never knew when they were coming on. They were epileptiform in character. Had constant pain in his head; much photophobia. Nat Sulph was given, and the first dose cured him. He has never had any pain about the head since, has had no more mental trouble and no more fits. (Prof J. T. Kent, Medical Advance, Sept, 1886)

In September, last autumn, I was in the Highlands. The dairymaid of a farmer there spoke to me, saying she had hurt her thumb while sharpening a scythe. The case proved to be this: The whole thumb of the left hand was swollen, and of a bluish-red colour, and very painful when touched, much inflamed, and there was a small wound at the extensor side at the joint above the nail. On pressure there was a whitish-yellow discharge, mixed with white shreds. Both phalanges were easily displaced, and a peculiar noise was heard, which I had observed before in similar cases. This fact made me decide on giving Calc Fluor. The medical man in the village, whom the farmer had consulted, said amputation was the only thing that could be done for the case. She took Calc Fluor; and Sometime after, the farmer had occasion to see me, when he informed me that the servant's thumb was quite well. (From Schuessler)

--()--

MEASLES

Ferr Phos - Measles in all stages, especially in the initiatory and prodromic, also for the symptoms of inflammatory affections of the chest, eyes or nose, or ears.

Kali Mur - For the hoarse cough, for all the glandular swellings and the furred tongue, with white or grey deposit, it is the second remedy. For the after-effects of measles. Diarrhoea, whitish or light-coloured, loose stools, white tongue. Deafness from swelling in the throat, etc.

Kali Sulph - Suppressed rash, rash suddenly recedes with harsh and dry skin. This remedy will assist the returning of the rash.

Nat Mur - Measles, if there be an excessive secretion of tears or of saliva, as an intercurrent remedy.

CLINICAL CASES

Dr Kock, of Munich, reports: In thirty-five cases of measles which came under my treatment, coryza and bronchial catarrh were very slight in the premonitory stage. Conjunctivitis and intolerance of light along with it were the more prominent symptoms. Within a few days after, the rash appeared, lasting five or six days, and then disappeared. But either during the blush of the rash or the fading of it, painful swelling of one or both glands below the ear set in. The children again became feverish, and were crying and moaning both day and night. The remedy which I now chose was Ferr Phos, and, according to the violence of the fever, I ordered a spoonful of the solution every hour or two. I gave it at the premonitory stage, and when I saw that it proved very satisfactory, I looked for no other remedy. For the glandular swelling, external redness and painfulness, I used the same medicine, and my cases ended very satisfactorily. (From Schuessler)

--()--

MENINGITIS

Ferr Phos - First stage of meningitis, high fever, quick pulse, delirium, etc.

Kali Mur - The second remedy, when effusion takes place.

Calc Phos - The chief remedy in hydrocephalus, acute and chronic. Hydrocephaloid conditions, open Fontanel, flat, depressed, etc. Prevents hydrocephalus in families predisposed thereto. Give a powder of the second trituration morning and evening. When already developed, alternate with Argent nit. (Grauvogl)

Nat Sulph - Violent head-pains, especially at base of "brain and back of neck. Crushing pain, as if base of brain were crushed in a vice, or something gnawing there. After injuries to the head.

CLINICAL CASES

Mr. D, from Er, suffered from meningitis, and a prognosis of the attending allopath was designated as at least doubtful, and nothing was prescribed. The case was especially severe, since in his family there was a history of hereditary brain disease, and his nearest male relatives had died of it. At the time I was called the patient had been nearly two days in a frightful delirium, that had increased almost to madness. Consciousness had disappeared; temperature over 40. I ordered Ferr Phos and Kali Phos. After a week I found the patient free from fever, still somewhat weak, but subjectively fully recovered. To hasten the

convalescence I gave Calc Phos and eight days later the patient was able to be out and at his calling. (Dr Quesse)

--()--

MENTAL STATES

Ferr Phos - Consequences of anger. Indifference to ordinary matters, loss of courage and hope, trifles annoy.

Kali Phos - Brain-fag from overwork, with loss of appetite, stupor, depressed spirits, irritability, or great impatience, loss of memory or sleeplessness. Crossness and irritability in children; ill temper often arising from nervous disturbances. Fear, fretfulness in children, crying and screaming. Somnambulism. Very nervous, starts at the slightest sound, talks while asleep, wants to be carried while awake from room to room. Wakes easily. Rambling talk while awake. Despondency about business and pecuniary affairs. Indisposition to mix with people. Low spirits, feeling of faintness. Dread of noise. Over-sensitiveness to noise. Dullness, want of energy, timidity. Hallucinations, homesickness. Morbid activity of memory, haunted by visions of the past and longing after them. Hypochondriasis, melancholy, ill-humoured from nervous exhaustion. Mental illusions (an abnormal condition of the grey nervous matter), false impressions and fancies. Lassitude, depressed state, want of energy. Madness, loss of correct reasoning faculty requires this remedy. Mania in its various stages and degrees. Melancholy accompanying exhausting drains affecting the nerve-centres of the spinal cord. Loss of memory. Melancholia from overstrain of the mind. Night terrors in children; they awake screaming and in fright. Restlessness and irritability. Too keen sensitiveness. Sighing and depression, with inclination to look at the dark side of everything. Sighing and moaning in sleep. Shyness, excessive blushing from emotional sensitiveness, lack of controlling force over the nerves of the coats of the vessels. Starts on being touched, or at sudden noises; whining disposition, makes "mountains out of mole-hills." After-effects of grief.

Nat Sulph - Suicidal tendency, must exercise great restraint. Mental troubles arising: from falls and injuries to head. Music unbearable. Makes him melancholic.

Mag Phos - Illusions of senses. Very forgetful. Dullness and inability to think clearly. Indisposed to any mental effort.

Nat Mur - Great sadness, apprehension for the future, likes to dwell on unpleasant occurrences, consolation only makes matters worse. Hypochondriasis, accompanied with dryness and irritable conditions of mucous membranes, and constipation with hard stool. Sadness with palpitation, avoids company, being too easily vexed.

Nat Phos - Nervous, irritable, vexed at trifles. Anxious and apprehensive. Imagines that pieces of furniture are persons; that he hears footsteps in the next room.

Silica - Imagines he is in two places at the same time. Monomania about pins. Longing for home and relatives, pensive, obstinate, irascible. Prostration and nervous weakness, restlessness and heavy dreams accompany symptoms, which are also aggravated about the time of full moon, in change of weather and during a storm.

Calc Fluor - Great depression, with groundless fear of financial ruin. Indecision.

CLINICAL CASES

Idiocy - In January, 1891, a lady came to consult me about the mental condition of her youngest boy. Her boy C. S. was then 26 years old, 5 feet 8 inches tall and although pretty strong physically, appetite good, etc, he was a perfect idiot, unable to answer any questions except by yes or no, and even these answers were stupid. His appearance and his manner of acting was that of a child only a few years old. I remarked that all his teeth were decayed, and that one side of his head, the left, was a great deal smaller than the right. He was very nervous in his demeanour, unable to remain quiet on the chair for five minutes, and when these spells of nervousness reached the paroxysm, he generally tore off all his clothing and flung it in every direction about the room, until he was completely naked. However, he seemed to have some fear or respect for his old mother the only one, indeed, able to handle him. He was not addicted to masturbation, but absolutely nothing seemed to interest him.

From time to time for several years, this boy had been treated by several physicians of the old school, but without any success. This patient was the seventh child of the family; all the others were healthy, as also were the father and mother. I inquired if during the pregnancy of the mother with this child she had been subject to any accident or fright. She answered no; on the contrary, she had always had a quiet and happy life.

I prescribed for this patient: Mag Phos, Calc Phos, both in the 3x tr, in 5-grain doses to be taken in alteration every hour during the day, the boy usually sleeping very quietly at night; I recommended that the patient be brought to me every week; of course, I did not promise a cure, but warned the mother to be patient with the poor boy, for the treatment would be a long and tedious one.

After a month of the above treatment, the mother reported that the bad nervous spells of tearing the clothing were stopped; the boy was more quiet, following her all over the house, and seeming to take interest in her household work.

Two months after the beginning of the treatment, his intelligence seemed to develop in some respect; he helped the mother sweeping the rooms and washing the dishes without breaking them, getting interested in many different other things, particularly in looking at images or photos, and pointing correctly that such and such were pictures of his brothers and sisters, etc. After the fourth month of treatment, I advised the mother to let him go with his brothers, that were carpenters, and see whether he could make himself useful for them in their work. So he did; he commenced by helping them in carrying boards and sometimes planning them when necessary; week after week he became more and more interested in their work.

Finally, after eight months' treatment, always under Mag Phos and Calc Phos, he was able to do eight hours of common carpenter work for his brothers, and to make \$2 a day, without experiencing any dislike, fatigue or laziness. He is still working steady, of course, like a man of poor intellect, but he is no more a burden as before, to the great satisfaction of his poor old mother.

The improvement of that idiot has been permanent until now. (Dr E. A. de Cailhol, Los Angeles Cal)

Patient, aet. 80, suffering from deep hypochondriasis, melancholia, tediousness of life, fear of death, mistrust, downhearted and morose. After the failure of the ordinary Homeopathic remedies, he was entirely restored by Kali Phos.

Another case of religious melancholia, of three weeks' standing, in a woman, was entirely cured by Kali Phos in one week. (Dr Arnberg, Allg. Horn. Zeit, 1881) Detailed description below.

Miss M, the daughter of the late Dr M, has been suffering since her eighteenth year from occasional attacks of aberration of the mind. But, as years passed on, these attacks of insanity became worse and more frequent, until it was deemed advisable by her brother to make arrangements with the doctor of the lunatic asylum in the district to have her removed there. As a last recourse, a friend called to see if new remedies could be of any service in such a hopeless case. Having assured him that Kali Phos would do her good, they gave it very steadily, four doses daily for weeks. This was four years ago. The result was most satisfactory. After taking it she never had another attack, and is completely cured; able to superintend home duties, receive callers and make calls, which she had not been able to do for years, on account of feeling so nervous and shy during the intervals of the attacks. Several cases of a similar nature have been treated with equal success - two of these puerperal mania. (M. D. W. From Schuessler)

The following is a case of a lady, aet. 44: "I saw," writes Dr A, of Arnberg, on the 7th of February, "a lady suffering from mental derangement. Religious melancholy was at the root, although before this occurrence she had not inclined to religious excitement. She now declared she was lost for ever - lamented, cried, wrung her hands and tore her clothes, or pieces of paper which were laid about to prevent her tearing her garments. She did not know those around her, and was unable to sleep. Her eyes had an unconscious stare, and frequently it required two persons to hold her down. Only by holding her nose and by force, a little food or medicine could be put down her throat. I prescribed Kali Phos as her condition, though one of excitement, was originally one of depression, to which Kali Phos is suited. Dr Schuessler says in his book: "A functional disturbance of the molecules of this salt causes in the brain mental depression, showing itself in irritability, terror, weeping, nervousness, etc, as well as softening of the brain." She took Kali Phos with excellent results. A former experience gained by this remedy led me to select it.

"On that occasion it was in the case of an old man, aet. 80. He suffered from mental derangement, which showed itself in the form of intense hypochondriasis and melancholia. He was tired of life, but had a fear of death. For weeks he had been treated to no purpose with many remedies apparently called for, as Nux vom, Aurum, Bromide of Potassium in allopathic doses. But he was rapidly cured by the continuous use of Kali Phos Even after eight hours from the commencement of the treatment, a certain feeling of calmness was experienced, and that night he had a quiet sleep. I had, therefore, no reason to regret the treatment I selected, as the improvement continued steadily, so that on the 25th of February I discontinued my professional visits.

"I have seen my previous patient frequently, busily engaged in her home with her usual cheerfulness, and she speaks quite calmly of her past illness." (From Schuessler)

Dr. Alice I. Ross reports a case of mental derangement in a man past fifty. Had not slept for nights. Thought himself friendless and penniless. Kali Phos brought about gradual improvement in sleep, appetite, etc., until he fully recovered, a normal, strong and healthy man - (Iowa Hom. Journal, Oct., '13)

MENSTRUATION

See also Dysmenorrhoea, and Women, Diseases of.

Ferr Phos - Pain at the monthly periods with flushed face and quick pulse, with vomiting of undigested food, sometimes acid taste, excessive congestion, blood bright-red. This remedy must be taken as a preventive before the periods if these symptoms are recurrent. Menses every three weeks with pressure in abdomen and small of the back and pain on top of head. Bearing-down sensation and constant dull ovarian pains.

Kali Mur - The monthly periods are too late or suppressed, checked, white tongue, etc. Too early menses, excessive discharge, dark, clotted or tough, black like tar. If periods last too long, too frequent.

Kali Phos - Retention or delay of the monthly flow, with depression of spirits, lassitude and general nervous debility, Menstrual colic or great pain at the times of the periods in pale, lachrymose, irritable, sensitive females, menses too late in some, too scanty in similar conditions, too profuse discharge, deep-red or blackish-red, thin and not coagulating, sometimes with strong odour. Too late and too scanty, irregular, and of offensive odour, with a feeling of weight and fullness in the abdomen, yellow-coated tongue. Menses premature and too profuse in nervous subjects. Dull headache with menses, very tired and sleepy, backaches, intense sexual desire after menses.

Mag Phos - The chief remedy in ordinary cases of menstrual colic, Painful menstruation or pain preceding the flow, vaginismus. External parts swollen. Pains severe, intermittent, worse on right side, relief from heat. Menses too early, flow dark and fibrous, stringy.

Nat Mur - Thin discharge, watery or pale; thin, watery blood. "In young girls, if the menses do not appear, or when very scanty and at long intervals. Pain in the stomach, nausea, vomiting of food, weakness and faint feeling, desire for sour things, aversion to meat, bread and cooked food. Twelve to 30 are the most useful potencies." (Sulzer) Very gloomy during menstruation, with headache every morning. Menses too profuse and too early, with disturbed sleep, dreams of robbers, etc. Headache and pain in small of back on rising, better by lying on something hard.

Calc Phos - Menses too early in young girls, too late in adults. Menstruation during lactation. Insatiable sexual desire before, with great weakness and sinking sensation after menses; patient wants constantly to sit down, hates to get up and move about. Rheumatic pains. After disappointments, cold at every change of weather, with aching pains in the joints. For flabby, shrunken, emaciated patients.

Nat Sulph - Menses acrid, corrosive, discharge makes thighs sore, preceded by violent, intermitting epistaxis, with colic, pinching in abdomen and burning of the palate, as if raw and sore. Sexual organs inflamed, sore, swollen and covered with vesicles. Menses flow freely while walking.

Silica - Menses smell strong, always icy cold during menses with constipation, stools partly recede. Backache with paralytic sensations. Protracted menses during lactation. Menses early but scanty; but rarely profuse.

Calc Fluor - Excessive with bearing-down pains, flooding.

Nat Phos - Menses too early and pale, accompanied by an afternoon headache over eyes, with tendency to sigh, and pain in knees as if cords were shortened, also sore wrists, chilliness and restless sleep.

Kali Sulph - Menses too late and too scanty, with a feeling of weight and fullness in the abdomen, and headache and yellow-coated tongue. Metrorrhagia.

Calc Sulph - Menses too late, long-lasting, with headache, twitchings and great weakness.

CLINICAL CASES

Metrorrhagia of six weeks' standing, in the case of a fat and robust woman of brown complexion. This person, who was a washerwoman at Grenille, and whom I saw only three or four times at my office, attributed her sickness to her constantly standing in cold water. Silica arrested the Haemorrhage almost immediately, and effected such an improvement in one week that I scarcely knew her again the second week. She did not take any other medicine. (A. Teste)

Miss S, aet. 22, brunette, short, plump, round body, large, active brain, intellectual, was since puberty troubled every month with dysmenorrhoea, "beginning several hours previous, and during the first day of flow, with severe pains in the uterus, back and lower limbs, and these so severe that "they seemed unbearable and hysteria seemed threatening. In one of these attacks I was sent for. Found the patient in bed; the feet had been "bathed in hot water and hot cloths applied for hours to the lower abdomen; pains no better. I immediately gave her a large dose of Mag Phos 6x. In less than half an hour the pains lessened; I repeated the dose; in a few moments the patient was easy the flow began, and went on the usual time. Next month I advised patient to begin the day before period and take three doses, and on the day period was to come on take a dose every two hours. No pains this month. This process was repeated the third month; no more trouble; patient is now well, and no return of pain for over three years. (Med. Advance, Dec, 1889)

Dysmenorrhoea - At each menstrual period a membrane, varying in size from one to two inches in length, was discharged. Her symptoms were, after the flow began, severe, sharp, shooting pains low down in the abdomen, by lying curled up in bed with a hot water-bag on the abdomen. When the severe pains were a dull aching for a day or two followed, and the next or the following day a membrane passed. With this -exception was in very good health. After one of her periods I gave her Mag Phos cm. in water, a dose night and morning, for two days. The next menstrual period was nearly free from pain, and the succeeding ones were painless, but the usual membrane was passed, Before this she had always stayed in bed without any relief. Painless menstruation went on for six or eight months, when she got her feet wet just before her menses, and received Mag Phos cm. It relieved her, and she has had no trouble since. (S. A. Kimball)

"Married lady, having one child, had every month menorrhagia; twice the flow was so excessive as to cause fears of death. Upon examination found the uterus low down and swollen; the whole vagina filled with indurated uterus; orifice of os tender, red, stretched open about half an inch;; inside filled up; outside congested. I began treatment with Mag Phos 6x, three to four doses a day. No Haemorrhage next month. No pain, and in three months the organ was reduced to its normal size, and dismissed patient cured." (Med. Advance, Dec. 1889)

--()--

MOUTH, DISEASES OF

Ferr Phos - Gums sore, red, hot and inflamed. Redness, dryness or heat of the mucous membrane of the mouth.

Kali Mur - Aphthae, thrush, white ulcers in the mouths of little children or nursing mothers. Canker, ulcers of the mouth. Gumboil, soft swelling before matter forms, excoriation of the mouth. Great fetor from the mouth. The mouth is red and swollen, thick, watery secretions. Gums puffed, white or yellow in colour. Gums bleed easily. Mucous patches. Syphilitic ulceration of gums. True gangrene of the mouth.

Kali Phos - Cancrum oris, with mortification of the cheek, with ashy-grey ulcers, Foetid breath. Stomatitis, gums bleed easily when there exists a red line or seam on the edges; water canker, gangrenous canker. Hydroa sore crusts and pimples on lips. Gums spongy and receding. Saliva profuse, thick and salty. Inflammation of the tongue when excessive dryness occurs or exhaustion sets in. Edges of tongue red and sore.

Nat Mur - Thrush with flow of saliva, salivation. Blisters like pearls around mouth. Lips swollen; eruptions on chin. Gumboil with throbbing and boring pains.

Kali Sulph - Dryness and desquamation of the lower lip, it peels off in flakes.

Calc Phos - Gums painful and inflamed in teething children. Pale appearance of the gums, sign of anaemia. Upper lip swollen and painful.

Calc Fluor - Gumboil, hard swellings on the jaws or gums. Indurations. Cold sores at corners of mouth.

Nat Phos - This remedy has few equals for ulceration of the buccal mucous membrane. "Canker sores" of the lips and cheeks yield to this remedy in the 3x or 6x attenuation where Borax, Antim, Baptisia, Kali Chlor, etc, have failed to cure. (S. J. of H.)

Calc Sulph - Inside of lips sore, raw sores on lips. Gums bleed on brushing teeth.

CLINICAL CASES

At a meeting of medical men at Schaffhausen, Professor Dr Rapp said: "In my opinion the greatest merits of Dr Schuessler's method lie in the introduction of Kali Phos and Mag Phos. In ordinary stomatitis, with swelling of the gums, deposit on the teeth and foul breath, Kali Phos has given very satisfactory proofs of its value."

--()--

MUCOUS MEMBRANES

See also Catarrhal Affections.

The colour and consistency of the secretion must decide the choice of the remedy. Secretion albuminous: Calc Phos; causing soreness and chafing: Nat Mur, Nat Phos; clear, transparent: Nat Mur; fibrinous: Kali Mur, Mag Phos; golden-coloured: Nat Phos; greenish: Kali Sulph; offensive-smelling: Kali Phos; mattery: Calc Sulph, Silica; slimy: Kali Sulph; yellowish, lumpy: Calc Fluor.

--()--

MUMPS

Ferr Phos - Initiatory stage with the febrile symptoms.

Kali Mur - This remedy alone will cure, unless there is fever.

Nat Mur - With much saliva or swelling of the testicles occurring as a metastasis with mumps.

CLINICAL CASES

I have treated, during the past year, at least a dozen cases of mumps, and I have never had such satisfactory results with other remedies. One case had violent fever, even to delirium, great deal of swelling, pain, etc. The fever was entirely reduced within five or six hours, and the swelling and all the other symptoms were entirely relieved, within three or four days, by the alternate use of Ferr Phos and Kali Mur. Two cases in one family, with similar conditions, were in a like manner treated with the same results. (S. Powell Burdick, M D)

--()--

NEURALGIA

Kali Mur - Lancinating, nightly pains from small of back to feet, worse from warmth of bed. Must rise and sit in chair for relief.

Ferr Phos - Congestive or inflammatory, from chill or cold, with pain as if a nail were being driven in. Blinding pain, one-sided, in the head, temples, or over eye, or in the jaw-bone. If this does not suffice, give Calc Sulph, and note the tongue symptoms. Neuralgia accompanied by flushed face, burning or diffused heat, feeling of weight and pressure. Face-ache with febrile symptoms. Tic douloureux. Neuralgia along inner orbit and nose.

Kali Phos - Neuralgic pain in any organ, depression, failing of strength, feeling of inability to rise, or to remain up, yet the pain is felt less when standing or walking about. Neuralgia with ill humour, sensitiveness to light and noise, improved or not even felt during pleasant excitement. This remedy is required to tone up the grey nervous substance. Neuralgic pains in the nervous substance threatening paralysis, with a feeling of lameness or numbness. Pains

better with gentle motion, worse on rising; pains felt most when quiet or alone. Neuralgic pains and humming in the ears, failure of strength, paroxysms of neuralgic pains with subsequent exhaustion. Neuralgia of the sciatic nerve (see Sciatica). Face-ache. Right-sided neuralgias relieved by cold applications. Stitches from upper teeth to ear.

Mag Phos - Intercostal neuralgia of a drawing, constrictive kind. Spasms from cold without fever. Neuralgia in the head, pains darting and very intense. Neuralgic pains in any part of the body, when the phenomena of sensation are too acute; pain excruciating or spasmodic, pains in the ends of nerve-fibres. Pains aggravated by mastication or any motion.

Pains coming on periodically, being very acute, darting or shooting along the course of the nerves. Neuralgia from exposure to a strong north wind. Spasmodic pains and affections of almost any kind. Neuralgia every night, well during the day. Typical facial neuralgias. A contra-indication for the use of the remedy is amelioration by cold. Warm applications relieve, and especially dry warmth. This remedy is right-sided.

Nat Mur - Neuralgic nerve-pains recurring at certain times, with flow of saliva or involuntary tears. Darting, shooting along the nerve-fibre with these accompaniments. Orbital neuralgia with lachrymation. Irritation of the fifth pair of nerves, also the facial nerve. Face-ache with constipation, worse in the morning, from reading, writing and talking, in schoolgirls.

Nat Phos - Facial neuralgia, shooting, stitching pains, soreness of right lower jaw.

Calc Phos - Neuralgic pains deep-seated in the bones. Shocks like electric sparks. Neuralgia commencing at night, recurring periodically. Pains worse at night and in bad weather. Tics. Neuralgia ani, worse after stool, long-lasting. Pains with sensation of crawling coldness and numbness.

Calc Sulph - This remedy occupies a ground between the very acute pains of Mag Phos and the paralyzing ones of Kali Phos (more in aged persons, if there be a want of regenerative force for the nervous tissue).

Silica - Pain mostly in teeth. Lumbo-abdominal neuralgia. Better from wrapping up warmly. Obstinate neuralgia caused by dissipation, hard work and close confinement.

CLINICAL CASES

The following from the pen of Dr C. C. Huff, of Huron, D. T, from vol. i, of the Minn. Medical Monthly, No. 9, illustrates the use of one of these remedies in neuralgia:

"Schuessler describes Mag Phos as the earthly constituent of muscles and nerves. Dalton says the salts of magnesium have been found to be in larger quantity than those of lime in the muscles. Grant this fact, then, and we have Mag Phos acting as a nerve remedy, and any disturbance of the system causing a molecular change in the nutritive elements of this salt would produce the characteristic pains of this remedy. They are described as being of a shooting character, like lightning, drawing and tearing, inclined to move from place to place; they, moreover, assume a periodicity of recurrence, not, however, having any regard for regularity. We likewise find these pains in headache, generally frontal, in face-ache, neuralgia of the stomach and bowels, of the ovaries and often in the limbs. Stomach-pains frequently radiate from the umbilicus, and are relieved by pressure (resembling in this respect Coloc,

Aloes, Caustic, Nux vom, Iris vers, and Sulphur) and warmth, especially dry heat, best applied by means of an inverted hot plate, lined with flannel. In England the farmers use the remedy with prompt results for flatulent colic in horses." The following is my experience with the remedy, and all my results have been from the 12x trituration:

"Case 1. Miss S, aet. 24, dark complexion, nervous temperament, clerk. She had been under treatment for facial neuralgia for two weeks previous, the principal remedy being morphia, without relief. On being called to the case, I found the patient much prostrated, the right side of the face and supraorbital region somewhat swollen, pains very severe, of a crampy, shooting, darting nature. There was also much tenderness over the affected side. The pains were of an intermittent character, and seemed to affect different parts of the head and face on different days. Mag Phos cured this case in twelve hours.

"Case 2. Miss B, aet. 22, dark complexion, nervous temperament, slight build, has neuralgia, from exposure to a strong north wind, and was under the so-called 'regular' treatment for three days before I was called, and had taken massive doses of Bromide of potash and Chloral hydrate, with no relief. I found her in bed, almost frantic with pain, flushed face, eyes injected, with a high degree of photophobia; pain was left-sided and involved the supramaxillary portion of the trigeminus. In character the pain was lancinating, crampy, darting and shooting, frequently extorting cries. Mag Phos was given and resulted in a speedy recovery.

"Case 3. Miss S, aet. 20, brunette, tall and slender, nervo-bilious temperament, occupation typographer. She was taken suddenly with acute pain in right side of the face, the pain involving the supra- and infra-orbital region, paroxysmal, of a darting, tearing character. Mag Phos cured promptly.

"The above cases have been taken from my note-book and are illustrative of the action of this remedy in neuralgia of the fifth nerve and its branches. I have also cured one case of neuralgia of the stomach where the characteristic pains were present. I have relieved colic in young children with the same remedy when Chamom, Nux vom. and Coloc. had failed."

Case of prosopalgia of several weeks' standing, relieved by warm cotton and aggravated by cold. Mag Phos 12x cured in three weeks - Allg. Horn. Zeit, vol. 88, p. 46.

Dr H. C. Allen reports a case of right facial neuralgia with sharp, quick, spasmodic, lightning-like pains, sensitive to touch, relieved by heat and pressure, accompanied by prostration and night-sweats, cured by Mag Phos 200 after several other remedies had failed to give permanent relief.

Also, another case cured by the same remedy and potency where the pains were intermittent, darting, lightning-like, suddenly appearing and disappearing, relieved by heat and pressure; at the same time an annoying constipation disappeared.

Prompt curative action of Mag Phos by Dr Goullon: "On April 13th a patient wrote me that for nine days she had been in bed without medical help, suffering from a maddening pain. Through catching cold she got a severe trouble in the ear and then a prosopalgia on the left side, affecting the lower maxillary bone, also the frontal, and involving the whole left side of the head, back to the nape of the neck. She went to an apothecary for Byron, but he advised Bellad, which didn't help. Deep within the ear an abscess developed, which broke two days

ago, discharging pus and now water, which is quite irritating, for it has produced an eruption wherever it touched. The ear still pains; the prosopalgia remains as before. The pain is maddening, and there is high fever with sleeplessness; she doesn't sleep at night and only one or two hours in the day. She perspires freely, which is unusual with her. Yesterday she had a severe pain in the right hip, resulting from a bath. I was unable to see the patient, as she, at that time, lived at Leipsic, and yet she needed help at once. What should I give her? Silica? The nightly aggravation would suit this remedy, but the abscess in the ear was gone, yet the facial pain remained. Spigel. There were indications for it, as I already knew she had a tendency to heart trouble. She had formerly had pains in the articulations of the hand, in the arm and side, most severe at the heart. She described it as if the heart would be twisted out, with a throbbing as if something were unwound. Perhaps it was a rheumatism, located in the face, but even here Spigel. would be called for. Then there is Arnica, which has lately been extolled as a specific. Further, I had some reliance on Stannum, which had cured for me many neuralgias that even the great nerve remedy, Quinine, had left untouched. The *embarras de richesse* still increased. Chamom. ought to be given for the unbearable pain. Again there was Mercur. on account of the tendency to sweating, and Arsenic on account of sleeplessness.

"Yet in preference to all these remedies I selected Schuessler's Mag Phos, moistened a powder of milk sugar with the 6th dilution and directed it to be dissolved in half a wine-glassful of water, a teaspoonful to be taken every three hours. On April 17th, I had the satisfaction of reading the following lines: 'My hearty thanks for your kind and quick assistance. I had immediate relief, and I am happy and thankful. The horrible pain is gone from my face; the scalp is still sensitive, and one place which is certainly connected with the ear still pains. The ear itself pains somewhat and runs yet.'" - Pop. Zeit. f. Horn, XVII, 13 and 14.

Right facial neuralgia, jerking, cutting pain, teeth sensitive; worse after going to bed. Merc, gave no relief. Mag Phos in water gave prompt relief, and has acted equally well twice since. This remedy given in another case of left-sided facial neuralgia did no good. It produced, however, profuse sweat, with dread of uncovering. (W. P. Wesselhoeft, M. D. From Hg)

Chas. M, aet. 47. Has for a week or two a severe tearing, gnawing pain in region of right scapula, extending into the right upper arm, and down the forearm into the thumb, with numbness, particularly of the thumb, but without loss of motion or use of arm. The pain comes in paroxysms, and is only relieved by hard rubbing and pounding of the flesh, troublesome as well daytimes as nights. Has taken several remedies, principally Rhus tox, and had electricity each day for a week or more, without benefit. After taking Calc Phos for a few days, the pain and numbness were much relieved, and being continued, the trouble was cured in about three or four weeks. Any return of it would be at once relieved by this remedy.

A similar case in a young lady, aet. 20, was cured by the same remedy, though she had almost complete paralysis of the hand. (C. T. M.)

Neuralgia. Pain supra- and infraorbital, extending to all the front teeth of right side, intermittent, stabbing, nipping, lightning-like and extremely sensitive to touch, relieved by heat and pressure; coming and going suddenly and attended by prostration and night-sweats. Mag Phos promptly gave relief - Med. Advance, Dec. 1889.

A lady of healthy appearance suffered since several weeks with Face-ache, radiating over one-half of the face, lasting five or six hours. Warm wadding relieves. Worse when body gets

cold. Mag Phos, every three hours, removed the pain in three days.

Lady, aet. 30, suffered since several weeks with pains in face and teeth, right side, changing locality. Appears every two or three hours and rushes about like lightning. Mag Phos, a dose every three hours, relieved in two days.

Lady, aet. 42, with a hectic appearance, catamenia scanty, often omitting. Since two years, boring over the right eye, after a few minutes spreading over the whole right side to the lower jaw, driving out of bed. Stool torpid, little appetite. Mag Phos overcame all complaints in four days. This remedy regulated the catamenia and all subsequent attacks. (A. Plate, M D)

Kali Phos cured a case of neuralgia in the right side of the face, proceeding from hollow teeth, relieved by cold applications. Mag Phos given at first did not relieve, probably because there was no relief from warmth. Unlike Phosphor, or Kali, but similar to Pulsat. (W. P. Wesselhoeft, M D)

Miss Margaret S. suffered from, neuralgia, true nerve-fibre pain, darting through her head along the nerves. She had suffered intermittently for three days. Two doses of Mag Phos cured her completely. (M. D. W. From Schuessler)

A severe case of neuralgia in the head. The lady had come sixty miles, to attend a musical entertainment, and was compelled to go to bed on account of the pain. After suffering for several hours, I was called, and relieved her completely in an hour with Mag Phos 6x, a dose every ten minutes. (E. H. H.)

Ada D, a healthy, robust child, aet. 8. Her only symptom was a severe pain at the lower part of the sacrum, coming on after stool and lasting the entire day, until she goes to bed, when it ceases. The pain is so severe as to prevent her walking or even standing. Calc Phos gave immediate relief. (R. T. Cooper, M D)

--()--

OEDEMA OF THE LUNGS

Kali Phos - oedema pulmonum, spasmodic cough, threatening suffocation, for dyspnoea and livid countenance. Acute oedema, frothy, serous masses brought up in excess.

Nat Mur - oedema. Excessive accumulation of watery mucus in the lining of the lungs and bronchi, serous, frothy secretions.

--()--

ORCHITIS

Ferr Phos - Orchitis after suppression of gonorrhoea. Kali Mur - Primary remedy if from suppressed gonorrhoea. Calc Phos - May be required later. Calc Fluor - Induration and hardening: of testicles.

--()--

PARALYSIS

Calc Phos - Coldness, numbness, crawling and weakness in lower extremities. Nervous prostration. Bruised feeling in the back after exhausting diseases and from standing in wet.

Kali Phos - Facial paralysis, loss of stimulating power over some muscles. The mouth is distorted, being drawn over to the un paralyzed side. Creeping paralysis in which the progress of the disease is slow; there is tendency to wasting, with loss of sense of touch, etc.

Locomotor paralysis, loss of motor or stimulating power. Paralysis of the vocal cords, loss of voice through relaxed or paralyzed conditions of the laryngeal muscles. Atrophic paralysis, in which the vital powers are reduced and stools have a putrid odour. All varieties of paralysis require this, the chief remedy, such as partial, paraplegia, hemiplegia, facial or ptosis. Paralysis that comes on suddenly. Infantile paralysis.

Mag Phos - Languid and exhausted, unable to sit up. Complaints from standing in cold water (Calcarea). Paralysis agitans, involuntary shaking and trembling of the hands and limbs, or of the head, an affection of the muscles. Muscular paralysis caused by a disturbed or diseased condition of the different nerve-fibres which convey the motor stimulus to the muscles. Paralysis of white nerve-fibres.

Nat Phos - Weakness of lower limbs from the knees down. Legs give under her when she walks. (Farrington, Pennsylvania Homeopathic Medical Society, 1875)

Silica - Paralysis from tabes dorsalis. Trembling in limbs. Debility. Wandering pains. Paralytic weakness of the joints. Progressive sclerosis of the posterior column.

CLINICAL CASES

A. G. had a love affair, and, in order to kill herself, took poison, which left her with paralyzed hands and feet. I gave her six powders of Calc Phos, and four weeks later she wrote me that she could go around the room by taking hold of the furniture. She received six more powders, which completed her recovery. (Monatsblatter)

--()--

PHTHISIS PULMONUM

Calc Phos - Incipient phthisis in anaemic patients, profuse sweat, especially about neck and head. To lessen the emaciation, give also cream, koumiss, small doses of cod-liver oil and carbonaceous food. Chronic coughs of consumptives. Night-sweats of phthisis with cold extremities. In diarrhoea and chronic forms with but little fever. Hoarseness, involuntary sighing, suffocating attacks. Cough with soreness and dryness of throat, dull aching in chest. Alternating or associated with anal fistulae.

Calc Sulph - Sputa purulent; sanious, mixed with blood. In phthisical coughs with greenish yellow expectoration, rattling cough.

Kali Phos - Shortness of breath on the least motion, putrid sputa.

Kali Mur - Expectoration white and thick.

Nat Sulph - Hydrogenoid constitution. Phthisis mucosa. Cough with muco-purulent sputa. Lower lobe of left lung affected. All-gone feeling in chest.

Nat Mur - General malaise after the least exertion, sleepy by day, restless at night. Spasmodic periodical cough with rattling in chest and expectoration of bloody sputa, worse in the evening after lying down, congestion to head with hectic flush, chronic coryza with total loss of taste and smell. Patient always worse near the seashore. Accumulation of transparent mucus in the larynx in the morning. Empty swallowing causes cough.

Silica - Profuse discharge of Foetid pus - nightly paroxysms of cough with tickling in suprasternal fossa - tuberculous deposits on skin, showing themselves as lumpy tumours. Emaciation, profuse night-sweats. Terribly offensive foot-sweat. Great constipation; the rectum lacks power to expel stools, and hence it recedes after partial evacuation. Patient is always cold, especially feet. Much prostration and loose, rattling cough, with copious expectoration of thick, yellow-greenish pus. This remedy embraces most of the symptoms that belong to the phthisical dyscrasia, consequently it is a remedy of value for the constitutional condition in congenital or hereditary cases. Dr Holcombe has used the 6000th potency with wonderful curative power in the last stages of phthisis.

Ferr Phos - Breathing short, oppressed and hurried, accompanied by heat and feverishness. Hoarseness from overstraining the voice. Cough worse in open air. Haemoptysis profuse, bright-red, frothy; epistaxis. Phthisis florida. "If patients take cold, become prostrated and have a blood-streaked expectoration, this remedy, even in the 300th potency, will quickly quiet the pulmonary congestion." (F.)

