Homœopathic Therapeutics.

PART I.

The Remedies and their indications.

1. ACETIC ACID.

Stools: Liquid; Frequent; Undigested; Very offensive; Painful (liquid stools); Exhausting.

Aggravation: In the morning; In phthisical subjects; In typhoid; In ascites.


The most characteristic of Acetic acid is the thirst.
We are indebted to Dr. H. N. Guernsey for most of the symptoms.

2. ACONITE.

Stools: *Watery*; Black; Green like chopped spinach; Bilious; Corrosive; Bloody, slimy, mucous; Small; Brown, small, painful; Frequent (dysenteric stool); Involuntary (when passing flatus).

Aggravation: In summer, with hot days and cold nights: *After getting wet:* After being overheated: After exposure to cold, dry wind, or a draught: After anger or fright: After suppressed perspiration: At night: After eating fruit: In infants.

Amelioration: After eating warm soup—(pains).

Before Stool: Cutting pains: Nausea and sweat: Anguish.

During Stool: Cutting pains: *Tenesmus:* Sweat: Much flatus (with watery stools).

After Stool: Relief, except from anguish, nausea and sweat, which may continue.

Accompaniments: *Anxiety; Fear of death.* Restlessness. *Vertigo or fainting on rising up,* with paleness; face flushed when lying. Bitter taste of everything except water. Lips dry, dark. *Unquenchable thirst.* Nausea. Vomiting: of blood; of blood and mucus; of bile; of what has been drunk with profuse sweat. *Sensation of a cold stone in the stomach.* Distended abdomen
sensitive to the touch. Abdomen very hot. Violent pains (cutting) in the abdomen. Colic, of infants, which no position relieves (with bilious stool). Rheumatic pains in head, nape of neck and shoulders. Urine high-colored, scanty and pungent, without sediment.

Sleeplessness. General dry heat. Full, hard, very quick pulse. Internal shuddering, with dry, hot skin, and tendency to uncover. Sweat on the covered parts.

In Cholera: Hippocratic countenance; face bluish; lips black; expression of terror and imbecility; cold limbs with blue nails. Collapse.

Acon. is especially useful in the very beginning of acute diseases of the bowels, and is then often able to cut short dysentery and even cholera morbus without any other remedy. It is also a valuable intercurrent in dysentery, when Merc. cor., although indicated, fails to relieve. It closely resembles Dulse and is followed well by that drug, also by Bell.

Abuse of Acon. calls for Sulph.

3. ÆSCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM.

Stools: Papescent; Mushy; Slimy; White; light brown; First part black and hard, last part white as milk; Bloody and slimy (with haemorrhoids); Watery, painless in p. m.; Thin, yellow.

Before Stool: Rumbling in bowels with cutting about navel: Sudden urging: Passing of flatus.
During Stool: *Severe lumbar and sacral pains*:
Weakness: Tenesmus: Unpleasant sensation in rectum and anus: Fetid flatus.

After Stool: Relief of pain in abdomen: Pain in abdomen and eructations tasting of the ingesta.


Æsculus will prove serviceable in the chronic diarrhœa of patients, who suffer from hæmorrhoidal troubles, associated with the severe lumbar and sacral pains characteristic of this remedy.

4. **ÆTHUSA CYNAPIUM.**

Stools: Bilious, *light yellow and greenish* (liquid); Greenish-gray; *Green mucous; Bloody mucous*; Undigested; Profuse; Inodorous (greenish stools); Watery, slimy.

Aggravation: In the morning (after rising):
In children: In summer: During dentition: Shortly after a meal or at night (undigested).

**Before Stool:** Pinching and cutting pains in the abdomen.

**During Stool:** Tenesmus, often violent: Painful contractions.

**After Stool:** Unsatisfied urging to stool: violent tenesmus: *Exhaustion:* *Drowsiness.*

**Accompaniments:** Irritability, bad humor, especially afternoons and in the open air. Sensation as though the head, and other parts, were in a vise. Face pale or flushed, altered; collapsed, with an expression of anguish. Aphthae. Constant thirst. *Intolerance of milk.* Sudden and violent vomiting immediately after nursing; milk is thrown up just as it was swallowed, or in curds so large as to almost choke the child; sometimes it looks *oily and greenish.* Vomiting without nausea; of *greenish mucus;* of frothy, milk-white substance. *Vomiting is followed by exhaustion and deep sleep,* but child nurses again as soon as it wakes. Spasmodic hiccough. Crying. Drawing up the feet. Painful contractions in stomach.

**Stupor.** *Spasms: thumbs clenched; eyes turned down; pupils fixed, dilated; eyes staring; foam at the mouth; red face; locked jaw; pulse small, hard and quick.* Surface of body cold and covered with clammy sweat. Drowsiness with chilliness. Violent startings during sleep. Great prostration.

**Athus.** is suitable to a severe form of cholera infantum. It will usually be hardly able to
complete the cure alone, but will need to be followed by an antipsoric; most frequently by Psor., Sep., or Sulph.

5. AGARICUS.

Stool: Thin, yellow, fecal and slimy; Watery; Grass-green; Bilious; Bloody; Fetid; Smelling like carrion.

Aggravation: In the morning after rising and eating: In wet weather (general condition): After eating.

Before Stool: Pinching and cutting in the abdomen: Sudden violent urging: Painful straining in the rectum.


Accompaniments: Mental excitability. Dullness almost amounting to idiocy. Merry, loquacious, delirium. Children morose, self-willed, stubborn. Slow in learning to walk and talk. Vertigo in the morning; in the open air; in the
THEIR INDICATIONS.

Bright sun. White-coated tongue. Acrid, offensive smell from the mouth, like horse-radish. Passage of much flatus, smelling like garlic. Sleepiness in the daytime, after eating. Burning, itching, red spots on the skin, which fade away as the diarrhoea improves.

There has been but little clinical experience with Agar. in diarrhoea. It resembles Natr. sulph. in its symptoms, also Baryta carb., and is especially useful in chronic diarrhoea.

6. ALOE.

Stools: Yellow fecal; Bloody, jelly-like mucous; Green mucous; Transparent jelly-like mucous; Yellowish, greenish, or bright yellow, bilious; Gray; Profuse with jelly-like lumps; Profuse watery, containing lumps looking like frog spawn; Brownish, slimy; Bloody water; Gushing; Hot; Undigested;—Involuntary. (when expelling flatus, or urine, when walking, standing, or after eating); Small (dysenteric stool); Papcscent; Lumpy; Semi liquid; Watery; Moderately offensive (yellow, watery stools); Foul smelling (bloody mucous stools).

Aggravation: In hot, damp weather: In the afternoon, evening and night: Early in the morning, driving one out of bed: From 5 to 10 A. M.: After acids (vinegar): After chagrin: After overheating: After cold taken in a damp room: From motion: When walking or standing: After eating: After drinking: When passing urine.
Amelioration: From ale (pains in the anus): By bending double and by passing flatus (colic).

Before Stool: Difficulty of retaining the stool: Urging to stool, only hot flatus passes giving relief: Urging, violent, quickly passing, frequent, with feeling of fulness and weight in the pelvis, as if the rectum were full of fluid, which feels heavy as though it would fall out: Feeling of weakness and loss of power of sphincter ani: Sense of insecurity in the rectum, as if the stool would escape when passing flatus, or urine: Burning and cutting in rectum: Sensation of a plug wedged between symphysis pubis and coccyx: Colic: Burning heat and prickling in the intestines: Pain around the navel: Much flatus: Rumbling of flatus: Twisting and griping pain in upper abdomen and around navel, relieved by bending double: Great cutting, griping, excruciating pains in right and lower portion of abdomen: Rush of blood to the head.


After Stool: Feeling as if still more would come: Swelling, burning, weight, and itching in the anus: Large and prominent haemorrhoids, tender, hot, relieved by cold water: Abdominal pains usually relieved: Cutting about the navel and


Aloe is one of our most valuable remedies for both diarrhœa and dysentery. It is undoubtedly a deeply acting antipsoric and of great value in
chronic diarrhoea. The symptoms are marked and unmistakable, as given above. Contrary to what might be expected, the peculiar gurgling in the abdomen is often found with the dysenteric stool, when Aloe is indicated. The good appetite is most frequently met with in children. The hæmorrhoids differ from those of Brom. in the relief from cold water, and from those of Muriatic acid, which are relieved by warm water and greatly aggravated by cold water locally applied. It has many symptoms like Sulphur and is nearly as important a remedy.

7. ALUMINA.

Stools: Thin fecal; Black, bloody; Green, watery; Corrosive; Expulsion difficult.

Aggravation: After constipation: After dinner: After lead-poisoning: During typhoid fever: In dry weather: When walking: When urinating: On alternate days (general condition): From pap and artificial food (children).

Amelioration: After short sleep: From warm applications (colic): In open air (general condition).

Before Stool: Colic.


Accompaniments: Seriousness. Changeable mood. Apprehensive, melancholy and tearful or irritable and fretful. Inclined to be hysterical. Reeling vertigo in the morning, with faintness or nausea. *Strabismus from weakness of internal rectus* (during dentition). Feeling of constriction in cesophagus when swallowing: Capricious appetite. Aversion to meat. Desire for chalk, starch, clean white rags, charcoal, cloves, acids, ground coffee, tea-grounds, dirt, dry rice, and other unnatural and indigestible substances. Faintness at the stomach, relieved by satisfying the depraved cravings. *Always worse after eating potatoes.* Palpitation of heart with large and small beats intermingled. Violent colic. Urine can only be passed with the stool, or must stand up to urinate and then sit down to defecate. Sensation of weakness of sphincter ani. General debility. *Chlorosis.* Great dryness of all the mucous membranes. Dryness and harshness of skin with absence of perspiration.

Alum. is sometimes useful in acute diarrhoea and, possibly, dysentery, when the difficult expulsion of stool and urine exists. It is more frequently indicated in chronic diarrhoea accompanying chlorosis in slender delicate girls, with the depraved appetite and the aggravation on alternate days. With these symptoms, a brilliant cure may be expected, including the chlorosis, if the remedy be not given too low and too frequently.
S. AMMONIUM MURIATICUM.

Stools: Green, thin, mucous (slimy); Yellow fecal and slimy; White and undigested; Green and watery; Yellow and bloody, watery, or slimy; Like scrapings of meat; Copious (watery); Copious of coagulated blood; Constipation alternating with diarrhoea.

