

Ernest Albert Farrington



Ernest Albert Farrington (1847-1885)

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1877 - Antipsorics in the Atrophy of Infants

Explanatory.

The following collection of symptoms is the result of a protracted study of a case which cost the writer many anxious hours. Failing by carefully selected remedies to even relieve the patient, it was determined to sift our Materia Medica as thoroughly as time and other engagements would permit, in order to find whether any antipsoric or deep-acting drug could be found suitable to the case.

This fact will explain the lack of complete system in the paper, and also the defective relation existing between the first and second parts, the latter containing some symptoms and additional drugs not found in the former. These defects there was not time to correct.

In arranging the symptoms the writer has not restricted himself to the pathogenesis of genuine atrophy, the tabes mesenterica, which is essentially tubercular, but has included symptoms of rachitis, scrofula, and simple indigestion, with attending marasmus.

In several instances, however, especially in the repertory, mention is made of symptoms known to be characteristic of some one or other of the diseases included under the general term atrophy. But in so doing the writer by no means wishes it to be inferred that he would teach that therapeutics is dependent upon pathology. The latter helps him in obtaining his "totality," abridges his phraseology (as, for example, when he writes scorbutic sore mouth, Mercurius, meaning thereby all the well-known buccal symptoms of that remedy), and acquaints him with the unmodified course of disease. But when he has his case well understood, the symptoms, subjective and objective, must be submitted to the rules of homoeopathy, not to the restrictions of so general a science as that of pathology.

If omissions are noticed, let it be the pleasure of each one to mention them. If the paper does but call forth a healthy criticism, it will fulfil a useful purpose, and save some one hours of labor, and mayhap a mother her darling child.

E. A. Farrington.

Part I. - Antipsorics in the Treatment of Atrophy of Infants.

Sulphur is characterized by emaciation; the skin is dry, harsh, and wrinkled, giving the child an "old-man" look. The body has an offensive odor, not removable by washing. Eruptions are chiefly eczema capitis, generally dry, easily bleeding; itching, more at night; scratching relieves, but causes bleeding; excoriations; intertrigo, especially at the anus.

Glands swollen, particularly the cervical, axillary, and inguinal.

Appetite voracious; child eagerly grasps at everything within reach and thrusts it into its mouth. Abdomen distended and hard. Constipation, or diarrhoea, slimy, green, watery, changeable; worse at night; sudden urging awakens him in the morning, followed by copious watery stools.

If hydrocephaloid sets in, the child lies in a stupor, its face pale, lower jaw dropped, eyes half-open, and forehead covered with cold sweat. The urine is suppressed and there are frequent muscular twitches.

In less severe cases the child is restless at night; sleeps in "cat-naps;" awakens often screaming, or on going to sleep is annoyed by sudden jerking up of the limbs. At other times an almost unbroken fever obtains, the skin for days remaining dry and hot.

The child is cross, obstinate; cannot bear to be washed or bathed. Its face is pale, sunken, with deep and hollow eyes. Dentition is slow; muscles and bones develop very tardily, so that a year-old child looks scarcely larger than a newborn babe. Complains of fatigue every little while; sits bent forward, refuses to stand long, but crawls or runs about.

Calcareo carbonica is very similar. The emaciation is more marked in other than adipose tissue. There are atrophy of muscle, soft bones, retarded teeth, all evidences of defective nutrition, and yet an excess of fat gives a deceptive appearance of plump health. When wasting shows itself in fat too, the body dwindles, the pale skin hangs in folds, but the abdomen seems to remain disproportionately enlarged. Partial sweats are more prominent than in Sulph. The scalp is covered with a cold sweat; the knees are clammy; the feet feel damp and cold. The eruptions, especially crusta lactea, develop on the face, or quickly spread thence; crusts are dry or yield a milk-thick pus. At times they appear isolated and look like chalky masses. Again the eruption forms in rings or spreads like ringworm. The child's scalp seems thin, blue veins show distinctly, and the little one scratches its head on awakening.

The glands are engorged, particularly the mesenteric.

Appetite is voracious, yet emaciation persists. Morbid appetite for indigestible articles of food. The child is thirsty and feverish every afternoon. The stools are green, watery, sour, or pungent, or claylike, and worse in the afternoon; or again creamy, fetid, frequent; urine strong, fetid, clear.