"Laryngeal phthisis, arytenoid cartilages pyriform, acute dry tickling cough from laryngeal and tracheal irritation, accompanied by slight or even severe bronchial or laryngeal haemorrhages." (Ivins)

CLINICAL CASES

Mr. T, aet. 30, of a sanguine, bilious temperament, rather dark complexion, five feet ten inches high, weight in health 166 lbs, family consumptive, two sisters and a brother having already died, leaving a brother still enjoying tolerable health. Had several haemoptyses in the summer while in the hay field, and had constantly declined from that time. Saw him the April following; he having passed through the hands of several physicians, and at that time was so low that his physician said he could not live six weeks, and such was my opinion on seeing him. There was at large cavity in the right lung at the second intercostal space at about three inches to the right of the sternum; there were heavy rales in the left bronchi, with decided indications of breaking down of the parenchymatous structure, and cavernous lesions there, also the sputa was very heavy and largely purulent; there was the odour of the cadaver already present, musty and offensive enough from septicaemic influences; he had no appetite and sat up hardly longer than to have his bed made; skin had a cold, clammy feel, and he was drenched with night sweats. Case was marked with absence of vital warmth; indeed, so forbidding was the case that I refused his brother when he asked me to visit him again in a week; he lived forty miles away, He was given a dose of Silica' 100, every other night with Sac. lac, and ordered to report by mail in a week. He had been very much harassed with his night-sweats and cough, which was worse from motion. The first mail brought me the

intelligence that the medicine acted like a charm and wanted more of the same kind; I sent so that he got a dose of Silica twice a week, and so treated him till June, when he paid me a visit. Left lung appeared to be cleared up. night-sweats no longer troubled him, appetite was good, he was steadily gaining in flesh and strength. Nevertheless, in the right lung there yet remained traces of the vomica, which now was much smaller and secreting only a small amount of muco-purulent matter; he was furnished additional medicine and went home, and by the middle of July was on his mowing machine. Patient was alive four years after and enjoying fine health, and I do not know but he is to-day; no man could be more surprised than myself at these results. Were we all deceived? Three good physicians of the leading school of medicine agreed about the diagnosis, and I don't think there is left a possible ground for doubt. The case is exceptional, we agree; but is it not full of suggestions? (G. N. B, in Brigham's Phthisis)

The same excellent work, on page 193, contains the record of another case of phthisis, where Kali Mur was the remedy.

Case of a lady who had been bedridden for nine months. Mrs. McH. was given up by four doctors as beyond medical treatment. The professor's diagnosis ran thus: Both lungs diseased, especially the right lung. The heart is greatly dilated, especially the right cavity. The lung disease produced by neglected cold. When her case was brought under treatment by biochemic measures, four years ago, she was also suffering from dropsy. At the stage she came under the new treatment, it took sometimes an hour and more before she could find the right position to rest in. She would often rather spend the night on the sofa than venture to go through the fatigue of going to bed. Her cough and expectoration were very bad, breath extremely short and palpitation constant. She did not know what it was to have a good night, and rarely slept. By patiently adhering to Dr Schuessler's remedies she has recovered greatly, her lungs are wonderfully healed up, and her dilatation of heart almost removed. She now lives in comparatively fair health, so that she was able to nurse her husband during a severe illness, where night watching was necessary. To reassure all concerned, a diagnosis was made. Dr H, a specialist, concurred in the statement that her right lung, of which a large portion is gone, is now fairly healed up, and dilatation of heart has almost entirely disappeared. (From Schuessler)

--()--

PLEURISY

Ferr Phos - For the fever, pain, stitch in the side, catch in the breath and short cough. Breathing short, oppressed and hurried.

Kali Mur - The second remedy, when there is plastic exudation. It will complete the cure.

Nat Mur - When serous exudation has taken place during and after its course.

Calc Sulph - Empyema, pus forming in the cavity of the pleurae or in the lungs.

CLINICAL CASES

Boy, aet. 5, with sight-sided pleuritic stitch, worse when coughing and on deep inspiration. Rheumatic pains in right shoulder joint. General heat of the body, very little thirst. Bryon did

no good. Ferr Phos 12, every two hours, relieved entirely on the second day. I noticed an unnatural excitement about the child the day after having taken Ferr Phos He desired to get out of bed and wished to run around, but was too weak and fell over, very talkative and hilarious.

A similar excitement I noticed in a lad, aet. 7, to whom I had given Kali Mur during a gastric fever with great benefit. (W. P. Wesselhoeft, M.D. From Hg)

Miss G. R, aet. 20. Was called about midnight to see this young lady, who was said to be suffering from a pain in her side. I found her to be suffering from the symptoms common to an acute attack of pleurisy, high fever and severe pain in the left side of the chest. Gave her Bryon 3 in water. Called next morning, found the fever somewhat less, but pain not relieved; continued the Bryon. Called at four p.m.; about the same, pain still severe, gave Ferr Phos in solution; called at nine p. m.; the fever had abated, and the pain was much less. Called the next morning; no fever and pain nearly gone. She continued to improve, and after a few days was up and about as usual. (C. T. M.)

--()--

PNEUMONIA

Ferr Phos - Inflammation of the lungs; it is the first and chief remedy. High fever, breathing short, oppressed and hurried. It should be given in the first stage until free perspiration is established and health is restored. Pneumonia, congestive stage. Expectoration is clear blood. Secondary congestion following pneumonia. The well lung suddenly becomes congested. Crepitant rales. Sputa rust-coloured.

Kali Mur - Fibrinous exudation into the lung substance. The tongue is generally white-coated. The mucus is white and viscid.

Nat Mur - Inflammation of the lungs, if there be much loose, rattling phlegm, clear, serous and frothy in character and coughed up with difficulty, worse in the morning. Cough with beating headache, involuntary urination and lachrymation.

Kali Sulph - Inflammation of the lungs with wheezing, if yellow, loose, rattling phlegm be coughed up, or watery mucus. Rattling cough, especially in children. Suffocative feeling, desire for cool air.

Silica - Chronic, neglected pneumonia, passing over into suppuration; dyspnoea when lying on back. Deep-seated pain in lung. Sputa profuse, greasy, Foetid.

CLINICAL CASES

Case of pneumonia of left upper lobe, with well-marked crepitation and profuse expectoration of frothy, pink mucus, yellow, watery diarrhoea, green vomiting. Laches, Lycop and Phosphor, did nothing. Ferr Phos, every two hours, produced immediate improvement, although we considered her moribund (she had tuberculosis); the diarrhoea and vomiting were unaffected. (W. C Goodno, M. D. From Hg)

Dr A. L. Fisher quickly relieved a child of lobular pneumonia, with high temperature, with Ferr Phos Kali Sulph, given on account of thick, yellowish expectoration, speedily cured the case - Horn. Journal of Obstetrics.

Archibald Herbert, suffering from chronic bronchitis, had an attack of pneumonia. An iron moulder by trade, he was exposed to great heat; he had lain down on a form in a state of perspiration, took a severe chill, and inflammation in the right lung was the result. His case was a bad one, complicated by bronchial affection, fever high, cough distressing, a pain deep-seated in the right side, expectoration tenacious, rusty-coloured. Ferr Phos, in alternation with Kali Mur, a dose every half hour, was taken for twenty-four hours, then every hour. For his prostration and sleeplessness a few doses of Kali Phos were taken now and then. The improvement every way was very marked in two days. As the colour of the sputa changed to yellow, he took Kali Sulph instead of Kali Mur; and as this condition was remedied, Nat Mur and Calc Phos completed the cure in a little more than ten days. He returned to work, free from inflammation and bronchitis. (From Schuessler)

A case presented itself with the following conditions: Extensive extravasation, with solidification, great pain, hard and exhaustive cough, with characteristic expectoration, little or no sleep. After being treated for about ten days with the ordinary remedies, Aeon, Bryon y Phosphor, etc, without improvement, and as the case was assuming graver proportions than I have had for years, I placed him upon Ferr Phos and Kali Mur in alternation. In twenty-four hours a marked and amazing improvement resulted, which continued to the termination of the disease with rapid convalescence. The case was a grave one, for the reason that he had been laid up three months with a fractured arm, and was in a very reduced condition when the pneumonia appeared. (S. Powell Burdick, M D)

--()--

PUERPERAL FEVER

Kali Mur - This remedy alone may suffice for this disease, or, in alternation with Ferr Phos, for the exudation.

Kali Phos - Puerperal mania or fever, when illusions, absurd notions, or violent madness set in. Specific remedy.

Nat Mur - A useful intercurrent remedy in puerperal convulsions.

CLINICAL CASES

Case of puerperal fever. Chill, followed by fever. Suppression of the lochia, milk and urine. Hilarious delirium, profuse critical diaphoresis without thirst or much coated tongue, bowels confined and extensive tympanites over abdominal parieties. Ferr Phos hourly a dose. In ten hours all uraemiform symptoms had subsided; patient cheerful and comfortable. Lochia and milk secretion returned, and urine had been voided freely. A good recovery followed. (F. A. Rock with, M D, American Journal Homeopathic Materia Medica, 1875)

--()--

RHEUMATISM

See also Arthritis.

Ferr Phos - If this remedy be taken steadily from the onset, it is often the only one required in rheumatic fever. Acute articular rheumatism, which is very painful, is an inflammatory febrile disease in its first stage. Acute rheumatism when any movement sets up the pain or tends to increase it. Articular rheumatism, especially of the shoulder; pains extend to upper part of chest, attacks one joint after another. The first remedy is all acute rheumatic troubles, muscular, acute or subacute. Worse on motion; better by warmth. Soreness in every part of the body, especially the joints, worse on motion. Lumbago, stiff back, etc. Stiff neck from cold. "Pains, especially severe at night, preventing sleep. Marked stiffness on first moving after rest." (Arndt) Aggravation by motion or idea of motion. Hands swollen and painful.

Kali Mur - Second stage of rheumatic fever, when exudation takes place around the joints. This remedy removes swelling by restoring the non-functional cells of the excretory and absorbing structures to normal action. Rheumatic, gouty pains if movement makes them worse and if there be a white or grey-furred tongue. Swelling of the parts. Pains which are only felt during motion or increased by it, if Ferr Phos does not remove them altogether. Chronic rheumatism with swelling, or when all movements cause pain. Grey or white-coated tongue, or white discharges.

Kali Phos - Acute and chronic rheumatism with pains disappearing on moving about, severe in the morning after rest, and on first getting up from a sitting position. Very painful rheumatism, the parts feel stiff on first attempting to rise up; improves slowly, but is increased by all exertion or fatigue. Stiffness, paralytic tendency. Laming pains, better on gentle exercise.

Nat Phos - In a recent note to Dr Goullon, Schuessler calls attention Nat Phos as a remedy for inflammatory rheumatism, having successfully used it in several cases with rapid curative results. While Ferr Phos corresponds to simple, uncomplicated cases, there can be no doubt that Nat Phos corresponds more nearly to such cases as are characterized by yellow-coated tongue, acid symptoms, or where there is a scrofulous basis. Rheumatic pains in the joints, with profuse sour-smelling sweat. Acute gout, chronic gout, chronic articular rheumatism. Nat Phos acts upon the uric acid of the cells and renders it harmless. "Great stiffness and cracking of joints. Aggravated towards evening. (J. W. Ward, M D)

Kali Sulph - Rheumatic fever when the articular pains are shifting, wandering or flitting. Rheumatic headaches. Pains in the joints, chronic or acute, that change about. Acute articular rheumatism of a shifting nature, settling in one part and then in another. Chronic rheumatism of the joints, pains worse in the evening: and in warm air, better in cool air. Pains in the back, nape or limbs. "Kali Sulph I have repeatedly tested in wandering rheumatism, and have had very favourable results." (Dr Schlegelman) Rheumatic or neuralgic cases, patients complain of soreness from three a. m. until they get up.

Mag Phos - Acute rheumatism of the joints, for the violent pains, as an intercurrent remedy. Excruciating, spasmodic pains during rheumatic fever.

Nat Mur - After the second remedy (Kali Mur), if the symptoms correspond. Symptoms of tongue, etc. Chronic rheumatism of the joints; joints crack.

Nat Sulph - Rheumatic pains, pains and stiffness in nape and back, pain in joints, especially of toes and fingers and wrists, pain in hip joints aggravated when rising from a seat or moving in bed. (Perkins)

Calc Phos - Rheumatism, which is worse at night, aggravated by heat or cold, worse in bad weather (also Ferrum), worse from change of weather. Rheumatism of the joints with cold or numb feeling, creeping feeling in parts affected. Sensation of ants crawling on the affected parts. Numbness, lameness. Every cold brings on rheumatic pains in the joints. Pains in sutures. Stiffness of neck from exposure to dampness; aching and soreness in limbs. Pains in sacro-iliac synchondroses, worse with every change of weather.

CLINICAL CASES

Dr Feichtman, of Also Lendra, in Hungary, reports fifteen cases of acute articular rheumatism quickly cured by Ferr Phos - Allg. Horn. Zeit.

Dr Schlegelman reports the following cases: L. --, of Regensburg, a strong healthy man, aet. 26, had taken cold during a state of perspiration and contracted acute rheumatism of the joints (rheumatic fever). At first the right shoulder was attacked, the patient had violent pains and high fever. Bryon, which seemed decidedly indicated here, had no other effect except that the pain on the next morning had changed its seat, and had appeared in the left knee. In this way he continued for several days, under the use of various medicines. Either the one or the other of several joints was affected. The most distressing pains continued day and night, and evidently the patient was greatly reduced. At last I decided to test Schuessler's medicine. I gave Kali Sulph. The result was very favourable. The wandering pains ceased changing their location, and the pain confined itself to the right shoulder again, but was far less violent than before. Under the continued use of this medicine, the fever and pains gradually disappeared. Sleep and appetite returned, and no other joints were implicated. Eight days after giving the first dose of Kali Sulph the patient was dismissed as convalescent. No relapse occurred. (From Schuessler)

Dr Schlegelman writes, January, 1876: "I was attacked with rheumatism the latter part of November, traveling by rail, sitting close to the window of a draughty carriage. My whole right side was affected going, and, on returning, the pains were very severe; especially worse on every movement I made. Bryon eased me temporarily. I only reached home at midnight, and had a very bad night. Bryon was of little use now. I applied the electric current next morning repeatedly, but it was of no avail. I then took a pinch of the Ferr Phos, and, as if by magic, the pains disappeared and did not return." (From Schuessler)

In the year 1875, Dr Schlegelman reported from Regensburg: "D. A, aet. 20, a delicate lady, who suffered in her childhood a good deal from scrofula, was attacked last winter by a severe pain in the back, in consequence of catching cold. The third to the fifth ribs were very sensitive to pressure. Violent trembling of the right foot, and at the same time of the right arm, set in the moment she attempted to move the arm, or extend the hand, and thus made all work impossible. The patient was all the more depressed about this, as in her vocation she had a good deal of writing to do. I gave many remedies, Pulsat, Rhus tox, Bellad, Nux vom. Platina, etc, all without effect. I sent the young lady into the country; her condition remained the same. New remedies had no better results. At last I thought I had found her remedy in Zinc, met, as I had heard nothing for her for four weeks. How astonished I was to find my patient, whom I thought cured, entering my consulting room on the 30th of September, trembling worse than

ever. On my inquiry why she had not called sooner, she told me somewhat timidly she had gone to Mariabrunn to see a herbalist, and used the cure during the time. The result, as I could plainly see, had not been successful. Consequently she placed herself under my treatment again. I told her I was willing to treat her, and opened Schuessler's Therapy. I chose Mag Phos, and had no reason to regret my choice, for after the first few doses (three times a day, ten grains) a decided improvement was noticed, of which I heard on the nth of October, when I saw her again. At this date not even a trace of the trembling could be observed. She had written repeatedly after this, and even then had experienced no trembling whatever. The cure was complete, as up to date she had been doing all kinds of needlework and a great deal of writing, without any recurrence of the affection." (From Schuessler)

Dr Brisken was called to a case on the eighth day after seizure. All the joints were swollen, and the patient had not been able to stay in bed a single night. In the morning he received Kali Mur with such good results that during the next night he was able to stay in bed, and in twelve days was completely cured. (From Schuessler)

A gentleman, aet. 70, had acute rheumatism in the shoulder and elbow joints. He had been cupped, which made it worse. His joints were wrapped in waldwolle (turpentine wool), with no effect. He had not been in bed the last two nights, as on lying down the pains were worse. On the third day he came under Dr Brisken's treatment. After giving him Ferr Phos, the fever ceased in a few days, after which Kali Mur was given. In a short time complete recovery resulted. (From Schuessler)

Dr Brisken mentions three cases of rheumatic fever. One case was that of a bookbinder, middle-aged, whom Dr Brisken had treated three years previously for this malady. On that occasion his recovery took from eight to ten weeks. The patient was again attacked in the joints of the hands and knees, when he received Ferr Phos every hour; and as the fever had abated, Kali Mur was given the same way. On the fifth day he was able to return to his work. (From Schuessler)

Edward B, aet. 12, had been complaining a few days, when pains began in all the principal joints, but mostly in wrists and elbows, attended with redness and swelling, with some fever; there was most pain on moving, and he had to sit quiet to be in any comfort. Gave him Ferrum Phos' dissolved in one glass and Kali Mur dissolved in another, to be taken alternately every two hours while fever lasted, then continue Kali Mur alone. These remedies soon relieved him, and he was out in a few days. A second attack the next year was cured by the same remedies in a short time. (C T. M.)

Robert D. --, aet. 34. This patient lives on the bank of the lake and goes frequently into the water, and often gets wet while fishing and shooting. Has had pains about him for a year or two, at times. They are sometimes in one joint and then in another, seem to shift about, and are becoming very troublesome, hindering him from work, and he desires a remedy if possible. I gave him Kali Sulph, several powders, one to be dissolved in water, a dose four times each day. This remedy, after a few weeks, completely cured his trouble, and he has not complained now since a year or more. (C. T. M.)

May, 1879. J- D. --, a man aet. 69, had been complaining for several weeks of pains in the limbs, which settled in the right leg, from the hip down to the ankle, but were worse at the joints, being of a shifting nature - intermittent - sometimes shooting and darting like lightning, causing the patient to change his position frequently. Warmth gives him relief. He is unable

to leave his bed; is almost in despair, thinking he is dying. Mag Phos) a dose every three hours. The improvement on taking this. remedy was marked and rapid, but whenever he stopped with the medicine he felt worse again. By continuing steadily with Mag Phos a complete cure was effected. (From Schuessler)

I was called to attend a girl, aet. 12; she had had, Sometime ago, an attack of rheumatic fever. I found the little patient, who had been taken ill the previous day, in bed. The joints of both knees were swollen, somewhat red, and very painful. The joints of the vertebrae at the nape of the neck were implicated, and every movement out of the constrained position of the neck and back was very painful. Her friends expected that salicylic acid would be applied, which they had already seen used, but I gave Ferr Phos and Kali Mur alternately every three hours. Next day, to the astonishment of the friends, the fever and pains were less, and knees were quite free from pain. Now I ordered Kali Mur to be given alone for the swelling, and the next morning on my return I found all the symptoms worse. I repeated the Ferr Phos again, and there was a rapid improvement. But in the same degree as the pains were leaving and the swelling decreasing, spasmodic pains in the abdomen set in. There was also an occasional vomiting of bilious matter. As soon as these latter symptoms came on, I ordered the little patient some Mag Phos dissolved in water, in frequent sips, which removed all these symptoms in twenty-four hours. Ferr Phos and Kali Mur were continued in less frequent doses. Six days after my first visit the patient was able to leave the bed, and was quite well. (Dr Schlegel)

July 29th, 1879. From the reports of a Medical Congress at Dortmund, by Dr Stens, Jr.: "I should like to report on a case of rheumatism which was cured by Ferr Phos in a very short time, after having tried several of the most reputed remedies which seemed indicated. A lady, aet. 42 (catamenia normal, though scanty), had been treated by me for the last few years. She suffered from digestive derangement, and sometimes from violent attacks of megrim. This lady awoke one morning with a violent pain in the right upper arm and region of right shoulder, being of a tearing nature. She had walked the previous evening through a damp meadow, getting her feet wet. The pains were worse if she moved her arm quickly, but easier on moving it very gently. She was, therefore, keeping it constantly in motion. The parts affected were painful on being touched. Several nights perspiration had been excessive, and afterward made its appearance every morning between two and three o'clock, when the pains were always worse. The patient also complained of a pain in the right hand and powerlessness, which prevented her from lifting anything heavy. She often felt rather exhausted, and had to lie down. I gave her no less than five remedies which seemed to suggest themselves, but without success. The lady's anaemic condition, and partly Dr Schuessler's recommendation, made me think of iron. I prescribed his own preparation of Ferr Phos, as much as would cover a sixpence, to be taken night and morning. The result was that, after taking the medicine for six days, the pains, with their accompanying symptoms, did not return, even though soon after this wet weather set in, when she had generally felt her pains to be much worse." (From Schuessler)

Miss A. W, aet. 10 1/2, was taken with a chill on January 1st, 1884. The next day I found her with very high fever, pulse 120; severe pains in back and limbs; nausea and vomiting; joints, small and large, greatly inflamed; hands, feet and limbs oedematous. Could not bear to be touched or moved. Great sensitiveness in every part of the body and limbs. Pains became very much worse at night, increasing to such an extent that her screams could be heard by the neighbours on each side of the house. Constant cry for cold water; vomiting of food and drink almost as soon as swallowed. Tongue coated yellow, with horrible bitter metallic taste. Great

prostration. Hereditary, gouty-rheumatic and dropsical diathesis. Has had for some time back a ravenous appetite, especially for sweet things, which was freely indulged. Treatment: After wasting much of the first week with various remedies with no improvement, I determined to adhere to the system of Schuessler. For the fever, vomiting of food and drink, and the inflammation, I gave Ferr Phos 6x. Pains aggravated at night, Calc Phos 6x; for rheumatic gout, oedema, dropsy, yellow coated tongue with bitter taste, Nat Sulph 3x, about ten grains in half a goblet of water, a teaspoonful every other hour in alternation with the first two, which were given dry and at the same time. From the commencement of this treatment, decided improvement began, and by the fourteenth day of her sickness she was able to sit up. Previous to her sickness she had become so stout that she could not stoop to button her shoes, and her cloak could scarcely be buttoned around her. Indeed, it was so uncomfortable buttoned that she would go with it open almost all the time. After her recovery she was able to stoop, and her cloak could be lapped several inches - E. H. Holbrook, M.D, in Eclectic Medical Journal

Dr Sulzer, of Berlin, reports a case of fever and violent pain in the right shoulder joint, high temperature, full and rapid pulse, thirst and loss of appetite. Shoulder red, swollen and sensitive to pressure. The pressure of the pillow was unbearable. Ferr Phos 6x cured - Allg. Horn. Zeit.

--()--

RICKETS

Calc Phos - In delicate children, caused by soft sponginess of the bone, from want of phosphate of lime molecules. Skull soft and thin, with crackling noise when pressed upon, delayed closure of Fontanels, sallow, earthy complexion, face pimpled, retarded dentition, emaciation, lateral curvature, swollen condyles in both extremities, spina bifida, non-union of broken bones, systematic dyscrasias. Pott's disease, shrunken children, hard lumps on the cranium, diarrhoea during dentition with much flatus, cold tremors, child cannot hold head upright. Its principal indications are the Fontanels which remain wide open, the diarrhoea and the emaciation of the child.

Kali Phos - Atrophy of the bones, with putrid-smelling discharges from the bowels. Indigestion with nervous depression.

Nat Mur - Particularly useful when the thighs are notably emaciated and the disease is in its early stages, with slight pliability of the bones. (Gilchrist)

Silica - Open Fontanels, head too large and rest of body emaciated, with pale face, abdomen swollen, hot; ankles weak, profuse head sweat and body dry, likes wrapping up warmly, offensive diarrhoea, stools contain undigested food, with great exhaustion, but painless; inflammation, swelling and suppuration of glands and bones, ulceration and necrosis, cellular inflammations, boils. Abscess, etc, with tardy recovery and subsequent induration.

Nat Phos - This remedy is highly recommended for poorly nourished children who are threatened with rachitis and continually pass clay-coloured stools. Dose to grains, four times a day. Rachitis with excessive acidity.

CLINICAL CASES

Dr Knuppel, of Magdeburg, reports (Allg. Horn. Zeit, 1882, p. 4) cases in which children had formerly been born rachitic, but through the maternal ingestion of Calc Phos 3 during last months of pregnancy all subsequent children were born perfectly healthy.

Child, aet. 2 years, with right thigh swollen to three times its natural size from hip-joint to knee, stony hard, having existed for six weeks; yielded promptly to Calc Fluor. In this case even touching the limb was followed by the greatest distress, even prolonged crying. (J. W. Ward, M D)

--()--

SCARLATINA

Ferr Phos - Simple cases of scarlet fever. (In alternation with Kali Mur)

Kali Mur - Often suffices in milk cases with Ferr Phos, brings rash out and prevents sequelae. Lymphatic enlargements, etc.

Kali Sulph - Desquamation, skin peels off, it assists desquamation and formation of the new skin, also for the development of the rash. Discharges of foul, offensive, ichorous pus from ears, Foetid discharges from all mucous surfaces.

Kali Phos - Post-scarlatinal dropsy.

Nat Mur - Drowsiness, twitching and vomiting of watery fluids.

Silica - Scrofulosis, glands swollen and threaten to suppurate, boils, abscesses, subsequent induration of glands from, tardy convalescence.

Nat Sulph - Rash rough and pimply, rising of mucus in the throat.

CLINICAL CASES

A. S-, the child of a post official visiting here, was taken ill with an attack of very slight scarlatina. The rash had disappeared after scarcely twenty-four hours. The throat symptoms, at first threatening to be severe, disappeared in three or four days. On the seventh day almost complete retention of urine set in, as in twenty-four hours only a very small quantity was passed, although the child drank a good deal. The urine contained some albumen, the feet were swollen, the abdomen very much distended. As the child was all this time in high fever, and at night delirious, I advised the parents on my visit on the morning of the eighth day to consult a second physician. Dr Gerster, who was called in to consult with me, agreed completely with my diagnosis. When I told him that I had not had any results from any of the medicines, such as Bellad, Canthar. and Arsenic, we agreed to give Kali Mur y every two hours a small powder. In the evening "the little one was already better. She had passed a tolerable quantity of urine free from albumen, the pulse steadier, the skin moist. The following night the little girl slept quietly for several hours. In the morning almost free from fever, and could be considered convalescent. We continued the use of Kali Mur, and a few days after she was able to return home perfectly well. (From Schuessler)

Dr Holbrook reports a case of scarlatina (Southern Journal of Homoeopathy) treated with Kali Mur 200 alone, making a good recover)'-, and, given to the rest of the children in the home, prevented their having it, though with the sick one nearly constantly.

"A few days ago," writes the pastor in W --,"two of my children had the scarlatina, one of them being complicated with diphtheria. The allopathic physician pronounced the latter case hopeless. That which most frightened me was the complete insomnia day and night. The convulsions and typhoid symptoms did not yield to an)- remedy. I employed several remedies without result. At last, in looking over Schuessler's work, I found that Nat Mur was the remedy indicated. I at once made use of it, "but with little confidence. However, the result was striking; after the first dose the child had a peaceful sleep, and slept quietly all night. I continued the remedy, and my child, declared hopeless, was cured in a few -days." (Journal Pop. de Horn)

Several cases of scarlatina this winter did not do well under the usual remedies but were speedily relieved and cured by Nat Sulph The rash instead of being smooth was rough and pimply, and in some cases rising of â– mucus in the throat. (E. H. H.)

--()--

SCIATICA

Kali Phos - Affection of the sciatic nerve which extends down the back of the thigh to the knee, dragging pain, torpor, stiffness, great restlessness and pain, nervous exhaustion, lack of motor stimulus, moving gently for a time gives relief, neurasthenic type.

Nat Sulph - Sciatica when symptoms of constitutional gout exist. Pain in hip joint, worse when rising from a seat or moving in bed.

Mag Phos - Sciatica with excruciating, spasmodic pains, relieved by heat.

Nat Mur - Tensive pain in the right hip joint and knee, of a remittent character, painful contraction of hamstrings, limb emaciated and painful to touch, pains renewed or increased in a recumbent posture, even in daytime, more toward noon, relieved by heat. Chronic cases after quinine.

Silica - Sciatica, chronic cases. Pain worse on motion. Pain in hips. On walking calves feel too short.

Calc Phos - Crawling and tingling with the pain. Attacks return in cold weather. Tearing, shooting in hip bone.

CLINICAL CASES

Mr. B. has been suffering for seven months with sciatica in left leg; the pain was very severe and fast undermining his health; he had been treated by a very skilful physician all this time, and almost every known remedy was tried, until the physician himself gave up the case and said that he could do nothing more. I was called, found patient suffering with a dull, tensive pain, extending the whole length of the sciatic nerve of the left leg worse on slightest motion; prepared a small powder of Kali Phos 6x, in half a glass of water, and gave a teaspoonful

every ten minutes for an hour, when the pain was much better; patient then slept until morning. Next night the pain returned; gave same remedy, but with no result. The next night gave Kali Phos? 1, and very soon the pain was relieved; continued Kali Phos? 1 every two hours, a small powder dry for a week, and then four times a day for a month; once during that time he had a slight attack, which was soon stopped by putting one of the powders in a half glass of water, and giving a teaspoonful every ten minutes for a while. A year has passed and there has been no return of the trouble. (G. H. Martin, M D)

A lady, who had to be brought home from camp-meeting, I found suffering with an intense pain down the sciatic nerve. There were some fever and extreme soreness to the touch or movement. She would cry out with pain from the slightest movement. Tongue was coated greenish-yellow. Gave Ferr Phos 200 and Nat Sulph 200 in water alternately. The next day she could move without much pain, and was able to shift herself from one side of the bed to the bed to the other. The third day she was able to sit up, and was soon convalescent. (K. H. H.)

Sciatica cured by Mag Phos. A man who had been washing sheep had sciatica and could not lie down. All the sleep he got was in a chair, and hot applications to the right sciatic nerve alone relieved. Mag Phos 30x cured him without much trouble. (H. P. Holmes)

--()--

SEPTICAEMIA

Kali Phos - Septic haemorrhages of putrid blood.

--()--

SKIN, DISEASES OF

Ferr Phos - Inflammation of the skin when there exists either fever, heat, pain, throbbing or redness; pimples, heat and congestion of the skin.

Kali Mur - Acne. Pimples on the face with thick white contents, caused by a disturbed action of the follicular glands.

Eczema. Crusta lactea, scurfy eruptions on the head and face of little children. Dandruff. This is the principal remedy in alternation with Ferr Phos, arising from vaccination with impure lymph. Eczema resulting from deranged uterine functions, characteristic tongue, dry, flourlike scales on the skin. Albuminoid discharge from the skin with white tongue. Vesicular eczema, albuminoid secretions or contents.

Eruptions. Acne, pustules, pimples, etc, connected with stomach derangements, white tongue accompanied with deranged menstrual periods, sero-fibrinous secretions.

Erythema. After Ferr Phos if swelling be present.

Herpes Zona. Shingles, vesicles encircling half of the body like a belt, white tongue.

Lupus. Useful in stubborn cases with gastro intestinal symptoms.

Warts. On the hands, also externally.

Sycosis. Primary remedy.

Bunions. Chilblains and lupus, principal remedy.

Kali Phos - Eczema. If nervous irritation and over-sensitiveness accompany it. Greasy scabs with offensive smell; secretions of the skin, irritating, causing soreness of the parts, itching, with a crawling sensation, gentle friction agreeable, excess causes sore, chafed skin, bloody, watery secretions, excessive, offensive perspirations. Itching of scalp; back of head sore as if hair was pulled. Carbuncles.

Chilblains. On toes, hands and ears, tingling and itching pain. Recent, not suppurating.

Malignant Pustule. Blisters and blebs all over the body, watery contents, skin withered and wrinkled.

Kali Sulph - Dryness of the skin from suppressed skin diseases. Dread of hot drinks.

Eczema. Discharge of yellow, effete matter, eczema suddenly suppressed with other symptoms of this drug.

Eruptions. Suddenly receding through a chill or from other causes. Diseased condition of the nails, interrupted growth, skin scales freely on a sticky base. Sores on the skin, with yellow, watery secretion on limited portions, with peeling -off of skin.

Dandruff. Yellowish or white scales on the scalp (also as a wash), falling off of hair, lower lip dry and scaly.

"The internal use of Kali Sulph, a dose every four hours has invariably cured every case of tinea capitis. I rely upon this remedy exclusively, using no wash or greasy ointments whatever." (A. P. Davis) Effects of ivy poisoning. Burning, itching papular eruptions. Nettle rash.

Mag Phos - Barber's itch; herpetic eruption with white scales. Dandruff, pustules and pimples on scalp. Rash like insect bites, worse about knees, ankles and elbows.

Nat Mur - Eruptions. With clear, watery contents, small vesicles or blisters with colourless, watery contents, forming into thin scabs or crusts which fall off and readily form again. Pustular eruptions on forehead. Skin of hands especially about nails, dry and cracked.

Eczema. White scales, eruptions with watery contents from eating too much salt.

Intertrigo. Soreness of the skin in children with watery symptoms, white scales on the scalp. Intertrigo between thighs and scrotum with acrid discharge and excoriation.

Pemphigus. Fluid from blisters and blebs like water.

Rupia. Blisters, not pustular eruptions.

Sycosis. If watery symptoms correspond.

Dandruff. White scales on the scalp.

Warts. In palms of hands.

Urticaria. About the joints especially.

Herpes Zoster. Second remedy, herpetic eruptions occurring through the course of any disease.

Effects of bites of insects (externally), warts in the palms of the hands. Urticaria and miliary eruptions.

Nat Phos - Soreness, chafing of the skin in children. Swelling of the sebaceous glands; eruptions from vaccination. Goitre.

Eczema. With symptoms of acidity, secretions creamy, honey-coloured, golden-yellow scabs. Crusta lactea about ears of little children.

Lupus both internally and externally.

Erythema. Rose-rash (with Ferr Phos), sore patches on the skin, yellow, creamy discharge, hives, itching all over the body like insect bites.

Nat Sulph - Chafing of the skin in children with bilious symptoms. Chilblains.

Eczema. Vesicles, eruptions containing yellowish, watery secretions. Yellow scales.

Pemphigus. Watery vesicles or blebs all over the body.

Wheals. Containing a yellow watery secretion. (Edema of the skin.

Warts. It abstracts water from the base of the warts and causes a shrinking of the same.

Silica - Itching exanthema, small pustules filled with lymph, dying quickly. Small wounds suppurate profusely. Phagedaenic ulcers, carbuncles. Suppurative process in the skin. Acne, burns by day. Pemphigus, zona, rhagades, rose-coloured blotches. Erysipelas with suppuration. Boils come in crops. Malignant pustules. Diseases of the finger nails, brittleness, etc.

Calc Phos - Chafed skin, excoriation, itching of the skin.

Eczema. Eruption of the skin, with yellow- white scabs and vesicles (albuminous, white of egg contents), anaemia, bloodlessness of the skin.

Freckles. Lessened by this remedy.

Herpes. Itchings acute or chronic, intercurrently.

Lupus. If partial manifestation of scrofulosis.

Prurigo. Pruritis, troublesome itching of the skin, often in old people (4x tr), alternately with Kali Phos.

Acne. In young people during puberty.

Perspiration. Too frequent or excessive, especially if about the head, vesicular blisters with albuminous contents, tubercles on the skin.

Calc Sulph - Scald-head of children, if there be mattery discharges or yellow mattery crusts, festers, etc. Pimples, if matter forms on their heads, pustules, nodules, suppurating mattery scabs, suppuration of the skin, sores discharging pus or sanious matter. Herpetic eruptions, all over itching of soles.

Chilblains. Discharging pus.

Calc Fluor - Chaps, cracks of the skin, also use externally with vaseline, fissures in the palms of the hands, fissures of the anus, horny skin, suppurations with callous, hard edges. Carbuncles.

CLINICAL CASES

Eczema in a child, on cheeks, chin and behind ears, skin swollen and inflamed and underneath it indurations. Pustules developed early, cured in one week by Kali Mur 6x, every four hours. (D. B. Whittier, M D)

Dr H. Goullon reports in the Pop. Zeit. fur Horn, April, 1885, a case of sycosis cured by Calc Sulph; the case presented the yellow purulent conditions calling for this remedy.

Dr S. writes: Mrs. S, aet. 24, of Regensburg, who had been suffering for several years from lichen, had used various well-known medicines, which had done her no good. I tried various remedies, and at last cured her. A few months ago she came again, and the lichen was worse than ever. My former remedy had no effect; and with several others, Arsen, etc, it was no better. I gave her Calc Sulph, night and morning, in quantities as large as a bean, and in a fortnight the cure was complete. (From Schuessler)

Case illustrative of the beneficial action of Calc Sulph in pemphigus foliaceus - Allg. Horn. Zeit, 1882, p. 42.

Julia C, aet. 3, eruption all over the face and on the hands, which are kept covered to prevent scratching; has been afflicted eight months and been under the best allopathic treatment without benefit. Gave her at first Kali Mur, in solution. This remedy was continued for some time, but without much benefit, if any. Gave her then Calc Phos 6 in solution. This remedy produced a change for the better in a week, and it being continued cured the case in two months. The heat of the following summer seemed to produce a relapse, when the same remedy again cured it, and she remains well. (C. T. M.)