Aggravation: In the morning (green slimy stools): During the menses: After meals: During the day: Walking in open air (nausea).

Before Stool: Violent urging: Pain about the navel.


After Stool: Tenesmus: Pain in abdomen, and soreness as if bruised: Burning in rectum: Sore pustules near the anus.

THEIR INDICATIONS.

Amm. m. is especially adapted to fat, sluggish people, with adipose tissue well developed on the trunk, while the legs are disproportionately small. It is useful for chronic diarrhoea occurring during the menses, when the other symptoms correspond. Many of the symptoms resemble those of Aloe but are milder. The green mucous stool may render it useful in infantile diarrhoea, but experience with it in this affection is yet wanting.

9. ANGUSTRURA.

Stools: Mucous; Yellow; Whitish; Slimy; Copious (thin stools).

Aggravation: In morning: During day: At night.

Before Stool: Cutting in abdomen and nausea: Sensation in rectum as if it would protrude.

During Stool: Painful tenesmus: Distension of hæmorrhoidal veins: Burning in rectum.

After Stool: Shivering passing over the face, with gooseflesh: Feeling as if more would come.

Accompaniments: Wants one thing, now another, refused when offered. Desires nothing but warm drinks. Thirst without desire for drink. Aversion to solids. Nausea in the morning. Pains in abdomen worse from warm milk, and caused by it. Fermentation and rumbling in abdomen. Offensive flatus. Urging in rectum, with crawling over the face. Pressing, contracting, tickling in rectum and anus. Stool not so thin as
one would suppose from the diarrhoeic feeling. Chronic diarrhoea, with debility and loss of flesh.

10. ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM.

Stools: Watery; Often profuse; Alternating with constipation; Undigested, containing fecal lumps or hard lumps of curdled milk: Excoriating; Mucous; Yellowish, offensive.

Aggravation: After acids (vinegar, sour wine); After overheating; After cold bathing: After cold water or cold food: In aged persons: During pregnancy: At night: Early in the morning: From pork: From summer heat: After nursing: In childbed: After deranging the stomach: After a debauch: Morning (mucous stools).

Before Stool: Cutting pains.

During Stool: Pain in the rectum: (Protrusion of the rectum).

After Stool: Prolapsus recti: Excoriation of anus.

Accompaniments: Sentimental or distrustful mood. Children cannot bear being touched or looked at. Fear of company. Pale face. Nostrils and corners of mouth sore, cracked and crusty. Ptyalism, with saltish taste. Thirst, worse at night, or thirstlessness. Tongue coated white. Violent vomiting; bitter; of bile; of slimy mucus; renewed on taking food or drink. Greenish vomiting soon after nursing. Vomiting of sour curds. Vomiting continues after nausea ceases. Disinclination to nurse. Frequent eructations. Eructa-

The gastric symptoms of Antimon. crud. predominate. The vomiting differs from that of Acon., Ars., Verat., and other remedies, in the absence of severe thirst and in the white-coated tongue. From want of attention to these distinctions, this remedy is often overlooked, when it would bring speedy relief.

II. ANTIMONIUM TARTARICUM.

'Stools: Light, brownish-yellow, fecal; Watery; Mucous; Bloody; Green, slimy, mucous; Frequent; Profuse; Thin, bilious; Liquid, greenish; Slimy like yeast; Of cadaverous smell.

Aggravation: During exanthemata: During pneumonia: In drunkards: By pressure and bending double (colic): After taking cold in summer: At night.


After Stool: Relief of pains: Tenesmus: Burning at the anus.

Accompaniments: Great irritability. Child cannot bear to be touched or looked at. Headache. Desire for acids, fruits. Thirst for cold
drinks, with desire to drink often and but little at a time, or thirstlessness. Aversion to milk. Eructations smelling like rotten eggs. Continuous, anxious nausea, straining to vomit, with perspiration on the forehead. Worse lying on left side, relieved lying on right side. Vomiting of food; of greenish, watery, frothy substances; of mucus; with great effort. Vomiting is accompanied by trembling of the hands and fainting; and is followed by great languor, drowsiness, loathing, desire for cooling things; pale, sunken face; dim, swimming eyes.

Violent and painful urging to urinate, with scanty or bloody discharge.


Although not of frequent use in diarrhoea, Tartar emet. will repay careful study. Veratrum has doubtless been given many times where the choice should have fallen on this remedy, as the colic, desires and vomiting are quite similar.

Tartar emet., however, has more drowsiness and itching of the muscles than Verat.

12. APIS MELLIFICA.

Stools: Greenish, yellowish, slimy, mucous; Yellow, watery; Yellow fecal; Clear (colorless) watery; Black watery (copious); Yellow brown; Gelatinous, mucous; Brownish, watery or bloody;
Looking like tomato sauce; Bloody watery; Olive-green, containing bright red lumps; Whitish; Bloody mucous (mixed with fecal); Bloody; Containing flakes of pus; Offensive (watery stool); Painless (slimy mucous, or greenish-yellow); Painless (mornings); Brassy smelling; Smelling like carrion; Involuntary, with every motion, as though the anus stood open (yellow fecal and slimy); Constant oozing from anus, of which the patient is unconscious; Frequent.

Aggravation: In the morning: In the forenoon: From acids: In a warm room: From motion: After eating: During dentition: During typhoid fever: Returning at the same hour.

Before Stool: Sudden darting pain in the rectum: Much rumbling of flatus: Passage of flatus: Urging.


After Stool: Rawness in the anus: Heat and throbbing in rectum, with sensation as if plugged: Tenesmus with passage of blood: Faint, exhausted.

Accompaniments: Inability to fix the thoughts on any subject. Head hot, especially the back of the head. Boring of the head back into the pillow. Anterior fontanelle very large and sunken.

In infantile diarrhœa and cholera infantum Apis is one of our most precious remedies, corresponding to a low and dangerous condition. The absence of thirst, existing with a dry tongue and dry hot skin, is sufficiently striking to prevent confounding it with other remedies with similar stools. Still more characteristic is the bruised soreness of the abdominal walls. This is always present. Even when hydrocephaloid ensues, and the previously distended abdomen becomes sunken and flabby, there is still the
same intolerance of the slightest pressure. When œdema is present it will be most frequently found in the feet and genitals.

13. ARGENTUM NITRICUM.

Stools: 'Green mucous, like chopped spinach in flakes; Turning green after remaining on diaper; Bright yellow; Greenish-yellow; Creamy; Dark, watery mucous; Bloody; Bloody mucous; Brown liquid; Slimy; Masses of epithelial substance, connected by muco-lymph, red, green, shreddy, thin, unshapely strips or shaggy lumps; Frequent; Fetid (green mucous and brown liquid); Sour; Like rotten eggs; Scanty (watery mucous); Painless (bloody mucous); Involuntary; Undigested; Excoriating; Alternating with constipation; Expelled forcibly with much spluttering.


Amelioration: After eating, and after acid food (nausea): From eructation: Bending double: Pressing stomach on a chair (colic).


pain in the rectum: Burning, constriction and sore pain in left side of abdomen.

After Stool: Relief of pain: Vomiting.

Accompaniments: Time seems to pass very slowly. Aversion to being looked at or touched. Wants to be let alone. Head feels enlarged or as if in a vise. Boring pain in left frontal eminence, relieved by hard pressure. Face pale, sunken, old-looking, brown, sallow, wrinkled. Lips and mouth dry and viscid, with little or no thirst. Gums tender and bleed easily, but seldom swollen or painful. Desire for sugar in the evening. Teeth sensitive to cold or acid substances, with constant dull grumbling. Nausea, with loud eructations. Ineffectual efforts to eructate, causing strangulation, which is finally relieved by loud belching; the paroxysm is preceded by yawning and followed by exhaustion and deep sleep. Violent vomiting of glassy tenacious mucus, capable of being drawn into threads. Vomiting of greenish water and milk. Burning, constriction and soreness in left side of the abdomen. Sudden stitches through the abdomen on moving. Cannot bear pressure of clothes about the hypochondria. Much flatulent colic. Urine profuse and watery, or scanty and almost suppressed. Spasms of respiratory muscles, with constriction of the chest and such intense dyspnoea that even a handkerchief before the face impedes respiration; can neither drink nor talk; intolerable agony. Weight
in the back when standing. Uneasy sleep. Drowsiness or stupor, with dilated pupils.


Sudden and severe attacks of cholera infantum, with the characteristic stools, in children who are very fond of sugar, and who have eaten too much of it, will find their remedy in Argent. nit.

This drug is also likely to prove useful in advanced cases of dysentery with ulceration.

14. ARNICA MONTANA.

Stools: Slimy mucous; Brown fermented (like yeast); Undigested; Bloody; Purulent; Papescent; Dark, bloody mucous; Frothy; Thin fecal; Large, fetid (fecal); Yellow; Painless; Sourish smelling; Offensive; Frequent; Small; Involuntary (during sleep); Long intervals between (dysenteric).

Aggravation: After mechanical injuries: From motion: From lying on the left side: In typhoid fever: During gastric fever.

Amelioration: By passing flatus (pain in abdomen).

Before Stool: Feeling of fermentation in bowels: Frequent urging: Distension of abdomen: Severe pressure at anus.

During Stool: Urging: Tenesmus: Sore,
bruised pain in the abdomen: Cutting in intestines: Rumbling and pressure in abdomen: Distressing tenesmus in rectum and anus, and even of the bladder: Bruised pain in back.

**After Stool:** Relief of tenesmus and urging: Relief of pain in abdomen: Obliged to lie down.

**Accompaniments:** Head hotter than body, or head and breast warm, abdomen and limbs cold. Pale, sunken face. *Sour, bitter, slimy or putrid taste.* Aversion to food, especially meat and broth. Desire for vinegar; for spirits. *Thirsty, but does not know what he wants, for all drinks are alike offensive.* Constant sense of repletion in stomach, with nausea. Vomiting of what has been drunk. Hard swelling in right side of abdomen, with sharp, stitching pains when touched, relieved by passing flatus. Loud rumbling in the bowels. *Tympanitic distension of abdomen.* Frequent eructations: bitter, sour, or smelling like rotten eggs. *Putrid flatus.* Tenesmus of bladder, with frequent, unsuccessful urging to urinate. *Urine scanty, and stains linen yellowish-brown; sometimes passed involuntarily.* Fetid breath. Offensive sweat. Great drowsiness and weakness. Stupor. Petechiae and ecchymoses. The whole body feels sore and bruised, and is sensitive to touch. *Bed feels too hard.* Restless, constantly changing position. Weakness obliging one to lie down.