If hydrocephaloid sets in, the child is hot and dry or bathed in cold sweat. The fontanelles are open and sunken; the face is pale and pinched, the child frequently scratches at its head; cries as if hurt when lifted from the cradle. The stools are white and slimy, and the urine is clear, but very strong-smelling, fetid, and is passed with difficulty.

Vomiting is very marked in both remedies, but in the Lime it is principally sour food, lumps of curdled milk; in the Sulphur it is sour, watery, fetid. The differences are only in degree, curdled milk more frequently calling for the Lime.

The child is obstinate, self-willed, cross before stool and faint after. Its face is pale, bloated, or sunken and emaciated, looking like a tiny doll. At other times it is more like Sulph., old and wrinkled and cold. Growth is retarded; the child, though old enough, will not put its feet to the ground. Spine seems weak, it sits stooped. The legs are often curved, and the bones can be bent quite readily. While the Sulphur child dreads washing, the Calcareo patient has less dread, but is made worse by bathing.

The **Calcareo phos.** has numerous similarities with both the foregoing. It is distinguished by the following: complexion is sallow; the whole child is emaciated and poorly developed; the posterior fontanelle is also very large, showing greater nutritive defect than in the Carbonate. The abdomen is shrunken and flabby. The stool is watery, hot, or green, slimy; passed with much offensive flatus. The child is attacked with pain so soon as it eats. When lifted, breathes short, has an anxious look.

If hydrocephaloid ensues the child is exhausted and limp, its slender neck refuses to support the head, the fingers are all skin and bones. The child craves food, is greedy, like Sulph. and Calc. c., but while the latter lings for eggs, the Calc. phos. craves salt meat, bacon, etc.

The **Calcarea iod.** is to be preferred to other lime sails when the child, though looking plump and healthy, shows well-defined scrofulosis, with thick scabby eruptions, otorrhea, and engorged glands and enlarged tonsils.

Hepar necessarily resembles both Sulphur and Lime. Under an apparent plumpness, the attentive physician detects that the flesh is flabby, the muscles withered, and digestion weak. The child is intolerant of pressure about the stomach after eating. Food seems to temporarily relieve the debility. If the child were old enough, he would describe the feelings as one of invigoration, like a stimulant in the stomach. The stools are green, watery, undigested, or white, sour-smelling, and painless, and worse during the day.

There is but little tendency to cerebral symptoms. The glands are swollen, and the child is subject to catarrhs from the least draught of cool air. In dry, cold, windy weather croup develops. It has eczema, which is worse in the morning, when it itches, burns, and smarts.

Silicea again changes the picture. The whole body is wasted, while the head is exceedingly large. The face is earthy or waxy-pale and the bones are diseased. Pain in the sternum and lumbar spine; rachitis. The eruptions are prone to ulcerate or suppurate. Small pricks or cuts fester. The toe-nails fester and grow into the flesh. The crusta lactea is moist, oozing, and is worse from scratching. The appetite is often lost, with an especial aversion to the mother's milk, which even if taken is at once vomited. The stools are watery and offensive, or the child is costive. In hydrocephaloid there are rolling of the head, suppressed urine, and great weakness. Electric changes, as an approaching thunderstorm, depress the child and cause extreme prostration.

The child is nervous, irritable, susceptible to mental impressions, however sluggish may be its scrofulous symptoms. It is susceptible and timid. The whole head is covered with a sweat, and the forehead often becomes cold. This, however, is quickly relieved by wrapping the head warmly. Like Sulph., Calc., and Hepar, the skin readily ulcerates and refuses to heal. Hepar is distinguished by the soreness and tenderness of its ulcers and eruptions.

Phosphorus exhibits emaciation combined with nervous debility. Brain and spine have suffered severely. The child is over-tall but is slender, emaciated but big-bellied; face pale, almost waxen. Delicate eyelashes, soft hair, and rapid breathing indicate what belongs to the sequel. Even thus early the diarrhoea is associated with dry cough. The child, however, shows well-marked nervous excitability. He is irascible, vehement, which results in tremor and weakness; he is susceptible to external impressions and so also to electric changes in the atmosphere.