Case of skin disease lasting for years, consisting of a recurring eruption of fine red pimples, and, when very severe, the pimples run together, the surface presenting a red swollen appearance, a strong alkaline fluid oozes out copiously; after this exudation the inflammation subsides, and the cuticle comes off in fine scales. Eruption itches and stings intensely, and although formerly relieved by cold water, the irritation has become relieved lately by heat. He has also used Acetic acid, except on the face, which allayed the itching and redness. He has taken in the last year Fowler's solution of Arsenic, but without relief. The attacks are worse in the fall and spring, and the eruption is mostly on the face, arms and chest. Constipation is present. After using Kali Sulph a few days, commenced having boils and had a great many, after which the skin was better than it had been for) 7 ears; bowels also better.

In another case, a great deal worse, having lasted twenty-five years, the scaly eruption, mostly on arms, relieved by hot water, entirely disappeared, but returned a year after, when the same remedy in repeated doses of the 30th, finally the 200th, brought relief. (C. Hg)

Kali Mur vi, given for gleet, the discharge having a milky appearance, produced no visible effects upon the flow, but increased very markedly the dandruff on the head, which fell in small white flakes over the coat collar, accompanied by itching. (W. P. Wesselhoeft, M. D. From Hg)

Lady, blonde, aet. 20, fair skin ordinarily. Consulted the writer for erythema. For two days cheeks were swollen, fiery-red, and burnt like fire, no itching, eruption or roughness. One dose Ferr Phos, M. M. (Swan). In thirty minutes the burning fiery redness was gone, and there was no return, the cure being perfect. (Boardman, London Homeopathic World, 1883)

Case which had suffered from effects of ivy poisoning (Rhus tox) for eight months. Was formerly treated by external remedies, but has repeatedly broken out again with small, hard, herpetic vesicles, forming into a thin scab, with itching and some moisture. The eruption appears in the left axilla, about the neck and on the backs of both hands. She has a sensation of faintness at stomach and befogged feeling in head, fearing to lose her reason. Very vivid dreams. Sulphur, Rhus and Sepia had no beneficial effect. Two doses of Kali Sulph taken in water morning and evening for four days, cured the case in four weeks. (W. P. Wesselhoeft, M. D. From Hg)

Case presenting the following symptoms: Bald spot as large as a silver dollar on left side of the head. Hair falls out easily when combing, all over the head, also of beard. Came on after gonorrhoea a year ago, and has probably taken much potash. Lycop, Nat Mur, were of no avail during four or five months. After taking Kali Sulph, every third day a powder for three weeks, the hair ceased falling, and the bald spot is covered with hair. (W. P. Wesselhoeft, M. D. From Hg)

Th., aet. 15, thick crop of papules on forehead, face and both hands, red-looking, itches and bums in daytime only. The spots on forehead are much, worse when he takes off his hat. Not at all annoyed in the evening when warm, or at night. The entire eruption vanished in less than a fortnight, under Silica. (R. A. Cooper)

--()--

SLEEP, DISTURBANCES OF

Mag Phos - Sleeplessness after exhaustion or lack of brain nutrition. (J. C. Morgan) Insomnia from nervousness, and emotions.

Ferr Phos - Insomnia from hyperaemic conditions. A beautiful hypnotic, but those who usually sleep well are kept awake by it. Restless at night, anxious dreams. Drowsiness in the afternoon.

Kali Mur - Startled at the least noise. Somnolence, restless sleep.

Kali Phos - Sleeplessness after worry, excitement, business troubles, and from nervous causes generally. Sleepless from overexertion. Often accompanied by irritability, great despondency and frequent urination. The true remedy restores normal stimulating power in the grey nervous matter, and consequent contraction of the arteries, which diminish the flow of blood to the brain, and natural healthful sleep results. Sometimes a course of this remedy is needed. Somnambulism of children requires a steady course of this remedy. Yawning, stretching and weariness. Constant dreaming of fire, robbers, of falling, of ghosts, etc. Night terrors of children, awaking from sound sleep, screaming with fright. Lascivious dreams. Twitching of muscles on falling asleep.

Nat Phos - Drowsy feeling, yet not sleepy.

Kali Sulph - Very vivid dreams.

Nat Mur - Excessive sleep traced to an excess of moisture in the brain substance. Sleepiness, the natural amount of sleep is unrefreshing. Constant and excessive desire to sleep. Drowsiness, saliva dribbles from the mouth. Sleeplessness with great nervous irritability, associated with coldness of legs. Sleep restless and setting in late - frequent starting during sleep.

Nat Sulph - Drowsiness often the precursor of jaundice, when there exist a greyish or brownish-green coated tongue and other bilious symptoms. Awakened by asthma.

Calc Fluor - Vivid dreams, not unpleasant, but with sense of impending danger, death, of new scenes, places, etc.

Calc Phos - Drowsiness in old people, with gloomy thoughts, hard to wake in morning, constant stretching and yawning, children cry out at night.

CLINICAL CASES

"Mrs. C. says when she has a severe pain in back of neck and head, and so nervous she could not allow anyone to talk to her, could not lie still or sleep. One powder of Kali Phos would relieve her in a few minutes, and she would sleep as if she had taken morphia, and would feel sleepy for the entire day and night following the dose." Dr J. C. Nottingham, who prescribed the Kali Phos believes the symptoms were due to sexual excesses - Medical Advance.

A gentleman, who has suffered from great sleeplessness, depression and occasional tendencies to suicidal mania, writes: I do not know how to thank you for the medicine you gave me; it has done me so much good. I have taken the Kali Phos and occasional doses of Kali Mur very faithfully, and will continue to do so, as it keeps me right. (From Schuessler)

Mrs. W, aet. 60, much sleeplessness with great nervous irritability and coldness of extremities for three months. She cannot keep them warm in any manner, coldness is subjective, but not objective. Nat Mur 6th trit, promptly cured the insomnia, "soothed her nerves," and cured the other symptoms. (J. C. Burnett, M D)

I have treated many cases of that affection with Mag Phos 3x tr, where I suspected the cause to be of a nervous origin. Generally a good dose of that medicine in two or three tablespoofuls of water, teaspoonful doses every four or five minutes, overcome the difficulty after half a dozen teaspoonfuls have been taken. (E. A. de Cailhol, M D)

--()--

SMALLPOX

Kali Mur - This is the principal remedy; it controls the formation of pustules.

Ferr Phos - If the fever be high, alternately with Kali Mur.

Kali Phos - Putrid conditions, heavy odour, exhaustion and stupor. Adynamic symptoms indicating blood-decomposition.

Calc Sulph - Pustules discharging matter.

Nat Mur - Salivary flow, confluence of pustules and drowsiness.

Kali Sulph - To promote the formation of healthy skin and the falling off of the crusts.

Nat Phos - When the pustules become purulent.

--()--

SORE THROAT

Ferr Phos - Throat dry, red, inflamed, with very much pain (very frequent doses), reduces congestion, heat, fever, pain and throbbing in ulcerated sore throat, sore and inflamed palate, acute stage of laryngitis. Burning of the throat with pain. Sore throats of singers and those who use the voice daily. Tendency to evening hoarseness.

Kali Mur When swelling of the glands or tonsils sets in, give this and Ferr Phos alternately. Throat ulcerated with whitish or greyish patches or spots, and the characteristic white tongue. Syphilitic sore throat; pain on swallowing. Hawks up offensive, cheesy small lumps. Professor Wertheim, of Vienna, recommended this remedy as a wash and gargle in sore mouths and throats. Granular pharyngitis. Adenoid elevations; secretion of mucus which is white and tough; also in posterior nares [nostrils]. Patient hawks and snuffs to get it out. In follicular pharyngitis, with tough, tenacious secretion and cough, temporarily relieved by removal, after great effort, of the clinging sputa. We have found it more frequently useful than Kali bichromicum. (H. C. French, M D)

Kali Phos - Gangrenous sore throat. Throat very dry; desire to swallow all the time. Salty mucus raised from throat-

Nat Mur - Enlargement of the throat. Goitre, if with watery secretions. Inflammation of the mucous lining of the throat, transparent mucus covering the parts, relaxed uvula. Chronic sore throat with feeling of plug or lump, and great dryness of throat. Constrictions and stitches in the throat. Follicular pharyngitis, especially in smokers after nitrate of silver treatment.

Nat Phos - Tonsils coated with a yellow creamy mucus, raw feeling, moist deposit on the tongue mornings, looking yellow. Secretion as of a lump in the throat, worse swallowing liquid.

Calc Phos - Clergyman's sore throat, as intercurrent.

Calc Sulph - Suppurating sore throat (see Tonsillitis), ulcerated sore throat, yellow matter, last stage.

Mag Phos - In chronic pharyngitis with choking on attempting to eat fast.

Nat Sulph - Sore throat with feeling of lump on swallowing dry. Ulcerated sore throat. Diphtheria with vomiting and welling up of mucus from the stomach. Palate burns during menses.

Calc Fluor - Relaxed condition of the uvula, tickling in the larynx. Hawking of mucus early in morning. Burning in throat better by warmth.

CLINICAL CASES

An actor, Mr. E, consulted me for a severe irritation in the throat, that interfered much with speech, and on account of an exceedingly bad breath. This was especially disturbing, as he was obliged to appear in a role, three days later, in which proximity with his fellow actors was necessary. From an examination I concluded that it resulted from a deficiency of Kali Phos and so I ordered this remedy. On the evening of the second day Mr. E. informed me that he was fully recovered; of the foul breath there was not a trace to be perceived. He also stated that he was able to notice an improvement even after the second dose. (Dr Quesse)

--()--

SPASMS, CONVULSIONS, ETC

Ferr Phos - Convulsions, with fever in teething children.

Kali Phos - Fits from fright, with pallid or livid countenance. Hysterical spasms with unconsciousness and low muttering delirium.

Mag Phos - Cramps in any part of the body, legs, throat, larynx, etc. Writer's cramp. Muscular contraction, twitchings and spasms. Convulsions with stiffness of the limbs or body, thumbs drawn in, fingers clenched, etc. Overstimulation of nerve fibres. Convulsive twitchings of the corners of the mouth. Spasm of the throat on attempting to swallow, spasmodic stammering. Tonic spasms, violent contractions and rigidity of the muscles during

longer or shorter intervals. Tetanus, lockjaw (rub it into the gums). Tetanic spasm, like Bellad, where the latter does no good. (J. C. M.) Calc Phos - Convulsions from teething without fever, if Mag Phos fails. Fits during development in childhood, in youth or in old age, where the lime salts are at fault. In anaemic, pale patients, in the strumous and scrofulous. Cramps and convulsive movements of all kinds if Mag Phos fails.

CLINICAL CASES

Spasms with contractions of the fingers, open eyes, during intervals has a spasmodic cough. Mag Phos, 9x, cured - Raue's Record Homeopathic Literature.

A. R. V. G, a young lady. aet. 18, had visited, along with her mother, in the past summer (1875), a hydropathic establishment. Without being ill, she had used the baths, even during her catamenia. Immediately after this she took violent spasms or cramps, which set in daily and continued after having returned home a medical man was consulted, as the disease increased in spite of the different medicines she took. A second doctor was consulted, who quite agreed in the diagnosis as well as the treatment adopted by his colleague. Injections of morphia, very strong and repeated several times daily, were the main remedies applied; but the distressing ailment could not be removed; on the contrary, the cramps increased in violence and frequency. The medical men in attendance finally declared that there was no chance of improvement until the patient would take some steel-baths in the spring. The parents were afraid that their daughter would not live to see the spring, and if she did, that she would not be fit to be removed. They, therefore, telegraphed requesting a visit from me. On the 6th of September last I saw the patient for the first time. I had known her formerly and was astonished to see, instead of the blooming, healthy girl she had been, a pale, emaciated figure whom I should not have recognized. During my presence she had an attack, her features were distorted, the eyes turned upward, froth came to the mouth, and then a fearful paroxysm of beating and striking with the hands and feet, such as I had never seen before. This was only the commencement. Suddenly the trunk of her body was contorted in an indescribable manner, the back of the head pressed deeply into the pillows, the feet forced against the foot of the bed, her chest and abdomen became arched like a bridge, drawn up almost half a yard. In this unnatural position she was suspended several seconds. Suddenly the whole body jerked upward with a bound, and the poor sufferer was tossed about for some seconds with her spine contracted. During the whole attack, which lasted several minutes, she was quite unconscious; pinching and slapping had no effect, dashing cold water in the face or applying burnt feathers to the nostrils was ineffectual, the pupils were quite insensible to the light/gnat, which I ordered, had no effect; Cupr. met. acted better, but only temporarily; Bellad, Ipecac and Pulsat. (the latter for suppressed catamenia) were of no use. The attacks did not increase, neither did they decrease in the least degree. The morphia injections, too, were continued at the desire of her friends. When at my visit on the 4th of October, the spasms came on again with such violence that the bedstead gave way. I consulted Schuessler's Therapy, and ordered Mag Phos After taking this remedy, on the 10th of October, the catamenia appeared, but her condition otherwise was in no way changed. The spasms continued with the same violence. Then, remembering Schuessler's injunction to use Calc Phos where Mag Phos though indicated by the symptoms, proves ineffectual, I gave her Calc Phos, on the 16th of October, a full dose every two hours. Immediately the spasms became less frequent. On the sixth day there was an attack, weak and of short duration. From this date she had peace till the 6th of November, the day of the return of the catamenia, which was preceded by a short slight attack. On the 14th of December I had a call from the young lady, looking well and blooming, who wished to consult me for a slight bronchial affection. She

told me she -was entirely cured of her attacks, and at the beginning of December she had been quite regular, without experiencing any inconvenience. (From Schuessler)

A very interesting case came under my treatment, which deserves the attention of the profession. I was called to a lady advanced in years. She had been suffering for nearly five weeks from fearful attacks of convulsive spasms. During the last twenty-four hours she had thirty attacks. The spasms darted through her body like an electric shock, so that she fell to the ground. The attack lasted a few minutes, after which she felt well enough, but rather exhausted. The sufferer did not venture to leave her bed now, afraid of being injured. She had been treated by her first doctor with Flor zinci, Fowler's solution, and friction, but without success. When I saw the lady, I thought of trying Schuessler's functional remedies. Knowing that Mag Phos Kali Phos and Calc Phos are prescribed for allaying spasms, I chose the latter, Calc Phos, under the circumstances. Next day, to the astonishment of those about her, I found the old lady walking about the room. She met me with a smile, exclaiming, "Ah! Doctor, my spasms are cured." And so it was. She had not another attack. (Dr Frechtmann. From Schuessler)

Dr F. --, of Also, Hungary, reports: I was requested to go into the country to see a man who had been suffering the last three days from spasmodic, convulsive sobbing. He was lying in bed. Subcutaneous injections of morphia, friction with chloroform and sinapisms (mustard poultices) were all of no use. Although the sobbing was mitigated for two or three hours, it returned with more violence than ever. I gave him a powder of Mag Phos in half a tumblerful of water. After the second tablespoonful the sobbing ceased altogether, to the astonishment of all those present. (From Schuessler)

--()--

SPINE, DISEASES OF

Kali Mur - Tabes dorsalis, wasting of the spinal cord.

Kali Phos - Idiopathic softening of the spinal cord with molecular deadening of the nerve centres. "Spinal anaemia from exhausting diseases, such as diphtheria, reflex paraplegia, with laming pains aggravated by rest, but most manifest on beginning to move about." (Arndt)

Nat Phos - Spinal anaemia. "Paralytic weakness of the lower extremities, with general prostration, heaviness and sensation of fatigue, especially after a short walk, or ascending steps, legs give way, so as to be unable to progress farther." (Arndt)

Calc Phos - Spinal anaemia. Spinal curvature, spinal, weakness. "Cramp-like pain in the neck, pains and aches between the scapulae, backache and pains in the lumbar region, curvature of spine in the lumbar region, abscess near the lumbar region, tabes mesenterica, rachitis, open Fontanels, flabby, emaciated, shrunken children, disposition to furuncles and ulcers, peevish and fretful children, worse from bodily exertion, worse in the open air." (Arndt)
Inflammation proceeding from disease of the bony structure of spine.

Calc Fluor - Spina ventosa. Spinal anaemia.

Silica - When the bony structure of the spine is affected, myelitis, coccygodynia, spondylitis.
Posterior spinal - sclerosis.

--()--

SPINAL IRRITATION

Nat Mur - Easily fatigued, weakness from slightest exertion, restlessness of limbs, pain in back and sensitiveness of spine. Sleepless, restless and weak. Headache on walking. Salty taste and repugnance to food. Vision becomes dim after reading, at times only half of object visible. Nat Mur r in its first effect, stimulates the nervous system, causing muscular contractions very much like those induced by galvanism. It also increases the red corpuscles, glandular secretions, digestion, etc. It is from this stimulating action that salt is so effective when applied locally with friction to weak muscles, etc. Later, however, Nat Mur exhausts the nerves, diminishes glandular activity, and develops asthenia and anaemia with emaciation. The skin is dry, harsh and sallow; mucous membranes are dry, cracked and glazed, with smarting and rawness, or with scanty, corroding discharges. Great complaints are made that the mouth is dry, when in reality the annoyance arises from the stickiness of the secretions; they are not normally fluid. Now, from this atonic effect of salt, we observe spinal neurasthenia. The small of the back feels paralyzed, especially in the morning, on arising. Back feels as if broken. Legs weak, trembling; worse in the morning. Feet heavy as lead. With all this, it may readily occur that the bladder becomes weak; troublesome dribbling of urine after a normal stool. And we may admit this vesicle symptom as a concomitant of spinal weakness, even though the prover had no such association, because such a combination is quite in keeping with the genius of the remedy. We may regard both spinal and cystic atony as a part of a general tendency in salt to produce exhaustion, hence not a symptom of paralysis, but rather of neurasthenia.

Silica - Spinal irritation alternating with offensive foot sweat. Spinal irritation of children depending on worms (Nat Phos), markedly aggravated at the time of the new moon. Spinal irritation with stiffness of nape of the neck and headache. Weak back and paralyzed feeling in lower extremities. Burning in back, constant aching in centre of back. Coccyx painful. Patient is very sensitive to the least noise, has rough and yellow finger-nails, icy-cold feet even in bed. Unhealthy skin, every little injury suppurates. Feels better from warmth in general.

Kali Phos - Neurasthenia, especially from sexual excess, characterized by severe spinal irritation.

Calc Fluor - Backache simulating spinal irritation, with weak, dragging, down-bearing pain. Bowels confined.

--()--

SPERMATORRHOEA

Nat Phos - Emissions every night, sexual desire almost gone. Semen thin, watery, smells like stale urine. In the provers it produced seminal emissions every night; at first there seemed to be erethism with lascivious dreams, but later emissions took place, one or two in a night, without any sensation whatever. These were followed by weakness of the back and trembling of the knees, which felt as if they would give way. (Farrington)

Kali Phos - Nervousness growing out of excessive sexual excitement, whether indulged or suppressed. Impotency and nocturnal or other discharges with these nervous indications. (Nottingham) Intense sexual desire. Painful emissions at night. Prostration and weak vision after coitus.

Nat Mur - Discharge of prostatic juice. Pollutions, followed by chilliness, lassitude and increased sexual desire. Impotence.

Silica - Sexual erethism, with paralytic disease. Persistent sexual thoughts; often nocturnal emissions.

--()--

SPINAL MENINGITIS

Nat Sulph - Violent pains in back of neck and head. Drawing back of the neck and spasms of the back, together with mental irritability and delirium. "In the spinal meningitis of to-day, if all the remedies in the Materia Medica were taken away from me and I were to have but one with which to treat that disease, I would take Nat Sulph, because it will modify the attack and save life in the majority of cases. It cuts short the disease surprisingly when it is the truly indicated remedy. The violent determination of blood to the head that we find in the disease, clinically, is readily relieved." (J. T. Kent)

--()--

SUNSTROKE

Nat Mur - The pathological conditions of this affection arise from sudden abstraction of moisture in the tissues at the base of the brain; Nat Mur is the chief remedy in these conditions. Engorged venous sinuses with tendency to extravasation; temporary cerebral congestion.

--()--

SYPHILIS

Ferr Phos - Bubo with heat, throbbing or tenderness.

Kali Mur - Soft chancre, the principal remedy throughout (3x tr) and also externally as a lotion; chronic stage of syphilis. In bubo for the soft swelling. Mucous patches. Syphilitic ulceration of gums.

Kali Phos - Phagedaenic chancre and bubo.

Kali Sulph--Syphilis with the characteristic symptoms, evening aggravation, etc. Chronic syphilis.

Nat Mur - Chronic syphilis, serous exudations, etc.

Nat Sulph - Condylomata of anus, syphilitic in origin, externally and internally.

Silica - Chronic syphilis with suppurations or indurations. Ulcerated cutaneous affections where mercury has been given to excess, nodes in tertiary syphilis; caries and necrosis with discharge of offensive pus.

Calc Sulph - In bubo to control suppuration (with Silica). Chronic suppurating stage of syphilis.

Calc Fluor - Chancres hard and indurated.

CLINICAL CASES

Chancroid ulcers surrounded by congested areola, greyish exudation covering surface. Deep excavations, wider at bottom, painful micturition. Kali Mur every three hours. Improvement soon set in, the pain on urinating disappeared, and the ulcers rapidly healed. (F. A. Rockwith)

--()--

TESTICLES, DISEASES OF

Ferr Phos - First stage of orchitis, inflammatory conditions, pain, etc.

Kali Mur - Primary remedy if from suppressed gonorrhoea. Hydrocele in little boys.

Calc Phos - Orchitis, hydrocele, sometimes after Nat Mur.

Calc Fluor - Dropsy of the testicles. Indurations of same.

Nat Mur - oedema of the scrotum and prepuce (also Nat Sulph). Spermatic cord and testicles painfully sore and painful. Aching in testicles. Violent itching on scrotum. Loss of hair from pubes.

--()--

TONGUE

Calc Sulph - Coating, yellow at base, clay-coloured. Flabby; taste sour, soapy, acrid. Inflammation of the tongue when suppurating.

Ferr Phos - Inflammation of the tongue with dark-red swelling. Cancer.

Kali Mur - For the swelling in glossitis. Coating white, dry, greyish-white, slimy.

Kali Phos - Inflammation of the tongue when excessive dryness occurs, or exhaustion. Coating like stale, brownish, liquid mustard, excessively dry in the morning, as if it would cleave to the roof of the mouth. Brown tongue. Edges of tongue red and sore. Tongue excessively dry in the morning.

Kali Sulph - Coating yellow, slimy, sometimes with whitish edge. Insipid, pappy taste.

Calc Phos - Swollen, stiff, numb, white-furred, pimply. Cancer.

Nat Mur - Coating slimy, clear and watery, especially when small bubbles of frothy saliva cover the sides and tips. Loss of taste, mapped tongue. Clean, moist tongue. Tongue numb and stiff. Children slow in learning to talk. Sensation of a hair on tongue. Dryness of tongue and mouth, more a sensation.

Nat Phos - Coating at the base moist, creamy or golden-yellow. Blisters and sensation of hair on tip of tongue. Cancer.

Nat Sulph - Coating dirty brownish-green or greyish-green. Taste bitter and sour. Slimy tongue, burning blisters on tip. Red tongue.

Silica - Induration of the tongue, hardening. Inflammation resulting in suppuration.

Calc Fluor - Cracked appearance of the tongue, with or without pain. Induration of the tongue, hardening after inflammation.

Mag Phos - Yellow, shiny coating, especially with pain in bowels and pressure in stomach.

Note - The coating of the tongue does not always wholly influence the choice of a remedy in all affections of the tissues. If anyone, suffering from a chronic catarrh of the stomach, take also another (acute) disease, the coating of the tongue will not always have that peculiar appearance which will indicate the remedy suited to the acute disease. If any disease, particularly of a chronic nature, shows itself without decisive symptoms, then the coating of the tongue will, in most cases, guide in the choice of an appropriate remedy. (Schuessler)

--()--

TONSILLITIS

Ferr Phos - Tonsils red and inflamed, painful on swallowing. This remedy at first alone.

Kali Mur - The second remedy, as soon as there is an)' swelling of the throat. Throat spotted white or grey. Chronic or acute tonsillitis with much swelling.

Kali Phos - Tonsils large and sore, with white, solid deposit on them, like diphtheritic membrane.

Nat Phos - Catarrh of the tonsils with a golden-yellow tinged exudation, from an acid condition of the stomach. Chronic swelling of the tonsils.

Calc Phos - Chronic swelling of the tonsils, causing pain on opening mouth, deafness and difficulty of swallowing; intercurrent. Husky voice. "In spongy hypertrophy of the tonsils in children, in the 2x trituration we have found a faithful and protracted use of the drug in many cases to produce a marked diminution in the size of the tonsils." (H. C. French, M D)

Calc Sulph - Tonsillitis, last stage, when matter discharges or abscess forms.

Nat Mur - Uvulitis; here the mucous cells are the seat of the disease. Hence not Kali Mur, but Nat Mur is the remedy. Chronic enlargement of the tonsils has been cured, by the remedy in the 30th potency.

Mag Phos - Tonsillitis worse right side. Throat very red and puffy. Patient is chilly and tired, headaches and is flushed.

CLINICAL CASES

I have used Nat Mur repeatedly, and especially in obstinate cases of salivation, with excellent results. One case in particular was cured with remarkable rapidity by this remedy. A young lady, aet. 20, who suffered from severe inflammation of the tonsils, so that she could scarcely swallow milk or water, had received from me a preparation of mercury. The inflammation of the tonsils was reduced very quickly, but another evil set in - namely, violent salivation. The gums were loosened, bleeding easily and standing back from the teeth, and the teeth were slackened. I thought of curing this affection also with Mercur, with which I had often before succeeded in such cases, but by continuing this remedy the evil was only increased.. Now I ascertained from the patient that in the previous summer she had been ill at N, and the doctor had given her a good deal of calomel, which caused fearful and long-continued salivation. She was afraid the evil would again become very tedious, as it had been so bad at N. I now stopped the mercury and ordered Nat Mur, a dose the size of a bean every two hours. The success surpassed my most sanguine expectations. In twenty-four hours the swelling of the glands had distinctly diminished, and in three days a complete cure was effected. (From Schuessler)

Enlarged tonsils with partial deafness, by R. T. Cooper, M. D. J. D, aet. 5, a thin, delicate-looking boy, very tall for his age, for two years suffered from partial deafness, which has much increased since he came to Southampton, two months since. His mother is frightened, fearing he is becoming incurably deaf. At first he would, or rather could, not allow me, from the excessive pain it occasioned, to examine his throat (he was then suffering from an exacerbation); but it was evident, from the external swelling and the history, where the true cause of the dysecoia lay. The tale his mother tells is that he was vaccinated when three years old, that after much constitutional disturbance, eruption subsided, leaving the tonsils in their present swollen condition. Symptoms are worse after coming in from open air and in damp weather. Calc Phos had an immediate beneficial effect, so that in three days throat could be examined. Both tonsils were swollen and red and formed an almost complete embankment between the mouth and throat. In three weeks hearing was quite restored and swelling subsided - Monthly Homeopathic Review, September, 1867.

Dr W. had a severe attack of tonsillitis, involving both tonsils, which were very much enlarged, causing difficult and painful deglutition. Temperature, 102; pulse 130; patient exceedingly nervous. Gave Ferr Phos 6x, and Kali Phos 6x, in alternation, every fifteen minutes. Saw the patient in six hours and all symptoms were much worse, then gave Kali Mur 6x instead of Kali Phos continued Ferr Phos. The next morning found that the patient had passed a hard night. Then gave Ferr Phos 12x and Kali Mur 12x. In six hours found the patient very much improved, less pain, less swelling, temperature 100, pulse 100; continued the remedies, and in two days the patient was out, and suppuration did not take place. This was as truly a case of quinsy, which usually goes on to suppuration and runs a seven days' course, in spite of all we can do, as any case I ever saw. The aggravation caused by the remedies given in the 6x potency and the improvement which took place after their

administration in the 12x were interesting facts. The patient remarked that he could feel the effects of the last remedies all through the body, quieting and soothing the nervous irritability, immediately after every dose. (G. H. Martin, M D)

One evening a gentleman brought to my office his son, aged 8 or 10 years. As he stood before me, I noticed that he laboured terribly in breathing, and that his chest was bowed out like a chicken's. I looked into his throat, and found both tonsils inflamed and so much enlarged that there was scarcely space enough between them to insert a slip of writing paper. He was slightly feverish, and the tongue was coated white. I prepared some powders of Kali Mur. (B. & T.) and ordered them to be given dry every half hour for three hours, and then every hour through the night. The next morning, quite early, I called and to my astonishment found him sitting up in bed quite bright and breathing naturally. His chest had assumed a more normal form, and the tonsils were considerably diminished in size. The same remedy was continued through the next day, and the next morning the little fellow met me in the parlour, comparatively well. (E. H. H.)

--()--

TOOTHACHE

Ferr Phos - Toothache with hot cheek, inflamed gum, or root of tooth. Worse with hot, better with cold liquids, gums sore, red and inflamed.

Kali Mur - Toothache with swelling of the gums and cheeks, to carry off the exuding effete albuminoid substance.

Kali Phos - Toothache of highly nervous delicate or pale r irritable, emotional persons. Toothache with easily bleeding gums. The gums have a bright red seam or line on them. Teeth feel sore; grinding of teeth; severe pain in decayed or filled teeth.

Kali Sulph - Toothache aggravated in the warm room and in the evening, but is better in the cold open air.

Mag Phos - Toothache if hot liquids ease the pain (if cold eases the pain, Ferr Phos). Neuralgic, rheumatic toothache, very intense and shooting - eased by heat. Pains relieved by pressure, but increased by slight movement. Toothache worse after going to bed and from cold washing and cold things generally; in filled teeth.

Nat Mur - Toothache with involuntary flow of tears, or great flow of saliva.

Silica - Toothache when very intense at night, when neither heat nor cold gives relief, and when caused by chilling of the feet. Toothache when the pain is deep-seated in the periosteum or fibrous membrane covering the root of the tooth, and abscess forms. Toothache caused by sudden chill to the feet when damp from perspiration. Looseness of the teeth.

Calc Phos - Too rapid decay of the teeth, strumous conditions. Teething ailments during pregnancy. Teeth ache worse at night.

Calc Fluor - Toothache if any food touches the tooth. Toothache with looseness of the teeth; enamel of the teeth rough and deficient, unnatural looseness of the teeth.

TUMOURS

Kali Phos - Cancer, pain, offensive discharge and discolouration-

Kali Sulph - Epithelioma. Cancer on the skin near a mucous lining, with discharge of thin, yellow, serous, mattery secretions.

Nat Mur - Ranula.

Ferr Phos - An excellent alternate remedy for excessive pain in cancer. Cancer of tongue has been benefited by it. Naevus.

Calc Phos - Cancer in scrofulous constitutions. Housemaid's knee. Acute or chronic cysts require this remedy. Bronchocele, goitre, cysts. Bursae.

Calc Sulph - Serous swellings, cystic tumours. Excessive granulations and suppurations.

Calc Fluor - -Blood-tumours on the heads of new-born infants, Knots, kernels, hardened glands in the female breast. Swelling on the jawbone, which is hard. Ganglion, round swelling of encysted tumours, such as are found on the back of the wrist from strain of the elastic fibres. Hard swellings having their seat in the fasciae, capsular ligaments or on tendons. Indurated lumps in caecal region.

Silica - Enlarged glands. Chronic enlargement of lymphatic glands. Swellings, lumps, tumours, etc, which are indurated, but threaten to suppurate. Scirrhus induration of upper lip and face. Uterine cancer. Icy coldness and Foetid, brownish, purulent, ichorous Leucorrhoea.

Nat Phos - Has proved of use in cancer of tongue. Goitre when there is an acid condition producing it.

CLINICAL CASES

Sanguineous cyst on the right side of the occipital bone, with open posterior fontanelle. Calc Phos 2c. cured - Raue, Record Homeopathic Literature, 1873.

Case of polypus of left nostril cured by Calc Phos - Beebe, Trans. American Institute, 1886.

Dr Orth relates: Elizabeth F, a widow, aet. 70, consulted me on April 5th, on account of an epithelioma seated on the right cheek, reaching from the lower eyelid to the nostril. It was almost circular, and about the size of a florin. The epithelioma had existed for some years, and was at the stage of forming an ulcer, with hard, base, and callous edges. I ordered Kali Sulph, a powder every evening, and lint saturated with a lotion made of Kali Sulph for external application, to be changed frequently. On May 6th I noticed that the ulcer had visibly diminished, and on May 23rd the ulcer had cicatrized to the size of a six-penny piece. A few days later the lady left to return home, and I regret I have not heard from her since. (From Schuessler)

Dr Spiethoff, of Lubeck relates a prompt effect from Calcar Fluor and Silica. The patient was afflicted with a large sarcoma on the superior maxilla, giving the froglike appearance to the face. For eight months, old-school physicians had tried to establish suppuration, but failed, except to produce several fistulous openings, discharging a Foetid, almost clear fluid. Without much hope of producing suppuration, Silica was given. No change occurred for two weeks, except the appearance of two protuberances in the median line of the Tumour. Calc Fluor was now given, and the next day a profuse suppuration began, greatly ameliorating the case. The prompt action of the remedies was very striking.

Dr C. H. Thompson, of Santa Rosa, furnishes us a case of neuralgic node in the mammary gland, resembling scirrhous, entirely cured by Calc Fluor.

William W, a factory worker, came to me on September the 4th. He suffered from epithelioma, which was situated on the right side of the nose, almost immediately below the corner of the eye, and about the size of a two-shilling piece. The eye itself seemed to be sympathetically affected, perhaps through the irritation of the discharge, which might have found its way into the eye from the edge of the eyelid, which, however, was not greatly destroyed. Be that as it may, there were conjunctivitis palpebrarum and bulbi, with dullness of the cornea. The ulcer at the side of the nose had existed for four years. At first there was a slightly red spot, which was a little raised and swollen. Later on it became covered with a horny scab, which after a time fell off and left a little sore. This spread slowly but steadily. The patient had, during the whole time of its existence consulted a great number of doctors. He had also been treated for two months by a specialist for the eye, after it had become implicated; but all without effect. Kali Sulph was now given him, a dose night and morning; and externally a lotion of. Kali Sulph was used. After only a few days the inflammation disappeared. The ulcer began also to heal under the steady treatment. By the 8th of October the sore had cicatrized so that only a speck was left, when the patient was able to resume work again on the 9th of October. (From Schuessler)

A hard swelling under the chin, about the size of a pigeon's egg, disappeared completely in about four weeks under the use of Calc Fluor. Both old and new school medicines had failed to cure. (Dr F. From Schuessler)

Dr Fuchs, of Regensburg, reports: In August, 1875, I cured a lady, aet. 40, who had suffered for a considerable time from an effusion in bursa of the knee-cap. Twelve doses of Calc Phos, two doses per diem, according to Dr Schuessler, removed this chronic condition of housemaid's knee. (From Schuessler)

Nasal Polypi - Mrs. R. had nasal polypi in both nostrils, large, grey and bleeding easily. Calc Phos, a powder every morning for a week. The third week reported entirely free. The larger ones came away entirely; the smaller ones were absorbed. (J. G. Gilchrist)

Multiple Cheloid, which appeared after the excision of a Tumour, in the scar. It was excised at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, but rapidly returned and increased in size, till the patient, a girl, was put on Silica 3, night and morning. The gradual disappearance of the growth under this treatment was one of the prettiest things I have ever seen in medicine - John H. Clarke, in Homeopathic World, August, 1885.

--()--

TYPHOID FEVER

Ferr Phos - Typhoid, or gastric fever when commencing; initiatory stage for chilliness. Typhoid, with extreme prostration; frequent Haemorrhage, indicating disorganization of the blood.

Kali Mur - Typhoid or gastric fevers, for grey or white-coated tongue and looseness of the bowels, with light-yellow, ochre-coloured stools or flocculent evacuations, and for abdominal tenderness and swelling.

Kali Phos - Typhoid or malignant symptoms, when affecting the brain, causing stupor during the course of the disease, or with symptoms of putrid blood. Debility, weak action of the heart, sleeplessness, offensive breath, putrid odour of stools, stupor. Sordes on the teeth. An excellent remedy in extreme vitiation of the blood, when the system seems full of typhoid poison and the disease is not located in any single organ. Offensiveness of discharges is a very marked symptom for Kali Phos.

Kali Sulph - Typical, or gastric fever, with a rise of temperature at night and a fall in the morning.

Nat Mur - Typhoid or malignant conditions during the course of any fever, such as twitchings with great drowsiness, watery vomiting, sopor, parched tongue, etc.

Calc Phos - After typhoid or gastric fevers as the disease declines.