**Arnica** has not a wide application in bowel affections, but the symptoms are clear and the
selection easy. The marked gastric derangement is peculiar and characteristic.

15. ARSENICUM.

Stools: Thick, dark green mucous; White, slimy, bloody mucous; Fluid fecal and bloody, chocolate-colored; Slimy mucous; Brown mucous; Black mucous; Yellow, like stirred eggs; Bloody; Dark or black, watery or fluid; Yellow, watery; Purulent; Undigested; Alternating with constipation; Frequent; Scanty; Involuntary and unnoticed; Corrosive; Offensive, smelling like carrion or the discharge from putrid ulcers (watery or fluid stools); Painless (watery stools); Profuse (brownish-yellow watery stools).

Aggravation: At night: After eating or drinking: After midnight: After taking cold: From cold food, ice-water or ice-cream: From rancid food, especially spoiled sausage: During dentition: From milk: From fruit: From acids: During smallpox: During typhoid fever: After abuse of alcohol: After severe external burns: From damp places: At the sea-shore: From motion: In morning after rising.

Amelioration: By external heat (pains).


After Stool: Relief: Burning in anus and rectum: Tremulous weakness, obliging one to lie down: Palpitation of the heart: Perspiration: Exhaustion: Prolapsus ani: Eructations.

Accompaniments: Great restlessness; anguish; constantly changing place. Child is angry, cross and violent, especially on waking. Child wants to lie with head high. Fear of death, or of being left alone. Timorous whimpering. Face pale, earthy, death-like, yellowish. Features distorted and often covered with greenish, cold perspiration. Blue rings around the eyes. Lips black, dry, cracked or blue and cold. Tongue dry, black, or brown, cracked. Aphthæ. Bloody saliva. Violent, unquenchable, burning thirst, with frequent drinking of small quantities of water. Desire for acids, cold water or spirits. Loss of appetite. Bitter taste in the mouth after eating or drinking. Nausea at the sight of food. Vomiting, immediately after eating or drinking; of food; of drink; of brown or black substances; of blood; of green or yellow-green mucus; of bile; of thick, glassy mucus; with violent pains in the stomach, and burning in stomach and abdomen. Abdomen swollen. Urine offensive, scanty, retained, suppressed or greenish. Red and blue
spots on the skin. Sleep restless, broken by starts and convulsions. Stupor with dry, hot skin, twitching of limbs and tonic spasms of the fingers and toes. The skin is at first hot and dry; later it is icy cold and covered with clammy sweat, although the patient complains of intense burning heat internally; or cold, dry skin may alternate with cold, sticky perspiration.

Great weakness; fainting; rapid exhaustion. Very rapid and scarcely perceptible pulse, or the pulse may be fast in the morning and slow in the evening. Rapid emaciation, with oedema of face and legs.

There is reason to fear that, as routine is easier than study, Arsenicum may have accomplished more harm than good in the hands of homoeopathic practitioners. No remedy has been more frequently given in acute affections of the bowels, while it is not the most frequently indicated, and it is not a remedy to be unwisely used. The symptoms which most clearly distinguish it from other remedies with a similar totality are the characteristic thirst and restlessness. These two must be present as a general rule. The mucous stools are not usually offensive; the watery ones are very much so, and often painless.

16. ASAFOETIDA.

Stools: Yellow; Dark brown; Greenish; Slimy (only slime passes, no faeces); Watery; Papescent; Disgustingly offensive; Profuse.
Aggravation: After drinking: In hysterical women: In scrofulous children: *At night* (general condition). In syphilitics who have taken much mercury.

Amelioration: By pressure (abdominal symptoms).


During Stool: *Discharge of offensive flatus*: Pain in abdomen.

After Stool: Relief of colic.

Accompaniments: *Hypersensitivity, either moral or physical*. Ill humor. Irritable mood. Hysterical restlessness and anxiety. Child is clumsy. Greasy taste in mouth, with dryness and burning. *Sensation of a ball rising in the throat, causing dyspnoea*. Food, when partially swallowed, returns into the mouth. Soreness in oesophagus, preceded by burning. Great disgust for all food. Rancid or putrid eructations. *Flatus passes upwards, none downward*. Faint, gone feeling, with strong pulsations in the stomach. Abdominal pulsations. Colic relieved by pressure. Painful distension of abdomen, with *feeling as if peristaltic action were reversed*; relieved by passing flatus. *Constriction of the chest, with dyspnoea*. Twitching and jerking of the muscles. *Hysterical spasms after suppression of habitual discharges, as from an ulcer*. Glands swollen, hard and hot, with shooting, jerking pains.

*Asafetida* has a limited range of action, and is
chiefly applicable to diarrhoea occurring in scrofulous children and hysterical women. The extremely offensive stool and generally reversed peristalsis are the leading indications for its use. The general nightly aggravation is important.

17. ASARUM EUROPEUM.

Stools: *Tenacious mucous*; Shaggy masses of mucus, of resinous appearance; Scanty, yellow, stringy mucous; In a long, twisted string; Odorless; Ascarides pass with the stool; Yellowish-brownish; Watery (very weakening); Undigested. Whitish-gray, ash colored, with bloody mucus on top.

**Aggravation:** In chilly, nervous individuals: From debility: During hectic or slow fever: *In childbirth*. After a meal. In cold, dry weather (general).

**Amelioration:** After vomiting (pain and dullness of head). Cold washing. Damp weather.

Before Stool: Cutting in abdomen: Sharp stitches in the rectum from above downward: Cutting in rectum.

During Stool: Cutting in abdomen and rectum: Nausea: Prolapsus ani.

After Stool: *Prolapsus ani*: Pressing and straining, and discharge of white, viscid, bloody mucus.

Accompaniments: Dulness and pressure in the head. *Cannot bear the sound of scratching on linen or any similar substance*. Food tastes bitter.
Much empty retching, with gurgling and rumbling in the abdomen.

Scanty vomiting of greenish, sour liquid. Loss of appetite or loathing of food. Constantly chilly. Hands, feet, knees or abdomen cold, even in a hot room, or when warmly covered.

The relief from cold bathing and damp weather is very characteristic.

18. ASCLEPIAS TUBEROsa.

Stools: Watery; Black, with yellow spots like fat swimming in them; Yellow; Green; Jelly-like; Like scrapings of the intestines; Offensive; Smelling like rotten eggs; Intense yellow color, with green and yellow flakes; Ascarides with the stool.

Aggravation: At night: After midnight: During the winter: In warm weather, with cold and damp nights: In the autumn.


During Stool: Feeling as if a stream of fire passed through the abdomen, and as if bowels would come out: Tenesmus: Violent colic.

After Stool: Smarting in the rectum: Colic continues: Pain in anus.

THEIR INDICATIONS.

The symptoms of Asclepias are well-marked and peculiar, but, as yet, lack clinical verification.

19. BAPTISIA TINCTORIA.

Stools: Consisting of pure blood; Bloody mucous; Small; Frequent; Dark, thin, fecal; Papessent, yellowish; Watery; Dark brown mucous and blood; Light yellow, brown, thin and watery; Exhausting; Involuntary; Excoriating; Horribly offensive; Often painless.

Aggravation: In hot weather: In the autumn: During typhoid fever: Day and night: From solid food.

Before Stool: Colic, more in the hypogastrium: Chills: Pain in limbs and small of back.

During Stool: Tenesmus: Colic continues.

After Stool: Tenesmus: Relief of colic.

Accompaniments: Delirious stupor; falls asleep while answering questions. Cannot sleep, head or body feels scattered about the bed; tosses about to get the pieces together. Face dark red, with a besotted look. Aphthae, especially in cases of long standing, extending from the mouth through to the anus; sore mouth of nursing infants and consumptives; gums dark, livid, with oozing of blood and fetid odor. Tongue coated yellowish-brown in the centre, with red, shining edges. Dry tongue. Little or no thirst. Spits fluid out of mouth or squirts it across the bed. Great sinking at stomach, with frequent fainting. Nausea and vomiting. Nausea with thirst. Child
can take nothing but liquids; the slightest amount of solid food causes gagging. Pain in the region of the liver and particularly of the gall-bladder; worse on walking. Pain and soreness in bowels. Urine and perspiration extremely offensive. Breath fetid. Fever slight, pulse soft and full. Sleeplessness, or sleep with heavy, tiresome dreams. Bruised, sore feeling of the whole body, causing restlessness. Prostration more profound than the severity of the attack would seem to justify.

Extended clinical observation has proved the value of Baptn in both diarrhoea and dysentery, when assuming the typhoid type. The tenesmus, with absence of pain and the characteristic tongue and mental symptoms, render its selection easy and certain.

20. BARYTA CARBONICA.

Stools: Papescent; Watery; Undigested; Yellow, with mucus and blood; Involuntary.

Aggravation: In scrofulous, dwarfish children: After taking cold: By lying on the painful side (pains).

Before Stool: Sudden urging: Soreness in the lumbar region: Chilliness over the head and legs: Ineffectual urging; Colic.

During Stool: Burning in anus and rectum.

After Stool: Renewed urging: Burning and soreness around the anus.

Accompaniments: Mental weakness, timidity and imbecility. Anger with cowardice. Child
afraid of strangers; will not play, will not read; prefers to sit idly in a corner; stupid, silly look. Memory weak. Face flushed. Craving appetite, but feeling of satiety after a few mouthfuls. Aversion to sweets and fruit. Abdomen bloated, while the rest of the body is emaciated. Mesenteric glands enlarged. Sudden irresistible urging to stool, with painful soreness in lumbar region, followed by frequent diarrhoeic stools. Pains in small of back. Swelling of cervical glands and tonsils. Rheumatic stiffness and aching of the whole body, in damp weather. Child is slow in learning to walk.

**Baryta carb.** will occasionally prove useful in the diarrhoea of scrofulous children. The concomitant symptoms and the appearance of the child are more characteristic than the stool.

**21. BELLADONNA.**

**Stools:** Thin, green mucous; Bloody mucous; Granular, yellow, slimy mucous; White mucous; White, papescent, fecal (as white as lime); Clay-colored; Watery; Containing lumps like chalk; Chalky-white, with granular, slimy mucous; Alternating with heat in head; Small; Frequent; Involuntary (when passing flatus); Sour smelling (Fetid).

**Aggravation:** Afternoon: After sleeping: After taking cold from cutting the hair: In hot weather: During typhoid fever: From motion: From pressure (colic).
Amelioration: From bending double (colic.)