Glandular swellings, suppurations, and caries are similar to those in Silicea. The appetite is good; he craves cold food, cries when he sees ice cream, etc.; often awakens at night, hot and restless, and will drop off at once to sleep if fed. The stools are green, watery, bright yellow, undigested, hot, involuntary, coming out with force, worse mornings. Stools often contain little particles looking like tallow. Vomiting accompanies the diarrhoea; longs for cold water, but ejects it so soon as it becomes warm in the stomach.

Hydrocephaloid may ensue. The face is hippocratic, with sunken eyes, surrounded by blue rings. The tongue is dry; the pulse thready; breathing quick; the child lies half comatose.

Petroleum stands between Sulph. and Phosph. on the one hand and the carbons on the other. It has emaciation, irritability; the child is vehement, susceptible to electric changes (like Phos.), sudden urging in the morning, followed by profuse watery stool (like Sulph.), and eczema, excoriations, cracked, bleeding rhagades (like Graph., Carb. veg., etc.). Its individuality, however, is maintained by the periodicity of the diarrhoea, stools only during the day, and by the colic arising from sleep in the morning, relieved by bending double. Hunger after stool. Its gushing stool and eruption make it a concordant of Croton tiglium.

Iodium causes rapid emaciation, even though the appetite is inordinate. The child is restless and continually desires to change position. The face is yellow or brownish and shrunken.

It is especially useful in enlarged mesenteric glands, with the above symptoms and with intolerable irritability; the child will be approached by no one. Glands are swollen and painless; goitre.

Lycopodium produces emaciation. The abdomen is bloated while the limbs are wasted. The face is earthy, with blue rings around the eyes. At other times it is wrinkled. Eruptions are well described. The crusta lactea is thick, cracks and bleeds, and emits a mousy smell. Tendency to capillary bronchitis. The appetite is inordinate, but food soon produces a fulsome feeling, so the child begins hungry enough, but quickly desists, and the abdomen seems distended with much rumbling of wind, especially in the left hypochondrium. The child belches and is soon hungry again. The region of the stomach is distended and intolerant of any pressure, especially after nursing. The urine deposits a red sediment, or is suppressed. Sleep is disturbed by frequent awaking. The child springs up in bed, seemingly frightened, knows no one, pushes every one away angrily. The Lycopodium patient is weak, with well-developed head, but puny, sickly body. When sick the child is irritable, nervous, and unmanageable. After sleep he is cross, kicks, or scratches at any one who approaches him.

Psorinum stands forth as an ally of Sulphur. There are great debility and sweat from any exertion. The skin has the same irremovable odor that so distinguishes Sulphur. The eruptions are well described. Crusta lactea forms on face and scalp, appearing prominently down over either ear and cheek. It exfoliates numerous scales or cracks and discharges a yellow fetid humor. Boils form on the scalp, which looks dirty and emits an offensive odor. The body itches intolerably at night, worse in the warmth of the bed.

The child is pale, sickly, emaciated; nervous, crying out at night as from bad dreams; all medicines fail to relieve. The stool is distinctive, watery, brown or black, horribly offensive, worse by night. The child is worse when the weather changes.

The **Antimonies** have place here by reason of their resemblance to Sulphur, and because they are well adapted to scrofula, diarrhoea, etc. The child may look fleshy and well, but is subject to gastric catarrh. The eruptions are pustular (especially in the tartrate); or develop thick horny crusts (crudum) In the latter drug we find the nostrils and corners of the mouth covered with crusts which crack and bleed.

The tongue in **Antim. crud.** is white; the babe vomits sour curdled milk as soon as it takes the bottle. Vomiting of food or drink as soon as taken. After nursing the bowels move. Stools watery, containing fecal lumps, or costive, the stools being white, dry, irregular, or hard lumps of curd; marasmus.

The **Antim. tart.** patient has nausea and retching, with vomiting, sweat on the forehead, afterwards languor, sleep. The stools are brown-yellow, fecal, watery, profuse, with sharp cutting colic. There are frequent jerks of the limbs during sleep.

In temperament the antimonies display marked irritability; the child will be neither touched nor looked at.

Antim. crud. is adapted to complaints arising from the heat of summer. While in Sulphur all bathing aggravates, in Antim. crud. it is particularly cold bathing which cannot be borne.

The gastric symptoms and intolerance of summer-heat place Antim. crud. with Bryonia; but the tartrate favors more Veratrum album (see Bell on Diarrhoea).