CLINICAL CASES

Typhoid fever in young gentleman with a very active brain; a prominent symptom was that he became very hysterical, would cry like a child and sob whenever he became nervous. Ignatia, Hyos, Stram and Coffea, all failed to relieve. Kali Phos cured this symptom, and he received no other remedy throughout the fever. After the patient got up, the remedy seemed to act as a tonic. (Monroe)

The following, from the pen of Dr A. P. Davis, of Dallas, Texas, appeared in the Southern Journal of Homoeopathy, and is of interest, since it illustrates the value of these remedies in this disease:

"The most rational course to pursue is to supply deficiencies, and to assist nature remove excesses. There is depression, perceptible in all cases of typhoid fever; and as this depression is the result of molecular change, the molecules of several elements must receive our special attention. Whether this molecular change can be brought about by the use of Baptis, Rhus tox, Bryon, Phos ac, China, Cimicif, Ferr Phos, Nat Mur or Nat Phos, or what not, is the question that demands special attention. Some have claimed success by the use of Baptis tinct, others by Rhus tox, as their sheet anchor, giving incidental treatment as they thought symptoms called for, and some success has followed this method of procedure. It is a conceded fact that the inflammation in the glands of Brunner and Peyer keep up the fever, and the remedy that cures these glands cuts short the disease, and the remedies that I have found to do this most certainly are Ferr Phos and Kali Mur, given in alternation every hour during fever, where there is a white or greyish coating on the tongue. The Ferritin is the best fever remedy, and the Kali Mur the best eliminator in such conditions. If the tongue should become brown, give

Kali Phos y and especially in those cases where the patient is delirious or nervous, and in the more malignant form of the disease. If the tongue assumes a yellow, shiny coating, then resort to Mag Phos, and especially when there are pain in the bowels and a sensation of pressure in the stomach. If the tongue has a golden-yellow coating, creamy, moist, give Nat Phos. Should the tongue have a dirty brownish-green coating, give Nat Sulph. These remedies are especially indicated in this condition of the tongue. Last of all, when the patient begins to convalesce, finish up the treatment with Calc Phos as a connective tissue and blood-cell constituent is needed. In all cases where these tissue remedies have been used by me, they have proved abundantly sufficient, and will cure, if given as indicated. They supply the inorganic elements that are disturbed or lacking in all diseased states, and if a strict observance is had in their selection, the physician will certainly cure any diseases that can be cured at all. I usually give them the 4x to 6x potency, and while many may consider me dogmatic in the use of these remedies, I can see no reason as yet to change off into the intricate mazes of supposed pathogenetic provings of polypharmacy. While I still use many polychrests, I lend a decided preference to the proper use of the Tissue Remedies where indicated."

Miss Nettie W, aet. 23. Was called in consultation, found the patient apparently in last stage of the disease, with the symptoms usual in such cases. As other remedies had been tried and she seemed sinking, I advised Kali Phos in solution. Under the use of this remedy she rallied, and it was continued some days, with the result that she ultimately recovered.

Another similar case was given the same remedy when others seemed of no avail, with the same good result of producing a change for the better within a few hours, followed by recovery. (C. T. M.)

--()--

TYPHUS FEVER

Ferr Phos - The first stage in alternation with Kali Phos.

Kali Mur - For constipation, stools light-coloured.

Kali Phos - Malignant fever, putrid fever, camp fever, nervous or brain fever, farm fever. The chief remedy for brown tongue, petechiae, sleeplessness, abnormal brain function, stupor, delirium.

Nat Mur - Typhus fever when the stupor and sleeplessness are very great.

Nat Phos - Golden-yellow coating of tongue; creamy, moist.

--()--

TYPHLITIS

Ferr Phos - Fever, inflammation, high temperature and pulse, also for the pain.

Kali Mur - Swelling and exudation, hardness, etc.

Silica - Formation of pus, abscess, etc.

Calc Sulph - Abscess, yellow, sanious matter.

Nat Sulph - Dull pain in right ileo-caecal region. Shifting flatus. Tenderness to pressure and coated tongue." (J. W. Ward, M D)

CLINICAL CASES

The following case, furnished by Dr I. E. Nicholson, of Oakland, California, is so beautifully illustrative of the action of these remedies in typhlitis, that it is reported in full as furnished by the Doctor:

"I was called on the morning of April 14th, 1887, to attend to Mr. E- K, a young man, aet. 22, with hereditary tendency to phthisis, pulmonalis, who resides in Connecticut, and was sojourning in our city for the benefit of his health, and found him suffering with agonizing pain in the right iliac region. He had been attacked suddenly at 2 o'clock a. m. with this pain, and had vomited several times before I saw him. Upon examination I found a Tumour in the right iliac fossa, so tender to the touch that he could not bear even the weight of the bed clothing. His bowels had moved twice within a few hours. I learned that he had eaten of a mince pie at dinner the day before, and had passed a quantity of currant seeds in one of his movements. There could be no doubt as to the diagnosis--typhlitis - and that a currant seed was the *casus mali*. His temperature was 103 F, and pulse 120. For several inches around the Tumour the belly was as hard as a rock, showing a great amount of infiltration. I at once gave him Ferr Phos and Kali Mur (6x trit) to be taken every half hour in alternation, day and night; poultices of flaxseed were kept constantly applied, as hot as could be borne, to alleviate the pain. At the end of thirty-six hours his temperature had fallen to 100 F, and pulse to 90. This treatment was continued without intermission, and the inflammatory symptoms steadily improved and the size of the Tumour gradually lessened. At the end of a week the temperature and pulse became normal, the tumour had entirely disappeared, the belly was soft and a mere trace of the tenderness remained. He took no other medicines. The result in this case is, I think, phenomenal, since in this class of cases the prognosis is always unfavourable, and the credit of the case can be clearly given to the Iron and the Potash, the one removing the inflammation, the other causing the absorption of the infiltration, thus bringing about resolution and aborting perityphlitis and the consequent suppuration. Dr Burdick, of Oakland, and Dr Brigham, of San Francisco, were both called in consultation, and both agreed with me as to the disease, and both acquiesced in the treatment. We have no medicine which is the peer of Ferr Phos as a fever remedy, whether idiopathic or symptomatic, and none better than Kali Mur to cause the absorption of infiltrations."

Calc Fluor 3x rapidly absorbed an indurated and sensitive tumour, extending from the caecum to the lower border of the liver.

--()--

ULCERS AND ULCERATIONS

Ferr Phos - Ulcerations of glands, to relieve the throbbing pain, soreness, redness, heat and congested condition. Ulcers if there be fever, or heat, or redness and congestion.

Kali Mur - Ulcers with fibrinous discharge. Ulceration of the os and cervix uteri, with thick, white, mild secretions, all ulcerations where there is swelling or a dirty-white tongue, or a mealy, flourlike scaly surface, or a fibrinous discharge; proud flesh, exuberant granulations. Ulceration of cornea. (See Eye, Diseases of)

Nat Phos - Ulceration of the stomach or bowels. Syphilitic ulcers, yellow coating having appearance of half-dried cream.

Silica - Ulcers of the lower limbs when deep-seated and the periosteum is affected. Silica has ulcers that are spongy, readily bleeding, with torpid, callous edges, fistulous ulcers, secreting a thin, foetid, ichorous, yellow fluid. Sluggish ulcers, in hard-worked and ill-fed people. Ulceration following abrasion of the skin over the shin-bone. Use also locally, or infusion of hay, which contains Silica. Suppurative processes, massive and repeated doses in scrofulous, glandular swellings with suppuration.

Calc Phos - Ulceration of bone substance, as an intercurrent.

Calc Sulph - Ulceration of the glands. Ulcers open. Purulent sores which may result from abrasions, pimples, wounds, burns, scalds or bruises. Ulcers of the lower limbs, with a discharge of yellow, sanious matter.

Calc Fluor - Ulcerations of bones. Varicose ulcers.

CLINICAL CASES

A girl came into my office, who had sores on both legs, running a thin, ichorous secretion, red, angry and painful, which had been bothering her for four years, breaking out, then scabbing over, partially healing, then taking on inflammation, so that sleep was disturbed; locomotion produced severe pains, in fact, the sores were seemingly very severe. I at once gave her Silica 6x and Calc Phos 6x, three doses each per day, bound up the limbs with flannel roller bandage, and in four weeks all the sores were healed up and the patient well, cheerful and happy. (A. P. Davis, M D)

A. S, aet. 16, for three years had indolent ulcers on lower half of left leg, which is red, very much swollen. Three fistulous ulcers secreting a thick, yellow pus and which have thrown off many splinters of bone. Pains principally at night. Emaciation, poor appetite. Frequent cough in morning, with thick, yellow expectoration, and considerable weakness in morning. Lungs normal. Calc Fluor 6x, morning and evening, for eight days, alternating with intervals of four days without medicine. Cured in five months. Externally only glycerine. No enlargement of the limb was noticeable after six months. (Dr Hansen, Allg. Med. Zeit)

In treating a chronic syphilitic ulcer, I observed a yellow coating on the -surface of the ulcer, which had the appearance of half-dried cream. After Nat Phos the coating disappeared within four days, and the patient was otherwise much improved. (C. Hg)

--()--

URINARY DISORDERS

Ferr Phos - Incontinence of urine, if from weakness of the sphincter muscle. Wetting of the bed, especially in children. Enuresis nocturna, from weakness of the muscles, often seen in women, when every cough causes the urine to spurt. Cystitis, first stage, with pain, heat or feverishness. Suppression of the urine with heat. Excessive secretion of urine. Polyuria simplex. "Irresistible urging to urinate in the daytime, aggravated by standing and accompanied by pain along the urethra and neck of the bladder. Retention of urine with fever in little children, as well as involuntary spurting of urine with every cough." (M. Deschere, M D) Some varieties of Ted wine will cure nocturnal enuresis in children, owing to the iron contained therein. Dose night and morning. Diurnal enuresis depending on irritation of neck of the bladder and end of penis.

Kali Mur - Cystitis, second stage, when swelling has set in (interstitial exudation), and discharge of thick, white mucus. The principal remedy in chronic cystitis. Urine dark-coloured, deposit of uric acid, where there exist torpor and inactivity of the liver.

Kali Phos - Cystitis in asthenic conditions with prostration. Frequent urination, or passing large quantities of water. Frequent scalding; nervous weakness. Incontinence of urine from nervous debility, bleeding from the urethra. Paralysis, affecting the sphincter muscle, causing inability to retain the urine. Enuresis in older children. Urine quite yellow. Itching in urethra. Cutting pain in bladder and urethra.

Mag Phos - Spasmodic retention of the urine. Gravel. Pain after the use of the catheter, a sensation as if the muscles did not contract. Child passes large quantities of urine.

Nat Phos - Incontinence of urine in children with acidity. Polyuria. Urine dark-red, with arthritis. Frequent micturition. Diabetes. Atony of the bladder. Gravel. Schuessler in his last (18th) edition claims that this is the chief remedy in catarrh of the bladder.

Nat Sulph - Sandy deposit or sediment in the urine, gravel, lithic deposits, brick dust-like colouring matter in the water, associated with gout. Polyuria simplex, excessive secretion if diabetic. Urine loaded with bile. Wetting of the bed at night, or retention of urine.

Silica - Urine loaded with pus and mucus. Red sandy deposit of uric acid. Enuresis from worms and in chorea. Must get up at night to urinate.

Calc Sulph - Inflammation of the bladder, in chronic stage, pus forming. Red urine with hectic fever. Nephritis scarlatinosa. (S. Lilienthal)

Calc Phos - Urine copious. Enuresis, wetting the bed in young children and in old people, as an intercurrent after Nat Sulph For gravel, calculous, phosphatic deposit. To check the re-formation of stone in the bladder, also buttermilk or koumiss as a dietary help. Flocculent sediment in urine.

Nat Mur - Polyuria, with much emaciation; Haematuria after scurvy; cutting pain after urinating. Cystitis. Involuntary urination when walking, coughing, etc. Incontinence of urine. Cutting in urethra after urinating.

Calc Fluor - Copious urine with frequent urging. Urine scanty and high coloured, and emits a pungent odour.

CLINICAL CASES

Dr S. B. Dickerman, of Abington, Mass., reports a case of enuresis cured with Ferr Phos. The enuresis occurred in the day time; he seldom wet the bed at night. The guiding symptoms emphasize its use in diurnal enuresis.

Case of incontinence of urine due to loss of muscular power, cured by Ferr Phos - Transactions American Institute, 1882, p 181.

Dr Schuessler, in a private communication to Dr Zoeppritz, mentions the case of a lad to whom he had given, without effect, Ferr Phos for enuresis. A pustular eruption near the corners of the mouth appeared, for which he prescribed Nat Mur which cured both the eruption and the enuresis.

Dr Cornelius Oldenburg reports a case of spasmodic retention of the urine. No urine was at first excreted; even the catheter failed to bring any away. Mag Phos was given, which relieved somewhat; some urine was passed. In five days, no permanent or decided results being obtained from this remedy, Schuessler's advice was followed, and accordingly Calc Phos was given, which cured in one day. Some two months later another attack came on, which was likewise immediately cured by Calc Phos, for on the following day the patient was well. All. Horn. Zeit, 1885, p. 70.

Dr Cruwell reports on incontinence of urine: When I became acquainted with Dr Schuessler's preparations I was very anxious to test the effects of Kali Phos as Dr Schuessler recommends this against paralysis and paralytic conditions. Whoever has been occupied with the study of psychology is naturally ready to suspect paralysis everywhere. I acknowledge I may have given Kali Phos too frequently, as I was desirous to find out what it could do. For various reasons it led me to give it for incontineny. I gave it three or four times daily in a little water. In five cases, two of which I treated without good results, Kali Phos brought about amazingly rapid improvement. With a young girl, aet. 7, I had until lately to repeat the remedy every time it was given up, as the incontineny always returned when it was discontinued. The most successful case was that of an old gentleman, aet. 60. No doubt in this case there existed a sub-paralytic condition of the sphincter muscle. Some months after treatment he called back to say that he was perfectly cured, but desired to have some of the powders, simply by way of precaution. (From Schuessler)

Lad, aet. 10, after Homeopathic treatment had been unsuccessful, suffered with enuresis, urine pale, watery and very profuse. Ferr Phos 6x, a powder in hot water three times daily, cured. (C. W. Hakes, M D)

Incontinence of Urine.--Lady, aet. 35, had had trouble for three years, and could assign no cause thereto; was able to retain the urine at night but not in daytime, when she passed large quantities of water involuntarily. General health good. Ferr Phos 3x, four times a day. A week later she reported that she could now retain the urine much better during the day. The medicine was continued for three weeks longer, when she informed me that the power over the bladder was now complete, and that she was better than she been for two years. Nine

months afterwards the patient came to me again with a return of the malady; and, although she was then enceinte, Ferr Phos again completely stopped the incontinence. (Wilde)

--()--

VACCINATION

Should any bad results show themselves Kali Mur will give entire satisfaction. (Schuessler) If necessary follow with Silica.

--()--

VEINS, DISEASES OF

Calc Fluor - Varicose veins, varicose ulceration of the veins (as a lotion also). Sharp piercing pains, patients cannot be on their feet. The chief remedy for varicose veins. Dr Porter recommends this remedy in varicose veins about the vulva, and in distension of the ovarian and sub-ovarian plexus of veins. Differentiating Silica from Calc Fluor, he finds that the latter medicine has a greater affinity for muscular tissue, and has relief from cold, while Silica is worse from cold. He quotes several symptoms from Farrington, indicating the Fluoride of lime in affections of the lower tissues. Little vesicles form around scars; lacerations of the cervix, with a considerable amount of scar- tissue.

Ferr Phos - Varicocele, with pain in testicles. This is a powerful vein remedy, though its action on the arteries is its prime sphere. It has cured a small aneurism and the great indication for it is throbbing. Varicose veins in young persons.

CLINICAL CASES

Young man, aet. 18, complained of daily pain in left testicle, incapacitating him for work. Examination showed a varicocele, well developed, probably caused by constant heavy lifting. After five weeks' use of Ferr Phos, daily one dose, cured. (Dr Mayer, Stuttgart)

--()--

VERTIGO

Ferr Phos - Giddiness from rush of blood to the head, with flushing, throbbing or pressing pain.

Kali Phos - Dizziness, swimming of the head, when from cerebral or nervous causes, and weakness, not gastric. Vertigo from anaemia. Vertigo, worse rising and looking up.

Kali Sulph - Vertigo, especially on looking up and rising.

Nat Sulph - Giddiness, with bilious coating on the tongue, or bitter taste in the mouth; gastric derangement; excess of bile. Vertigo with inclination to fall on the right side.

Nat Phos - Giddiness with gastric derangements, acidity and want of appetite, gold-coloured, creamy coating on the tongue.

Mag Phos - Vertigo from optical defects..

CLINICAL CASES

Dr E. B. Rankin, of Washington, D C, reports in the Southern Journal of Homoeopathy, April, 1886, a case of vertigo of several weeks' standing, accompanied by vomiting of acid substances, cured by Nat Phos in one week.

I have made but little use, as yet, of Dr Schuessler's Kali Phos, but have, notwithstanding, effected a few very interesting cures.

A woman, aet. 64, came under my treatment, who had been for many years treated without success. She had taken steel-baths, a great many steel-pills and drops and quinine. She complained of a severe vertigo, felt mostly on rising from a sitting position, and on looking upward. She was constantly in dread of falling, and did not venture to leave her room. I gave her all the usual remedies without any benefit. At last I gave her, in May, 1875, two doses daily of Dr Schuessler's Kali Phos I had the pleasure of seeing a rapid and decided cure following this. The patient can attend to her domestic duties; she can go out alone, even to distances, and is almost completely cured of her painful sensation of giddiness. (From Schuessler)

--()--

VOMITING

Silica - Child vomits as soon as it nurses. Vomiting in morning with chilliness.

Ferr Phos - Vomiting of blood, bright-red blood, with tendency to form a gelatinous mass. Vomiting of the food with sour fluids; vomiting of food, the food returning undigested, sooner or later, after taking it.

Kali Phos - Nausea and vomiting of sour, bitter food and of blood.

Kali Mur - Vomiting of blood, dark, clotted, viscid. Vomiting of thick, white phlegm.

Nat Mur - Vomiting of acid, sour fluid, not food. Vomiting of curdled masses and acid fluids. Dark substance like coffee-grounds. Vomiting of watery, stringy, transparent mucus.

Nat Phos - Vomiting of sour, fluid, curdy masses with yellow, creamy coating of tongue.

Nat Sulph - Bilious vomiting, morning sickness and "bitter taste in the mouth. Vomiting of greenish matter. Constant nausea.

Calc Fluor - Vomiting of undigested food, if Ferr Phos does not suffice. Vomiting during dentition.

Calc Phos - Vomiting after cold water and ice-cream. Infants vomit often and easily and want to nurse all the time. Vomiting with teething troubles.

CLINICAL CASES

W. J. Martin, M.D, in the Transactions Penna. Horn. Med. Society, 1886, reports a case of persistent vomiting, accompanied by pain in the abdomen, cured by Mag Phos) 2 after the ordinary Homeopathic remedies had failed.

A young girl about 18 consulted me (so writes a student of medicine) for painless vomiting, which had existed for a long time, and occurred after almost every meal. The colour of her face and the visible mucous membranes were pale. Menstruation was scanty and delayed. No other symptoms of importance; pregnancy was not present. I ordered Ferr Phos 6x. After a time I accidentally saw the patient again, and received the pleasing news that the vomiting had entirely disappeared from the commencement of the use of the remedy. (Monatsblatter)

--()--

WRITER'S CRAMP

Nat Phos - While writing, hand trembles. Crampy pain. Rheumatic pain in joints of fingers. Aching in wrists. Kali Mur - Hands get stiff while writing. Mag Phos - Is often to be used with benefit. Calc Phos - Cramp-like pain in fingers and wrist.

--()--

WHOOPING COUGH

Ferr Phos - Whooping cough with vomiting of blood. Inflammatory catarrhal stage.

Kali Mur - If there be white-coated tongue and a thick white expectoration; short, spasmodic cough.

Nat Mur - When the mucus is frothy, clear and stringy.

Kali Phos - Whooping cough in very nervous, timid, sensitive children (intercurrently). Also when exhaustion sets in.

Kali Sulph - Whooping cough, decidedly yellow, slimy, expectoration.

Mag Phos - Whooping cough, beginning as a common cold, convulsive fits of nervous cough, ending in a whoop. Give this remedy steadily.

Calc Phos - Whooping cough in weakly constitutions, or in teething children, and in obstinate cases with emaciation.

CLINICAL CASES

Child, aet. 18 months, in the last stage of whooping cough, with blistered lips and mouth; black, thin, offensive stools five times a day; hard and tympanitic abdomen; wasted to a shadow and given up to die by parents and physicians, got completely well from Kali Sulph (C. B. Knerr, M D)

Case in which Kali Sulph was given for whooping cough, which immediately improved. The second day after taking the medicine he complained of stiff neck. The head is inclined toward the left, and the left shoulder raised. Great pain on moving head from side to side, or backward, but can move it forward without pain. This continued seven days. (W. P. Wesselhoeft, M D)

Mag Phos for Whooping Cough.--In the spring of 1881, when there was an epidemic of whooping cough amongst the children here, a little child, aet. 10 months, was given up by the family doctor. I heard this from the father of the child, who was in great grief He mentioned that the spasms, which occurred about ten times in the course of the day, were so severe that the little face became quite livid, blue and swollen. I at once gave Mag Phos One single powder moderated the spasms so forcibly that they returned only occasionally, and the attacks were quite -mild. Five days later I gave some Kali Phos but without beneficial effect, then Calc Phos, and it had no good effect, as the paroxysms grew only worse for want of Mag Phos I ordered it to be taken again (and in a very short time the spasms and whoop were gone, and the child recovered rapidly. (From the Rundschau)

--()--

WOMEN, DISEASES OF

See also Leucorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea and Menstruation.

Ferr Phos - Dysmenorrhoea - Pain at the monthly -periods, with flushed face and quick pulse, with vomiting of -undigested food, sometimes acid taste.

Menstrual - Excessive congestion, blood bright-red. This remedy must be taken as a preventive before the periods if these symptoms are recurrent.

Morning Sickness - In pregnancy, with vomiting of food as taken, with or without acid taste, the food returns undigested.

Metritis - First stage to remove the fever, pain and congestion.

Vaginitis - Inflammation of the vagina, vaginismus, pain in the vagina from coition. Excessive dryness and sensitiveness, spasms of vagina.

Kali Mur - Menstruation - The monthly periods are too late or suppressed, checked, white tongue, etc. Too early menses. Excessive discharge, dark, clotted or tough, black, like tar. If periods last too long, too frequent.

Morning Sickness - In pregnancy, also vomiting of white phlegm.

Uterus - Ulceration of the os and cervix uteri, with the characteristic discharge of thick, white, mild secretions (glandular or follicular) from the mucous membrane (alkaline). Congestion of the uterus, chronic. Hypertrophy, second stage.

Leucorrhoea - Discharge of milky-white mucus, non-irritating, mild. Puerperal fever, chief remedy.

Kali Phos - Amenorrhoea - Retention or delay of the monthly flow, with depression of spirits, lassitude and general nervous debility.

Leucorrhoea - Scalding and acrid. Yellowish, blistering, orange coloured.

Menstrual - Menstrual colic or great pains at the times of the periods in pale, lachrymose, irritable, sensitive females. Menses too late in some, too scanty in similar conditions, too profuse discharge, deep-red or blackish-red, thin and not coagulating, sometimes with strong odour. Uterine Haemorrhage. Pain in left side and ovaries. Intense pain across sacrum.

Miscarriage - Threatened in nervous subjects.

Labour - Weak and deficient pains. Puerperal mania. Childbed fever.

Kali Sulph - Leucorrhoea - Discharge of yellowish, greenish, slimy or watery secretions.

Menstruation - Too late and too scanty, with a feeling of weight and fullness in the abdomen; yellow-coated tongue.

Silica - Is especially adapted to weakly, oversensitive women, light complexion, lax muscles, scrofulous constitution; for nervous, irritable women with dry skin; night-sweats for constitutions with imperfect assimilation.

Menses - Acrid, smell strong, excoriating, generally too profuse. Leucorrhoeal discharge instead of menses. Icy coldness, especially of feet during menses. Nausea during sexual intercourse. Nymphomania. Backache with a sense of paralysis of the limbs. Offensive foot-sweat. All symptoms better from warmth.

Leucorrhoea - Instead of menses. Painful, smarting Leucorrhoea during micturition. Profuse discharge of whitish water with itching of parts. Constipation, stool slips back.

Labour, ETC - Suppuration of mammae. Chronic fistulous openings. Hard lumps in breasts. Child refuses milk or vomits as soon as taken. Nipples crack and ulcerate.

Mag Phos - Menstrual Colic - The chief remedy in ordinary cases. Painful menstruation or pain preceding the flow. Vaginismus. Pains radiate from spine, relieved by warm clothing and pressure, aggravated by cold. Membranous dysmenorrhoea.

Nat Mur - Leucorrhoea - A watery, scalding, irritating discharge, smarting after or between the periods. Slimy and corroding.

Menstruation - Thin discharge, watery, or pale, thin, watery blood. Too profuse and too early, with splitting headache, great sadness, sweet risings. After local use of nitrate of silver. "In young girls, if the menses do not appear, or when very scanty and at long intervals. Pain in the stomach, nausea, vomiting of food, weakness and faint feeling, desire for sour things, aversion to meat, bread and cooked food. Twelve to thirty are the most useful potencies." (Sulzer) Pressing towards genitals in morning.

Morning Sickness - Vomiting of watery, frothy phlegm.

Nat Phos - Leucorrhoea - Discharge creamy or honey coloured, or acrid and watery. Discharge from the uterus sour smelling, acid.

Morning Sickness - With vomiting of sour masses, sterility with acid secretions.

Prolapsus Uteri - With weak, sinking feeling worse after defecation.

Uterine Region - Weakness and distress in.

Uterine Displacements - With rheumatic pains.

Calc Phos - Leucorrhoea - As a constitutional tonic and intercurrent with the chief remedy. Discharge of albuminous mucus. "In cases where menstruation is too early, too long-lasting and profuse, often amounting to metrorrhagia, especially in slender and weakly women." (Mossa, Allg. Horn. Zeit, 1883) Menses too early in young girls, too late in adults, especially rheumatic patients. Throbbing in genitals with voluptuous feelings.

Dysmenorrhea - Labour-like pains before and during catamenia. Uterine spasms after stool or micturition. Nymphomania with heat and weight on vertex, worse before menses. Menses too early, every two weeks, with voluptuous feelings.

Calc Fluor - After-pains - If too weak, contractions feeble.

Miscarriage - Flooding, to tone up the contractile power of the uterus.

Menstruation - Excessive, with bearing-down pains, and flooding.

Displacements - Displacement of the uterus, dragging down of the uterus, associated with great mental anxiety. Prolapsus of the uterus. Dragging pains in the region of the uterus and in the thighs. Chronic interstitial metritis.

Calc Sulph - Menses late, long-lasting with headache, twitchings and great weakness. Pregnancy, vomiting with bitter taste. Calc Sulph 6 is the best remedy for extravasation of pus within the pelvic tissues unconfined by any pyogenic membrane or when a pus-bag is formed by rupture of an abscess wall without pus finding an outlet into the pelvic viscera. Patient pale and weak. (B. F. Betts, M D)

Nat Sulph - Dysmenorrhoea with colic and chilliness, acrid menses, profuse with vesicular vulvitis. Nosebleed before menses.

CLINICAL CASES

B. S. Bailey, M D, reports a case of menorrhagia cured by Ferr Phos 3x. The case presented a history of profuse menstruation, the flow was depleting, no pain or local tenderness - in fact, no tangible symptoms, the condition of anaemia representing the cause in this case - Clinique, 1886, p. 374.

Dysmenorrhoea, menses late and scanty: Kali Sulph, every four hours, cured permanently and completely. (W. M. Pratt, M D, North American Journal of Homoeopathy, 1883)

Doctor Phil. Porter reports a case of papillomatous erosion of the cervix with Calc Fluor 6x, in which the local symptoms were accompanied by a dyscrasic condition, enlarged cervical glands, emaciation and weakness. His prescription was based upon the constitutional changes, the local conditions (the fissured appearance of the cervix), and an abundant yellowish leucorrhoea - Hahnemannian Monthly.

Case of dysmenorrhoea with neuroses, presenting recurring neurotic outbursts, painful and intense. Intense suffering during menses, headache, etc, had had nearly every Homeopathic remedy, with no permanent relief. Kali Phos 6x cured. (D. B. Whittier, M D, Trans. Mass. State Horn. Med. Society, 1886)

A lady called to see me just after a severe Haemorrhage from the womb - in fact, ever)' time she menstruated she almost flooded to death. Upon examination I found the uterus hard and so large that it completely filled the vagina; this had doubtless been coming on for six years, since the birth of her child, as she complained of an increasing weight in that region all the time. I at once began to give her Calc Fluor, a dose every four hours. This reduced the induration in four to six weeks to its natural size, and five years have passed and no return of the trouble. (A. P. Davis, M D)

Mrs. W, two weeks pregnant, had been vomiting nearly everything that she had eaten for these two weeks. Only food was vomited, and that soon after eating. Gave Ferr Phos 12x four times a day, a small powder dry. What I wish to say of the case is this: Mrs. W. has had four children, and with everyone had commenced vomiting almost at the moment of conception, and would continue all through pregnancy. The last four or five months of the time she would have to remain in bed, being so weak that she could not get about. She commenced the same way this time, but after giving the Ferr Phos a few days the vomiting was very much controlled, and in a month had ceased entirely, and she went to term in splendid condition. While we cannot absolutely say that she would have been the same as at other times, yet it is natural to suppose that she would have. (G. H. Martin, M D)

Mrs. E, aet. 38, suffered for many years from chronic peritonitis and ovaritis. She would have subacute attacks, which would last for several months, confining her to her bed or room; hardly would she be well of one attack before another would be induced by a cold or some slight overexertion. Was nervous and much depressed. One evening was seized with very severe pain in the uterine and left ovarian regions, extending over the whole abdomen, which was very sensitive to the slightest touch. Pulse, 120; temperature, 104. Ferr Phos 12x and Kali Phos 12x were given in water every fifteen minutes, in alternation for two hours, when the pains were somewhat less. The remedies were then given every hour for several days, until all pain and sensitiveness had gone. The patient was kept under treatment for two weeks longer, when she was obliged to go away. She gradually grew stronger and better, and now two years have passed, and she has never had the slightest sign of the trouble, which she had had for so many years, and is well and strong. (G. H. Martin, M D)

Miss B, aet. 20, had been suffering for the past two years with severe ovaralgia at the menstrual period. She had been under the treatment of several physicians, and the only relief that they were able to give her was by the use of Morphine, that being only temporary. We called late one night to see her and found her suffering with severe pain in the left ovary, of a dull, dragging character, and but slightly intermittent. Patient, hysterical and very excitable. Gave her Kali Phos 6x, in water every ten minutes, for half an hour, when patient went to

sleep, not awaking until morning, when she was free from pain. Gave her Kali Phos 6x, night and morning, for a month; at the next menstrual period was again called and found her suffering much as before. Gave Kali Phos 12x every ten minutes and after two doses was relieved. Gave Kali Phos 12x, once a day for a month, and now, after eighteen months, has had no more pain, and is feeling better in every way. (G. H. Martin, M D)

Lady about 40, anteflexion of uterus with very peculiar nervous condition. Very solicitous about health, weak, exhausted with slight effort. Irritable and easily displeased, which was unnatural to her. Had suffered many annoyances. Hyperaemia of the brain and hyperesthesia, which condition made her utterly miserable most of the time. Kali Phos 40x entirely cured. (Sarah N. Smith, New York)

--()--

WORMS

Ferr Phos - Intestinal worms, predisposition to passing undigested food. Thread-worms.

Kali Mur - Small white thread- worms, causing itching attire aims; white tongue, give Nat Phos in alternation.

Calc Fluor - Itching at the anus as from pinworms.

Nat Phos - Intestinal, long, round, or thread- worms with characteristic symptoms of acidity, or picking of the nose, occasional squinting. Pain in the bowels, restless sleep. Itching of the anus, especially at night in bed, face white about the mouth or nose. Grinding of the teeth in children. Pinworms. This remedy probably acts by destroying the excess of lactic acid which seems to be necessary for the life of these worms.

CLINICAL CASES

Nat Phos a Worm Remedy - Dr Schuessler recommends this drug as efficient in verminous affections. Dr A. C. Kimball, of Barteville Station, Neb, reports a case in his practice with the following results: The patient, a boy aged five years, had spasms and had been treated by several physicians without benefit. After using Nat Phos for six weeks, three times a day, he passed four feet three inches of tapeworm, much to the astonishment of all interested. This is the first recorded case of Nat Phos producing such a result. It is believed that the entire worm was passed, there being no evidence of any remaining. Nat Phos is especially efficient in cases of pinworms.

--()--

YELLOW FEVER

Nat Sulph - If it assumes the form of a severe bilious remittent fever, and there is excess of bile. Vomit greenish, yellow-brown, or black.

Ferr Phos - For the fever in alternation with the preceding. At the beginning of the attack.

Kali Phos - For collapse and depressed vital forces. Also for deep green, bluish or black vomit and haemorrhages.