Before Stool: Perspiration: Heat in the abdomen: Colic: Pinching and contractive gripping: Sore aching in upper part of abdomen: Constriction in rectum: Constant pressing toward the anus and genitals as if everything would be pushed out.


After Stool: Tenesmus: Shuddering.

Accompaniments: Head hot, while hands and feet are cold. Easily startled. Rolling the head from side to side. Delirium; worse during sleep or just after; desire to get out of bed, or into another one. Stupor. Lethargy, with pale, cold face, or flushed face, with congested, half-opened, distorted eyes, dilated pupils, grating of the teeth, distortion of the mouth, and violent throbbing of the carotids. Children cry much and are very cross. Tongue dry, and red at the point and on edges, or has two white stripes on a red ground, or sensation of dryness in mouth, while tongue is moist. Ptyalism. Not much thirst, but desire to moisten the mouth often, or great thirst with desire for cold drinks. Mouth open. Constant chewing. Aversion to food; to meat, beer, acid things. Abdomen distended and tender. Abdomen hot. Sensation of soreness deep in the abdomen; pains more in the left side; aggravated by bending the body to that side. Cutting, tearing,
constrictive pains in abdomen, relieved by bending forward. Nausea and vomiting. Belching of wind. Urine profuse or suppressed. Involuntary urination. Several watery stools immediately after profuse sweat: Partial or general spasms, with unconsciousness, renewed by contact or bright light. Dry heat or hot sweat. Quick, hard, small pulse.

Sleepiness with restlessness; starting up suddenly. Twitching of the muscles during sleep. Moaning during sleep, with half-closed eyes. Drowsiness, with inability to sleep. Every little jar is painful.

The pains appear and disappear suddenly.

Belladonna will be found suitable for children more frequently than adults. It is often the only remedy required for severe cases of infantile dysentery. The drowsiness, with startings, dry heat and frequent drinking, may be regarded as characteristic, if the other symptoms of the patient correspond.

22. BENZOIC ACID.

Stools: Watery, white, or light-colored; Like dirty soap-suds; Copious; Very offensive; Frothy bloody; Smelling strong, pungent, like urine; Putrid, bloody.

Aggravation: In children: During dentition. In gouty, rheumatic, syphilitic or gonorrhœal subjects.

Before Stool: Chilliness; Urging, with ineffectual straining.

During Stool; Urging.

The symptoms of Benz. ac. are not many, but they are genuine jewels. The offensive stools are not like those of any other remedy. The smell is strong, pungent, urinous, somewhat like that of the characteristic urine, which is also almost invariably present.

23. BISMUTHUM.

Stools: Papescent; Watery; Cadaverous-smelling; Painless.
Before Stool: Rumbling in the abdomen.
During Stool: Emission of fetid flatus: Colic.
After Stool: Great prostration.
Accompaniments: Desire for company. Pale face, with blue rings around the eyes. Tongue thickly coated white. Thirst: drinks large quantities of water and vomits it immediately. Convulsive gagging. Vomiting occurs as soon as the stomach is full, and is then enormous. Vomits water only; food is retained.

Heaviness, pressure and burning in the pit of the stomach.
Abdomen distended with flatulence.
Great prostration, but the surface is warm.
The value of Bismuth. in cholera infantum has not been fully appreciated. The excessive prostration, without coldness of the surface, will
readily distinguish it from other remedies. In thickly coated white tongue and gastric symptoms it resembles *Antimon. crud*.

**24. BOLETUS LARICIS.**  
(*Polyporus officinalis.*)

**Stools:** Yellow, watery; Frothy; Papescent; Mixed with bile and frothy mucus or with oily-looking fluid; Thin, dark, papescent; Mucous; Whitish, mucous; Bilious, mucous and bloody; Bilious, mucous and black fecal; Undigested; Sometimes painless; Profuse; Pouring out in a stream.

**Aggravation:** In the morning and during the day.

**Before Stool:** Distress in the hypogastric region.

**During Stool:** Tenesmus (or absence of pain).

**After Stool:** Burning pain and distress in the stomach, right lobe of liver, umbilical region and hypogastrium: Terrible distress between stomach and navel: Great faintness and distress in solar plexus: Rumbling in the bowels: Severe tenesmus (or absence of pain).

**Accompaniments:** Irritable and despondent. Dull frontal headache. Flushed face. Teeth and gums sore. Tongue coated white or yellow, taking the imprints of the teeth. Taste flat, bitter, coppery, or lost. Nausea. Vomiting of sour or bitter fluid. Loss of appetite. Great faintness at the stomach. Dull, aching, dragging or burn-
ing pains in the liver, especially in the right lobe, with burning in the region of the gall-bladder. Pain in the region of the spleen. Urine thick and high-colored or red and scanty. Dull, heavy pains in back and legs. Aching in all the joints. Restless after midnight. Very weak and languid. Chilliness along the spine, followed by hot flashes and sweat. Skin hot and dry, especially the palms of the hands. Jaundice.

The value of Boletus must be determined by the crucial test of clinical experience. In many of the symptoms it closely resembles Leptandra.

25. BORAX.

Stools: Light yellow, slimy mucous; Green mucous; Frequent; Yellow watery; Colorless; Fermented; Thin, brown, frothy, containing small pieces of yellow faeces; Offensive, smelling like carrion (brown stools); Painless (brown stools).


During Stool: Burning in the rectum: Faintness and weariness.

After Stool: Cheerful, contented mood.

Accompaniments: Easily startled at sudden noise. Apathetic. Crying. Anxious feeling dur-
ing downward motion or rocking. Hot head. 
Pale, clay-colored face. Red eruption on face. 
Hot mouth. **Aphtha** on the tongue and inside 
of the cheek, bleeding when eating. Palate of 
infants looks wrinkled, *with screaming when nurs-
ing*. Loss of appetite (loathing of the breast in 
infants). Desire for sour drinks.

Vomiting of sour slime (after chocolate).

Constant vomiting, with painless diarrhoea.

Distension by flatulence after every meal.

Pinching in the abdomen. Abdomen soft, 
flabby and sunken.

Frequent urination, preceded by cries. Urine 
acrid and fetid.

Starting from sleep with anxious screams, 
throwing the hands about, seizing things or cling-
ing to the mother. The legs jerk when falling asleep.

Palms hot. Emaciation; flesh relaxed. Skin 
pale or livid. Debility. Sopor.

**Belladonna** has, doubtless, been often given 
when **Borax** should have been. The anxious feeling 
on downward motion is the chief distinction 
between them, and is peculiar to **Borax**.

26. **BOVISTA**.

**Stools**: Liquid, yellow, fecal; First part hard, 
last part thin and watery.

**Aggravation**: *Early in the morning: In the 
evening: At night: Before the menses: During 
the menses.*
Amelioration: After breakfast.
Before Stool: Urging: Colic.
During Stool: Twisting pains in the abdomen: Cutting pains.
After Stool: Tenesmus: Burning at anus:
Languor: Burning and itching in anus as if worms were crawling.
Accompaniments: Nausea in the morning;
better after breakfast. Distension of the abdomen, with rumbling shifting of flatulence, and emission of much flatus. Colic which causes the patient to double over, relieved by eating.

Bovista is chiefly useful for diarrhoea, occurring before and during menstruation. The menses are either too early or too late, and the flow is profuse, dark and clotted, occurring mostly at night or early in the morning.

27. BROMINE.

Stools: Black fecal: Light yellow, slimy mucous; Painless, odorless, like scrapings of the intestines; Yellow, green or blackish.
Aggravation: After a meal: After oysters:
After acids: At night.
Amelioration: From black coffee: After eating (nausea and pains in the stomach).
Before Stool: Cutting and rumbling in abdomen.
During Stool: Much flatus: Pressing in stomach and abdomen: Blind, intensely painful varices; worse from application of warm and cold water; better after wetting with saliva.
After Stool: Blind, intensely painful varices; worse from application of cold and warm water; better after wetting with saliva.


One or two cases of Bromine diarrhoea, in its characteristic totality, are as many as can be expected to fall to one physician during a lifetime. Should the aggravation after oysters, however, become more fully confirmed, it will need to be used more frequently.

28. BRYONIA.

Stools: Brown, thin fecal; Black; Thin, bloody; Undigested; Green and watery; Copious, papescent, dark green; Like dirty water with whitish, finely granulated sediment of undigested food; Painless; Pasty, very offensive; Acid; Mucus and blood preceded by hard stool; Frequent; Involuntary (during sleep); Smelling like rotten cheese; Putrid; Alternating with constipation.

Aggravation: In the morning, about 2 or 3 a.m.: On first rising, and moving about. In hot weather: Whenever the weather becomes warmer. At night: After suppression of exanthemata. During typhoid: At the seashore: After taking
cold: After cold drinks: After taking milk: From eating stewed fruit or vegetables: From anger or chagrin: After sour kraut: From sitting up (nausea, etc.): From motion, even of a hand or foot: From lying on either side.

Amelioration: By keeping still: By doubling up or lying on the abdomen (colic): By lying on the back.

Before Stool: Colic: Cutting pains: Nausea: Griping and pinching in abdomen and in region of navel: Constant ineffectual urging.


After Stool: Heat: Drowsiness: Relief.

Accompaniments: Desire for things which do not exist, or which are refused when offered. Peevishness. Ill humor. Delirium. Desire to get out of bed and go home. Talking of the business of the day. Head hot, with frequent tossing of the hands to the head. Boring of the head back into the pillows or rolling from side to side. Eyes glassy and staring; sleeps with the eyes half open. Sensitiveness to noise and light. Dry, swollen, cracked lips. Mouth so dry that the child will not nurse until it is moistened. Tongue dry and red or brown, or white or yellow. Thirst for large quantities at long intervals. Bitter taste in the mouth, and of food. Nausea and fainting on sitting up. Much gagging and vomiting. Desire
for cold drinks, wine, coffee, sour drinks. Vomiting of bitter substances, of yellow-green mucus. Pain in the bowels after eating or drinking. Urine dark red and clear.

**Desire to lie down and remain quiet.**

**Bryonia** has not been one of the routine remedies for loose discharges from the bowels, nor is it desirable that it should become so, or that that list should be enlarged. It is, however, quite often indicated, and, if administered according to the above symptoms, will not fail to repay the careful chooser.

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### 29. CALCAREA CARBONICA.