Borax, reserved from the nurses, who gave it no higher function than that of a wash for excoriated nipples or infant's sore mouth, takes a useful place in our list of remedies.

The child grows pale, relaxed, flabby, cries, loathes the breast, and falls into a heavy sleep. The head and palms of the hands are hot, the face is pale, clay-colored. Impaired nutrition is shown in the hot mouth and aphthae on the tongue and checks, bleeding when rubbed. When awake or not sound asleep, the child is nervous, startled by sudden noises, as thunder, distant cannon-firing, etc. When rocked or lowered into its bed it screams as if affrighted. It can bear no downward motion. Every attempt to nurse causes screaming. The stools are light yellow, slimy, green, consist of small pieces of yellow faeces, or are painless and as if fermented, thin, brown, smelling like carrion.

Dr. Bell, in his oft-quoted monograph, refers to the danger of mistaking Borax for Bellad. Both have screaming out and starting from sleep with tossing about, clinging to those near, etc.; but only Borax has the fear of downward motion and the aphthous mouth.

Sepia bears some resemblance to Borax, as indeed it does to all soda compounds. The child wastes rapidly, eyes are sunken, palms and soles burning hot. During dentition the child cannot take any milk, especially if boiled. The stools are green and painless; the child awakens frequently, especially wakeful alter 3 A. M. Possibly suitable to females. Moist scabs on the scalp; forehead rough.

Sarsaparilla is of service in those cases in which the child soon wastes away and looks withered like an old man and the skin hangs in folds. Eruptions are prone to appear in the spring, their bases are inflamed, the crusts detach readily out of doors, and the adjoining skin becomes chapped. On the forehead the crusta lactea is thick, becoming moist when scratched. Herpes and offensive sweat about the genitals, as in children of sycotic parents.

The child becomes very restless and uneasy, screams before passing water, afterwards the diaper is covered with a white sand.

The stool is accompanied by much flatus, and is often followed by fainting.

Graphites is selected by its skin symptoms principally. Like in all carbons, the discharges are apt to be offensive. Thus, breath, stools, urine, sweat, are all offensive. The diarrhoea is brown, thin, fetid, mixed, containing half-digested food, or watery and scalding, or composed of white mucus, which also coats what fecal matter passes.

The child is impertinent and laughs at reprimands. It has a harsh rough skin, disposed to chafing. Eczema capitis forms thick dirty crusts, which ooze a glutinous humor, matting the hair. The eyelids thicken, their tarsi thicken, crack, and bleed; crusts form in the nose, with soreness and oozing; a gluey discharge oozes from a raw surface behind the ears. The groins become sore and the inguinal glands swollen. Best adapted to fair plump children who look like the typical Calcarea child but with well-marked skin symptoms.

Carbo veg. is generally called for late in the disease, when the vital powers are failing and there is little or no reaction to well-chosen medicines. The skin is cold, pale, or blue, the face having a greenish hue. The feet and legs to the knees are as cold as death. The child may have an anxious look, but it is too lifeless to move or exhibit much restlessness. The breath may be cold and the pulse weak and rapid. The stools are dark, thin, and cadaverous-smelling. Useful too in protracted sultry weather, when the days are hot and damp.

Arsenic steps in here as a worthy concordant of Carbo veg. The skin is dry, parchment-like; the face is sunken, pale, or earthy, and expressive of deep-seated distress. When eruptions are present the crusts are thick, on an angry, excoriated surface, or dry, forming branlike scales. As the child grows weaker the eruption assumes a darker hue, and intertrigo may look even purple. Arsenic develops a perfect picture of gastritis, acute and subacute. Food and drink cause instant vomiting and diarrhoea. The constant burning thirst demands iced drinks, ice,

etc, but they invariably cause distress in the stomach, making the child writhe in agony until they are ejected.

The stools green, slimy, bloody, dark, watery, undigested, excoriating and intolerably offensive. The urine may be suppressed, and the child lies in a stupor, hot and twitching. When aroused he is restless, demanding frequent change of position. On awaking he is cross and violent, his pinched features looking more hideous as he contracts the muscles and draws the lips more tightly over the gums. The tendency is surely deathward; but in some cases, when the symptoms appear more slowly, emaciation follows, but dropsy and great debility set in. The child looks like a living skeleton, cannot be raised from its pillow, vomits its food, and purges when given drink.