--(0)--

PART IV

REPERTORY

Mental States and Affections

Aberrations, mental: Kali Phos
After-effects of --
 disappointment: Calc Phos
 grief: Calc Phos, Kali Phos
 vexation: Calc Phos
 fright: Kali Phos
Agoraphobia: Kali Phos
Amelioration after sleep: Ferr Phos
Ambitionless: Nat Phos
Angry, irritable: Nat Mur
Anxiety: Calc Phos, Kali Phos, Nat Phos
Apprehensiveness: Nat Phos, Kali Phos, Nat Mur
Attention, difficult to fix: Silica
Blushing, from emotions: Kali Phos
Brain-fag, from overwork: Kali Phos, Silica
Carries things from place to place: Mag Phos
Consolation, aggravated by: Nat Mur
Crossness, in children: Kali Phos
Changeable mood: Calc Sulph, Kali Phos
Cretinism: Calc Phos
Crying mood: Kali Phos
Dark forebodings: Kali Phos
Dejection of spirits: Nat Mur
Delirium, in general: Ferr Phos, Kali Phos, Nat Mur
 tremens: Ferr Phos, Kali Phos, Nat Mur
 low muttering: Kali Phos
 wandering: Nat Mur
 very talkative, being wide awake: Nat Mur
Depressed mood: Calc Fluor, Calc Sulph, Kali Phos, Nat Mur
Derangements, mental: Kali Phos
Despairs of getting well again: Nat Sulph
Despondency about business: Kali Phos
Difficulty of thought: Silica
Disappointment, after: Calc Phos
Disgust of life: Silica
Disheartened: Nat Sulph
Disinclination to converse: Kali Phos
 mix with people: Kali Phos
Dread, nervous: Kali Phos
 of noises: Kali Phos, Silica
Dullness: Kali Phos, Mag Phos
Effects of, disappointment: Calc Phos
 fright: Kali Phos
 grief: Calc Phos, Kali Phos

vexation: Calc Phos
 Emotions, sudden, hysteria from: Kali Phos
 blushing from: Kali Phos
 Energy, want of: Kali Phos
 Excessive shyness: Kali Phos
 Excitement, nervous: Kali Phos
 False impressions: Kali Phos, Nat Phos
 Fancies: Kali Phos
 Fear of falling: Kali Sulph
 Fearfulness: Kali Phos
 Fears financial ruin: Calc Fluor
 Forgetfulness: Calc Phos
 Fretfulness: Calc Phos, Kali Phos
 Fright, effects of: Kali Phos
 Frolicsome: Nat Mur
 Gloomy moods: Kali Phos, Nat Mur
 Grasping for imaginary objects: Kali Phos
 Great impatience: Kali Phos,
 Grief, after effects of: Calc Phos Kali Phos
 Hallucinations: Kali Phos, Nat Phos
 Haunted by visions of the past: Kali Phos
 Hears footsteps on awaking at night: Nat Phos
 Homesickness: Kali Phos
 Hopeless about the future: Nat Mur
 Hypochondriasis: Kali Phos, Nat Mur
 Hysteria, from sudden emotions: Kali Phos
 Ill-humour in children: Calc Phos, Kali Phos
 Illusions, of senses: Kali Phos
 of sensation: Mag Phos
 Imagines furniture to be persons: Nat Phos
 he must starve: Kali Mur
 Imaginary objects, grasping at: Kali Phos
 Impaired memory: Calc Phos
 Impatience: Kali Phos
 Inclination to dance and sing: Nat Mur
 Indifference to everything: Ferr Phos
 Indecision: Calc Fluor, Kali Phos
 Insanity: Ferr Phos, Kali Phos, Silica
 Irritability: Kali Phos, Nat Sulph, Nat Phos
 Lamenting: Mag Phos
 Laughter: Kali Phos
 Longs for past visions: Kali Phos
 Looks on dark side of everything: Kali Phos
 Loss of consciousness sudden: Calc Sulph
 Loss of memory: Kali Phos
 sudden: Calc Sulph
 Mania: Ferr Phos, Kali Phos
 puerperal: Kali Phos
 Maniacal mood; Ferr Phos
 Melancholia: Kali Phos, Nat Sulph

Melancholic at puberty: Nat Mur
 Mental abstraction: Silica
 derangements: Kali Phos
 from injuries to head: Nat Sulph
 Memory, loss of: Kali Phos
 Mind, overstrain: Kali Phos, Silica
 Moods, changeable: Calc Sulph
 crying: Kali Phos
 depressed: Kali Phos, Nat Mur
 lamenting: Mag Phos
 maniacal: Ferr Phos
 hypochondriacal: Kali Phos, Nat Mur
 hysterical: Kali Phos
 gloomy: Kali Phos
 Music aggravates: Nat Sulph
 Necessity for restraint: Nat Sulph
 Nervous dread: Kali Phos
 Night terrors, in children: Kali Phos
 Noise, over-sensitiveness to: Kali Phos, Silica, Kali Mur
 Objects, imaginary, grasping at: Kali Phos
 Omits letters or words in writing: Kali Phos
 Overwork, brain-fag from: Kali Phos
 Past visions haunt: Kali Phos
Past experiences haunt: Kali Phos
 Passionate outbursts: Nat Mur
 Peevishness in children: Calc Phos
 Playing with pins and needles: Silica
 Rambling in talk: Kali Phos, Nat Mur
 Sadness with beating of heart: Nat Mur
 Screaming: Kali Phos
 Senses, illusions of: Kali Phos
 Sensation, illusions of: Mag Phos
 Sensitiveness: Kali Phos, Silica
 Shyness, excessive: Kali Phos
 Sighing: Kali Phos, Nat Mur
 Slow comprehension: Calc Phos
 Sobbing: Mag Phos
 Somnambulism: Kali Phos
 Sopor and stupor in acute diseases: Nat Mur
 Solitude, desires: Calc Phos
 Startings, nervous: Kali, Phos, Kali Mur
 Stupid: Calc Phos
 Stupor: Kali Phos
 Sudden emotions, causing hysteria: Kali Phos
 Suicidal tendency: Nat Sulph
 Suspiciousness: Kali Phos
 Talks to herself constantly: Mag Phos
 Talk, rambling in: Kali Phos
 while asleep: Kali Phos
 Talkative: Ferr Phos, Nat Mur

Tendency to suicide: Nat Sulph
 Terrors at night in children: Kali Phos
 Thought, difficulty of: Silica
 Timidity: Kali Phos
 Tired of life: Silica
 Trifles seem like mountains: Ferr Phos
 vex: Nat Phos
 Uses wrong words in writing or speaking: Kali Phos
 Vexation, effects of: Calc Phos, Kali Phos
 Visions of past, haunt: Kali Phos
 Want of energy: Kali Phos
 Wants to be carried: Kali Phos
 Weeping, disposition to: Nat Mur
 Whining: Kali Phos
 Wildness: Nat Sulph

--(0)--

Head, Sensorium and Scalp

Anaemia, cerebral: Kali Phos
 Bald spots: Kali Sulph
 Better under cheerful excitement: Kali Phos
 Blood rushes to the head: Ferr Phos, Nat Sulph
 tumours on scalp: Calc Fluor
 Brain, concussion of: Kali Phos
 feels as if loose: Nat Sulph
 inflammation of, first stage: Ferr Phos
 softening of: Kali Phos
 troubles of children: Mag Phos
 violent pains at base of: Nat Sulph
 water in: Kali Phos
 Brain-fag: Calc Phos, Kali Phos, Nat Mur, Silica
 Bruising pain in head: Ferr Phos
 Bruises of cranial bones: Calc Fluor
 Burning on top of head: Nat Sulph
 Cephaloetoma: Calc Fluor, Silica
 Cerebral apoplexy: Silica
 Cold feeling in the head: Calc Phos
 Concussion of the brain: Kali Phos
 after effects of: Nat Sulph
 Congestive headaches: Ferr Phos, Nat Sulph, Silica, Nat Mur
 Craniotabes: Calc Phos, Calc Sulph
 Crown of headaches: Nat Phos, Nat Sulph
 Crusts, yellow on scalp: Calc Sulph
 Crusta lactea: Kali Mur
 Dandruff: Kali Sulph, Mag Phos, Nat Mur, Kali Mur
 Dull, right-sided headache: Ferr Phos
 Effects of falls or injuries to head: Nat Sulph
 Eruption on scalp, itching: Nat Mur

on occiput, offensive: Silica
 on margin of hair at nape: Nat Mur
 Excrescences on scalp: Calc Fluor
 Excruciating pains in head: Mag Phos
 Falls or injuries, effects of: Nat Sulph
 Falling out of hair: Kali Sulph, Nat Mur, Silica
 Fontanels remain unclosed: Calc Phos, Silica
 Fullness of head: Calc Phos
 Gnawing at base of brain: Nat Sulph
 Hair, falling out of: Kali Sulph, Nat Mur, Silica
 painful on combing it: Nat Sulph, Ferr Phos
 Head, back of sore: Kali Phos
 feels cold to touch: Calc Phos
 fullness of: Calc Phos, Ferr Phos
 large bones separated: Calc Phos
 nods forward involuntarily: Nat Mur
 pressure upon: Calc Phos
 pressure and heat on vertex of:
 sweats in children: Calc Phos, Silica
 Headache, accompanied by: appearance of lumps on scalp: Silica
 dizziness: Nat Sulph
 after and before menses: Nat Mur
 walking: Natr Mur
 bilious diarrhoea: Nat Sulph
 bitter taste in a.m.: Nat Sulph
 bile, vomiting of: Nat Sulph
 colicky pains: Nat Sulph
 constipation: Nat Mur
 cool feeling in head: Calc Phos
 despondency: Kali Phos
 drowsiness: Nat Mur
 dullness: Calc Phos
 empty feeling in stomach: Kali Phos
 excruciating pains: Mag Phos
 exhaustion: Kali Phos
 accompanied by faintish nausea: Calc Fluor
 faintish nausea: Calc Fluor
 flatulence: Calc Phos
 forgetfulness: Calc Phos
 fullness of head: Calc Phos
 furred tongue: Ferr Phos
 hawking up of white mucus: Kali Mur
 watery mucus: Nat Mur
 irritability: Kali Phos
 much saliva in mouth: Nat Mur
 nausea: Calc Sulph, Nat Phos
 and chilliness: Mag Phos
 neuralgia: Kali Phos, Mag Phos
 optical defects: Mag Phos
 profusion of tears: Nat Mur

pulsation on top of head: Nat Sulph
 prostrate feeling: Kali Phos
 red eyes and face: Ferr Phos
 sensitiveness to noise: Kali Phos
 shifting pains: Kali Sulph, Mag Phos
 shooting pains: Mag Phos
 sleeplessness: Ferr Phos, Kali Phos
 soreness to touch: Ferr Phos
 sparks before eyes: Mag Phos
 stinging pains: Mag Phos
 stretching: Kali Phos
 tendency to spasmodic symptoms: Mag Phos
 throbbing sensation: Ferr Phos
 vertigo: Ferr Phos, Nat Sulph, Silica
 vomiting: Kali Mur
 after menses: Nat Mur
 of bile: Nat Sulph
 slimy: Nat Phos
 sour matter: Nat Phos
 transparent phlegm: Calc Phos, Nat Mur
 undigested food: Ferr Phos
 weariness: Kali Phos
 white mucus: Kali Mur
 yawning: Kali Phos
 after menses: Nat Mur
 walking: Nat Mur

Headache, aggravated by change of weather: Calc Phos
 cold: Calc Phos
 exertion: Silica
 evening: Kali Sulph
 heat: Calc Phos
 light: Silica
 mental exertion: Calc Phos, Mag Phos, Silica
 motion: Nat Sulph
 moving head from side to side or backward: Kali Sulph
 noise: Silica
 pressure of hat: Calc Phos
 reading: Nat Sulph
 shaking head: Ferr Phos
 stooping: Ferr Phos
 warm room: Kali Sulph
 ameliorated by cheerful excitement: Kali Phos
 cold: Ferr Phos
 cool open air: Kali Sulph
 eating: Kali Phos
 external warmth: Mag Phos, Silica
 gentle motion: Kali Phos
 nosebleed: Ferr Phos
 quiet: Nat Sulph
 wrapping up head warmly: Silica

Headache, as of nail driven in over eye: Ferr Phos
 beginning in the evening: Kali Sulph
 in morning: Nat Mur
 before and after menses: Nat Mur
 blind: Ferr Phos
 catarrhal: Nat Mur
 chronic: Calc Phos, Nat Mur, Silica
 cold aggravates: Calc Phos
 ameliorates: Ferr Phos
 commencing in morning: Nat Mur, Nat Sulph, Nat Phos
 congestive: Ferr Phos, Silica
 cool open air relieves: Kali Sulph
 dull: Nat Mur
 dull heavy, on top of: Ferr Phos
 during dentition: Calc Phos
 during eating: Kali Phos
 menses: Nat Mur, Nat Sulph
 evening, beginning in: Kali Sulph
 from abdominal irritation: Silica
 from above downward: Silica
 cold: Ferr Phos
 gouty predisposition: Ferr Phos, Nat Sulph
 hunger: Silica
 injuries to head: Nat Sulph
 loss of animal fluids: Calc Phos, Nat Mur
 mental exertion: Mag Phos, Silica
 nervous exertion: Silica
 overheating: Silica
 sun heat: Ferr Phos
 frontal: Nat Phos
 gastric: Calc Phos, Nat Sulph, Silica
 gentle motion relieves: Kali Phos
 hammering: Nat Mur, Ferr Phos
 heavy: Nat Mur
 intermittent: Mag Phos
 lasting until noon: Nat Mur
 menstrual, with hunger: Kali Phos
 migraine: Nat Mur, Silica
 nape and vertex: Silica, Mag Phos
 nervous: Kali Phos, Silica, Mag Phos
 neuralgic: Kali Phos, Mag Phos
 occipital: Kali Phos, Mag Phos, Nat Phos, Silica, Nat Sulph
 extending to spine: Mag Phos
 of cachectic persons: Nat Mur, Silica
 children: Calc Phos, Ferr Phos
 pale, sensitive persons: Kali Phos
 scrofulous people: Silica
 school-girls: Calc Phos, Nat Mur
 students: Kali Phos, Mag Phos
 on crown of head: Mag Phos, Nat Mur

during profuse menses: Ferr Phos
 on awaking in morning: Nat Phos
 paroxysmal: Mag Phos
 quiet relieves: Nat Sulph
 rheumatic: Calc Phos, Kali Sulph, Mag Phos, Silica
 right-sided: Ferr Phos
 sick: Calc Phos, Ferr Phos, Kali Mur, Nat Mur, Nat Phos, Nat Sulph, Calc Sulph, Kali Phos
 sudden in its onset: Nat Sulph
 vertex: Ferr Phos, Nat Sulph
 worse near sutures: Calc Phos
 right side: Ferr Phos
 Heat in vertex: Nat Sulph, Nat Phos
 Hemicrania: Nat Mur
 Hydrocephalus: Calc Phos, Kali Phos, Nat Mur
 Itching eruption on scalp: Nat Mur
 Lumps on scalp: Silica
 Meningitis: Ferr Phos, Kali Mur
 Menstrual headache with hunger: Kali Phos
 Migraine: Nat Mur, Silica
 Motion aggravates: Ferr Phos, Nat Sulph
 ameliorates: Kali Phos
 Mouth full of saliva: Nat Mur
 Mucus, watery, coughed up: Nat Mur
 Nodules on head: Silica
 Noise, sensitive to: Kali Phos, Silica, Kali Mur
 Noises in head: Kali Phos
 Nosebleed relieves headache: Ferr Phos
 Occipital headache: Nat Phos, Silica, Kali Phos, Nat Sulph
 Open Fontanels: Calc Phos, Silica
 across eyes: Kali Phos
 Pain, aggravated by heat: Calc Phos
 cold: Calc Phos
 moving and stooping: Ferr Phos
 pressure of hat: Calc Phos
 as if nail were being driven in: Ferr Phos
 skull were too full: Nat Phos
 around head, worse forehead: Calc Sulph
 beating and bruising: Ferr Phos
 occipital: Kali Phos
 periodical: Nat Mur
 pressing: Calc Phos, Ferr Phos
 on top of head: Nat Phos
 shifting, shooting, stinging: Mag Phos
 stitching: Ferr Phos
 Rush of blood to head: Ferr Phos
 Saliva profuse, with head symptoms: Nat Mur
 Scald-head of children, yellow secretion: Calc Sulph, Kali Sulph, Kali Mur
 Scalp, copious scaling of: Kali Sulph
 dandruff: Mag Phos, Nat Mur, Kali Mur, Kali Sulph

eruptions on: Ferr Phos
 feels rough: Mag Phos
 itching of: Calc Phos, Kali Phos
 itching eruption on margin of hair: Nat Mur
 itching pustules on: Silica
 moist eruptions on: Kali Sulph
 nodules on: Silica
 sensitive: Nat, Sulph
 to cold and touch: Ferr Phos
 sore: Calc Phos
 sticky eruptions on: Kali Sulph
 suppurations of: Calc Sulph, Silica
 tinea capitis: Kali Sulph, Silica
 ulcers of: Calc Phos
 with callous edges: Calc Fluor
 white scales on: Kali Sulph, Nat, Mur
 School-girls: cephalalgia of: Calc Phos, Nat Mur
 Scrofulous ulcers of scalp: Calc Phos
 Sensation as if head would open: Nat Mur
 of pressure in and through head: Nat Sulph
 throbbing: Ferr Phos
 Soreness of head to touch: Ferr Phos
 Spasmodic symptoms: Mag Phos
 Stitching pains: Ferr Phos
 Students, headaches of: Kali Phos
 Sun -heat, ill effects of: Ferr Phos
 Sunstroke: Nat Mur
 Suppurations of the scalp: Calc Sulph, Silica
 Sweat of head in children: Calc Phos, Silica
 Tearing in bones of skull: Calc Phos
 Tendency to spasmodic symptoms: Mag Phos
 Throbbing in the head: Ferr Phos
 Top of head sensitive to cold air: Ferr Phos
 Transparent phlegm, vomiting of: Nat Mur, Ferr Phos
 Ulcers on scalp, scrofulous: Calc Phos
 with callous edges: Calc Fluor
 Un-refreshing sleep with headache: Kali Phos, Nat Mur
 Vertigo: Calc Phos, Ferr Phos, Kali Phos, Nat Sulph, Silica
 Vertigo: from nervous exhaustion: Kali Phos
 anaemia: Kali Phos
 in old age: Calc Phos
 labyrinthine: Silica
 on motion and when walking: Calc Phos
 looking up: Kali Sulph, Kali Phos
 rising: Kali Sulph, Kali Phos
 with deathly nausea: Calc Phos
 gastric derangements: Nat Phos
 with rush of blood to head: Ferr Phos
 tendency to fall to left side: Silica
 Vomiting of bile: Nat Sulph

sour froth: Nat Phos
transparent slime: Nat Mur
undigested food: Ferr Phos
Watery mucus coughed or vomited up: Nat Mur, Ferr Phos
Weight at back of head: Kali Phos
Yellow crusts on scalp: Calc Sulph

--()--

Eyes

Abscess of cornea: Calc Sulph, Ferr Phos, Silica
Affections, spasmodic, of eyelids: Calc Phos, Mag Phos
After injuries to eye: Calc Sulph
Agglutination of lids: Nat Phos, Silica
Amaurosis: Calc Phos
Amblyopia after suppressed foot-sweat: Silica
 diphtheria: Kali Phos
Anterior chamber, pus in: Calc Sulph, Kali Mur, Silica
Appearance, staring, excited: Kali Phos
Asthenopia, muscular: Nat Mur, Kali Phos, Mag Phos
Black spots before eyes: Kali Phos
Blepharitis: Nat Mur, Silica
Blisters on cornea: Nat Mur
Blister-like granulations: Nat Phos, Nat Sulph
Bloodshot eyes: Nat Phos, Ferr Phos, Nat Mur
Blurring of eyes: Kali Phos, Calc Fluor
Boils around lids: Silica
Burning of edges of eyelids: Nat Sulph
 sensation in eyes: Ferr Phos
Cannot use eyes by gaslight: Calc Phos
Canthi inflamed: Calc Sulph
Cataract: Calc Fluor, Calc Phos, Kali Sulph, Kali Mur
 after suppressed foot-sweat: Silica
 smoky pus, in anterior chamber: Calc Sulph
Chromatopsia: Mag Phos
Ciliary neuralgia: Nat Mur
 over right eye: Silica
Conjunctiva reddened or yellow: Nat Mur, Nat Sulph
Conjunctivitis: Calc Fluor, Ferr Phos, Kali Sulph, Nat Mur, Nat Phos
 chronic: Nat Sulph
 granular: Nat Phos
 discharge, white mucus: Nat Mur
 greenish: Nat Sulph
 yellow, creamy: Nat Phos
 phlyctenular: Calc Sulph
Contracted pupils: Mag Phos
Cornea, abscess of: Calc Sulph, Silica, Kali Sulph, Kali Mur
 first stage: Ferr Phos
 blisters on: Nat Mur, Kali Mur

opaque: Calc Phos, Silica
 spots on: Calc Fluor, Nat Sulph
 white: Nat Mur
 ulcers deep on: Calc Sulph, Calc Phos
 scrofulous: Calc Phos, Nat Mur
 superficial, flat: Kali Mur
 smoky: Calc Sulph
 Crusts, yellow on eyelids: Kali Sulph
 Cystic tumours around lids: Silica
 Dark spots before eyes: Mag Phos, Kali Mur
 Deep abscess of cornea: Calc Sulph, Silica
 Dimness of crystalline lens: Kali Sulph
 Dimsightedness: Nat Mur, Nat Phos, Mag Phos
 Diphtheria, strabismus or squinting after: Kali Phos
 Diplopia: Mag Phos, Kali Phos
 Discharge of thick, yellow matter: Calc Sulph
 clear mucus: Nat Mur
 white mucus: Kali Mur
 green pus: Nat Sulph
 golden-yellow, creamy matter: Nat Phos
 Discharge of yellow, greenish matter: Kali Sulph, Kali Mur [*I question this one*]
 Diseases of lachrymal apparatus: Silica
 Drooping of eyelids: Mag Phos, Kali Phos
 Dull vision: Mag Phos, Nat Phos
 Edges of eyelids burn: Nat Sulph
 Eruption of small vesicles about eyes: Nat Mur
 Excited, staring appearance of eyes: Kali Phos
 Eyes, angles, affections: Silica
 become blurred: Kali Phos
 bloodshot: Nat Phos
 burning sensation in: Ferr Phos, Kali Phos
 cannot use by gas light: Calc Phos
 feeling of sand in: Kali Mur, Kali Phos, Ferr Phos
 flickering before: Calc Fluor
 gauze before: Nat Mur
 inflammation of, with acute pain: Ferr Phos
 dry: Calc Phos
 discharge of thick, yellow mucus: Calc Sulph
 without secretion: Ferr Phos
 staring appearance of: Kali Phos
 pain over: Nat Phos, Nat Mur, Mag Phos
 red: Ferr Phos
 sees colours before eyes: Mag Phos
 sparks: Calc Fluor, Mag Phos
 sensation of foreign body in: Calc Sulph
 sensitive to light: Mag Phos
 sparks before eyes: Calc Fluor, Mag Phos
 twitch: Kali Phos
 Eyeball, pains in, aggravated by moving lids: Ferr Phos
 Eyeballs ache: Calc Fluor

pain in, aggravated by motion: Ferr Phos
 soreness of: Kali Phos
 Eyelids, boils around: Silica
 burn: Nat Mur, Kali Phos
 cystic tumours around: Silica, Ferr Phos
 drooping of: Kali Phos, Mag Phos
 edges of, burn: Nat Sulph
 glued together: Nat Phos, Silica, Calc Phos, Kali Phos, Nat Mur, Calc Fluor
 granular: Nat Mur
 Eyes, itching: Mag Phos
 smarting of: Nat Mur
 sore: Kali Phos
 spasmodic affections of: Calc Phos, Mag Phos
 specks of matter on: Kali Mur
 styes on: Silica
 twitching of: Mag Phos, Calc Sulph
 yellow crusts on: Kali Sulph
 Flat ulcer on cornea: Kali Mur
 Flickering before eyes: Calc Fluor
 Foreign body, sensation of: Calc Sulph
 Gauze before eyes: Nat Mur
 Glaucoma: Nat Mur
 Gluing together of eyelids: Nat Mur, Silica
 Granular conjunctivitis: Nat Phos, Nat Sulph
 eyelids: Nat Mur
 Granulations look like small blisters: Nat, Phos, Nat Sulph
 Greenish discharge from eyes: Kali Mur, Kali Sulph
 Hemiopia: Calc Sulph
 Hypopyon: Calc Sulph, Kali Mur, Silica, Kali Sulph, Nat Phos
 Inflammation of canthi: Calc Sulph
 eyes: Calc Phos, Calc Sulph, Ferr Phos
 dry: Calc Phos
 discharge of yellow matter: Calc Sulph
 with acute pain: Ferr Phos
 without secretion: Ferr Phos
 Iritis: Kali Mur, Nat Mur
 Keratitis, parenchymatous: Calc Phos, Kali Mur
 pustular: Calc Sulph, Silica
 Lachrymation: Mag Phos, Nat Mur, Nat Sulph
 acrid: Nat Mur
 burning: Nat Sulph, Nat Phos
 with eruption of small vesicles: Nat Mur
 with neuralgia: Nat Mur
 worse after nitrate of silver: Nat Mur
 Lachrymal sac, diseases of: Silica
 duct, stricture of: Nat Mur
 Lens, dimness of: Kali Sulph
 Letters run together when reading: Nat Mur
 Lids: (See Eyelids)
 Light, sensitive to: (See Photophobia)

Loss of perceptive power after exhaustion: Kali Phos
 diphtheria: Kali Phos
 Moving eyes aggravates pain: Ferr Phos
 Mucus discharges, white: Kali Mur
 clear: Nat Mur
 Muscae volitantes: Silica
 Muscular asthenopia: Nat Mur, Mag Phos, Kali Phos
 Neuralgia, ciliary: Nat Mur
 over right eye: Silica
 periodical: Nat Mur
 with lachrymation: Nat Mur
 relieved by warmth: Mag Phos
 supraorbital: Mag Phos, Ferr Phos
 worse right side: Mag Phos
 Nystagmus: Mag Phos
 Obstruction: of tear-duct: Nat Mur
 Onyx: Kali Mur
 Opaque cornea: Calc Phos, Silica
 Ophthalmia: discharge creamy: Nat Phos
 thick and yellow: Calc Sulph
 neonatorum: Kali Sulph
 scrofulous: Nat Phos
 Orbits, caries of: Silica
 pressure and soreness in: Silica
 Pain, as of splinter: Calc Sulph
 in eyes: Ferr Phos
 in eyeball, aggravated by moving them: Ferr Phos
 neuralgic: Mag Phos, Nat Mur
 Parenchymatous keratitis: Calc Phos Kali Mur
 Perceptive power lost: Kali Phos
 Photophobia: Calc Sulph, Kali Mur, Mag Phos, Nat Mur, Nat Sulph, Calc Phos
 Photopsia: Mag Phos, Calc Fluor
 Ptosis: Kali Phos, Mag Phos
 Pupils contracted: Mag Phos
 Purulent discharge from eyes: Calc Sulph, Kali Sulph
 Pus in anterior chamber: Calc Sulph (See Hypopyon)
 Pustular keratitis: Calc Sulph, Silica
 Redness of eyes: Ferr Phos, Nat Mur
 Retinitis: Calc Sulph, Ferr Phos, Kali Mur
 Sand, sensation of, in eyes: Ferr Phos, Kali Mur, Kali Phos
 Scalding of parts about eye: Nat Mur
 Scrofulous ophthalmia: Nat Phos
 ulcers of cornea: Nat Mur
 Sensation of foreign body in eye: Calc Sulph, Ferr Phos
 sticks in the eye: Kali Phos
 Sensitiveness to light: Mag Phos
 Sight, dim: Nat Phos
 weak: Kali Phos
 Soreness of eyeballs: Kali Phos
 Spasmodic affections of eyelids: Calc Phos, Mag Phos

Sparks before eyes: Calc Fluor, Mag Phos
 Specks of matter on eyelids: Kali Mur
 Spots on cornea: Calc Fluor
 dark: Mag Phos
 white: Nat Mur
 Squinting, after diphtheria: Kali Phos
 spasmodic: Mag Phos
 from intestinal irritation: Nat Phos
 Staring, excited look: Kali Phos
 Strabismus: Kali Phos, Mag Phos
 Styes on eyelids: Silica, Ferr Phos
 Superficial flat ulcers: Kali Mur
 Supraorbital neuralgias: Mag Phos
 Tarsal tumours: Silica
 Trachoma: Kali Mur
 Twitching of eyelids: Mag Phos, Calc Sulph
 Ulcers on cornea, deep: Calc Sulph
 scrofulous: Calc Phos, Nat Mur
 superficial, flat: Kali Mur
 Vesicles, eruption of: Nat Mur
 Vision, affected, sees colours: Mag Phos
 blurred: Calc Fluor
 dull: Mag Phos, Nat Mur
 sparks: Calc Fluor, Mag Phos
 Warmth relieves neuralgias: Mag Phos
 Weakness of sight: Kali Phos
 When reading, letters run together: Nat Mur
 White, mucous discharge from eyes: Kali Mur
 Yellow conjunctiva: Nat Sulph
 crusts on eyelids: Kali Sulph
 discharge from eyes: Calc Sulph, Kali Mur, Kali Sulph
 golden and creamy: Nat Phos

--()--

Ears

Aching of bones around ear: Calc Phos
 Anaemic subjects, ear troubles in: Ferr Phos
 Anchylosis of small bones: Ferr Phos
 Atrophic ear troubles: Kali Phos
 itching in: Kali Phos
 Auditory canal, swollen: Silica, Kali Mur
 Blowing nose, cracking noises in: Kali Mur
 Bones around ear ache: Calc Phos
 Burning of ears, Nat Phos, Nat Mur
 Buzzing in the ears: Kali Phos, Mag Phos
 Calcareous deposits on tympanum: Calc Fluor
 Catarrh of Eustachian tube: Kali Sulph, Nat Mur, Kali Mur
 tympanic cavity: Kali Sulph, Nat Mur, Kali Mur

Chronic catarrhal conditions of middle ear: Kali Mur, Kali Sulph, Nat Mur
 Cold feeling of outer ears: Calc Phos
 Complaints, rheumatic, of ears: Calc Phos
 Confusion in ears: Kali Phos
 Congestive stage of otitis: Ferr Phos
 Cracking noises when swallowing: Kali Mur
 chewing: Nat Mur
 blowing nose: Kali Mur
 Cutting pains in ear: Ferr Phos
 under ear: Kali Sulph
 Damp weather aggravates earache: Nat Sulph
 Dark redness of internal parts: Ferr Phos
 Deafness, from inflammatory action: Ferr Phos
 nerve troubles: Mag Phos
 swelling of Eustachian tubes: Kali Mur, Kali Sulph, Silica
 external ear: Kali Mur
 glands about ear: Kali Mur
 inner ear: Kali Sulph
 throat: Kali Sulph
 tympanic cavity: Nat Mur, Silica
 suppuration: Calc Sulph, Ferr Phos, Silica, Kali Mur, Kali Phos
 want of perception: Kali Phos
 worse in a heated room: Kali Sulph
 Deposit of calcareous matter on tympanum: Calc Fluor
 Diffused inflammation: Ferr Phos
 Discharges from ear, bright yellow: Kali Phos
 dirty: Kali Phos
 foetid: Kali Phos
 Discharges from ear, giving no relief to pain: Ferr Phos
 muco-purulent: Ferr Phos
 offensive: Kali Phos
 purulent: Calc Sulph, Kali Sulph, Nat Mur
 mixed with blood: Calc Sulph, Kali Phos
 thick, pus like: Calc Sulph
 watery matter: Kali Sulph
 Dullness of hearing: Ferr Phos, Kali Phos, Silica
 from nerve troubles: Mag Phos
 Earache with burning pain: Ferr Phos
 discharge of yellowish matter: Kali Sulph
 nervous conditions: Mag Phos
 pulsations: Ferr Phos
 sensation of something forcing its way out: Nat Sulph
 sharp, stitching pain: Ferr Phos
 swelling of the glands: Kali Mur
 throbbing pain: Ferr Phos
 white tongue: Kali Mur
 worse in damp weather: Nat Sulph
 Ears, affections of, in anaemic people: Ferr Phos
 rheumatic people: Calc Phos
 scrofulous children: Calc Phos

atrophic, troubles of: Kali Phos
 burn: Nat Phos, Nat Mur
 buzzing in: Kali Phos
 cold feeling of outer: Calc Phos
 covered with thin scabbing: Nat Phos
 cracked in: Kali Mur
 excessive flow of blood to ear: Ferr Phos
 external, inflammation of: Silica
 dry and scaly epidermis: Kali Mur
 tendency to atrophy of walls: Kali Mur
 swelling of: Kali Mur
 heat in: Ferr Phos
 humming in: Kali Phos
 inflammation of, after bathing: Silica
 itching of: Nat Phos, in: Nat Mur
 in: Nat Mur
 middle, suppuration of: Calc Sulph, Kali Phos, Silica
 noises in: Ferr Phos, Kali Phos, Kali Mur, Nat Mur
 one ear red, hot, burning: Nat Phos
 open with loud report: Silica
 pimples around: Calc Sulph
 pulsation noticed in ear: Ferr Phos
 ringing in as of bells: Nat Sulph
 roaring in: Nat Mur
 sharp, cutting pain under: Kali Sulph
 snapping in: Kali Mur
 sore external: Nat Phos
 stitches in: Nat Mur, Ferr Phos, Nat Sulph
 stuffy sensation in: Kali Mur
 tension and throbbing in: Ferr Phos
 Eustachian tubes, catarrh of: Nat Mur, Kali Mur, Kali Sulph, Silica
 closed: Kali Mur
 swell and cause deafness: Kali Mur, Kali Sulph, Silica
 Excessive flow of blood to ear: Ferr Phos
 granulations within ear: Kali Mur
 Excrescence, polypoid, closing ear: Kali Sulph
 Exfoliation, moist, of tympanum: Kali Mur
 External meatus swollen: Silica
 walls atrophied: Kali Mur
 Foetid or foul discharges from ear: Kali Phos
 Glands about ear swell: Kali Mur
 Granular conditions of tympanum: Kali Mur
 pharyngitis: Kali Mur
 Granulations, excessive: Kali Mur
 Hammering in the ears: Kali Phos
 Heated room aggravates deafness: Kali Sulph
 Hearing supersensitive: Kali Phos
 Inflammation, diffused: Ferr Phos
 of external ear: Kali Mur, Silica, Ferr Phos
 middle ear, proliferous: Kali Mur

with burning, throbbing pain: Ferr Phos
 Inflammatory earache from cold: Ferr Phos
 Itching of ears: Nat Phos, Nat Mur
 in auditory canal: Kali Phos, Nat Mur
 Low forms of ulceration: Kali Phos
 Mastoid process, caries of: Silica
 diseases of: Silica
 pains below: Kali Sulph
 periosteum diseased: Calc Fluor
 swollen, sore: Ferr Phos
 Meatus closed by polypoid excrescence: Kali Sulph
 inner, granular conditions of: Kali Mur
 Membrana tympani, calcareous deposits on: Calc Fluor
 dark, beefy- red: Ferr Phos
 granular: Kali Mur
 moist: Kali Mur
 retracted: Kali Mur
 thickened: Ferr Phos
 ulcerated: Kali Phos
 inflammation, proliferous, of: Kali Mur, Mag Phos
 Middle ear, suppuration of: Calc Sulph, Kali Phos, Silica
 chronic catarrhal conditions: Kali Mur
 Muco-purulent discharges: Ferr Phos
 Naso-pharyngeal obstructions: Kali Mur
 Nervous otalgia: Mag Phos
 Noise, oversensitive to: Silica, Ferr Phos, Kali Phos
 Noises in ears: Ferr Phos, Kali Mur, Kali Phos
 on blowing nose: Kali Mur
 on falling asleep: Kali Phos
 on swallowing, cracking: Kali Mur, Nat Mur
 over-sensitiveness to: Silica, Ferr Phos, Kali Phos
 Noticeable pulsation in the ears: Ferr Phos
 One ear red, hot and itching: Nat Phos
 On falling asleep, noises: Kali Phos
 Otolgia: inflammatory: Ferr Phos
 nervous: Mag Phos
 Otitis, congestive, stage: Ferr Phos
 suppurative: Calc Sulph, Kali Phos, Silica
 Otorrhoea, foul, offensive: Kali Sulph, Silica, Kali Phos, Calc Phos
 Outer ear covered with thin deposit: Nat Phos
 Oversensitive to noise: Silica, Ferr Phos, Kali Phos
 Pain, burning: Ferr Phos
 cutting under ear: Kali Sulph
 paroxysmal, radiating and sharp: Ferr Phos
 stitching: Ferr Phos, Kali Sulph
 tensive below mastoid process: Kali Sulph
 throbbing: Ferr Phos
 Parts within ear dark- red: Ferr Phos
 Periosteal affections of mastoid process: Calc Fluor
 Pimples around ear: Calc Sulph

Polypoid excrescence closing meatus: Kali Sulph
 Proliferous inflammation of middle ear: Kali Mur, Mag Phos
 Pulsations in ear can be counted: Ferr Phos
 Purulent discharge from ear: Nat Mur, Kali Phos, Silica, Calc Sulph
 offensive: Kali Phos, Kali Sulph, Silica
 Radiating pains: Ferr Phos
 Retracted tympanum: Kali Mur
 Rheumatic ear complaints: Calc Phos
 Ringing in ears as of bells: Nat Sulph
 Roaring in the ears: Nat Mur, Silica
 Scrofulous children, ear complaints in: Calc Phos
 Sharp pains in ear: Ferr Phos, Mag Phos
 under ear: Kali Sulph
 Snapping in ear: Kali Mur
 Soreness of ears: Nat Phos
 Stinking otorrhoea: Kali Phos, Silica, Kali Sulph
 Stitching pains in ears: Ferr Phos, Nat Mur
 Stuffy sensation in ears: Kali Mur
 Suppuration of middle ear: Calc Sulph, Kali Phos, Silica
 Swallowing, cracking noises on: Kali Mur
 Swelling of Eustachian tubes: Kali Mur, Silica
 external ear: Kali Mur
 meatus: Silica
 glands about ears: Kali Mur
 Swelling of throat: Kali Mur, Kali Sulph
 tympanic cavity: Nat Mur, Silica
 Tendency to Haemorrhage: Ferr Phos
 Tension in ears: Ferr Phos
 Throbbing pain: Ferr Phos
 Throat swells: Kali Mur, Kali Sulph
 Tinnitus aurium: Ferr Phos, Kali Phos, Kali Mur, Nat Sulph, Nat Mur
 Tissues dry up: Kali Phos
 become scaly: Kali Sulph, Kali Mur, Nat Mur, Calc Phos
 Tympanum membrane, calcareous deposits on: Calc Fluor
 granular: Kali Mur
 moist exfoliation of: Kali Mur
 retracted: Kali Mur
 Tympanum, cavity of, catarrh: Nat Mur, Kali Sulph, Kali Mur
 swollen: Nat Mur, Silica
 ulcerated: Kali Mur
 Ulcerations, angry: Ferr Phos, Kali Phos
 of low form: Kali Phos
 Ulcerations, membrana tympani: Kali Phos
 whitish discharge: Kali Mur