**Stools:** Yellowish fecal; Gray, clay-like fecal; **Green:** Chalk-like; Watery; Frothy; **Whitish:** Whitish-gray streaked with blood; Dark greenish-brown; Slimy; Creamy; **Large, watery, yellow, merely staining the diaper:** Pungent; Fetid; Smelling like rotten eggs; Sour; Involuntary; Undigested, containing curdled milk; Profuse; Frequent; Ascarides with the stool.

**Aggravation:** In fat children: In infants with open fontanelles: In scrofulous persons: In children: During dentition: After milk: After smoked meat: In summer season: In the afternoon: From sweets: From artificial foods: From bathing (general condition): After eating: After walking and motion.

**Before Stool:** Great irritability: Nausea.

After Stool: Faintishness: Lassitude.

Accompaniments: Child is precocious, obstinate and self-willed, and cries persistently. Very nervous at night; child cries and has an anxious look when lifted from the cradle. Head too large, cranial sutures widely open, fontanelles open and sunken. Scalp thin, showing the veins distinctly. Hair dry, looking like tow. Face sometimes flushed, but usually pale and bloated, or sunken, emaciated, wrinkled and cold. Pupils dilated. Scrofulous swelling of the upper lip. Gums swollen. Aphthæ. Dry mouth, alternating with salivation. Dentition tardy, and often attended with convulsions and a loose rattling cough. Continued thirst for cold drinks, more at night. Desire for wine, salt or sweet things. Canine hunger in the morning. Longing for eggs. Sour taste in the mouth, or of bread. Sour vomiting or regurgitation, particularly of soured food, milk, etc. Pit of stomach swollen like an inverted saucer. Swollen, distended abdomen, with emaciation and good appetite. Enlargement of mesenteric and cervical glands.

Painful and difficult urination, the urine being usually clear, and having a peculiar strong, pungent, fetid odor. Urine is sometimes dark-brown with white sediment. Crawling in the rectum as from worms. Oozing of fluid from the anus, smelling like herring brine. Arms cold to the
elbows. *Child does not sleep after 2 or 3 a.m., and is drowsy and weary all day.* Sleep restless with crying out at night; child scratches its head when aroused. Skin either hot and dry, or cold and clammy. Weakness and curvature of spine. Neck too slender to support the head. Curvature of the legs. Ankles weak. Bones weak and bend readily.

Debility. *Profuse sweat on the head when sleeping, especially on the back of the head, wetting the pillow.* *Knees clammy.* Feet constantly cold and damp.

In selecting *Calcarea c.*, the stool is of less importance than the person and the concomitant symptoms. These often render it the indispensable remedy in psoric individuals. The smell of the urine cannot be described, but once smelled it is never forgotten. The color will distinguish it from that of *Benz. ac.* It is said to be suitable when persistent tenesmus remains after dysentery in children.

**30. CALCAREA PHOSPHORICA.**

**Stools:** *Green, slimy, undigested; Hot, watery; Purulent; Spluttering; Extremely offensive; White; Papescent; Containing pus in small points or flakes; Soft (expulsion difficult); Expelled forcibly* (green and watery stools); Frequent.

**Aggravation:** *In scrofulous and rachitic children:* *During dentition:* From fruit or cider: In
the evening: In school girls at puberty: After vexation.

Amelioration: By passing flatus and by lying on the abdomen (abdominal pains).

Before Stool: Cutting, pinching colic.

During Stool: Emission of much offensive flatus.

After Stool: Relief of pain in the abdomen: Protruding, aching, sore piles: Renewed urging directly on wiping.

Accompaniments: Peevish and fretful. Intellectual depression and slow comprehension. Head disproportionately large. Cranial bones (especially occipital) very soft and thin, crackling like paper upon pressure. Both fontanelles open; posterior fontanelle very large. Sweating of the head. Neck too slender to support the head, which falls from side to side. Headache, most severe near the sutures, worse after mental exertion and from damp weather. Face pale, sallow, dirty white, brownish, sunken, with blue rings around the eyes. The veins show through the skin. Nose, chin and tips of ears cold. Dry mouth and tongue, with much thirst. Teeth develop slowly. Persistent vomiting of milk. Craving appetite; infant wants to nurse all the time. Desire for salted and smoked meats, ham, bacon, etc. Cold water and ice-cream cause vomiting the next day after taking them. Jellies and sour things cause headache and weakness of the bowels. Crying spells, caused by soreness, aching and colicky pains
around the navel, every time the child nurses. Much rumbling of flatus. Abdomen sunken and flabby. Mesenteric glands enlarged. Child has anxious expression of the face and suffocative attacks whenever it is lifted from the cradle. Drowsy during the day. Sleep restless, with stretching and yawning. Convulsive starts when lying on the back, ceasing when lying on the side.

Predisposition to glandular swellings and diseases of osseous tissue. Curvature of the spine. Spine so weak in the lumbar region that the child cannot sit upright unless the back is supported. Slow in learning to walk on account of weak ankles.

Rheumatic aching, soreness and stiffness, aggravated by damp weather and by motion.

*Great emaciation, the child looking old and wrinkled.* Skin dry and cold.

Tendency to marasmus or hydrocephaloid.

Calc. phos. is one of our most valuable remedies for the diarrhoea of scrofulous and rachitic children. It can easily be distinguished from Calc. c., Silic., and Sul. by the concomitant symptoms. When given in season it will often prevent marasmus, and is the first remedy to be thought of in threatened hydrocephaloid, after the failure of China to arrest the disease.

31. CAMPHOR.

Stools: Dark brown; Blackish; Looking like coffee-grounds (fetal); (Watery?); Large, thin;
Involuntary: Like rice-water; Generally painless; Sour.

Attack very sudden.

Aggravation: During epidemic cholera: From hot sun: After taking cold: In pernicious fevers.

Accompaniments: Great anguish and discouragement. Mental antipathy. Vertigo. Icy coldness of the whole body, with chilliness and shaking, or cold, clammy, debilitating perspiration; sometimes occurring only at night, and passing off in the morning. Coldness of the surface without change of color. Face pale, livid, purple, icy-cold, distorted; upper lip drawn up, exposing the teeth; foam at the mouth; eyes sunken and fixed. Wild, staring, unconscious look. Aversion to light. No thirst, or violent thirst. Nausea and vomiting. Faintness, with pressure at pit of the stomach, and colicky pain. Stomach very sensitive to pressure. Burning in the stomach and oesophagus. Cramps in the calves.

Sudden and great sinking of strength. Vomiting and diarrhoea suddenly cease, and the child lies almost unconscious, with blue face and hands, cold tongue, icy coldness of the body, and hoarse, weak voice. Trismus and tetanus.

Stool generally painless.

Cold sweat on the face.

In Cholera: Great sinking and collapse, sometimes without stool or vomiting. Cold as death, but cannot bear to be covered.

Camph is principally useful in the very com-
mencement of diseases of the bowels; later stages, presenting similar symptoms, requiring Verat., Cuprum, etc. "In Camph. collapse is most prominent; in Verat. alb the evacuations and vomiting; in Cuprum the cramps."—Dunham.

32. CANTHARIS.

Stools: Yellow, brown, watery; White or pale-reddish mucous stools, like scrapings of the intestines; Bloody; Skinny; Like washings of meat; Bloody mucous; Green mucous; Slimy; Frothy; Frequent; Small; Corrosive.

Aggravation: At night: In the evening: During the day: After coffee (pains and loathing): While urinating.


After Stool: Colic relieved, or continues with less violence: Tenesmus: Burning, biting and stinging in anus: Shuddering: Violent chilliness as though water were poured over one, with internal warmth: Faintness.

Accompaniments: Anxious restlessness. Irritability. Pale, wretched appearance. Deathlike appearance during the pains. Lips, tongue and palate raw. Vesicles and canker in the mouth and throat. Dryness of the lips. Thirstlessness or violent burning thirst, especially during the
pains; but aversion to fluids, because they aggravate the constriction of the throat, the dysuria or the torrma. Aversion to food and to tobacco. Violent pains in abdomen and intestines. Burning in abdomen. Abdomen very sensitive to touch.

*Frequent ineffectual desire to urinate, painful.* 
* Burning after urination. Haematuria. Retention or suppression of urine, with uræmic coma, delirium and convulsions.*

*Collapse, with feeble pulse and cold hands and feet. Burning pains while the surface of the body feels colds.*

The appearance like scrapings of the intestines is the most characteristic symptom of *Cantharis,* and will frequently call for it when the more painful and violent symptoms are not present.

### 33. CAPSICUM.

**Stools:** *Mucous; Bloody mucous; Tenacious mucous, streaked with black blood; Thin, adhesive, slimy, mixed with black blood; Shaggy, slimy and bloody; Greenish frothy; Frequent; Small; Expelled with violence.*

**Aggravation:** In persons of lax fibre: At night: *After drinking: By currents of air, even warm air (pains).*

**Before Stool:** Cutting colic: Flatulent colic: Writhing pains about the umbilicus.

**During Stool:** Cutting and writhing continue: Tenesmus: Burning in lower part of rectum, with
sensation of rawness and throbbing and pains in
the back: Burning along the sacrum: Strangury:
Biting, stinging pain at anus.

After Stool: Tenesmus: Burning at anus:
Thirst, drinking causing shuddering: Drawing
pains in the back.

Accompaniments: Increased acuteness of all
the senses. Homesickness, with redness of cheeks
and sleeplessness. Swollen, cracked lips. Flat,
watery taste. Putrid taste, as of putrid water.
Thirstlessness. Food tastes sour. Sour taste in
the mouth. Aphthæ, with fetid breath. Desire
for coffee, with nausea after taking it. Abdomen
much distended. Sensation of coldness in
the stomach.

Tenesmus of the bladder, strangury. Frequent,
unsuccessful desire to urinate, with burning in
the bladder.

Yawning. Sleeplessness.

Capsicum is one of the royal remedies for dys-
entery; resembling Canth. much in its symptoms,
but differing equally as much, as a comparison
will show. When the choice becomes difficult,
the drinking after stool causing shuddering, and
the drawing pains in the back after stool, will fix
the decision on Caps., and distinguish it also from
Merc. cor. and Nux vom. The patient is also
sometimes "lazy, fat, unclean, dreads the open
air."

34. CARBO VEGETABILIS.

Stools: Thin, pale mucous; Bloody mucous
(dark, thin fecal); Brown, watery, slimy; Light-colored; Semi-liquid, black; Ashy-gray (mushy); Painful; Frequent; Involuntary (with flatus); Putrid; Cadaverous-smelling.

Aggravation: After long-continued or severe acute disease: After loss of fluids: From chilling the stomach with ice-cream or ice-water, when overheated: After fat food: After spoiled or rancid food, especially shell-fish: In hot weather: At night: After exposure to great heat of the sun or of fire: In tuberculous patients: In old people.

Before Stool: Slight cutting.

During Stool: Burning and cutting in anus: Tenesmus: Great straining like labor pains to pass a soft stool: Fetid flatus.

After Stool: Burning in anus: Trembling weakness: Itching in anus and perineum: Oozing from the rectum.

Accompaniments: Restlessness and anxiety, worse from 4 to 6 P. M. Child irritable, strikes, bites and kicks. Greenish color, or great paleness of the face, or cheeks may be red and covered with clammy sweat. The gums recede from the teeth and bleed easily. Desire for coffee. Rancid taste. Flatulent distension of the abdomen, particularly after eating, as though it would burst. Deep-seated burning pains in the abdomen, generally in the bends of the colon. Frequent and violent rancid eructations. Profuse and constant salivation of stringy saliva. Emission of large quantities of flatus, inodorous, or putrid. Skin
pale, or blue and cold. Feet and legs icy cold to the knees. Urine offensive or suppressed. Enlarged glands. Emaciation.

In Cholera: Attack often begins with hemorrhage from the bowels. Collapse without stool. Nose, cheeks and finger-tips icy cold; lips bluish; cold breath and tongue. Respiration weak and labored. Desire to be fanned. Cramps in legs and thighs. Hiccough at every motion. Vomiting. Voice hoarse or lost. Pulse thready, intermittent, scarcely perceptible. Consciousness retained or coma. Sopor without vomiting, stool or cramps. Sometimes spasms, followed by congestion of blood to the head or chest.

Except in cholera, Carbo veg. is rarely indicated in the beginning of any acute disease of the bowels; but in the later stages it may become the only remedy capable of producing a favorable change. It will not often be required in cases that have had good homœopathic treatment, but much more frequently in those coming from allopathic hands. After it are frequently suitable Ars., China, Merc. sol., or Psor. It is also useful for the debility following a long lasting attack of diarrhœa.

35. CARBOLIC ACID.

Stools: Fetid; Rice-water, offensive like rotten eggs; Like thick glue, in thin strips like tape; Bloody and mucous, like scrapings from mucous membrane; Bilious; Watery; Involuntary, thin
THE REMEDIES AND
black stools (in collapse); Involuntary, at night in bed; Diarrhoea alternating with constipation.
Aggravation: From bad drainage: In puerperal fever: In hydrocephalus.
Before Stool: Constant, ineffectual urging.
During Stool: Tenesmus, pain and nausea.
Accompaniments: Patient petulant, impatient. Constantly agitated, moaning continuously and occasionally uttering a piercing cry; delirious starting from sleep. Vomiting. Tenderness over transverse colon. Tongue dry and coated with thick yellow fur. Great thirst and high fever. Urine very dark colored, black or blackish olive green. Vomiting of dark olive green or black fluid, with great restlessness.
"In an exhaustive diarrhoea with very offensive stools, when Carbo veg. and Psorinum do not help, give Carabolic acid."—C. Pearson.

36. CAUSTICUM.

Stools: Liquid fecal; White mucous; Possible only while standing; Involuntary (with flatus).
Aggravation: In the evening: At night: From cold air striking the abdomen: After eating fresh meat: In scrofulous children.
Before Stool: Twisting abdominal pains.
During Stool: Vertigo.
After Stool: Nausea: Salt-water brash: Vertigo.
Accompaniments: Child cries at the least thing. Afraid of strangers. Timid, fears to go to bed in the dark. Weak memory. Face sallow.
Violently itching acne. Pressure at the pit of the throat, just over the top of the sternum, as of a foreign body, or as of food lodged in oesophagus, causing constant disposition to swallow; better while eating, worse after. *Aversion to sweet things.* Fresh meat causes nausea and water brash; smoked meat agrees. Much thirst for cold drinks. Pressure in the stomach. Necessity to loosen the clothing about the hypochondria. Abdomen swollen and hard; body wasted, and feet disproportionately small. Child walks unsteadily; falls easily.

Involuntary emission of urine, at night; when walking; when coughing.

*Cauticum* will be found useful chiefly in a chronic tendency to diarrhoea, in dyspeptics and consumptives, which is renewed whenever taking fresh meat.

37. *CHAMOMILLA.*

**Stools:** *Green slimy mucous; Mixed green and white mucous; Chopped white and yellow mucous; Green, watery; Yellowish, watery; Changeable; Undigested; Bilious; Slimy mucous;* Mucous and blood; Like chopped eggs and spinach.

*Hot; Small; Frequent; Smelling like bad eggs; Sour; Corrosive; Painless (green watery); Painful (thin green slimy);* White slimy.

**Aggravation:** *During dentition: After taking cold: After anger, chagrin: At night: After to-
bacca: In childbed: From downward motion: After suppression of perspiration.

Before Stool: Anxiety: Cutting colic, worse in epigastric region.


After Stool: Relief: Stitches in rectum: Soreness of the anus.

Accompaniments: Desire for many things which are rejected when offered. Peevishness. Ill humor. Moaning on account of trifling offense, or because refused what he wants. Whining restlessness; child wants this or that, which, when offered, is refused or pushed away. Children cry much, and are only stilled by being carried about. Rheumatic pains in the head. Redness of the cheeks, or of one cheek only. Red rash on the cheeks. Gums hot and swollen. Tongue and mouth dry. Tongue coated thick yellow, or white. Bitter, sour, or slimy taste. Aversion to food. Intense thirst. Bitter eructations. Sour vomiting of food or slimy mucus. Abdomen hard and distended. Weight and burning in the stomach. Cutting or tearing colic, making the child bend double and draw up its knees. Involuntary emission of urine which feels hot.

Very painful cutting jerks from right shoulder toward head, with thirst and debility.

Moaning in the sleep, with hot, sticky sweat on
THEIR INDICATIONS.

**Forehead.** Twitching of the muscles during sleep.

**Convulsions:** Both legs moved up and down alternately: Grasping with the hands: Mouth drawn to and fro: Eyes staring: Eyes and face distorted: Stupor: Cough, with rattling in the chest: Yawning and stretching.

Novices often fail with **Chamomilla.** It is not adapted to every case of diarrhoea during dentition. The mental symptoms are of chief importance (compare Cina), but the desire to be carried about is not alone decisive. If, however, the other symptoms correspond, particularly of the stool; this symptom will make the choice more certain. **Cham.** is not often indicated in cases of long continuance, and is often unable to complete the cure alone, requiring to be followed by **Merc. sol.** or **Sulph.**

38. **CHELIDONIUM MAJUS.**

**Stools:** Thin, bright yellow, fecal; Brown watery; White watery; Mucous; Pasty, light-gray; Fluid, often involuntary; Painless; Green mucous; Like rice-water tinged yellow; Pale slimy; Yellow watery, containing flakes of mucus; Slimy, grayish-green; 'Flakes, strings, gelatinous lumps; Alternation of constipation and diarrhoea; Deficiency of biliary coloring matter.

**Aggravation:** At night (white watery, mucous); From affection of liver.

**Amelioration:** From wine (colic): From hot drinks.
Before Stool: Rumbling in the abdomen: Nausea.

During Stool: Rumbling in abdomen: Nausea.
After Stool: Rumbling in abdomen.


Drowsiness, with inability to sleep.

The Chelidonium combination of symptoms is not very common. Clinical experience with it is therefore meagre. The desire for hot drinks is very peculiar, and may prove characteristic.

39. CHINA.

Stools: Yellow, watery; Undigested; Blackish; Brownish, thin watery; Chocolate colored; Black, watery; Bilious; Whitish; Greenish; Bloody; Yellow mucous; Profuse; Frothy; Frequent; Involuntary; Putrid; Cadaverous; Corrosive; Painless (undigested and watery stools).

Aggravation: After a meal: At night: Early in the morning: In hot weather: In inveterate drunkards: In nursing women: From fruit: From drinking sour beer: After measles: During small-
pox: *After severe acute disease: After loss of fluids:* On alternate days: *Afternoon (colic).*

Amelioration: By bending double (colic).

Before Stool: Colic.

During Stool: Stitches and acrid feeling in anus: Thirst: Passage of flatus.

After Stool: Tingling in the rectum, as from worms: Feeling of great debility: Colic.


Dark urine.

Pulse hard, rapid, irregular.

*Great weakness,* particularly with the painless
stools. Inclination to sweat. Profuse night sweats. Sleep worse after 3 A.M.

Rapid exhaustion and emaciation.

After a long-lasting attack of cholera infantum child becomes drowsy, pupils dilated, rapid and superficial breathing; chin, nose and tips of the ears cold (impending hydrocephaloid).

During Convalescence: Much weakness and debility, with pale face, ringing in the ears and tendency to dropsical swelling.

China has a very strong resemblance to Carbo veg. The character of the stool will usually serve to distinguish them, together with the fact that with the former the stools are often entirely in the night, being absent during the day, even in severe cases, unless they occur after meals, which is also an additional distinction. When well selected Chin. usually completes the cure. In threatened hydrocephaloid, however, it is often necessary to follow with Calc. phos.

40. CICUTA VIROSA.

Stool: Thin, slimy; Black offensive; Frequent, liquid; Expelled suddenly.

Aggravation: At 2 and 5 A.M.: By pressure (abdominal pains).

Before Stool: Sudden urging, scarcely able to retain the stool: Burning pain in the back: Weakness.

During Stool: Violent urging to urinate.
After Stool: Prolapsus recti: Burning in the anus: Urging: *Desire to urinate*.


In Cholera: *Loud sounding, dangerous hiccough.* Vomiting alternates with *violent tonic spasms of the pectoral muscles.* Congestion of blood to the brain or chest after vomiting ceases. *Violent jerking backward of the head.* Staring or upturned eyes. Heavy breathing. Sopor. Convulsions.

*Cicuta* is reported to have been used successfully in cholera, but clinical experience with it in diarrhoea is very meagre. The early morning stool, with its peculiar concomitants, the distended abdomen, and the longing for charcoal, seem to furnish characteristic indications.
41. CINA.

Stools: Greenish, slimy; Bilious; White, mucous, like little pieces of popped corn; Reddish mucous; Bloody; Alternating with constipation; Involuntary; Frequent; Watery.