--(0)--

Nose

Acrid discharge from nose: Silica

Adherent crusts, in pharynx: Kali Mur
 Albuminous discharge: Calc Phos
 Anaemic patients, colds in: Calc Phos
 Bones of nose, caries of: Silica
 diseased: Calc Fluor
 Burning in nose: Nat Sulph
 Caries of nasal bones: Silica
 Catarrhs: Ferr Phos, Kali Mur
 chronic: Nat Mur, Silica
 dry cold: Kali Sulph
 naso-pharyngeal: Nat Phos
 old nasal, with loss of smell: Nat Mur
 posterior nares [nostrils]: Nat, Phos
 trickling sensation: Ferr Phos
 with general morning aggravation: Nat Mur
 Catarrhal fever: Ferr Phos, Nat Sulph
 Colds cause vesicular eruptions: Nat Mur
 in anaemic subjects: Calc Phos
 in the head: Ferr Phos, Kali Sulph, Nat Mur
 predisposition to: Ferr Phos, Calc Phos
 stuffy: Calc Fluor, Kali Mur, Nat Sulph, Kali Sulph
 Coldness of point of nose: Calc Phos
 Congested nasal mucous membrane: Ferr Phos
 Coryza, chronic: Silica
 clear watery: Nat Mur
 dry: Calc Fluor, Kali Mur, Nat Mur
 alternating dry and loose: Mag Phos, Nat Mur
 yellow, slimy: Kali Sulph
 Coughing produces nosebleed: Nat Mur
 Crusts adhere to vault of pharynx: Kali Mur
 in nose: Nat Mur, Silica
 offensive yellow: Kali Phos
 Discharges, acrid: Silica
 albuminous: Calc Phos
 clear: Nat Mur
 corroding: Kali Phos, Silica
 foetid: Kali Phos, Silica
 greenish: Calc Fluor, Kali Sulph
 gushing: Mag Phos
 lumpy: Calc Fluor
 non-transparent: Kali Mur
 offensive: Calc Fluor, Kali Phos, Silica
 one-sided: Calc Sulph
 opaque, white: Kali Mur
 purulent: Calc Sulph, Silica
 slimy: Kali Sulph
 taste salty: Nat Mur
 thick: Calc Fluor, Calc Sulph, Kali Mur, Kali Sulph, Kali Phos
 tinged with blood: Calc Sulph
 viscous: Kali Sulph

watery: Kali Sulph, Nat Mur
 white: Kali Mur
 yellow: Calc Fluor, Calc Sulph, Kali Sulph, Nat, Phos, Kali Phos
 Dry coryza: Calc Fluor, Kali Mur, Nat Mur
 old catarrhs: Kali Sulph
 Dryness of mucous membrane: Nat Sulph, Silica
 posterior nares [nostrils]: Nat Mur
 During menses, nosebleed: Nat Sulph
 Edges of nostril sore: Calc Sulph
 Epistaxis: Calc Sulph, Ferr Phos, Kali Phos, Kali Sulph, Nat Phos, Nat Sulph, Nat Mur, Kali Mur
 bright red blood: Ferr Phos
 during menses: Nat Sulph
 from coughing: Nat Mur
 from stooping: Nat Mur
 in children: Ferr Phos
 predisposition to: Kali Phos
 Eruptions, vesicular, with colds: Nat Mur
 herpetic, around nose: Silica
 Excoriations in the nose: Silica
 First stage of colds in the head: Ferr Phos
 Foetid discharge from nose: Kali Phos, Silica
 Greenish discharge: Calc Fluor, Kali Sulph
 Growths, osseous: Calc Fluor
 Hawking of mucus from posterior nares [nostrils]: Kali Phos
 Hay fever: Nat Mur
 Ineffectual desire to sneeze: Calc Fluor
 Influenza: Nat Mur, Nat Sulph
 Itching of tip of nose: Silica, Nat Phos
 wings of nose: Nat Sulph
 Loss of sense of smell: Mag Phos, Nat Mur, Silica
 Mucous membrane congested: Ferr Phos
 dry: Silica
 swollen: Silica
 Mucus tastes salty: Nat Mur
 Nasal bones, affections of: Calc Fluor
 caries of: Silica
 catarrh, thick discharge: Calc Fluor
 hawks up salty mucus: Nat Sulph
 polypi, large and pedunculated: Calc Phos
 Nose, cold at point: Calc Phos
 crusts in: Nat Mur, Silica
 dryness and burning in: Nat Sulph
 excoriations in: Silica
 feels numb on one side: Nat Mur
 itches at point: Silica
 wings of: Nat Sulph
 obstructed: Kali Sulph, Nat Sulph
 one side numb: Nat Mur
 picking at: Nat Phos

redness of, with pimples: Nat Mur
 stuffing up of: Calc Fluor, Kali Mur, Nat Sulph, Kali Sulph
 swollen and scabs and scurfs in: Nat Mur
 ulcerated in scrofulous people: Calc Phos
 Nosebleed: Calc Sulph, Ferr Phos, Kali Phos, Kali Sulph, Nat Phos, Nat Sulph, Nat Mur, Kali Mur, Calc Phos
 after blowing thick yellow crusts from nose: Kali Phos
 afternoons, Kali Mur
 bright-red blood: Ferr Phos
 during menses: Nat Sulph
 from coughing or stooping: Nat Mur
 in children: Ferr Phos
 predisposition to: Kali Phos
 Nostrils, itching of: Silica
 soreness of: Calc Phos
 Obstruction of nose: Kali Sulph, Kali Mur
 Odour, offensive, from nose: Calc Fluor, Kali Phos, Nat Phos
 Osseous growths: Calc Fluor
 Ozaena: Calc Fluor, Calc Phos, Kali, Phos, Silica, Kali, Sulph
 syphilitica: Nat Sulph
 Periosteum of nasal bones affected: Silica
 Perverted sense of smell: Mag Phos
 Pharynx, adherent crusts in: Kali Mur
 Picking at nose: Nat Phos
 Pimples on nose: Nat Mur
 Point of nose cold: Calc Phos
 Polypi, large and pedunculated: Calc Phos
 Posterior nares [nostrils] dry: Nat Mur
 hawking of mucus from: Kali Phos
 yellow discharge from: Kali Sulph
 Predisposition to catch cold: Ferr Phos, Silica
 Predisposition to nosebleed: Kali Phos
 Pricking in nares [nostrils]: Nat Phos
 Redness of nose: Nat Mur
 at point: Silica
 Running colds: Nat Mur
 Scabs in nose: Nat Mur, Kali Phos
 Scrofulous children, nasal affections in: Calc Phos
 Scurf in nose: Nat Mur
 Smarting: Mag Phos
 in right nasal passage: Ferr Phos
 Smell lost or perverted: Kali Sulph, Mag Phos, Nat Mur, Silica
 Sneezing: Silica, Ferr Phos, Calc Phos
 from slightest exposure: Kali Phos
 ineffectual desire for: Calc Fluor
 Stooping produces nosebleed: Nat Mur
 Stuffy colds: Calc Fluor, Kali Mur, Nat Sulph
 Swelling of mucous membrane: Silica
 Swollen nose in scrofulous children: Calc Phos
 Syphilitic ozaena: Nat Sulph

Tip of nose red and itches: Silica
red and itches: Silica
Ulcerated nose in scrofulous children: Calc Phos
Ulceration of nose, inveterate: Silica, Kali Phos
Vesicular eruption with colds: Nat Mur
Wings of nose itch: Nat Sulph
White around nose: Nat Phos
Wings of nose itch: Nat Sulph

--()--

Face

Acne: Calc Sulph, Kali Mur, Silica, Kali Sulph
After quinine, neuralgia: Nat Mur
Aggravation of face symptoms at night: Calc Phos
Anaemic face: Calc Phos
Blotched face: Nat Phos
Bluish face: Nat Phos
Caries of lower jaw: Silica
Cheeks, swelling of: Calc Sulph, Kali Mur
hard swelling of: Calc Fluor
hot and sore: Ferr Phos
Chin, eruptions on: Nat Mur
Chlorotic face: Calc Phos, Ferr Phos
Cold sores on lips, small: Calc Fluor, Nat Mur
Cold applications relieve: Ferr Phos
Complexion (See Face
Contortions from loss of power of facial muscles: Kali Phos
Countenance, hippocratic: Kali Phos
Cracking of skin of face: Silica
Cutting pains in face: Mag Phos
Dirty look to face: Calc Phos
Earthy face: Calc Phos, Silica, Ferr Phos
Epithelioma: Kali Sulph
Eruptions, herpetic: Calc Sulph
sycotic: Nat Mur, Silica
Eyes, sunken, hollow: Kali Phos
Face, anaemic: Calc Phos, Ferr Phos
blotched and bluish: Nat Phos
burning: Kali Phos
chlorotic: Calc Phos, Ferr Phos
covered with vesicles: Nat Mur, Nat Sulph
cracked: Silica
dirty-looking: Calc Phos
earthy: Calc Phos, Nat Mur, Ferr Phos, Silica
features distorted: Kali Sulph, Kali Phos
florid: Nat Phos
flushed: Ferr Phos
full of pimples: Calc Phos, Silica, Nat Sulph, Kali Phos

if matter forms: Calc Sulph
 greasy: Calc Phos,
 greenish-white: Calc Phos
 herpetic eruptions on: Calc Sulph
 itches: Nat Mur, Kali Phos
 jaundiced: Nat Sulph
 leaden: Nat Mur
 livid: Kali Phos
 pale: Kali Phos, Silica, Nat Sulph, Nat, Mur, Nat Phos, Calc Phos, Kali Sulph, Ferr Phos
 prominent parts cold: Calc Phos
 Face, pimples on: Kali Phos, Calc Sulph
 prominent parts cold: Calc Phos
 pustules on: Calc Sulph, Kali Phos
 forehead: Nat Mur
 red: Nat Phos, Kali Phos, Ferr Phos
 red, with distorted features: Kali Sulph
 sallow: Kali Phos, Nat Mur, Nat Sulph, Calc Phos, Ferr Phos
 sickly and sunken: Kali Phos
 sweats while eating: Nat Mur, Kali Phos
 cold: Calc Phos
 swelling of: Kali Mur
 vesicles over: Nat Sulph
 waxy: Calc Phos
 white about nose: Nat Mur
 yellowish: Calc Phos, Nat Sulph, Kali Phos
 Face-ache, aggravated when body gets cold: Mag Phos
 on right side: Mag Phos
 after going to bed: Mag Phos
 in heated room: Kali Sulph
 in the evening: Kali Sulph
 on moving: Ferr Phos
 ameliorated in cool open air: Kali Sulph
 cold applications: Kali Phos, Ferr Phos
 by warmth: Mag Phos, Silica
 from swelling: Kali Mur
 in superior maxillary bone: Calc Phos
 right side of lower jaw: Nat Phos
 neuralgic: Kali Mur, Kali Phos, Nat Phos
 pain in zygoma: Nat Sulph
 with constipation: Nat Mur
 coldness of nape: Ferr Phos
 great exhaustion: Kali Phos
 flushing: Ferr Phos
 lumps or nodules on face: Silica
 Falling out of whiskers: Nat Mur
 Forehead, pustular eruption on: Nat Mur
 Freckles: Calc Phos
 Greasy-looking face: Calc Phos
 Greenish-white face: Calc Phos

Hard swelling on the cheek: Calc Fluor
 jawbone: Calc Fluor
 Heated room aggravates Face-ache: Kali Sulph
 Herpetic eruptions on face: Calc Sulph, Nat Mur
 Hippocratic countenance: Kali Phos
 Hot cheeks: Ferr Phos
 Induration of cellular tissues of face: Silica
 Inflammatory neuralgia: Ferr Phos
 Itching of face: Nat Mur, Kali Phos
 Jaundiced face: Nat Sulph
 Jawbone, caries of: Silica
 hard swelling on: Calc Fluor
 necrosis of: Silica
 Jerking pains in face: Mag Phos
 Lachrymation with neuralgia: Nat Mur
 Leaden face: Nat Mur
 Lips, cold sores on: Calc Fluor, Nat Mur
 hydroa on: Kali Phos, Nat Mur
 lower swollen: Kali Sulph
 skin peeling off: Kali Phos, Kali Sulph
 tumours on: Silica
 upper, swollen and painful: Calc Phos
 white: Kali Sulph
 Livid face: Kali Phos
 Loss of power of facial muscles: Kali Phos
 Lumps or nodules on face: Silica
 Lupus: Silica, Calc Phos
 Necrosis of jawbone: Silica
 Neuralgia, after quinine: Nat Mur (See also Face-ache)
 Pain aggravated after going to bed: Mag Phos
 cutting: Mag Phos
 in cheeks: Kali Mur
 in superior maxillary bone: Calc Phos, Kali Phos
 jerking: Mag Phos
 like lightning: Mag Phos
 pressing: Ferr Phos
 relieved by warmth: Mag Phos
 cold: Kali Phos
 throbbing: Ferr Phos
 Pale face: Kali Phos, Kali Sulph, Nat Phos, Silica, Nat Mur, Nat Sulph, Calc Phos
 Pimples and pustules on face: Calc Phos, Calc Sulph, Kali Mur, Nat Sulph, Nat Mur,
 Prosopalgia: Mag Phos, Nat Phos
 Rheumatism in face: Calc Phos
 Red face: Nat Phos, Ferr Phos, Kali Phos
 Sallow face: Kali Phos, Nat Mur, Nat Sulph, Calc Phos
 Sickly face: Kali Phos, Calc Phos
 Skin of face cracks: Silica
 Sores, cold: Calc Fluor, Nat Mur
 cheeks: Ferr Phos
 herpetic, hard, on lips: Calc Fluor

Spasmodic neuralgia: Mag Phos
 Sunken face: Kali Phos
 Suppuration of cheek threatens: Calc Sulph
 Superior maxillary bone, pain in: Calc Phos
 Sweating while eating: Nat Mur, Kali Phos
 Sweat, cold on: Calc Phos
 Swelling of cheeks: Kali Mur
 hard: Calc Fluor
 jawbone: Calc Fluor
 parotid gland: Calc Phos
 submaxillary gland: Calc Phos
 upper lip: Calc Phos
 Sycosis: Nat Mur, Silica
 Throbbing of face: Ferr Phos
 Tic douloureux: Ferr Phos
 Vesicles on face: Nat Mur, Nat Sulph
 Warmth relieves Face-aches: Mag Phos
 Whiskers fall out: Nat Mur
 White about nose: Nat Phos
 Yellowish face: Calc Phos, Nat Sulph, Kali Phos

--()--

Mouth

Acid taste: Nat Phos, Nat Mur, Silica
 Aphthae: Kali Mur
 caused by using borax: Nat Sulph
 with much salivation: Nat Mur
 Ashy-grey ulcers in mouth: Kali Phos
 Bitter taste: Nat Sulph, Kali Mur
 Blisters, pearl-like, at corners: Nat Mur
 Breath, Foetid: Kali Phos, Nat Mur
 offensive; Kali Phos, Nat Mur
 Burning cracks in lips: Nat Mur
 heat in: Kali Sulph
 Canker: Kali Phos, Kali Mur, Nat Mur
 gangrenous: Kali Phos, Silica
 water: Kali Phos
 Children, white ulcers in mouth of: Kali Mur
 Coating, yellow and creamy on roof: Nat Phos
 Cold sores at corners of mouth: Calc Fluor
 Corners of mouth, convulsive twitchings of: Mag Phos
 cold sores at: Calc Fluor
 cracked: Nat Mur
 humid stores at: Nat Mur
 ulcerated: Silica
 Desquamation of lips: Kali Sulph
 Disgusting taste; Calc Phos
 Drooling: Nat Mur

Dryness of lips: Kali Sulph
 Epithelioma: Kali Sulph
 Excoriation of mouth: Kali Mur
 Foetid breath: Kali Phos
 Gangrenous canker: Kali Phos
 Glands, salivary, suppurate: Silica
 Gum-boil: Calc Fluor, Silica, Kali Mur, Nat Mur
 Gums, bleed on brushing teeth: Calc Sulph
 blisters on: Nat Sulph
 hot and inflamed: Ferr Phos
 spongy and receding: Kali Phos
 white: Kali Sulph
 Hard swelling of jawbone: Calc Fluor
 Hot, inflamed gums: Ferr Phos
 Hydroa on lips: Kali Phos
 Inflammation of glands, salivary: Nat Mur
 gums: Ferr Phos
 Insides of lips sore: Calc Sulph
 Jawbone, hard swelling on: Calc Fluor
 Lips, cracks in: Nat Mur
 painful and burning: Nat Mur
 sore inside of: Calc Sulph
 swollen: Nat Mur
 Lockjaw: Mag Phos
 Lower lip, desquamation of: Kali Sulph
 dryness of: Kali Sulph
 swollen: Kali Sulph
 Mouth, blisters around: Nat Mur
 canker of: Kali Mur, Kali Phos
 gangrenous: Kali Phos, Silica
 water: Kali Phos
 cracked: Nat Mur
 corners of, twitch: Mag Phos
 ulcerated: Silica
 Mouth, full of slime: Nat Sulph
 heat in: Kali Sulph
 pimples and sore crusts around: Kali Phos
 rawness and redness of: Kali Mur
 vesicular eruption around: Nat Sulph
 welling up of mucus in: Nat Sulph
 while eating: Calc Sulph
 white ulcers in: Kali Mur
 yellow, creamy coating on roof: Nat Phos
 Mucous membrane, reddened: Ferr Phos, Kali Mur
 Noma: Kali Phos
 Nursing mothers, ulcers in mouth of: Kali Mur
 Offensive breath: Nat Mur, Kali Phos, Nat Phos
 Painful cracks in lips: Nat Mur
 Perforating ulcer of palate: Silica
 Ranula: Nat Mur

Rawness of mouth: Kali Mur
 Redness of mucous membrane: Ferr Phos, Kali Mur
 Salivary glands, inflammation of: Nat Mur
 suppuration of: Silica
 Salivation: Nat Mur, Kali Phos
 Sores in commissures: Nat Mur
 Stomatitis: Kali Phos
 Swelling, hard, on jawbone: Calc Fluor
 Thrush: Kali Mur, Nat Mur
 Trismus: Mag Phos
 Twitchings of corners: Mag Phos
 Ulcers in mouth, ashy-grey: Kali Phos
 in corners: Silica
 perforating: Silica
 white: Kali Mur, Uvulitis: Nat Mur
 White ulcers in mouth: Kali Mur
 Yellow, creamy coating of roof of mouth: Nat Phos

--()--

Tongue and Taste

Acid taste: Nat Phos
 Acrid taste: Calc Sulph
 Bitter taste: Nat Sulph, Kali Mur
 in morning: Calc Phos
 Blisters on tip of tongue: Nat Phos, Nat Sulph, Nat Mur
 Brownish tongue: Kali Phos, Nat Sulph
 Bright red, with rawness: Mag Phos
 Clay- coloured tongue: Calc Sulph
 Clean tongue: Ferr Phos, Mag Phos, Nat Mur
 Coating on tongue, brownish: Kali Phos, Nat Sulph
 clay coloured: Calc Sulph
 clean and dry: Mag Phos
 clean and moist: Nat Phos
 creamy: Nat Phos
 cracked: Calc Flour
 dirty: Nat Sulph, Kali Phos, Kali Sulph
 frothy: Nat Mur
 golden-yellow: Nat Phos
 greyish-green: Nat Sulph
 greyish: Kali Mur
 green: Nat Sulph
 moist: Nat Mur, Nat Phos
 slimy: Kali Sulph, Nat Mur, Nat Sulph, Kali Phos, Kali Mur
 white-furred: Calc Phos, Kali Mur
 on edges: Kali Sulph
 yellow: Kali Sulph, Nat Phos
 at base: Calc Sulph
 Coppery taste: Nat Phos

Cracked tongue: Calc Fluor
 Creamy coating on tongue: Nat Phos
 Dark-red swelling of tongue: Ferr Phos
 Dirty tongue: Nat Sulph, Kali Phos, Kali Sulph
 Dry tongue: Kali Mur, Kali Phos, Nat Mur
 Edges covered with froth: Nat Mur
 red and sore: Kali Phos
 white: Kali Sulph
 Flabby tongue: Calc Sulph
 Frothy saliva on tongue: Nat Mur
 Furred tongue: Ferr Phos
 Glossitis: Ferr Phos
 suppuration in: Calc Sulph
 swelling in: Kali Mur
 Golden-yellow coating on tongue: Nat Phos
 Greyish tongue: Kali Mur, Nat Sulph
 Greenish tongue: Nat Sulph
 Hair, sensation of, on tongue: Silica, Nat Mur
 tip: Nat Phos
 Induration of tongue: Calc Fluor, Silica
 Inflammation of tongue: Ferr Phos
 with dryness: Kali Phos
 Inflammation, suppuration: Calc Sulph
 swelling: Kali Mur
 Insipid taste: Kali Sulph
 Loss of taste: Nat Mur
 Mapped tongue: Nat Mur, Kali Mur
 Moist, creamy coating on tongue: Nat Phos
 Numb tongue: Calc Phos, Nat Mur
 Pappy taste: Calc Sulph
 Red tongue: Ferr Phos, Nat Sulph
 Saliva, bubbles of, on tongue: Nat Mur
 Sensation as if tongue would cleave to roof of mouth: Kali Phos
 of hair on: Silica, Nat Mur
 tip: Nat Phos
 Slimy coating on tongue: Nat Mur, Nat Sulph, Kali Sulph
 Soapy taste: Calc Sulph
 Sour taste: Calc Sulph
 Speech difficult: Nat Phos
 Stiff tongue: Calc Phos, Nat Mur
 Swelling, dark-red, of tongue: Ferr Phos
 Swollen tongue: Calc Phos, Kali Mur
 Taste, acid: Nat Phos
 acid: Calc Sulph
 bitter: Nat Sulph, Kali Mur
 bitter in the morning: Calc Fluor, Calc Phos
 coppery: Nat Phos
 disgusting: Calc Phos
 insipid: Calc Sulph
 loss of: Nat Mur

pappy: Kali Sulph
 soapy: Calc Sulph
 sour: Calc Sulph, Nat Mur
 Tip of tongue, blisters on: Nat Phos, Nat Sulph
 sensation of hair on: Nat Phos, Silica, Nat Mur
 vesicles on: Nat Mur
 Tongue, brownish: Kali Phos, Nat Sulph
 clay coloured: Calc Sulph
 clean: Ferr Phos, Mag Phos
 covered with saliva: Nat Mur
 cracked: Calc Fluor
 creamy coating on root: Nat Phos
 dark-red swelling of: Ferr Phos
 dirty: Nat Sulph
 dry: Kali Mur, Kali Phos, Nat Mur
 edges red and sore: Kali Phos
 flabby: Ferr Phos, (*Calc Sulph?*)
 furred: Ferr Phos, Nat Phos, Nat Sulph, Kali Sulph, Kali Mur, Calc Phos
 golden-yellow: Nat Phos
 greenish: Nat Sulph
 induration of: Calc Fluor, Silica
 inflamed: Ferr Phos
 with dryness: Kali Phos
 suppuration: Calc Sulph
 swelling: Kali Mur
 mapped: Nat Mur, Kali Mur
 moist: Nat Phos
 numb: Calc Phos, Nat Mur
 pimples on: Calc Phos
 red: Ferr Phos, Mag Phos, Nat Sulph
 saliva, covered with: Nat Mur
 scalded, as if: Mag Phos
 sensation of hair on: Silica, Nat Mur, Nat Phos
 slimy: Kali Mur, Nat Mur, Nat Sulph, Kali Phos
 stiff: Calc Phos, Nat Mur
 swollen: Calc Phos, Kali Mur
 ulcers on: Silica
 vesicles on: Nat Mur
 white: Calc Phos, Kali Mur, Kali Sulph
 on edges: Kali Sulph
 yellow at base: Calc Sulph
 Ulcers on tongue: Silica
 Vesicles on tip of tongue: Nat Mur
 White coating on: Calc Phos, Kali Mur
 edges: Kali Sulph
 Yellow at base: Calc Sulph

--(0)--

Teeth and Gums

After warm food, toothache: Ferr Phos
Articulation slow: Kali Phos
Bleeding of gums: Kali Phos, Nat Mur
Brown deposit on teeth: Kali Phos
Chattering of teeth, nervous: Kali Phos
Complaints during teething: Calc Phos
Convulsions during teething: Ferr Phos, Mag Phos, Calc Phos
Cool open air relieves toothache: Kali Sulph
Cramps during teething: Mag Phos
Decay of teeth too rapid: Calc Phos
Decayed of teeth, pain in: Kali Phos
Dentition, complaints during: Calc Phos
 convulsions during: Mag Phos
 cramps during: Mag Phos
 difficult: Silica
 delayed: Calc Phos (*Silica?*)
 with dribbling of saliva: Nat Mur
 fever: Ferr Phos
Dental fistulae: Silica
Drooling: Nat Mur
Easily bleeding gums: Nat Mur, Kali Phos
Enamel of teeth deficient: Calc Fluor
 rough: Calc Fluor
Fistulae dentalis: Silica
Grinding of teeth: Nat Phos, Kali Phos
Gums, bleed easily: Nat Mur, Kali Phos, Calc Sulph
 blisters on: Nat Sulph
 burn: Nat Sulph
 inflamed: Calc Phos
 pale: Calc Phos
 painful: Calc Phos, Kali Sulph
 predisposition to bleed: Kali Phos
 red seam on: Kali Phos
 sensitive: Nat Mur, Silica
 to touch, cold or water: Mag Phos
 spongy, receding: Kali Phos
 ulcerated: Nat Mur
 white: Kali Sulph
Gum-boil before matter forms: Kali Mur, Nat Mur
 with hard swelling: Calc Fluor
 suppuration: Calc Sulph, Silica
Inarticulate speech: Kali Phos
Inflamed gums: Calc Phos
Looseness of teeth: Calc Fluor, Nat Mur, Silica
Malnutrition of teeth: Calc Fluor
Nervous chattering of teeth: Kali Phos
Painful gums: Calc Phos
Pale gums: Calc Phos

Ranula: Nat Mur
 Red seam on gums: Kali Phos
 Rheumatic toothache: Calc Sulph
 Salivation with toothache: Nat Mur
 Salivary Glands, inflammation of: Nat Mur
 Sensitive gums: Nat Mur
 to pressure or touch: Ferr Phos
 Soreness of teeth: Kali Phos
 Speech slow and inarticulate: Kali Phos
 Smoking relieves toothache: Nat Sulph
 Teeth, ailments of, during pregnancy: Calc Phos
 decay rapidly: Calc Phos
 develop slowly: Calc Phos
 feel sore: Kali Phos, Ferr Phos
 grinding of, during sleep: Nat Phos, Kali Phos
 loose: Calc Fluor, Nat Mur, Silica
 malnutrition of: Calc Fluor
 nervous chattering of: Kali Phos
 sensitive: Calc Sulph, Mag Phos, Kali Phos
 too long: Ferr Phos
 Teething. (See Dentition)
 Teething ailments during pregnancy: Calc Phos
 Tobacco-smoke relieves toothache: Nat Sulph
 Toothache, aggravated at night: Calc Pho, Silica
 by cold things: Mag Phos
 by food: Calc Fluor
 in the evening: Kali Sulph
 in warmth: Kali Sulph
 after going to bed: Mag Phos
 alternates with frontal headache: Kali Phos
 ameliorated by cold: Ferr Phos
 cool air: Kali Sulph
 hot liquids: Mag Phos
 tobacco-smoke: Nat Sulph
 water: Ferr Phos, Nat Sulph
 boring pain: Calc Phos
 caused by chilling of feet: Silica
 changes place rapidly: Mag Phos
 congestive: Ferr Phos, Mag Phos
 inflammatory: Ferr Phos, Mag Phos
 neuralgic: Mag Phos
 pains, boring: Calc Phos
 tingling: Calc Phos
 shift: Mag Phos
 rheumatic: Calc Sulph
 salivation, with: Nat Mur
 shooting: Mag Phos
 rheumatic: Calc Sulph
 with dental fistula: Silica
 easily bleeding gums: Kali Phos

involuntary flow of tears: Nat Mur
looseness of teeth: Calc Fluor
swollen cheek: Kali Mur, Calc Sulph
hot cheek: Ferr Phos

Ulceration of gums: Nat Mur

--()--

Throat

Abscess of tonsils: Calc Sulph, Silica
Adherent crusts in pharynx: Kali Mur
Burning of throat: Ferr Phos
Choking sensation in throat: Mag Phos
Chronic sore throat: Nat Mur
 dryness of throat: Nat Mur
Clergyman's sore throat: Calc Phos
Congestion of throat: Ferr Phos
Constriction of throat, spasmodic: Mag Phos
Croup: Ferr Phos, Kali Mur, Calc Fluor, Calc Phos, Kali Phos
Crusts in pharynx: Kali Mur
Deafness in tonsillitis: Calc Phos
Deglutition painful: Ferr Phos, Calc Phos
 must swallow: Mag Phos
Desire to swallow, constant: Kali Phos
Diphtheria: after-effects of: Kali Phos, Silica
 false: Nat Phos
 first stage: Ferr Phos
 of soft palate: Calc Sulph
 principal remedy: Kali Mur
 when it goes to trachea: Calc Fluor, Calc Phos
 with drowsiness: Nat Mur
 with green vomiting: Nat Sulph
 puffy, pale face: Nat Mur
 watery stools: Nat Mur
Dropping from posterior nares: Mag Phos
Dry throat: Ferr Phos, Nat Mur, Nat Sulph
Enlargement of throat: Nat Mur
Fauces inflamed: Ferr Phos
 painful: Ferr Phos
 red: Ferr Phos
 swollen: Calc Sulph
Feeling of lump in throat on swallowing: Nat Sulph, Nat Phos, Nat Mur
Follicular pharyngitis: Kali Mur, Nat Mur
Gangrenous sore throat: Kali Phos
Glands swollen: Ferr Phos, Nat Mur, Kali Mur, Nat Phos, Kali Sulph
 external, painful: Calc Phos
 submaxillary, swollen: Nat Mur
 suppurate: Calc Sulph, Silica
Glottis, spasms of: Mag Phos

Goitre: Calc Phos, Calc Fluor, Silica, Nat Phos
 with watery secretions: Nat Mur
 Heat in throat: Ferr Phos
 Hawks up offensive, cheesy lumps: Kali Mur
 salty mucus: Kali Phos, Nat Sulph
 Inflammation of fauces: Ferr Phos
 throat: Ferr Phos, Nat Phos
 tonsils: Ferr Phos
 Laryngismus stridulus: Mag Phos
 Lump, feeling of, when swallowing, Nat Sulph, Nat Phos
 Malignant conditions of throat: Kali Phos
 Membranous exudation in throat: Kali Mur
 Mucus, tough, in throat: Kali Sulph
 Mumps, with hawking up of salty mucus: Nat Mur
 salivation: Nat Mur
 swelling of parotids: Kali Mur
 On swallowing, feeling of lump: Nat Sulph
 liquids, constriction: Mag Phos
 painful: Calc Phos, Ferr Phos, Kali Mur
 Painful deglutition: Calc Phos, Ferr Phos, Kali Mur
 fauces: Ferr Phos
 throat: Ferr Phos
 Palate inflamed: Ferr Phos
 sensitive: Nat Sulph
 yellow coating on: Nat Phos
 Paralysis, post-diphtheritic: Nat Mur
 of vocal cords: Kali Phos
 velum pendulum palati: Silica
 chronic: Silica
 Pharyngitis, follicular: Kali Mur
 Pharynx, adherent crusts in: Kali Mur
 Posterior nares [nostrils], dropping from: Nat Phos, Mag Phos
 Red fauces: Ferr Phos
 Relaxed sore throat: Calc Phos, Calc Fluor
 uvula: Nat Mur
 causes cough: Calc Fluor
 Salty mucus raised from throat: Kali Phos
 Sensation of choking: Mag Phos
 Spasms of glottis: Mag Phos
 Suffocative feeling in throat: Mag Phos
 Swollen glands: Ferr Phos, Calc Phos, Kali Mur
 Syphilitic sore throat: Kali Mur
 Throat, burning in: Ferr Phos
 congested: Ferr Phos
 covered with transparent mucus: Nat Mur
 tough mucus: Kali Sulph
 dry: Ferr Phos, Nat Mur, Nat Sulph, Kali Phos
 gangrenous: Kali Phos
 greyish patches in: Kali Mur
 heat in: Ferr Phos

inflamed: Ferr Phos, Nat Phos, Nat Sulph
 malignant conditions in: Kali Phos
 pains: Calc Phos, Ferr Phos
 red: Ferr Phos
 relaxed: Calc Phos, Calc Fluor
 sore and stiff: Mag Phos
 spasmodic constriction of: Mag Phos
 suppuration of: Calc Sulph, Silica
 swollen: Kali Mur
 throbbing in: Ferr Phos
 tickling in: Calc Fluor
 tough mucus in: Kali Sulph
 ulcerated: Ferr Phos, Kali Mur, Nat, Sulph, Nat Mur
 Thyroid gland enlarged: Silica, Calc Phos, Calc Fluor, Nat Mur
 Tonsils enlarged: Calc Phos, Kali Phos, Nat Mur
 inflamed: Ferr Phos, Kali Phos
 periodically: Silica
 with deafness: Calc Phos
 Tonsils inflamed, with deafness, much swelling: Kali Mur
 pain on opening mouth: Calc Phos
 suppuration: Calc Sulph, Silica
 white deposit on: Kali Phos
 yellow coating on: Nat Phos
 Ulcerated throat: Ferr Phos, Kali Mur
 Uvula elongated: Calc Fluor, Nat Mur
 causes cough: Calc Fluor
 Uvula relaxed: Nat Mur, Calc Fluor
 Uvulitis: Nat Mur
 Voice sudden and shrill: Mag Phos
 Yellow coating on palate: Nat Phos
 mucus drops from posterior nares [nostrils]: Nat Phos

--()--

Gastric Symptoms

Acids, sensitive to: Mag Phos
 Acidity: Nat Phos
 After eating, regurgitation of food: Mag Phos
 Appetite, loss of: Ferr Phos, Kali Mur, Nat Sulph, Nat, Mur, Nat Phos, Kali Sulph
 Aversion, to acids: Ferr Phos
 bread: Nat Mur
 coffee: Ferr Phos, Mag Phos
 herrings: Ferr Phos
 hot drinks: Kali Sulph
 meat: Ferr Phos, Silica
 milk: Ferr Phos
 warm food: Silica
 Band around body, sensation of: Mag Phos
 Bilioussness: Nat Sulph

with grey tongue: Kali Mur
 Bilious colic: Nat Sulph
 Burning heat in stomach: Kali Sulph, Calc Sulph
 thirst: Kali, Sulph
 Cannot bear tight clothing: Ferr Phos
 Colicky pains: Kali Sulph
 Deathly sickness at stomach: Ferr Phos
 Desires ale: Ferr Phos
 bacon: Calc Phos
 bitter things: Nat Mur
 claret: Calc Sulph
 fruit: Calc Sulph
 green and sour vegetables: Calc Sulph
 ham: Calc Phos
 salted food: Calc Phos, Nat Mur
 smoked meats: Calc Sulph
 stimulants: Ferr Phos
 sugar: Mag Phos
 Dyspepsia, acid: Nat Phos
 chronic: Silica
 nervous: Kali Phos
 pain after taking food: Ferr Phos, Nat Sulph
 spasmodic: Mag Phos
 with flushed, hot face: Ferr Phos
 pressure as of a load in stomach: Kali Sulph
 white, greyish tongue: Kali Mur
 much flatulence: Calc Phos
 waterbrash: Nat Mur
 Empty, gone feeling in stomach: Nat Phos, Kali Phos
 relieved by eating: Kali Phos
 Epigastrium tender to touch: Ferr Phos
 Eructations, bitter: Kali Phos
 sour: Nat Phos, Nat Sulph, Silica, Kali Phos
 burning, tasteless: Mag Phos
 gaseous: Kali Phos
 greasy: Ferr Phos
 Excessive hunger: Kali Phos, Silica
 Faintness at stomach: Kali Sulph
 Fatty food causes indigestion: Kali Mur
 Flatulence, brings back taste of food: Ferr Phos
 excessive accumulation of gas in stomach: Calc Phos
 with disturbance about heart: Kali Phos
 distension and constipation: Mag Phos
 pain, no relief from belching: Mag Phos
 sluggish liver: Kali Mur, Nat Sulph
 sour risings: Nat Phos, Nat Sulph, Calc Phos, Kali Phos
 Fullness, sensation of: Kali Sulph
 Gastritis: Ferr Phos, Kali Mur
 chronic: Kali Sulph
 from too hot drinks: Kali Mur

Gastralgia relieved by warmth and bending double: Mag Phos
 Gastric abrasions: Nat Phos
 fever: Ferr Phos
 ulcerations: Nat Phos
 Gone sensation at pit of stomach: Kali Phos, Nat Phos
 Haemorrhage from stomach: Kali Mur
 Heartburn after eating: Nat Mur, Nat Sulph, Silica
 Heat in stomach: Kali Sulph
 Hiccough: Mag Phos, Calc Fluor, Nat Mur
 Hiccups: Mag Phos, Calc Fluor, Nat Mur
 Hunger, excessive: Kali Phos, Silica, Nat Mur
 Induration of pylorus: Silica
 Indigestion (See Dyspepsia)
 Intolerance of stimulants: Silica
 Jaundice after gastritis: Kali Sulph
 from vexation: Nat Sulph
 with bitter taste and constipation: Kali Mur
 with drowsiness: Nat Mur
 Longing for salty food: Nat Mur (See Desires)
 Loss of appetite: Ferr Phos, Kali Mur, Nat Phos, Nat Mur, Kali Phos, Nat Sulph
 desire for smoking: Nat Mur
 Nausea: Kali Sulph, Nat Phos, Nat Sulph
 and vomiting: Mag Phos
 of sour food or blood: Kali Phos
 after fat food: Kali Mur
 with vertigo: Calc Sulph
 Non-assimilation of food: Calc Phos
 Pain in abdominal ring: Nat Mur
 right side under shoulder: Kali Mur
 after taking food: Nat Phos, Calc Phos, Ferr Phos, Nat Sulph
 at epigastrium, constant: Kali Phos
 Pressure in stomach: Mag Phos
 Pylorus, induration of: Silica
 Regurgitation of food after eating: Mag Phos
 Stomach, beating in: Ferr Phos
 burning heat in: Kali Sulph
 chronic catarrh of: Kali Sulph
 cramps in: Mag Phos
 deep-seated pain in: Kali Sulph
 distended: Nat Sulph
 empty feeling in: Nat Phos
 gone feeling in: Kali Sulph, Nat Phos
 Haemorrhage from: Kali Mur
 heavy: Nat Sulph
 painful: Ferr Phos
 Stomach, swollen: Ferr Phos
 tender: Ferr Phos
 ulceration of: Nat Phos
 Stomach ache, aggravated by pressure: Ferr Phos
 due to worms: Nat Phos

from chill: Ferr Phos
 fright or excitement: Kali Phos
 with constipation: Kali Mur
 flatulence: Mag Phos, Nat Sulph
 Thirst, burning: Kali Sulph
 during evening: Nat Sulph
 for cold water: Ferr Phos, Kali Phos
 Thirstlessness: Kali Sulph
 Tight clothing about waist unbearable: Nat Sulph
 Ulceration, stomach: Nat Phos
 Vomiting, acid: Nat Mur
 after cold water: Calc Phos
 ice cream: Calc Phos
 before breakfast: Ferr Phos
 bile: Nat Sulph
 bright-red blood: Ferr Phos
 clotted blood: Kali Mur
 coffee-grounds: Nat Mur, Nat Phos
 curdled masses: Nat Mur, Nat Phos
 dark blood: Kali Mur
 greenish water: Nat Sulph, Kali Phos
 immediately after nursing: Silica
 infantile: Calc Phos
 sour: Ferr Phos, Nat Mur, Nat Phos
 stringy mucus: Nat Mur
 thick, white phlegm: Kali Mur
 transparent mucus: Nat Mur
 undigested food: Ferr Phos, Calc Phos, Calc Fluor
 viscid blood: Kali Mur
 watery mucus: Nat Mur
 Waterbrash: Nat Phos, Nat Mur, Kali Phos