Aggravation: During dentition: In the daytime: After drinking: In children.

Before Stool: Pinching colic.

During Stool: Discharge of round worms.

Accompaniments: Disposed to cry much. Cross and peevish. Rejects everything that is offered. Paleness of the face, particularly around the nose and mouth, and sickly appearance around the eyes. Disposition to pick or bore in the nose. Grinding of the teeth during sleep. Appetite capricious or impaired. Cutting and pinching in abdomen.

White, turbid urine. White, jelly-like urine. Restless sleep; waking frequently, or frequently changing position, waking—with cries. Will not sleep without rocking. Grinding of the teeth during sleep. Worm spasms: the child stiffens out straight.

The accompanying symptoms, particularly those italicized, will more frequently indicate Cina than the character of the stools, and will render the choice easy. The characteristic urine is the surest indication.

42. CISTUS CANADENSIS.

Stools: Thin, grayish-yellow, fecal.
THEIR INDICATIONS.

Hot; Squirming out.

Aggravation: After-part of the night till noon: After eating: After fruit: After coffee: In wet weather (general condition): In scrawny, scrofulous children.

Before stool: Irresistible urging.


The irresistible urging to stool early in the morning is like Sulph., but the color and consistency of the stool are different.

43. COCCULUS.

Stools: Yellow, soft, fecal; Slimy; Fetid; Frequent; Painless; Watery; Thin; Black slimy, very fetid.

Aggravation: Directly after rising: From standing: From riding but a short distance in omnibus or car: During intermittent fever: After drinking cold water: Through the day: When bending double (pains).

Amelioration: By-sitting: By suppressing the stool.


During Stool: Pain in bowels, causing dys-


Accompaniments: Metallic, coppery taste in the mouth. Sourish taste after a meal. Intense thirst while eating. Aversion to food; tobacco; drinks; acids. Food tastes as though salted too little. Nausea, with tendency to faint. Excessive nausea and vomiting when riding in a carriage, or when becoming cold. Violent spasm of the stomach, with griping, tearing pains. Much rumbling in the bowels. Pain in left side of the abdomen, aggravated when bending double. Sensation of sharp stones rubbing together in abdomen.

Numb, paralytic sensation of the legs.
Fetid, or hot flatus. Watery urine.
Hectic fever. Emaciation.

44. COFFEA.

Stools: Liquid, fecal; Watery; Painless; Offensive; Weakening; Alternation of constipation and diarrhoea.


Accompaniments: Over-sensitiveness. Excitement. Wakefulness. Colic, as if the stomach
had been overloaded. Aversion to open air, which also aggravates the symptoms.

45. COLCHICUM.

Stools: Watery; Changeable, greenish, yellowish, reddish, slimy, fecal; Jelly-like mucous; White, jelly-like mucous, with spots and streaks of blood; Transparent, mucous; Bloody, mingled with a skinny substance; White mucous; Orange-yellow, watery, with bright yellow flakes; Watery, containing large quantities of white shredded particles; mixed with small white membranes or light bluish matter.

Profuse; Frequent (watery); Small; Frequent (bloody and mucous); Painless (watery); Slimy; Offensive; Involuntary and without sensation to the patient (watery); Excoriating; Slightly sour-smelling.

Aggravation: In the autumn: In hot, damp weather: In the evening and night: In rheumatism:

From motion (vomiting).


After Stool: Tenesmus: Relief of colic: Long-
lasting, agonizing pains in rectum and anus: Exhaustion: Child falls asleep on the vessel as soon as the tenesmus ceases.

Accompaniments: Peevish; external impressions, light, noise, strong smells, contact, etc., disturb the temper. Paleness. Heat in the mouth, with thirst. Great thirst, even burning, unquenchable. Increased secretion of saliva, often very profuse. The saliva causes nausea and inclination to vomit when swallowing it. Constriction of the oesophagus. Aversion to food on looking at it, and particularly when smelling of it. The smell of fish, eggs, fat meats or broth causes nausea even to faintness. Violent vomiting occurring with great ease (with the watery stools). Vomiting of yellowish mucus, very bitter preceded by long and violent gagging. Every motion excites or renews the vomiting.

Burning in the stomach or icy coldness, also in the abdomen. Colic. Distension of the abdomen, with flatulence. Great swelling of the lower part of the abdomen. Coldness and oedema of the legs; cramps in the calves. Ascites. Urine dark brown and scanty.

Much weakness and prostration.

Colch. stands next to Podoph. in painless cholera morbus. It differs chiefly in the stools being smaller and less gushing; in the time of aggravation, and the presence of the nausea and vomiting.

In dysentery the jelly-like and skinny stools are quite characteristic, particularly the latter.
Other symptoms distinguish it from Aloe., Canth. and Kali bich.

46. COLOCYNTHIS.

Stools: Brownish-yellow fecal; Saffron yellow, frothy, liquid; First watery and mucous, then bilious, and lastly bloody; Bloody; Bilious; Slimy and bloody like scrapings of the intestines; Thin, greenish, slimy and watery; Thin mucous (painless); Undigested; Increasingly colorless and watery;

Excoriating; Frequent; Not profuse;
Sour putrid; Musty, like brown paper burning.

Aggravation: From cold diet: From sour things: From eating or drinking: After a meal: From fruit: From motion: After vexation, indig-nation, or grief from ill-treatment: During denti-tion: During nursing or right after.


Before Stool: Difficulty of retaining the stool: Cutting colic: Great urging:

During Stool: Tensive pain in the forehead: Cutting colic: Tenesmus: Nausea: Burning along the urethra: Burning in anus: Violent pains in bowels, extending down thighs: Compressive, griping pains, beginning at navel and passing down to rectum: Much flatus.

After Stool: Cessation of colic (or, more rarely,
the colic occurs chiefly, and is very severe after stool): *Weakness, paleness and great prostration.*

Burning and darting pains in the anus: Severe burning along the sacrum.


**Intense griping, cutting or squeezing in the intestines, coming up into the stomach and causing nausea,** or extending down into the thighs. Squeezing as though between stones. Cutting, lancinating pains flying all over the abdomen. *Pains are aggravated by eating or drinking.* Abdomen feels empty and sore. Tympanitic distension of the abdomen. Rumbling in abdomen. Urine fetid, viscid, jelly-like. Frequent urging to urinate, with small discharge. Retention of urine. Cramps in the legs and feet. Warm feet with cold hands. Chills proceeding from the abdomen.

**Sleeplessness.**

The characteristic pains of *Coloc.* remain always its prominent indication. Whether they occur before or after stool, or during the interval, it will remove them, and with them, usually, the whole train of symptoms. Sometimes in dysen-
tery, with much tenesmus. Merc. is needed afterward.

47. COLOSTRUM.

Stools: Green, watery; Yellow; Watery; Mucous; Bilious; Profuse; Sour-smelling; Excoriating.

Aggravation: In nursing infants. During dentition.

During Stool: Colicky pains in the hypogastrum.

Accompaniments: Great nervous irritability or listlessness.

Pale face. Tongue coated white or yellow.

Vomiting of sour or bitter substances.

Loss of appetite.

The whole body smells sour.

Fever. Emaciation.

The symptoms of Colostrum are purely clinical, and like those of all other remedies, which claim recognition solely upon the basis of empiricism, must be regarded with distrust. Only a careful proving and more extended clinical observation can determine their real value.

48. CONIUM.

Stools: Liquid fecal, mingled with hard lumps;

Watery; Undigested; Sour;

Frequent; Involuntary (during sleep without waking); Alternate constipation and diarrhoea.

Aggravation: During the day.
Before Stool: Cutting pains.
During Stool: Chilliness; Tenesmus; Burning in the rectum.
After Stool: Palpitation of the heart, sometimes intermittent; Tremulous weakness, passing off in the open air, or when lying: Faintness.
Much weakness and lassitude, with desire to sit or lie.
In chronic diarrhoea of old men Con. is sometimes the remedy, as indicated by the stool and the urinary symptoms, with the tremulous weakness. It may also become indicated by the same symptoms in younger persons, and then, usually, women.

49. COPAIVE.

Stools: White fecal; Bloody; Watery; Copious; Involuntary; Greenish, mixed with mucous flocculi; White mucous in masses; Diarrhoea alternating with obstinate constipation.
Aggravation: In the morning: After taking cold: With bronchial and intestinal catarrh.

The most characteristic thing of Copaiwae is a tendency to a general catarrhal condition and aggravation from taking cold; in both of which it resembles Dulcamara.

50. CORNUS CIRCINATA.

Stools: Dark, bilious, greenish, slimy; Watery; Mucous; Very offensive: Frequent and scanty. Aggravation: After eating: In the morning: During dentition: In jaundice: In liver derangement.

During Stool: Griping pains about the umbilicus: Rumbling and passage of much very offensive flatus: Burning in rectum and anus: Tenesmus: Nausea: Drowsiness, dulness of head and general perspiration.
After Stool: Burning in rectum and anus: Relief of dulness in the head, and distension of stomach: Colic.
Accompaniments: Entirely indisposed to
mental or physical exertion. Cannot think or read. Great relaxation of mind and body.

Dulness and weight in the head, particularly the temples, relieved by coffee. Dark rings around the eyes. Conjunctiva yellow. Yellow color of the face. Face hollow, with an expression of weakness and dulness. Heat in the face without redness. Tongue coated white or yellow. Aphthæ. Bitter taste. Thirst for cold drinks. Nausea, with general sticky sweat and feeling of exhaustion. Pain in the stomach after eating, with distension of the stomach and abdomen, better after passage of flatus and stool.

Rattling and rumbling in abdomen. Griping pains.


Cornus c. deserves more attention, and will be found frequently useful by those who make the most of every well-proved remedy.

Compare with Chelid.

50. CROTALUS HORRIDUS.

Stools: Liquid dark green; Yellow watery; Black, thin; Dark fluid, bloody; Involuntary (dark bloody); Offensive.

Aggravation: From noxious effluvia; From imbibation of septic matter in food or drink; From "high game;" In summer; In low septic states.
During Stool: Colic, nausea, great debility and faintness: Vomiting and micturition simultaneously.

After Stool: Great debility.

Accompaniments: Lowness of spirits and indifference to everything. Disagreeable sensation through the whole body and nauseous taste. Sudden and extreme coldness and blueness.

Collapse, cramps, vomiting.

Embarrassment of respiration.

Scarcely perceptible pulse. Suppression of urine.

Crotalus is one of our most valuable remedies in the most dangerous cases, such as bilious remittents, yellow fever, pyæmia, hectic fever, typhus, relapsing fever; when the diarrhœa takes on the characteristics of the remedy.

52. CROTON TIGLIUM.

Stools: Yellow watery; Dark green, or greenish-yellow liquid; Tenacious mucous; Brownish-green; Undigested;

Frequent; Small (mucous stools);

Profuse (yellow, watery stools);

Coming out like a shot.

Aggravation: After drinking: While nursing: While eating: At every movement: From fruit: From sweetmeats: During the day: During the summer.

Amelioration: From hot milk (colic): After sleeping.


After Stool: Sweat on the forehead: Vertigo: Face sunken and altered in expression: Rumbling and gurgling in left side of abdomen: Burning in anus: Pressing in epigastrium and umbilicus, with protrusion of rectum and constant urging to stool: Nausea, with fainting: Great pallor and weakness: Coldness of body.

Accompaniments: Dry, parched lips. Excessive nausea, with vanishing of sight. Gagging, with vertigo, worse after drinking. Vomiting immediately after drinking. Violent vomiting of ingesta; of yellowish-white frothy fluids. Burning and pressure in the stomach. Colic and writhing around the umbilicus. On pressing on the umbilicus with the hand, a painful sensation is felt all along the intestinal canal to the termination of the rectum, causing the latter to protrude somewhat.

The three highly characteristic symptoms of Croton tiglium, the yellow watery stool, sudden expulsion and aggravation from drink and food, form a trio whose presence will render success certain and brilliant. This stool is not always
painful. The other stools have the same conditions and are also quickly cured by this remedy.

53. CUBEBÆ.

Stools: Blackish, yellowish, fecal; Yellow, transparent, mucous; mingled with whitish shining particles looking like kernels of rice; Bloody mucous;

Frequent (dysenteric stool); Copious (bilious and fecal); Involuntary.

Aggravation: At night, in bed (colic): From food or drink.

Amelioration: From rising from the bed and moving about (colic).

Before Stool: Cutting pains in hypogastrium:
Severe griping pain in bowels, with backache.

During Stool: Headache and griping: Severe griping pains in bowels, with backache: Urging to urinate: Rumbling and cutting in abdomen:
Burning in rectum: Tenesmus: Cutting pains:
Loud discharge of flatus.

After Stool: Long-continued tenesmus and relief of pains, except dull heavy pain in back and bowels.

Accompaniments: Desire for delicacies; oranges; acid fruits; spirits; brandy; fresh bread; onions; almonds; nuts. Unquenchable thirst, with feeling of dryness of the mouth, though moistened with an oily saliva. Nausea. Abdomen distended and very sensitive.
54. CUPRUM MET.

Stools: Watery; With flakes; Bloody; Black, watery; Green; Frequent; Not very copious.

Aggravation: During epidemic cholera: In pernicious intermittents.

Amelioration: From drinking cold water (vomiting).

Accompaniments: Restlessness, tossing about and constant uneasiness. Changed features, full of anguish. Spasmodic distortion of the face. Face and lips blue and cold. Sunken, deep eyes, with blue rings around them. Excessive thirst. Sweet taste in the mouth. Sweet, stringy saliva. Tip of the tongue cold. All food tastes like clear water. Desire for warm food and drinks. Drink descends the oesophagus with a gurgling sound.

Deathly nausea. Violent vomiting; of bile; of water containing flakes, with violent colic and cramps. Violent pains in the stomach. Hardness of the abdomen, with extreme sensitiveness to touch. Downward pressure in the hypogastrium. Spasm of the stomach. Deathly feeling of constriction beneath the sternum. Violent spasms in the abdomen and upper and lower limbs, with piercing screams. Spasms of the throat preventing speech. Dyspnæa so intense that he cannot bear a handkerchief before the face. Sighing respiration.

Urine scanty and seldom, or suppressed.

Violent cramps in the legs and feet.

Soft, slow pulse, weak and small.
THEIR INDICATIONS.

Comatose sleep after vomiting. *Intense coldness and blueness of the surface, with long-continued general cold sweat and great prostration.*

*General convulsions, with continued vomiting and violent colic.* *Uraemic eclampsia* with *loquacious delirium, followed by apathy, cold tongue and breath, and collapse.* *Spasms, with blue face and thumbs clenched across the palms of the hands.*

The violent cramps and spasms of *Cuprum* will distinguish it from *Camph.*, *Verat.* and *Arg. nit.* These cramps particularly affect the flexors, the muscles often drawing up into visible knots.

55. CYCLAMEN.

*Stools:* Yellow, watery; Papescent; Mucus; Expelled forcibly.

*Aggravation:* *After coffee:* After pork and fat food: In the evening, during rest, and *in the open air* (general condition).

*Before Stool:* Pinching colic; Urging: Nausea.

*During Stool:* Tenesmus: Burning in anus: Colic: Palpitation.

*After Stool:* Ineffectual straining: Pinching in abdomen: Dulness and forgetfulness.

*Accompaniments:* Despondency, listlessness. Semi-lateral headache, worse in the left temple, with heat in the head, and almost complete obscurcation of sight; relieved by application of cold water. Vertigo, worse in the open air. Pupils dilated or alternately contracted and dilated. Face pale, with blue rings around the eyes. Par-

In many of its symptoms Cyclamen is almost identical with Puls., but may be distinguished from the latter by the character of the stool, the aggravation after coffee and the aversion to open air. Like Puls., it will prove especially valuable for the diarrhoea of chlorotic women, subject to sick headaches and menstrual irregularities.

56. DIGITALIS.

Stools: Watery, fecal and mucous; Yellowish-white fecal; Whitish, or ash-gray fecal; Involuntary; Like coffee grounds.

Aggravation: During jaundice: Afternoon, five to six o'clock (vomiting).

Before Stool: Cutting or tearing colic: Chilliness: Fainting: Vomiting.

During Stool: Cutting and tearing pains in abdomen.

After Stool: Urging in the rectum: Faintness.


**Accompaniments:** Pale face, with bluish hue under the pale skin.

Yellow color of face and conjunctiva. Tongue coated white. Mouth, tongue and gums sore. *Fetid or sweetish ptialism.* Loss of appetite, with clean tongue. Thirst, with desire for sour drinks. Desire for bitter food. Violent nausea, with anguish and great despondency. *Violent vomiting of food; of green bile; of mucus.* Vomiting is sometimes accompanied by external heat, mingled with chills, and followed by perspiration with chilliness. The nausea is not relieved by vomiting.

Tenderness of the liver.

Constant desire to urinate, only a small quantity being passed each time. Great weakness. *Feeling of sinking at the stomach, as though one would die.* Weak, slow pulse.

Violent beating of the heart, not rapid, but too violent.

Chest and bowel symptoms alternate; cough in one fit of sickness and diarrhoea in the next.

*Digitalis* is chiefly indicated by white stool, with symptoms of jaundice and the sinking at the stomach.

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57. **Dioscorea Villosa.**

**Stools:** Deep yellow, thin, fecal; Bilious; Watery; Albuninous; Lumpy; Profuse; Hot; Offensive; White, slimy, jelly-
like; Alternate constipation and diarrhoea (during pregnancy).

Aggravation: By sitting, or lying, or bending. Double (colic): In the morning, driving one out of bed.

Amelioration: By eating: In open air (nausea and general symptoms): By currant-wine, pressure and walking (colic).


During Stool: Severe tenesmus: Burning in the rectum: Emission of much offensive flatus.

After Stool: Haemorrhoids: Weak, faint feeling in abdomen: The colic continues.

Accompaniments: Nausea. Vomiting. Eructations. Violent twisting colic, occurring in regular paroxysms, with remissions. Severe, drawing, writhing pains in sacral region and bowels, radiating upward and downward, until the whole body and even the fingers and toes become involved in spasms, so severe as to elicit shrieks.

Abdominal pains suddenly shift and appear in distant localities, as the fingers or toes.

Pains in the legs and knees, relieved by motion and by rubbing.

Disposition to paronychia.

Dioscorides has a much narrower range than Colocynth, but, as in the latter, the colic is the principal indication. It is easily distinguished from the colic of any other remedy by the above symptoms. The disposition to felons may be found with the
tendency to colic. Whether met with thus or single, **Dionysius** will usually cure whitlow if taken as soon as the pricking in the finger is felt, and greatly relieve and hasten the termination if taken later.

**58. DULCAMARA.**

**Stools:** Yellowish, greenish, watery; Whitish, watery, with flocculi; White, mucous; Green, mucous; Yellow, mucous; Slimy mucous; Bloody; Bilious; Changeable; Expelled with much force; Dark brown fecal; Involuntary; Undigested;

Sour smelling;

Frequent; Scanty; Corrosive.

**Aggravation:** After taking cold: When the weather becomes colder: In the summer when the days are hot and the nights cold and damp: During wet and cold weather: At night: During digestion: After cold drinks: After ice-cream: In the afternoon: In childbirth: During pregnancy: In the evening: From going into damp places.

**Before Stool:** Perspiration: Nausea: Griping colic: Cutting in abdomen.


**After Stool:** Thirst: Relief, but feeling of weakness: Burning at anus: Tenesmus.

**Accompaniments:** Impatience. Languor or restlessness. Pale face. Aphthæ. Dry tongue. Spongy gums, with ptyalism of tenacious, soap-

*Dulc.* is seldom required except in cases directly traceable to taking cold or to a change in the weather from warm to cold; but then it becomes the indispensable and often all-sufficient remedy, whether the attack is diarrhoea or dysentery. It is rarely useful if the attack is painless. In many symptoms it resembles *Acon.* and *Arsen.*

59. **ELATERIUM.**

**Stools:** *Frothy, watery;* Dull, olive-green discharges; Bilious; Squirting out; Dark green mucous stool, in masses mixed with whitish mucus streaked with blood;

*Very frequent and copious (watery);* Frequent (mucous).

**Aggravation:** After taking cold by standing on damp ground after exertion.

**Before Stool:** Constant urging: Great pain in abdomen.

**During Stool:** Cutting pain in abdomen: Vomiting.

**Accompaniments:** Bittertaste. Nausea. Vomiting of watery, greenish, bilious matter, with great weakness.

Oppression, stricture and pain in the epigas-

trium, with difficult breathing. Violent cutting pains in the abdomen. Chilliness, with continued