--()--

Abdomen and Stool

Abdomen feels cold to touch: Kali Sulph, flabby: Calc Phos
 Abdomen swollen: Kali Phos, Kali Mur
 sunken: Calc Phos
 tender: Kali Mur
 tense and tympanitic: Kali Sulph
 After stool, torn, bleeding and smarting feeling: Nat Mur
 vaccination, diarrhoea: Silica, Kali Mur
 Anus, fissured: Silica, Calc Phos, Nat Mur, Calc Fluor
 fistula in: Silica, Calc Sulph, Calc Phos
 herpetic eruption around: Nat Mur
 itching at: Nat Phos, Calc Phos, Calc Fluor, Nat Sulph
 neuralgia of: Calc Phos
 painful abscesses about: Calc Sulph
 prolapsus of: Calc Sulph, Kali Phos, Nat Mur

disposition to: Ferr Phos
 rawness of: Nat Phos
 soreness of: Nat Phos
 wart like eruptions on: Nat Sulph
 Belching gives no relief in colic: Mag Phos
 Bowels, great torpor of: Nat Mur
 lining membrane of, protrudes: Kali Phos
 looseness of, in old women: Nat Sulph
 pain in: Nat Phos
 sulphurous odour of gas from: Kali Sulph
 Burning pain in rectum: Nat Mur
 Children draw up legs in colic: Mag Phos
 large abdomen in: Silica
 Cholera: Ferr Phos, Kali Phos, Kali Sulph
 Choleraic cramps: Mag Phos
 Colic accompanied with belching: Mag Phos
 ameliorated by rubbing and warmth: Mag Phos
 bending double: Kali Phos
 at every attempt to eat: Calc Phos
 begins in right groin: Nat Sulph
 belching gives no relief in: Mag Phos
 crampy: Mag Phos
 flatulent: Nat Phos, Mag Phos, Kali Sulph
 forcing patient to bend double: Mag Phos
 from worms: Nat Phos, Silica
 in hypogastrium: Kali Phos
 lead: Nat Sulph
 Colic of children: Calc Phos, Mag Phos
 pains radiate from umbilicus: Mag Phos
 remittent: Mag Phos
 Congestion of liver: Nat Sulph
 Constipation, alternating with diarrhoea: Nat Mur
 from want of moisture: Nat Mur
 with spinal affections: Silica
 inactivity of bowels: Nat Mur
 furred tongue: Kali Mur
 habitual: Kali Sulph
 Haemorrhoidal: Nat Mur
 inability to expel faeces: Calc Fluor
 infantile: Mag Phos
 hard stool in old people: Calc Phos
 heat in lower bowel: Ferr Phos
 hectic fever: Calc Sulph
 producing fissures: Nat Mur
 stools light-coloured: Kali Mur
 dark brown: Kali Phos
 Cramps: Mag Phos, Kali Sulph
 Diarrhoea, after maple sugar: Calc Sulph
 fatty food: Kali Mur
 wet weather: Nat Sulph, Calc Phos

vaccination: Silica, Kali Mur
 aggravated by fruit: Calc Phos
 alternating with constipation: Nat Mur
 bilious: Nat Sulph
 caused by chill: Ferr Phos
 excessive acidity: Nat Phos
 change of weather: Calc Sulph, Calc Phos
 fright: Kali Phos
 relaxed intestinal villi: Ferr Phos
 dark, bilious stools: Nat Sulph
 excoriating: Nat Mur
 foul, putrid odour: Kali Phos
 green stools: Nat Phos, Calc Phos, Nat Sulph
 infantile: Silica, Calc Phos, Nat Phos
 involuntary: Nat Mur
 painless: Kali Phos
 purulent: Calc Sulph, Kali Sulph
 Diarrhoea, slimy stools: Calc Phos, Kali Mur, Nat Mur, Kali Sulph, Calc Sulph
 undigested: Ferr Phos Calc Phos
 water: Nat Mur, Ferr Phos, Nat Sulph, Calc Sulph, Mag Phos, Kali Sulph, Calc Phos,
 Kali Phos
 with cramps in calves: Mag Phos
 white stools: Nat Phos, Kali Mur
 with depression: Kali Phos
 exhaustion: Kali Phos, Calc Phos
 jaundice: Nat Phos
 yellow, slimy, watery, purulent: Kali Sulph
 Duodenal catarrh: Kali Mur
 Dysentery, febrile stage: Ferr Phos
 stools purulent: Calc Sulph
 pure blood: Kali Phos
 sanious: Calc Sulph
 slimy: Kali Mur
 very painful: Mag Phos
 with purging: Kali Mur
 spasmodic retention of urine: Mag Phos
 Enteralgia, relieved by bending double: Mag Phos
 warmth: Mag Phos
 Enteric fever: Ferr Phos, Kali Mur, Calc Phos, Kali Sulph, Kali Phos
 Fissure in anus: Silica, Calc Phos, Nat Mur, Calc Fluor
 Fistula in ano: Silica, Calc Sulph, Calc Phos
 lack of pain in: Calc Phos
 Flatulence and colic: Nat Phos, Nat Sulph
 abdomen swollen: Kali Mur
 cutting pain in abdomen: Nat Sulph
 distress about heart: Kali Phos
 Foetid: Calc Phos
 shifting of: Silica
 Forcible expulsion of stool: Mag Phos
 Gall-stones, to prevent re-formation of: Calc Phos

spasms from: Mag Phos
 Heat in lower bowels: Nat Sulph
 Haemorrhoids, beating in: Nat Mur
 bleeding: Kali Mur, Ferr Phos, Calc Fluor
 blind: Kali Sulph, Calc Fluor
 Haemorrhoids, chronic: Calc Phos
 cutting, like lightning in: Mag Phos
 external: Kali Sulph
 inflamed: Ferr Phos
 intensely painful: Silica, Kali Phos
 internal: Kali Sulph, Calc Fluor
 itching: Kali Phos
 oozing: Calc Phos
 smarting and stinging: Nat Mur
 Hereditary looseness in old women: Nat Sulph
 Hernia, abdominal: Calc Phos
 incarcerated and inflamed: Ferr Phos
 Herpes about anus: Nat Mur
 Ineffectual urging to stool: Kali Phos
 Intestinal ulcers: Calc Sulph
 Itching in anus aggravated at night: Nat Phos, Jaundice after vexation: Nat Sulph
 caused by a chill: Kali Mur
 gastric catarrh: Kali Sulph
 gastro-duodenal catarrh: Kali Mur, Nat Mur
 with diarrhoea: Nat Phos
 Large abdomen in children: Silica
 Liver, complete torpidity of: Kali Mur
 congestion of: Nat Sulph
 irritable: Nat Sulph
 region of, painful: Calc Sulph
 sclerosis of: Nat Phos
 sharp, stitching pains in: Nat Sulph
 sluggish action of: Kali Mur
 soreness to touch of: Nat Sulph
 Marasmus in teething children: Calc Phos
 Mesenteric glands enlarged: Calc Phos
 Neuralgia of the anus: Calc Phos
 Noisy offensive flatus: Kali Phos
 Pain around navel causes crying: Calc Phos, Mag Phos
 abdominal ring: Nat Mur
 in lower part of sacrum: Calc Phos
 in the bowels: Nat Phos, Mag Phos
 Painful abscess about anus: Calc Sulph
 Painful abscess about region of liver: Calc Sulph
 Paretic condition of rectum: Kali Phos
 Peritonitis: Ferr Phos, Kali Mur, Kali Sulph
 Perityphlitis: Kali Mur, Ferr Phos
 Piles (See Haemorrhoids)
 Proctalgia: Nat Mur
 Prolapsus ani: Calc Sulph, Kali Phos, Nat Mur, Ferr Phos

disposition to: Ferr Phos
 Rawness of anus: Nat Phos
 Rectum, burns: Kali Phos
 pain in, with every stool: Mag Phos
 prolapsus of: Calc Sulph, Kali Phos, Nat Mur, Kali Phos
 stitches in: Nat Mur
 Sinking in epigastrium and about navel: Calc Phos
 Splenic troubles: Kali Phos
 Stitches in rectum: Nat Mur
 Stools, bilious: Nat Sulph
 black: Kali Sulph
 bloody: Kali Mur, Calc Sulph, Kali Phos, Ferr Phos
 cadaverous-smelling: Silica
 clay-coloured: Kali Mur
 coagulated casein: Nat Phos
 copious: Ferr Phos, Calc Phos
 creamy: Nat Phos
 crumbling: Nat Mur
 dark: Nat Sulph
 difficult to expel: Nat Mur, Nat Sulph; (soft) retain: Nat Phos
 dry: Nat Mur
 expelled with force: Mag Phos
 flocculent: Kali Mur
 Foetid and foul: Kali Phos
 frequent: Nat Phos
 frothy and glairy: Nat Mur
 green: Nat Phos, Nat Sulph, Calc Phos
 hard: Nat Mur, Nat Sulph, Calc Phos
 hot, sputtering: Calc Phos
 inability to expel: Calc Fluor
 involuntary: Nat Mur
 jelly-like masses: Nat Phos
 Stools, knotty: Nat Sulph
 light-coloured: Kali Mur
 loose, morning: Nat Mur, Nat Sulph
 noisy: Calc Phos
 offensive: Kali Phos, Calc Phos, Silica, Kali Sulph
 painful: Ferr Phos
 pale-yellow: Kali Mur
 purulent: Calc Sulph, Calc Phos
 putrid odour: Kali Phos
 recede when partly expelled: Silica
 rice-water: Kali Phos
 scanty: Nat Phos
 slimy: Kali Mur, Nat Mur, Kali Sulph, Calc Sulph, Calc Phos
 sour-smelling: Nat Phos
 sputtering: Calc Phos
 streaked with blood: Nat, Sulph, Calc Sulph
 sudden: Ferr Phos
 undigested food: Ferr Phos, Calc Phos

watery: Ferr Phos, Nat Mur, Nat, Sulph, Calc Sulph, Mag Phos, Kali Sulph, Calc Phos
 white: Kali Mur, Nat Mur
 yellow: Kali Sulph
 Straining at stool: Nat Phos
 Summer complaint in teething children: Calc Phos
 Tabes mesenterica: Calc Phos
 Tenesmus: Kali Phos
 Torpidity, complete, of liver: Kali Mur
 Tympanites: Kali Sulph
 in bilious fever: Nat Sulph
 Typhlitis: Ferr Phos, Kali Mur, Nat Sulph
 Typhus with constipation: Kali Mur
 Undigested stools: Ferr Phos, Calc Phos
 Ulcers, intestinal: Calc Sulph
 Wartlike eruptions on anus: Nat Sulph
 Weakness in epigastrium: Kali Phos
 Worms, intestinal: Nat Phos, Ferr Phos, Calc Phos
 long: Nat Phos
 thread: Nat Phos, Kali Mur, Ferr Phos

--()--

Urinary Symptoms

Atony of bladder: Nat, Phos
 Bladder, catarrh of: Nat Mur, Kali Mur, Calc Sulph
 stone in: Calc Phos
 Bleeding from urethra: Kali Phos
 Bright's disease; for albumen: Calc Phos, Kali Phos
 febrile disturbance: Ferr Phos
 Burning after urination; Nat Mur
 during urination: Nat Sulph
 Calculous phosphates in urine: Calc Phos
 Cutting after urination: Nat Mur
 Cutting pains in urethra and neck of bladder: Calc Phos
 Cystitis, acute cases: Ferr Phos, Kali Mur
 chronic: Kali Mur
 suppurating: Calc Sulph
 with asthenic conditions: Kali Sulph
 Diabetes mellitus: Calc Phos, Ferr Phos, Kali Mur, Nat Phos, Nat Sulph
 Enuresis, diurnal: Ferr Phos
 in children: Silica, Calc Phos
 old people: Calc Phos
 nocturnal: Mag Phos, Kali Phos
 Frequent urging to urinate: Calc Phos, Nat Phos, Ferr Phos, Nat Sulph
 urination: Kali Phos, Nat Phos
 Gravel: Calc Phos, Nat Sulph, Mag Phos, Silica
 Haematuria: Ferr Phos
 from scurvy: Nat Mur
 Incontinence of urine: Calc Phos

from weakness of sphincter: Ferr Phos
 nervous debility: Kali Phos
 paralysis of sphincter: Kali Phos
 in children with acidity: Nat Phos
 while walking, coughing, etc.: Nat Mur
 Increased urine: Calc Phos
 Intermittent flow: Nat Phos
 Irritation at neck of bladder: Ferr Phos
 Ischuria: Ferr Phos
 Kidneys, inflammation, effects of: Kali Mur
 suppuration of: Silica
 Lithic deposits in urine: Nat Sulph
 Nephritis scarlatinosa: Calc Sulph, Kali Sulph
 chronic: Nat Sulph
 Nocturnal enuresis: Mag Phos, Kali Phos
 Pains, cutting, in urethra: Calc Phos
 neck of bladder: Calc Phos
 Paretic conditions: Kali Phos
 Polyuria, simplex: Nat Mur, Ferr Phos, Nat Sulph, Nat Phos, Calc Phos Mag Phos
 with waterbrash: Nat Mur
 Retention of urine: Mag Phos
 Secretion of urine, excessive: Ferr Phos, Nat Sulph, Nat Phos
 Spasmodic retention of urine: Mag Phos, Nat Phos
 Stone in the bladder: Calc Phos
 Suppression of urine: Ferr Phos
 Urging to urinate, frequent: Ferr Phos Nat Phos, Calc Phos, Nat Sulph
 Urethra, bleeding from: Kali Phos
 Urine, brickdust sediment: Nat Sulph
 calculous phosphates in: Calc Phos
 copious: Calc Fluor, Calc Phos
 dark-coloured: Kali Mur, Nat Phos
 emits pungent odour: Calc Fluor
 flocculent sediment in: Calc Phos
 gravel in: Calc Phos, Mag Phos, Nat Sulph, Silica
 increased: Calc Phos
 loaded with bile: Nat Sulph
 mucus and pus: Silica
 red with hectic: Calc Sulph
 sandy deposit in: Nat Sulph
 scanty: Calc Fluor
 secretion excessive: Ferr Phos, Nat Phos, Nat Sulph
 spasmodically retained: Mag Phos
 spurts out with every cough: Ferr Phos
 uric acid, excess of: Kali Mur, Silica
 yellow like saffron: Kali Phos
 Urination, scalding on: Kali Phos, Nat Sulph
 Vesical neuralgia: Mag Phos
 Wetting of bed in children: Calc Phos, Nat Phos, Ferr Phos, Mag Phos
 Male Sexual Organs.
 Balanitis: Kali Sulph, Kali Phos

Bubo: Calc Sulph, Kali mar, Ferr Phos, Kali Phos, Silica
 Caries, syphilitic: Silica
 Chancre, hard: Calc Fluor
 phagedenic: Kali Phos
 soft: Kali Mur
 Chronic syphilis: Silica, Nat Mur, Kali Mur
 Condylomata, syphilitic: Nat Sulph
 cutting in bladder and urethra: Kali Phos, Nat Mur
 Desire, sexual, gone: Nat Phos
 Discharge of prostatic fluid: Nat Mur
 Drawing in testicles and spermatic cord: Nat Phos
 Emissions, nightly: Nat Phos, Kali Phos, Silica
 with chilliness: Nat Mur
 without dreams: Nat Phos
 Epididymitis: Ferr Phos
 Erethism, sexual: Silica, Nat Phos
 Gleet: Nat Mur, Kali Sulph
 combines with eczema: Kali Mur
 Gonorrhoea, after injections of nitrate of silver: Nat Mur
 chronic: Nat Mur, Nat Sulph, Kali Phos
 discharge bloody: Kali Phos, Ferr Phos
 greenish: Kali Sulph, Nat Sulph
 purulent and sanious: Calc Sulph
 slimy: Kali Sulph, Nat Mur
 transparent: Nat Mur
 yellow: Kali Sulph
 watery: Nat Mur
 inflammatory stage: Ferr Phos
 interstitial exudation in: Kali Mur
 scalding in: Nat Mur
 subcutaneous exudation: Kali Mur
 suppressed: Nat Sulph
 swelling in: Kali Mur
 with anaemia: Calc Phos
 Hydrocele: Silica, Calc Fluor, Calc Phos
 Induration of testicles: Calc Fluor
 Itching of scrotum: Silica, Calc Phos, Nat Phos, Nat Mur, Nat Sulph
 in urethra: Kali Phos
 Loss of pubic hair: Nat Mur
 Masturbation: Calc Phos
 Necrosis, syphilitic: Silica
 Nodes in tertiary syphilis: Silica
 Edema, preputial: Nat Sulph
 scrotal: Nat Sulph, Nat Mur
 Orchitis: Calc Phos, Ferr Phos
 from suppressed gonorrhoea: Kali Mur
 Persistent sexual thought: Silica
 Phagedaenic chancres: Kali Phos
 Preputial oedema: Nat Sulph
 Prostate, enlarged: Nat Sulph

inflammation, suppurative: Silica
Scrotal oedema: Nat Sulph, Nat Mur
Scrotum, itching of: Silica, Nat Phos, Calc Phos
 sweating of: Silica Semen thin and watery: Nat Phos
Seminal emissions without dreams: Nat Phos, Ferr Phos
 with chilliness: Nat Mur
Sexual desire gone: Nat Phos, Kali Phos
 increased: Kali Phos
Sexual erethism: Silica, Calc Phos
Spermatorrhoea: Calc Sulph, Nat Phos, Kali Phos, Nat Mur, Silica
Suppurating prostatitis: Silica
Sweat on scrotum: Silica Sycosis: Nat Sulph
Syphilis, chronic: Silica, Kali Mur, Calc Fluor
 evening, aggravations in: Kali Sulph
 nodes in tertiary: Silica
 suppurating stage: Calc Sulph
 aching in: Nat Mur
Testicles indurated: Calc Fluor
swelling of: Calc Phos, Nat Mur
Varicocele, pain in testes: Ferr Phos
Voluptuous feelings in genitals: Calc Phos
Weak vision after coitus: Kali Phos

--()--

Female Organs

Abortion: Kali Phos
Amenorrhoea: Kali Mur, Kali Phos, Kali Sulph, Nat Mur, Calc Phos
Backache with uterine pains: Calc Phos
Bearing-down pains: Calc Fluor, Ferr Phos, Nat Mur
Before menses, Labour like pains: Calc Phos
 nosebleed: Nat Sulph
 pain: Mag Phos, Ferr Phos
 sadness: Nat Mur
Burning in uterus: Nat Mur
 vagina after urinating: Nat Mur
Chlorosis: Calc Phos, Ferr Phos, Nat Mur
Chronic congestion of uterus: Kali Mur, Calc Fluor
Congestion, excessive, at periods: Ferr Phos
Cutting in the uterus: Nat Mur
Displacements of the uterus: Calc Fluor
 with rheumatic pains: Calc Phos
Dragging in uterine region: Calc Fluor
Dryness of the vagina: Nat Mur, Ferr Phos
During menses, headache: Nat Mur, Kali Phos
 Labour like pains: Calc Phos
Dysmenorrhoea: Calc Phos, Kali Phos, Mag Phos, Nat, Mur, Ferr Phos
 as a preventive: Ferr Phos
 membranous: Mag Phos

with vomiting of undigested food: Ferr Phos
 frequent urging to urinate: Ferr Phos
 with icy coldness: Silica
 External parts, tingle: Calc Phos
 swollen: Mag Phos
 Flooding: Calc Fluor
 Great dryness of vagina: Nat Mur, Ferr Phos
 Hardness of mammae: Calc Phos
 Hypertrophy of uterus: Kali Mur
 Hysteria: Kali Phos
 Icy coldness at commencement of flow: Silica
 Itching of vulva: Nat Mur
 Leucorrhoea, acid: Nat Phos
 acid: Silica, Kali Phos, Nat Sulph
 albuminous, mucus: Calc Phos
 corroding: Nat Mur, Nat Sulph
 creamy: Nat Phos, Calc Phos
 greenish: Kali Sulph
 honey- coloured: Nat Phos
 irritating: Nat Mur
 itching: Silica, Nat Mur
 like white of egg: Calc Phos
 mild and milky: Kali Mur
 orange-coloured: Kali Phos
 profuse: Silica
 scalding: Kali Phos, Nat Mur
 slimy: Kali Sulph
 smarting: Nat Mur
 sour-smelling: Nat Phos
 thick: Kali Mur
 watery: Nat Mur, Nat Phos, Kali Sulph
 white: Kali Mur
 worse mornings: Calc Phos
 yellow: Kali Sulph, Kali Phos
 Loss of hair from pubes: Nat Mur
 Mamma: hardness of: Calc Fluor, Calc Phos
 Masturbation in children: Calc Phos
 Menses, acrid: Nat Phos
 after, headache: Nat Mur
 intense sexual desire: Kali Phos
 before, Labour-like pains: Calc Phos
 nosebleed: Nat Sulph
 pain: Mag Phos, Ferr Phos, Kali Mur
 sadness: Nat Mur
 black: Kali Mur
 blackish-red: Kali Phos
 bright red: Calc Phos, Ferr Phos
 checked: Kali Mur, chilliness with: Nat Sulph
 clotted: Kali Mur
 copious: Nat Mur

corrosive: Nat Sulph
 dark: Kali Mur, Calc Phos, Mag Phos
 deep red: Kali Phos
 delayed, with headache: Nat Mur
 during headache: Nat Mur
 Menses during bearing-down pains: Calc Fluor
 colic: Mag Phos, Kali Phos, Nat Sulph, Ferr Phos
 lactation: Calc Phos, Silica
 every two weeks: Calc Phos
 three weeks: Ferr Phos
 excessive: Kali Mur, Calc Fluor, Nat Sulph, Ferr Phos, Kali Phos
 fibrous: Mag Phos
 irregular: Kali Phos
 Labour like pains during: Calc Phos
 last too long: Kali Mur, Calc Sulph
 not coagulated: Kali Phos
 offensive: Kali Phos, pale: Nat Phos, Nat Mur
 preceded by sexual excitement: Calc Phos
 premature: Kali Phos, Calc Phos
 retention of: Kali Phos
 stringy: Mag Phos
 strong odour: Kali Phos
 suppressed: Kali Mur, Kali Phos, Kali Sulph, Nat Mur, Calc Phos, thin: Kali Phos, Nat Mur
 too early: Kali Mur, Nat Phos, Mag Phos, Silica
 frequent: Kali Mur
 late: Kali Mur, Kali Phos, Kali Sulph, Calc Sulph, Calc Phos
 long-lasting: Kali Mur, Calc Sulph
 profuse: Kali Phos, Nat Sulph, Ferr Phos, Nat Mur, Calc Fluor, Kali Mur
 scanty: Kali Phos, Kali Sulph, Nat Mur, Silica
 tough discharge: Kali Mur
 watery: Nat Mur
 with coldness like ice: Silica
 constipation: Silica, Nat Sulph
 Foetid foot-sweat: Silica
 great weakness: Calc Sulph
 headache: Kali Sulph, Calc Sulph
 mental depression: Nat Mur
 morning diarrhoea: Nat Sulph
 rheumatic pains: Calc Phos
 Menses with terrible sadness: Nat Mur
 shortening of knee-cords: Nat Phos
 excitement and sleeplessness: Nat Phos
 twitchings: Calc Sulph, Nat Mur
 Menstruation. (See Menses)
 Metrorrhagia: Silica, Kali Sulph
 Metritis: Ferr Phos, Kali Mur
 Nausea during and after embrace: Silica
 Nymphomania: Silica, Calc Fluor, Calc Phos
 Ovarian neuralgia worse on right side: Mag Phos

Pain across sacrum, intense: Kali Phos
 dull and constant: Ferr Phos
 Prolapsus uteri: Calc Fluor
 relieved by sitting: Nat Mur
 with sinking feeling: Calc Phos, Nat Phos
 Pulsation of sexual parts: Calc Phos
 Sensation of a ball rising in throat: Kali Phos
 Sensitive vagina: Silica
 Serous cysts of vagina: Silica
 Sterility: Silica, Nat Phos
 Throbbing in genitals: Calc Phos
 Ulceration of os and cervix: Kali Mur, Silica
 Uterine displacements with rheumatic pain: Nat Phos
 Vagina dry and hot: Ferr Phos
 burning and soreness in vagina after urinating: Nat Mur
 great dryness: Nat Mur
 inflammation of: Ferr Phos
 sensitive: Silica
 Vaginal pruritis in old women: Kali Phos
 Vaginal serous cysts: Silica
 Vaginismus: Ferr Phos, Mag Phos
 Voluptuous feelings: Calc Phos
 Vulva, itching of: Nat Mur
 vesicular inflammation of: Nat Sulph
 Weakness in uterine region: Calc Phos, Nat Phos

--()--

Pregnancy and Labour

After-pains, Kali Phos, Mag Phos
 weak, due to feeble contractions: Calc Fluor, Ferr Phos
 Burning in mammae: Calc Phos
 Childbed fever: Kali Phos, Kali Mur
 Convulsions, puerperal: Mag Phos
 Cramps in the legs: Mag Phos
 Decline after childbirth: Calc Phos
 during pregnancy: Calc Phos
 Excessive expulsive efforts: Mag Phos
 Fever, puerperal: Kali Mur, Kali Phos
 Knots hard in the breast: Calc Fluor
 Loss of hair during childbirth and lactation: Nat Mur
 Mammae feel enlarged: Calc Phos
 fistulous ulcers in: Silica
 hard lumps in: Calc Fluor, Silica
 Mania, puerperal: Kali Phos
 Mastitis: Silica, Calc Sulph, Kali Mur, Ferr Phos, Calc Fluor
 discharge of brown, offensive pus: Kali Phos
 Miscarriage threatened: Kali Phos, Mag Phos
 Morning sickness, vomiting of food undigested: Ferr Phos

frothy, watery phlegm: Nat Mur
 vomiting of sour masses: Nat Phos
 white phlegm: Kali Mur
 Mother's milk salty and bluish: Calc Fluor
 Nipples crack and ulcerate easily: Silica
 Pain in feet during pregnancy: Silica
 Pains, feeble, ineffectual and tedious: Kali Phos
 spasmodic: Mag Phos
 Phlegmasia alba dolens: Nat Sulph
 Puerperal convulsions: Mag Phos
 fever: Kali Mur, Kali Phos
 mania: Kali Phos
 Scirrhus of mammae: Silica
 Threatened miscarriage: Kali Phos, Mag Phos
 Ulcers of mammae, fistulous: Silica
 Vomiting with bitter taste: Nat Sulph
 Weariness in all limbs during pregnancy: Calc Phos

--()--

Respiratory Organs

Abscess of lungs: Silica
 Asthma, bronchial: Kali Sulph, Kali Mur
 aggravated in warm season: Kali Sulph
 from the least food: Kali Phos
 Asthma, hay: Kali Phos
 humid: Nat Sulph
 in children: Nat Sulph
 when flatulence is troublesome: Mag Phos
 with gastric derangements: Kali Mur, Nat Sulph
 yellow, lumpy expectoration: Calc Fluor
 hectic fever: Calc Sulph
 spasmodic jerking: Nat Mur
 profuse, watery mucus: Nat Mur
 worse change to damp weather: Nat Sulph
 Breathing hurried and oppressed: Ferr Phos, Calc Fluor
 short: Ferr Phos, Kali Phos
 Bronchitis: Ferr Phos, Calc Sulph, Kali Mur
 chronic: Nat Mur, Silica
 expectoration yellow: Kali Sulph
 Burning soreness in chest: Ferr Phos
 Catch in breath: Ferr Phos, Chest
 constriction of: Mag Phos
 contraction of: Calc Phos
 pains aggravated by deep breathing: Nat Phos
 by pressure: Nat Phos
 pains deep-seated: Silica
 rattling of mucus in: Kali Sulph, Nat Sulph, Nat Mur, Kali Mur
 soreness, ameliorated by pressure: Nat Sulph

sore to touch: Calc Phos, Kali Phos
 weakness in: Silica
 Coldness of feet with chest troubles: Calc Phos
 Congestion of lungs: Ferr Phos
 Cough, acute: Kali Mur, Ferr Phos
 aggravated in evening: Kali Sulph
 barking: Kali Mur
 chronic, of consumptives: Calc Phos, Silica
 convulsive: Mag Phos
 croupy: Kali Mur
 dry: Ferr Phos, Mag Phos, Nat Mur
 from cold drinks: Silica
 tickling in larynx: Calc Fluor
 suprasternal fossa: Silica
 throat: Calc Fluor
 Cough, tickling in trachea: Ferr Phos, Kali Phos
 hacking: Calc Fluor
 hard: Ferr Phos, Kali Sulph
 harsh: Kali Mur
 hoarse: Kali Sulph
 irritating: Silica
 loose rattling: Kali Sulph, Silica, Nat Mur
 loud and noisy: Kali Mur
 nervous: Mag Phos
 on lying down: Mag Phos, Calc Fluor, Silica
 painful: Ferr Phos
 paroxysmal: Mag Phos
 periodical: Nat Mur
 short: Ferr Phos, Kali Mur, Nat Mur
 spasmodic: Mag Phos, Kali Mur, Kali Phos, Nat Mur, Ferr Phos
 suffocative in children, better lying down: Calc Phos
 tickling: Ferr Phos, Mag Phos, Calc Fluor
 whooping: Ferr Phos, Mag Phos, Kali Sulph
 with bursting headache: Nat Mur
 involuntary emission of urine: Ferr Phos, Nat Mur
 sensation of goneness in chest: Nat Sulph, Croup: Ferr Phos, Kali Mur, Calc Sulph, Calc Fluor, Calc Phos, Nat Mur, Kali Phos
 Croupy hoarseness: Kali Sulph
 Dyspnoea: Ferr Phos, Nat Mur, Kali Sulph, Calc Phos, Kali Phos
 during damp weather: Nat Sulph
 Emaciation in phthisis: Calc Phos
 Empyema: Calc Sulph, Silica
 Epiglottis feels closed: Calc Fluor
 Expectoration absent: Ferr Phos, Mag Phos
 clear: Nat Mur
 copious: Silica
 coughed up with difficulty: Nat Mur, Calc Phos, Kali Mur
 clear, transparent: Nat Mur
 creamy: Nat Phos
 foetid: Kali Phos

frothy: Nat Mur, Kali Phos
 greyish-white: Kali Mur
 granular: Silica
 greenish: Nat Sulph, Kali Sulph, Silica
 golden-yellow: Nat Phos
 loose; Nat Mur, Kali Sulph
 lumpy: Calc Fluor
 milky: Kali Mur
 mucous: Calc Fluor
 offensive: Silica
 profuse: Kali Sulph
 purulent: Nat Sulph
 rattling: Nat Mur
 ropy: Nat Sulph
 salty: Kali Phos
 sanious: Calc Sulph
 serous: Nat Mur, Kali Phos
 slimy: Kali Sulph
 thick: Nat Sulph
 viscid and whitish:
 watery: Nat Mur
 yellowish: Calc Fluor, Kali Sulph, Silica, Calc Phos, Kali Phos
 Fistula in ano, with chest troubles: Calc Phos, Silica
 Frequent hawking: Calc Phos
 Glottis, spasm of: Calc Phos
 Haemoptysis after concussion or fall: Ferr Phos
 Hay fever: Kali Phos, Nat Mur
 Hectic fever: Calc Sulph, Silica, Calc Phos
 Heat in chest: Ferr Phos
 Hoarseness: Kali Phos, Nat Mur, Calc Sulph, Silica, Calc Fluor, Nat Phos, Nat Sulph, Calc Phos
 from cold: Kali Sulph, Kali Mur, Ferr Phos
 Holds chest while coughing: Nat Sulph
 Huskiness after singing or speaking: Ferr Phos
 Intercostal muscles sore: Nat Phos
 Involuntary urination when coughing: Ferr Phos
 Laryngitis: Ferr Phos Kali Mur, Nat Mur
 Larynx, irritated: Ferr Phos, Calc Fluor
 painful: Ferr Phos
 sore: Ferr Phos
 Mucus slips back and is swallowed: Kali Sulph
 Night- sweats profuse: Silica, Calc Phos
 oedema of lungs: Nat Mur, Kali Phos
 Oppression of breathing: Ferr Phos, Calc Fluor
 Pains in chest, across: Calc Sulph
 Pain in chest, aggravated by breathing: Nat Phos
 pressure: Nat Phos
 left side, piercing: Nat Sulph
 Phthisis: Calc Sulph, Silica, Ferr Phos, Kali Mur
 florida: Nat Phos

Pleurisy: Ferr Phos, Nat Mur, Kali Mur
 Pneumonia: Ferr Phos, Kali Mur, Calc Sulph, Kali Sulph, Silica, Nat Mur
 Profuse night sweats: Calc Phos, Silica
 Rattling of mucus in chest: Nat Sulph, Kali Sulph, Kali Mur, Ferr Phos, Nat Mur
 Shortness of breath: Ferr Phos, Kali Phos, Nat Mur, Kali Sulph, Calc Phos
 on going up stairs: Kali Phos
 Sighing, tendency to: Nat Phos
 Soreness of chest, relieved by pressure: Nat Sulph, \
 to touch: Calc Phos
 intercostal muscles: Nat Phos
 lungs: Ferr Phos
 Sore pain above sternum: Calc Phos
 Spasmodic closure of windpipe: Mag Phos
 Spasm of glottis: Calc Phos
 Speaking is fatiguing: Kali Sulph
 Stitches in sides: Ferr Phos
 Sudden, shrill voice: Mag Phos
 Suffocative cough in children: Calc Phos
 feeling: Kali Sulph
 Sweat, night: Calc Phos, Silica
 profuse about head and neck: Calc Phos
 Trachea, irritated and sore: Kali Phos
 Tracheitis: Ferr Phos
 Voice, loss of: Ferr Phos, Kali Mur
 from paralysis of vocal cords: Kali Phos
 sudden, shrill: Mag Phos
 Weary feeling in pharynx: Kali Sulph
 Wheezing rales: Kali Mur
 Whooping cough: Ferr Phos, Nat Mur, Mag Phos, Kali Sulph, Calc Phos, Kali Mur, Kali Phos

--()--

Circulatory Organs

Action of heart intermittent: Kali Phos
 Anaemic conditions with heart troubles: Kali Phos
 Aneurism: Ferr Phos, Calc Fluor
 Angina pectoris: Mag Phos, Ferr Phos, Kali Phos
 Arteritis: Ferr Phos
 Blood vessels, enlargement of: Calc Fluor
 Carditis: Ferr Phos
 Chronic heart disease: Silica
 Circulation sluggish: Kali Phos
 Dilatation of blood vessels: Calc Fluor
 heart: Ferr Phos, Calc Fluor
 Dizziness from weak heart action: Kali Phos
 Embolism: Kali Mur
 Endocarditis: Ferr Phos

Faintness from fright or fatigue: Kali Phos
 Heart, dilatation of: Ferr Phos, Calc Fluor
 fluttering about: Nat Mur
 hypertrophy: Nat Mur
 pain at base: Nat Phos
 around, during inspiration: Calc Phos
 Intermittent action of heart: Kali Phos, Nat Mur
 Lymphangitis: Ferr Phos
 Naevi: Ferr Phos, Calc Fluor
 Non-closure of foramen ovale: Calc Phos
 Pains at base of heart: Nat Phos
 around, during inspiration: Calc Phos
 Palpitation after rheumatic fever: Kali Phos
 violent motion: Silica
 feels pulse in different parts of body: Nat Phos
 from excessive flow of blood: Kali Mur
 mental emotion or going up stairs: Kali Phos
 nervous and spasmodic: Mag Phos
 with anxiety: Calc Phos, Nat Mur
 sleeplessness Kali Phos
 Pericarditis: Ferr Phos, Kali Mur, Calc Sulph
 Phlebitis: Ferr Phos
 Pulse felt all over body: Nat Mur, Nat Phos
 full, round, not rope-like: Ferr Phos
 Pulse intermittent: Nat Mur, Kali Phos
 irregular: Kali Phos
 quick: Kali Sulph, Ferr Phos
 rapid: Nat Mur, Ferr Phos
 Telangiectases: Ferr Phos
 Trembling about heart: Nat Phos
 Tumours, vascular: Calc Fluor
 Varicose ulcerations: Calc Fluor
 veins: Ferr Phos, Calc Fluor
 Vascular tumours: Calc Fluor

--()--

Back and Extremities.

Aching of limbs: Calc Phos
 between scapulae: Kali Phos
 Anaemia, spinal: Kali Phos
 Anchylosis of knee: Silica
 Ankles feel as if dislocated: Calc Phos
 pain: Nat Mur, Silica
 weak: Nat Phos, Arms feel heavy: Silica
 tired: Nat Phos
 Arthritic rheumatism: Nat Phos
 swellings: Nat Mur
 Back, acute boring pain in: Mag Phos

asleep: Calc Phos
 carbuncles on: Calc Sulph, Silica
 cold: Nat Mur
 crick in: Ferr Phos
 darting in: Mag Phos
 neuralgic pains in: Kali Sulph
 pain in, low down: Calc Fluor
 between scapulae: Calc Phos
 relieved by motion: Kali Phos
 rheumatic pains: Kali Sulph
 soreness in: Nat Sulph
 spasms in: Nat Sulph
 Backache, aggravated in the evening: Kali Sulph
 by motion: Silica
 extending to nape: Silica
 in the lumbar region in morning: Calc Phos
 warm room: Kali Sulph
 ameliorated by lying on something hard: Nat Mur
 by motion: Calc Fluor
 in open air: Kali Sulph
 simulating spinal irritation: Calc Fluor
 Backache, simulating spinal irritation: Calc Fluor
 Blistering festers on fingers: Nat Mur
 Bowlegs in children: Calc Phos
 Bruised feeling all over: Kali Phos
 pain in back: Nat Sulph
 Bunions: Kali Mur
 Burning of soles: Calc Sulph, Kali Phos
 Bursae: Calc Phos, Calc Fluor
 Buttock asleep: Calc Phos
 Calves, cramps in: Calc Phos, Mag Phos
 weakness in: Nat Mur
 Carbuncles on the back: Calc Sulph, Silica
 Caries of bones of extremities: Silica
 Cervical glands enlarged: Kali Mur
 indurated: Calc Fluor
 Chilblains: Kali Mur, Kali Phos
 Chronic swelling of legs: Kali Mur
 Coldness in back and extremities: Nat Mur
 of limbs: Calc Phos
 Contraction of extensors: Nat Phos
 Coccyx hurts after riding: Silica
 Coxalgia: Nat Mur
 Cracking of joints: Calc Fluor, Nat Mur, Nat Sulph
 tendons: Kali Mur, Ferr Phos
 Cramps in calves: Calc Phos, Mag Phos
 extremities: Kali Sulph
 Crawling and creeping in the limbs: Calc Phos
 Crick in the back: Ferr Phos, Calc Sulph
 neck: Nat Phos

Dragging down in back: Calc Fluor
 Elbow-joint swollen: Calc Fluor
 Emaciation of neck in children: Nat Mur, Calc Phos
 Epiphyses swollen: Calc Phos
 Excruciating pains in joints: Mag Phos
 Exostoses on fingers: Calc Fluor
 Extensors, contraction of: Nat Phos
 Feet, tender, tired: Silica
 swell: Kali Mur
 tonic spasms of: Silica Felon: Calc Sulph, Ferr Phos, Silica, Nat Sulph
 Foetid perspiration of feet: Silica Fidgety feeling in feet: Kali Phos
 Finger-joints enlarged: Calc Fluor
 inflamed: Nat Pho, Ferr Phos
 Fistulous ulcers: Silica
 about the feet: Calc Phos
 Fungoid inflammation of joints: Kali Sulph
 Ganglion at back of wrist: Calc Fluor
 Glands, cervical, enlarged: Kali Mur
 indurated: Calc Fluor
 Goitre: Calc Fluor, Nat Mur, Calc Phos, Nat Phos
 Gout, acute: Nat Sulph, Ferr Phos, Nat Phos
 chronic: Nat Sulph, Nat Phos
 enlargement of joints by: Calc Fluor
 pains in: Kali Mur, Nat Mur
 periodical attacks of: Nat Mur
 rheumatic, aggravated at night: Calc Phos
 Hamstrings, sore: Nat Phos
 painful contraction of: Nat Mur
 Hands fall asleep: Calc Phos
 feel heavy: Silica
 get stiff while writing: Calc Phos, Kali Mur, Nat Phos
 involuntary shaking of: Mag Phos
 palms of, hot: Ferr Phos
 spasms of: Silica
 swollen and painful: Ferr Phos
 tremble: Nat Sulph
 Hangnails: Nat Mur
 Hips, pains in: Kali Phos
 left, stitches in: Nat Sulph
 Hip-joint disease: Calc Sulph, Kali Mur, Ferr Phos, Silica, Calc Phos
 Housemaid's knee: Calc Phos, Silica
 Idiopathic softening of spinal cord: Kali Phos
 Indurated cervical glands: Calc Fluor
 Inflammation of joints: Ferr Phos, Kali Sulph, Mag Phos, Nat Phos, Kali Mur
 fungoid: Kali Sulph
 knee-joint: Calc Fluor
 Ingrowing toe-nails: Silica, Kali Mur
 Involuntary jerkings during sleep: Nat Mur
 shaking of hands: Mag Phos
 Itching of legs: Kali Mur, Kali Phos

palms: Kali Phos
 soles: Calc Sulph, Kali Phos
 toes: Nat Sulph
 Joints, chronic rheumatism of: Nat Mur, Calc Phos
 cracking in: Calc Fluor, Nat Mur
 gouty enlargements of: Calc Fluor
 sore pain in: Nat Phos
 swelling around: Kali Mur
 Knees, chronic synovitis of: Silica
 herpes in bend of: Nat Mur
 inflamed: Calc Fluor
 pain: Nat Phos, Ferr Phos
 Lameness, from cold: Ferr Phos
 paralytic and rheumatic: Kali Phos
 Legs give way while walking: Nat Phos
 Limbs fall asleep: Nat Mur
 feel tired: Silica
 itch: Kali Mur
 neuralgic pains in: Mag Phos, Kali Sulph
 Locomotor ataxia: Nat Sulph, Silica
 Lumbago from strains: Calc Fluor, Calc Phos
 Meningitis, spinal: Nat Sulph
 Motion aggravates pains: Kali Mur
 ameliorates pains: Kali Sulph
 Muscular weakness: Kali Phos
 Nails crippled and brittle: Silica
 pains at roots of: Calc Phos
 Nape, drawing in: Nat Sulph
 pains in: Kali Sulph, Mag Phos
 Neck, emaciated, in children: Calc Phos, Nat Mur
 stiff from cold: Ferr Phos, Calc Phos, Nat Phos
 Neuralgic pains in limbs: Kali Sulph, Mag Phos
 Numbness of limbs: Calc Phos, Kali Phos
 Edema of feet: Nat Mur
 Osseous tumours: Calc Fluor
 Over-sensitiveness of spine: Nat Mur, Silica
 Pains in back or extremities, aching between scapulae: Calc Phos
 acute: Mag Phos
 aggravated by exertion: Ferr Phos, Kali Mur
 fatigue: Kali Phos
 motion: Ferr Phos, Kali Mur
 warmth of bed: Kali Mur
 Pains in the evening: Kali Sulph
 warm weather: Kali Sulph
 when rising: Kali Phos
 ameliorated by gentle motion: Kali Phos
 in open air: Kali Sulph
 boring: Mag Phos
 darting: Mag Phos
 in shin-bones: Calc Phos

coccyx: Calc Phos, Nat Sulph
 knees: Calc Phos
 sacro-iliac synchondroses: Calc Phos
 roots of finger nails: Calc Phos
 Soles of feet: Kali Phos, Nat Phos
 wrist: Nat phos
 lightning-like: Kali Mur
 low down in back: Calc Fluor
 neuralgic: Kali Sulph, Mag Phos
 periodical: Kali Sulph
 rheumatic: Kali Sulph
 shifting: Kali Sulph, Mag Phos, Calc Phos
 shoulders: Silica, Ferr Phos
 spasmodic: Mag Phos
 suddenly go to heart: Nat Phos
 through feet: Silica
 Palms of hands hot: Ferr Phos
 itch: Kali Phos
 raw and sore: Nat Sulph
 Paralytic lameness: Kali Phos, Nat Phos
 tendency: Kali Phos
 Paralysis agitans: Mag Phos
 Panaritium: Calc Sulph, Ferr Phos, Nat Sulph, Silica
 Phalanges easily dislocated: Calc Fluor, Pott's disease: Calc Phos
 Proud flesh: Kali Mur, Silica
 Psoas abscess: Silica
 Rheumatic fever: Ferr Phos, Kali Mur
 gouty pains: Kali Mur, Nat Phos
 lameness: Kali Phos
 stiffness of neck: Calc Phos
 Rheumatism, acute: Calc Phos, Calc Sulph, Ferr Phos, Kali Phos, Kali Mur
 Rheumatism, aggravated by change of weather: Calc Phos
 exertion: Kali Phos
 fatigue: Kali Phos
 aggravated by heat or cold: Calc Phos
 motion: Ferr Phos
 night: Calc Phos
 warmth of bed: Kali Mur
 in the morning: Kali Phos
 ameliorated by gentle motion: Kali Phos
 warmth: Ferr Phos
 articular: Ferr Phos, Kali Mur, Calc Phos
 chronic: Calc Phos, Kali Mur, Kali Phos, Nat Mur, Nat Sulph, Nat Phos, Kali Sulph,
 Silica
 felt during motion: Ferr Phos, Kali Mur
 flying about: Calc Phos, Kali Sulph
 of joints, violent pains: Kali Sulph, Mag Phos, Calc Phos, Nat Mur
 muscular: Ferr Phos
 subacute: Ferr Phos
 Sacro-iliac synchondroses, pains in: Calc Phos

Sciatica: Kali Phos, Mag Phos, Nat Sulph, Calc Sulph, Nat Mur, Ferr Phos
 Sensation of ants creeping over parts: Calc Phos
 insect bites: Nat Phos
 Shifting pains in back: Kali Sulph, Mag Phos
 Shooting through elbows: Calc Phos
 Slow in learning to walk: Calc Phos
 Soles burn: Calc Sulph, Nat Sulph
 drawing in: Kali Phos
 itch: Calc Sulph
 Soreness between shoulders: Silica
 of thighs: Calc Phos
 Spina bifida: Calc Phos, Ferr Phos, Calc Fluor
 ventosa: Calc Fluor
 Spinal anaemia: Kali Phos, Nat Phos, Nat Mur
 cord, softening of: Kali Phos
 curvature: Calc Phos, Silica
 irritation: Calc Phos, Silica
 meningitis: Nat Sulph
 over-sensitiveness: Nat Mur, Silica
 Spine sensitive to touch: Mag Phos, Nat Mur
 Stiffness of body: Kali Phos, Nat Mur
 after rest: Kali Phos
 after cold: Ferr Phos
 Stiff neck from cold: Ferr Phos, Calc Phos
 Strains of ligaments or tendons: Ferr Phos
 Stumbles easily: Kali Phos
 Sweat of axillae or feet offensive: Silica
 Swelling of legs, chronic: Kali Mur
 Synovitis, chronic: Silica, Calc Fluor
 Tenalgia crepitans: Ferr Phos, Kali Mur, Nat Phos
 Tired feeling in back: Calc Fluor
 Thighs, inside of, draw: Nat Phos
 Tired feeling in back: Calc
 Toe-nails grow in: Silica
 Tonic spasms of hands, feet or toes: Silica
 Ulcers of extremities: Kali Mur
 indolent: Silica, Calc Phos
 Urticaria about joints: Nat Mur
 Weakness, general: Nat Mur, Nat Phos
 Weariness: Nat Mur
 Whitlow: Calc Sulph, Ferr Phos, Silica, Nat Sulph
 Wounds suppurating: Calc Sulph, Silica
 Wrists ache: Nat Phos, Ferr Phos, Calc Phos

--()--

Nervous Symptoms

Adynamia: Kali Phos, Nat Mur
 Alcoholism: Mag Phos

Anaemia, spinal: Kali Phos, Nat Mur, Nat Phos
 Atrophic paralysis: Kali Phos
 Ball, sensation of, in throat: Kali Phos
 Bladder, paralysis of: Kali Phos
 Bodily pains felt too acutely: Kali Phos
 Chorea: Nat Mur, Mag Phos, Kali Sulph
 from worms: Silica
 with retarded stools: Nat Sulph
 Clenched fingers or fists: Mag Phos
 Congestive neuralgia: Ferr Phos
 Contortions of the limbs: Mag Phos
 Convulsions during development: Calc Phos
 in teething children: Ferr Phos, Calc Phos
 with stiffness: Mag Phos
 Convulsive sobbing: Mag Phos
 Cramps, writer's or violin player's: Mag Phos, Calc Phos
 Crawling sensation, as of ants: Calc Phos
 Creeping paralysis: Kali Phos
 Debility after acute diseases: Calc Phos
 Depression, nervous: Kali Phos
 Easily fatigued: Kali Phos, Nat Mur, Ferr Phos
 Epilepsy after suppressed eruptions: Kali Mur, Calc Phos
 from fright: Kali Phos
 from vicious habits: Mag Phos
 occurring at night: Silica
 with rush of blood to head: Ferr Phos
 Exhaustion, nervous: Kali Phos, Mag Phos
 with colic: Nat Sulph
 erethism: Silica
 Facial paralysis: Kali Phos
 Failure of strength: Kali Phos
 Fears burglars: Kali Phos
 Fidgety feeling: Kali Phos
 Fingers clenched: Mag Phos
 Gait unsteady, as if paralyzed: Nat Phos
 Globus hystericus: Kali Phos
 Hands tremble when writing: Nat Sulph, Mag Phos
 Hemiplegia: Kali Sulph
 Hiccough: Nat Mur, Mag Phos
 Hysteria from sudden emotions: Kali Phos
 obstinate: Silica
 with debility: Nat Mur
 Infantile paralysis: Kali Phos
 Inflammatory neuralgia: Ferr Phos
 Involuntary movements: Mag Phos
 Languor: Calc Sulph, Mag Phos, Calc Phos
 Lightning-like pains: Mag Phos
 Lock jaw: Mag Phos
 Loss of motor power: Kali Phos
 Nervous exhaustion: Kali Phos, Nat Phos

from sexual excess: Kali Phos
 Nervousness at night: Ferr Phos
 Neuralgia, congestive: Ferr Phos
 inflammatory: Ferr Phos
 intercostal: Mag Phos
 occurring at night: Calc Phos, Mag Phos
 obstinate: Silica
 of anus: Calc Phos
 recurring: Nat Mur, Calc Phos
 Neuralgia, shifting: Kali Sulph
 Night terrors of children: Kali Phos
 Paralysis agitans: Mag Phos
 atrophic: Kali Phos
 coming on suddenly: Kali Phos
 creeping: Kali Phos
 facial: Kali Phos
 from tabes dorsalis: Silica
 infantile: Kali Phos
 locomotor: Kali Phos
 of any part: Kali Phos, Nat Mur
 bladder: Kali Phos
 rheumatic: Calc Phos, Ferr Phos
 Sciatica: Kali Phos, Mag Phos, Ferr Phos, Nat Sulph
 Sensation of ball in throat: Kali Phos
 Sensitive to noise and light: Kali Phos, Silica
 Singultus: Nat Mur, Mag Phos
 Shootings along nerves: Nat Mur, Mag Phos
 Spasms from slight provocation: Silica
 of glottis: Calc Phos, Mag Phos
 spread from solar plexus: Silica
 tetanic: Mag Phos, Calc Phos, Nat Mur
 Spasmodic closure of sphincters: Silica
 Spinal anaemia: Kali Phos, Nat Mur, Nat Phos
 irritation: Kali Phos
 Squinting from worms: Nat Phos
 Startled at least noise: Kali Mur, Kali Phos
 Stiffness: Kali Phos, Mag Phos
 Tabes dorsalis: Kali Mur
 Teeth clenched: Mag Phos
 Tetanic spasms: Mag Phos
 Thumbs drawn in: Mag Phos
 Tired feeling: Nat Sulph, Nat Phos, Mag Phos, Kali, Phos, Nat Mur
 Tic douloureux: Ferr Phos, Mag Phos
 Trembling of the body: Nat Phos, Nat Sulph, Calc Phos, Kali Phos
 Twitchings: Calc Sulph, Mag Phos, Nat Mur
 of hands during sleep: Nat Sulph, Mag Phos
 facial muscles from worms: Nat Phos
 Weakness: Calc Sulph, Calc Fluor, Kali Phos, Calc Phos, Ferr Phos
 "Weary feeling: Nat Sulph, Calc Phos, Kali Phos, Nat Mur, Nat Phos
 "Writer's cramps: Mag Phos, Calc Phos

Sleep and Dreams

Awakes screaming: Kali Phos
Children cry out during sleep: Calc Phos
Constant stretching and yawning: Calc Phos
Desire to sleep constant: Nat Mur
Dreams, anxious: Nat Mur, Ferr Phos
 heavy: Nat Sulph
 lascivious: Kali Phos
 of convulsions from fright: Calc Sulph
 falling: Kali Phos
 fire: Kali Phos
 ghosts: Kali Phos
 new scenes, places, etc.: Calc Fluor
 robbers: Nat Mur, Kali Phos
 sexual: Nat Phos
 with sense of danger: Calc Fluor
 vivid: Kali Sulph
 with sense of impending danger: Calc Fluor
Drowsiness: Nat Sulph, Nat Phos
 in the afternoon: Ferr Phos
 old people: Calc Phos
During sleep children cry out: Calc Phos
 jerking of limbs: Silica, Mag Phos
Excessive sleep: Nat Mur
Falls asleep while sitting: Nat Phos
Feels tired in the morning: Nat Mur
Hard to awaken in the morning: Calc Phos
Insomnia: Nat Mur
 exhaustion: Mag Phos
Jerking of limbs during sleep: Silica
Restless sleep: Nat, Phos, Ferr Phos, Nat Sulph, Kali Phos
Sleeplessness after worry: Kali Phos
 excitement: Kali Phos
 from business worry: Kali Phos
Sleeplessness from exhaustion: Mag Phos
 hyperaemia: Ferr Phos
 itching: Nat Phos
 orgasm of blood: Silica
 nervous irritation: Nat Mur
 Sleep, excessive: Nat Mur
 restless: Nat Phos, Kali Mur, Nat Mur
 un-refreshing: Nat Mur
Somnambulism: Kali Phos, Nat mar
Spasmodic yawning: Mag Phos
Startled at least noise: Kali mar
Starting during sleep: Nat Mur

Stretching: Kali Phos, Calc Phos
Tired in the morning on awaking: Nat mar
Twitching of muscles on falling asleep: Kali Phos
Un-refreshing sleep: Nat mar
Wakeful at night: Calc Sulph
Yawning, hysterical: Kali Phos
 spasmodic: Mag Phos, Calc Phos

--()--

Febrile Symptoms

Ague: Nat Sulph
Bilious fever: Nat Phos, Mag Phos, Nat Sulph
Blisters, fever, on lips: Nat Mur
Brain fever: Kali Phos
Camp fever: Kali Phos
Catarrhal fever: Ferr Phos, Kali Mur
Chilliness: Silica, Calc, Phos, Kali Mur
 after dinner: at 7 p. m.: Mag Phos
Chill from morning till noon: Nat Mur
 every day at 1 p. m.: Ferr Phos
Chills run up and down the back: Mag Phos
Cold sweat: Kali Sulph, Calc Phos
Enteric fever: Kali Sulph, Kali mar, Ferr Phos, Kali Phos, Nat Mur
Feet icy cold: Nat Phos
Fever, bilious: Nat Sulph, Nat Phos
 brain: Kali Phos
 camp: Kali Phos
 catarrhal: Ferr Phos
Fever, enteric: Kali Sulph, Kali Mur, Ferr Phos, Kali Phos, Nat Mur
 from blood-poisoning: Kali Sulph
 gastric: Kali Sulph, Kali Mur, Ferr Phos, Kali Phos
 hay: Nat Mur, Kali Phos, Silica
 hectic: Silica, Calc Sulph
 inflammatory: Ferr Phos
 intermittent: Mag Phos, Kali Mur, Nat Mur, Nat Phos, Ferr Phos, Kali Phos, Nat
 Sulph, Calc Phos, Kali Sulph
 malignant and putrid: Kali Phos
 nervous: Kali Phos
 puerperal: Kali Mur
 remittent: Nat Sulph
 rheumatic: Kali Mur, Nat Mur, Ferr Phos
 scarlet: Kali Sulph, Kali Mur, Nat Mur, Ferr Phos, Kali Phos
 typhoid: Kali Sulph, Kali Mur, Nat Mur, Ferr Phos, Kali Phos
 yellow: Nat Sulph
Intermittent fever. (See above)
 after quinine: Nat Mur
 chronic: Calc Phos
 with acid vomiting: Nat Phos

cramps: Mag Phos
 debilitating perspiration: Kali Phos
 vomiting of food: Ferr Phos, yellow
 slimy-coated tongue: Kali Sulph
 Night-sweats, profuse: Nat Mur, Calc Phos, Silica, Nat Sulph, Calc Sulph, Ferr Phos
 Perspiration about head: Silica
 cold: Kali Sulph
 debilitating: Kali Phos
 Foetid: Kali Phos
 profuse: Kali Phos
 sour and acid: Nat Phos
 while eating: Kali Phos
 Petechlae: Kali Phos
 Rigors: Ferr Phos
 Scarlet fever: Kali Sulph, Kali Mur, Ferr Phos Nat Mur, Kali Phos, Nat Sulph
 as preventive: Kali Mur
 Sweat about head: Silica
 cold: Kali Sulph
 debilitating: Kali Phos
 Foetid: Kali Phos
 night, profuse at: Nat Mur, Calc Phos, Silica, Calc Sulph
 profuse: Kali Phos Mag Phos
 sour and weakening: Nat Phos, Nat Mur
 while eating: Kali Phos
 without thirst: Nat Sulph
 Temperature rises during evening: Kali Sulph
 Typhus fever: Calc Sulph, Kali Mur, Nat, Mur, Fen. Phos, Kali Phos
 Yellow fever: Nat Sulph, Ferr Phos, Kali Phos

--()--

Skin

Abscess, Kali Mur, Silica, Calc Sulph, Calc Fluor
 fistulous: Silica Acne: Ferr Phos, Kali Mur, Silica
 rosacea: Calc Phos
 Anaemic eruptions: Calc Phos
 Barber's itch: Mag Phos
 Beard falls out: Nat Mur
 Blebs on skin: Nat, Sulph, Kali Phos, Nat Mur
 Blisters on skin: Kali Phos, Nat Mur, Kali Mur
 Boils: Mag Phos, Calc Sulph, Silica
 Bunions: Kali Mur
 Bursitis: Kali Mur, Calc Sulph
 Chafed skin: Calc Phos, Nat, Sulph, Nat Phos, Kali Sulph
 from rubbing: Kali Phos, Nat Mur
 Chaps: Calc Fluor
 Chicken pox: Ferr Phos, Nat Sulph, Kali Mur, Silica
 Chilblains: Kali Phos, Kali Mur, Calc Sulph, Silica
 Chronic skin diseases: Nat Mur

Coppery spots: Silica
 Cracks on skin: Calc Fluor
 between toes: Nat Mur
 Crawling sensation on skin: Kali Phos
 Crusta lactea: Nat Phos, Kali Mur, Calc Sulph, Silica
 Dandruff: Nat Mur, Kali Sulph, Kali Mur
 Desquamation, to promote: Kali Sulph
 Eczema after vaccination: Kali Mur
 eyebrows: Nat Mur
 from eating too much salt: Nat Mur
 in the bends of joints: Nat Mur
 squamosum: Silica
 suddenly suppressed: Kali Sulph
 with fine scales: Nat Mur
 oversensitive: Kali Phos
 symptoms of acidity: Nat Phos
 vesicles, whitish: Kali Mur
 yellow-greenish secretions: Kali Sulph
 watery vesicles: Nat Sulph
 white scabs: Calc Phos
 Epithelial cancers: Kali Sulph
 Eruptions, anaemic and gouty: Calc Phos
 burning and itching: Kali Sulph, Kali Phos
 herpetic: Calc Sulph
 miliary: Nat Mur
 Eruptions on flexor surfaces: Nat Mur
 scaly: Kali Sulph
 scrofulous: Calc Phos, Silica
 suddenly receding: Kali Sulph
 with stomach and menstrual affections: Kali Mur
 Erysipelas, blistering: Kali Sulph
 deep-seated: Silica
 occasional: Calc Fluor
 phlegmonous: Silica
 smooth, red, and shining: Nat Sulph, Ferr Phos
 vesicular: Kali Mur
 Erythema: Nat Phos, Kali Mur
 Excoriations: Calc Phos
 Excrescences, sycotic: Nat Sulph
 Exudations. (See under Tissues)
 Fissures of anus: Calc Fluor
 skin: Calc Fluor, Silica
 Freckles: Calc Phos
 Fungus haematodes: Nat Mur
 Hair falls out: Kali Sulph, Nat Mur
 Herpes, acute: Calc Phos, Nat Mur, Calc Sulph
 chronic: Calc Phos
 in bends of knee: Nat Mur
 Herpes in elbow: Nat Mur
 in palms: Kali Sulph

zoster: Nat Mur, Kali Mur, Silica
 Hives: Nat Phos, Nat Sulph, Ferr Phos, Kali Phos
 Ingrowing toe-nails: Kali Mur, Silica
 Inflammation of skin: Ferr Phos
 Insect-bites: Nat Mur
 rash-like, about knees and ankles: Mag Phos
 Intertrigo: Nat Mur
 Irritating secretions: Kali Phos
 Itching of skin: Calc Phos, Kali Sulph
 soles: Calc Sulph
 after violent exertion: Nat Mur
 all over body: Nat Phos
 hands and feet: Kali Phos
 senile: Calc Phos
 with crawling: Kali Phos
 while undressing: Nat Sulph
 violent: Nat Mur
 Ivy poison: Kali Sulph
 Jaundiced skin: Nat Sulph, Kali Mur
 Lepra: Silica Lupus: Calc Phos, Kali Mur
 Measles: Ferr Phos, Kali Mur, Kali Sulph, Silica
 Miliary eruptions: Nat Mur
 Moist skin affections: Nat Sulph
 Naevus: Ferr Phos, Nails
 diseased: Kali Sulph
 interrupted growth: Kali Sulph
 Nettle rash: Kali Sulph, Nodes: Silica
 Oedematous inflammations: Nat Sulph
 Nodes: Silica
 Palms fissured: Calc Fluor
 raw and sore: Nat Sulph
 Pemphigus: Nat Mur, Silica, Nat Sulph
 malignus: Kali Phos
 Pimples on skin: Ferr Phos, Kali Mur, Calc Sulph, Nat Sulph, Calc Phos
 Poison oak: Kali Sulph
 Prurigo: Calc Phos
 Pruritis; Calc Phos
 vaginal: Calc Phos
 Pustules: Calc Sulph, Silica
 malignant: Kali Phos, Silica
 Rhagades: Calc Fluor
 Silica Rose-rash: Nat Phos
 Rubbing agreeable: Kali Phos, Rupia: Nat Mur
 Scarlet fever: Ferr Phos, Kali Sulph, Kali Mur, Nat Mur, Nat Sulph, Kali Phos
 Scrofulous eruptions: Calc Phos
 ulcerations: Calc Phos
 Shingles: Nat Mur, Kali Mur, Skin
 Skin, blebs on: Nat Sulph, Kali Phos, Nat Mur
 bleeds when scratched: Calc Sulph
 blisters on: Kali Phos, Nat Mur

chafed: Calc Phos, Nat Phos, Nat Sulph, Kali Sulph, Kali Phos, Nat Mur, Kali Mur
 chaps on: Calc Fluor
 cracks: Calc Fluor
 dirty: Nat Mur
 dry: Kali Sulph
 golden-yellow scabs on: Nat Phos
 harsh: Kali Sulph
 heals with difficulty: Silica
 inflamed: Ferr Phos
 itches: Calc Phos, Nat Sulph, Kali Phos, Silica
 peels off: Kali Sulph
 pimples on: Far. Phos, Kali Mur, Calc Sulph, Nat Sulph
 scabs on: Calc Phos, Kali Phos
 scales on: Nat Sulph, Nat Mur, Kali Mur, Kali Sulph
 sensitive: Silica
 sore: Nat Mur
 tubercles on: Calc Phos
 vesicles on: Calc Phos, Nat Sulph
 watery vesicles: Nat Mur
 wheals: Nat Sulph, Nat Mur
 wrinkled: Kali Phos
 Smallpox: Kali Phos, Ferr Phos, Kali Mur, Calc Sulph, Kali Sulph, Silica
 Suppression of eruptions: Kali Sulph
 Swelling of skin: Nat Sulph
 Sycosis: Nat Mur, Kali Mur
 excrescences in: Nat Sulph
 Tinea capitis: Kali Sulph
 Tingling of skin: Kali Sulph
 Tubercles on skin: Calc Phos
 Ulcerations, fistulous: Calc Fluor, Silica
 indolent: Calc Fluor
 inflamed: Ferr Phos
 proud flesh: Silica, Kali Mur
 purulent: Calc Sulph, Silica
 scrofulous: Calc Phos
 Urticaria: Nat Mur, Nat Sulph, Nat Phos
 Vaginal pruritis: Calc Phos, Kali Phos, Nat Sulph
 Warts on palms: Nat Mur, Kali Mur
 Watery secretions: Nat Sulph, Nat Mur
 Wheals: Nat Sulph, Nat Mur
 White scabs: Calc Phos
 scales on scalp: Nat Mur, Kali Mur
 vesicles: Calc Phos
 Whitlow: Calc Fluor, Silica, Nat Sulph
 Wrinkled skin: Kali Phos
 Yellow scabs: Calc Phos
 scales: Nat Sulph
 vesicles: Calc Phos, Nat Sulph

Tissues

Abscess, about anus: Calc Sulph
 inflammatory: Ferr Phos
 of gums: Calc Fluor, Silica, Calc Sulph
 phlegmonous inflammation: Nat Phos, Silica
 chronic: Calc Phos, Silica
 alcoholism: Kali Phos, Nat Mur
 gastric symptoms: Nat Phos
 to prevent pus formation: Calc Sulph (high)
 to prevent pus formation: Silica (low)
 pelvic: Calc Fluor
 swelling: Kali Mur
 to shorten suppuration: Calc Sulph
 with fistulous openings: Silica
 adynamic symptoms: Kali Phos
 Addison's disease: Nat Mur
 Adynamic conditions: Nat Mur, Kali Phos
 Anaemia: Calc Fluor, Calc Phos, Ferr Phos, Nat Mur, Kali Phos
 in infants: Silica
 Anaemia, spinal: Nat Phos
 Anasarca: Nat Mur
 Atrophy: Calc Phos, Kali Phos
 Basedow's disease: Nat Mur
 Blows, effects of: Kali Mur, Ferr Phos
 Boils: Silica, Calc Sulph, Kali Mur, Ferr Phos
 tendency to: Silica
 Bone, bruises on: Calc Fluor
 brittle and thin: Calc Phos
 cephalomaetoma: Calc Fluor, Silica
 exostosis on: Calc Phos
 fractures of: Calc Phos, Ferr Phos
 inflammation of soft parts about: Ferr Phos
 necrosis of: Silica
 osteophytes: Ferr Phos
 rough, uneven: Calc Fluor
 suppuration of: Calc Fluor, Calc Sulph, Silica
 to favour deposit of lime in: Nat Phos, Calc Phos
 ulceration of: Silica, Calc Fluor
 Breasts, knots in: Calc Fluor
 fistulous sinuses in: Calc Fluor
 tumours in: Calc Fluor
 Bronchocele: Calc Phos
 Bruises: Calc Sulph, Kali Mur, Burns: Calc Sulph, Kali Mur
 Bursas: Calc Phos, Calc Fluor
 Cachexia, from ague plus Quinine: Nat Mur, Cancer: Kali Phos, Calc Phos
 Carbuncles, Silica, Calc Sulph, Kali Mur, Ferr Phos
 Cellular suppuration: Silica, Calc Sulph
 Chlorotic conditions: Nat Mur, Calc Phos
 Condyles swollen: Calc Phos
 Croupous exudations: Kali Mur

Cysts: Calc Phos, Calc Sulph
 Debility: Kali Phos
 Diathesis, phosphatic: Calc Phos
 scrofulous: Silica, Calc Phos
 Discharges. (See Exudations)
 Dropsy: Silica, Nat Mur, Calc Phos
 from heart disease: Calc Fluor, Kali Mur
 loss of blood: Ferr Phos, Calc Phos
 obstruction of bile-ducts: Kali Mur
 Dropsy from weakness of heart: Kali Mur
 simple: Nat Sulph
 Ecchymoses: Kali Mur
 Elastic fibres relaxed: Calc Fluor
 Emaciation: Calc Phos, Kali Phos
 while living well: Nat Mur
 Enchondroma: Silica
 Encysted tumours: Calc Fluor
 Epistaxis in children: Ferr Phos
 Epithelioma: Kali Sulph
 Exhaustion: Kali Phos
 Exudations, albuminous: Calc Phos
 causing soreness, excoriating: Nat Phos , Nat Mur
 creamy: Nat Phos
 fibrinous: Kali Mur
 hardened: Calc Fluor
 honey-coloured: Nat Phos
 irritating: Kali Phos
 lymph: Kali Mur
 offensive: Silica, Kali Phos
 purulent: Kali Sulph, Calc Sulph
 sanious: Calc Sulph
 serous: Kali Sulph, Nat Mur, Calc Phos
 watery: Kali Sulph, Nat Mur, Nat Sulph
 yellow: Nat Sulph, Nat Phos
 Felons: Calc Sulph, Ferr Phos, Silica, Nat Sulph, Calc Fluor
 Follicular infiltrations: Kali Mur,
 Fungi, easily bleeding: Silica
 Ganglion: Calc Fluor, Calc Phos
 Gangrenous conditions: Kali Phos
 Goitre: Calc Phos, Nat Mur, Calc Fluor, Nat Phos
 Glands, hardened: Calc Fluor
 inflamed: Ferr Phos
 scrofulous infiltration of: Kali Mur
 sebaceous, suppurate: Silica
 stony hard: Calc Fluor
 suppurating: Calc Sulph, Silica
 swelling of: Kali Mur
 ulceration of: Ferr Phos, Calc Sulph
 Granulations excessive: Calc Sulph
 Growths, osseous: Calc Fluor

Haemorrhages black: Kali Mur
 bright-red: Ferr Phos
 clotted: Kali Mur, Ferr Phos
 dark: Kali Mur
 not coagulating: Kali Phos
 septic and thin: Kali Phos
 Hydrogenoid constitution: Nat Sulph
 Indurations: Calc Fluor
 Inflammations, first stage: Ferr Phos
 second stage: Kali Mur
 gangrenous: Silica
 malignant: Silica
 sero-purulent exudations: Kali Sulph
 stage of exudations: Kali Mur
 Injuries, mechanical: Ferr Phos
 neglected cases of: Calc Sulph
 Kernels and knots in breast: Calc Fluor
 Leucosycosis: Nat Phos
 Leukaemia: Nat Phos, Calc Phos, Nat Sulph, Kali Phos, Ferr Phos
 Malignant pustules: Silica, Kali Phos
 Marasmus: Calc Phos, Nat Phos
 Mortification: Kali Phos
 Necrosis of bone: Silica
 Nodes on shin: Calc Fluor
 Edema: Nat Sulph
 Offensive discharges: Silica, Kali Phos
 Osseous growths: Calc Fluor
 Otitis: Ferr Phos
 Pancreatic diseases: Calc Phos
 Polypi: Calc Phos
 soft: Kali Sulph
 Proud flesh: Kali Mur, Silica, Calc Sulph
 Putrid states: Kali Phos
 Pyaemia: Nat Sulph
 Rachitis: Silica, Calc Phos, Kali Phos
 Ranula: Nat Mur
 Scalds: Calc Sulph, Kali Mur
 Scurvy: Kali Mur, Kali Phos
 Secretions, albuminous: Calc Phos
 fibrinous: Kali Mur
 greenish: Kali Sulph
 honey-coloured: Nat Phos
 offensive: Kali Phos
 purulent: Kali Sulph, Calc Sulph
 sanious: Calc Sulph
 serous: Nat Mur
 watery: Nat, Mur, Nat Sulph
 Serous swellings: Calc Sulph
 Spina bifida: Calc Phos, Calc Fluor
 Sprains: Ferr Phos

Strumous conditions: Kali Mur
 Suppurations, dirty foul: Kali Phos
 of bone: Calc Fluor
 glands: Silica
 in general: Calc Sulph, Silica
 with callous edges: Calc Fluor
 Sycosis: Nat Sulph
 Syphilis: Kali Mur
 Tissues unhealthy: Calc Sulph
 Tumours, albus: Silica, Calc Phos
 blood: Calc Fluor
 encysted: Calc Fluor, Calc Sulph
 of breast: Calc Fluor
 Ulceration, indolent: Calc Fluor
 fistulous: Silica, Calc Fluor
 of bone: Silica
 purulent: Silica
 with proud flesh: Silica
 Vaccination, bad effects of: Kali Mur, Silica
 Varices: Calc Fluor, Nat Mur
 Varicose veins in young persons: Ferr Phos
 Wasting diseases: Kali Phos, Calc Phos
 Wounds suppurating: Calc Sulph

Modalities

Aggravation, after rest: Kali Phos
 washing and working in water: Calc Sulph, Nat Sulph
 at night: Silica
 continued exercise: Kali Phos
 exertion: Kali Phos
 motion: Kali Mur, Ferr Phos, Calc Phos
 noise: Kali Phos
 rising from sitting: Kali Phos
 morning: Nat Mur, Nat Sulph
 evening: Kali Phos
 during full moon: Silica
 thunderstorm: Nat Phos
 from change of weather: Calc Phos
 cold: Silica, Calc Phos, air: Kali Phos
 weather: Kali Mur, Silica
 air: Kali Phos, Mag Phos
 chilling of feet: Silica
 eating fatty food: Kali Mur
 fish: Nat Sulph
 fruit (diarrhoea): Calc Phos
 rich food: Kali Mur
 salt plants: Nat Sulph
 getting wet: Calc Phos
 insect-bites: Nat Mur

lying on left side: Nat Sulph
 nitrate of silver: Nat Mur
 pastry: Kali Mur
 motion: Ferr Phos, Kali Mur
 continuous motion: Kali Phos
 quinine: Nat Mur
 sea side: Nat Mur
 sea bathing: Kali Mur
 suppressed foot-sweat: Silica
 touch: Mag Phos
 water: Nat Sulph
 working and washing in water: Calc Sulph, Nat Sulph
 in afternoon: Nat Mur (menses), Nat Phos
 cold weather: Nat Mur
 damp weather: Calc Fluor, Nat Sulph
 evening: Kali Sulph, Nat Phos
 heated room: Kali Sulph
 morning: Nat Mur
 open air: Silica of pains and itchings, 2 to 5 p. m.: Kali Phos
 on right side: Mag Phos
 periodical: Nat Mur
 when alone: Kali Sulph
 Amelioration, by bending double: Mag Phos
 change of weather: Nat Sulph
 cold: Ferr Phos, Calc Fluor
 company: Kali Phos
 eating: Kali Phos
 excitement: Kali Phos
 fomentations: Calc Fluor
 friction: Mag Phos
 gentle motion: Kali Phos
 heat: Silica, Mag Phos
 lying down: Calc Phos
 on something hard: Nat Mur
 moist warmth: Silica
 pressure: Mag Phos
 rubbing: Calc Fluor
 warmth: Silica, Mag Phos
 wrapping up head: Silica
 in cold open air: Kali Sulph
 warm, dry weather: Nat Sulph
 warm room: Silica

End

--()--

<http://www.campbellmgold.com>

30052014