Arsenic is adapted to such mummified cases, to bottle-fed babies, and to rapid decline, suddenly appearing in chronic cases.

When the symptoms rather favor Sulphur, **Arsenicum sulph. flav.** may be substituted. Stools green, slimy, watery, and offensive, worse during the day, while it is well known the *Arsenicum alb.* has diarrhoea worse at night after 12 P.M. When the glands are engorged with the usual Arsenic symptoms **Arsenicum iodatum** may be substituted.

Argentum nitricum is adapted to emaciated children who look old, yellow, and wrinkled. The face is pale, sunken, the weakness is so great that every motion is attended with trembling. This exhaustion is the result of rapid loss of fluids, as in cholera infantum, or of long-protracted diarrhoea and defective nourishment. The gastro-enteric symptoms, which indicate it in marasmus, are somewhat akin to those of Arsenic; but the inflammation is less intense, while the paresis is more marked in the Silver. Thus with anaemia, weakness, and emaciation, it is noticed that fluids taken seem to gurgle through at once. Also diarrhoea of green fetid mucus, with noisy omission of flatus at night. Child craves sweets, yet they aggravate the trouble.

Natrum muriaticum is to be preferred when the child is emaciated, notwithstanding it has a good appetite. The tongue is mapped, and vesicles or herpes form about the mouth. The wasting is especially marked about the neck. (Compare *Verat. alb.*)

In one case a child who, though old enough, could not talk, was cured with salt. The defect here was not paralysis, but arose from imperfect development of the muscles of the tongue and larynx. So, similarly, *Natrum mur.* may be used internally and topically for weak ankles in children; they stumble, or their feet turn under them. Salt here compares with Causticum, Sulphuric acid, etc., which, *ceteris paribus*, may relieve weak ankles.

Causticum is adapted to children who grow tardily, and who seem to suffer from a sort of paresis. The abdomen is swollen and hard, but the body is wasted and the feet are diminutive. They walk unsteadily and fall easily. This arises not only from weak ankles, but from weakness of brain also. Such children are timid, fear going to bed in the dark, and have a weak memory. They also have intertrigo during dentition, and eczema on the occiput.

Baryta is very similar to Causticum in mental weakness, timidity, and slowness in learning to walk. Both, also, have an eruption chiefly on the occiput. But in *Baryta* the brain may be actually undeveloped, as in the sclerosis of infants. The child is dwarfish; it does not want to play, but sits idly in a corner. It cannot be taught, for it cannot remember. The face is red, the abdomen bloated, the rest of the body being wasted; stools imperfectly digested, loose and pappy, or hard and dry. Glands are enlarged, especially the cervical and the tonsils. Child wants to eat all the time, but is averse to sweet things and fruits. A little food satiates.

Phosphoric acid necessarily favors the Phosphor, but the child is apt to be listless and indifferent rather than oversensitive. The abdomen is swollen, and, if diarrhoea is present,

there is much fermentation in the bowels. The diarrhoea, though long-lasting, does not proportionably weaken.

Sulphuric acid cures marasmus with restless, nervous, weakly children. They do everything hurriedly, and yet without vim. The eruption, similar to Sulphur, is associated with bright-yellow mucous stools, which are stringy or chopped. In addition there is generally aphthous sore mouth, yellow and painful.

Natrum sulphuricum is to be chosen when a sycotic constitution is inherited; when the abdomen is bloated, with much rumbling of wind, and when the stool is watery, yellow, gushing, coming on so soon as the child begins to move in the morning. (Resembling, here, Bryonia.) Complaints from living in damp dwelling.

Of the remaining soda preparation, **Natrum phosphoricum**, we have sufficient knowledge to prescribe it in the marasmus of children who are bottle-fed. Abdomen swollen; liver large; colic after eating; stools containing undigested food.

The **Magnesia salts**, so abused in allopathy, are certainly neglected by homoeopathy. They correspond to forms of marasmus which seem to depend upon defective digestion. In **Magnesia carb.** we find emaciation, swelling of the glands, abdomen bloated and heavy. The child suffers from griping pains, colic, followed by green, watery, sour diarrhoea. At other times the stool, if it stands, forms a green scum resembling that on a frog-pond.

In **Magnesia mur.** the child suffers from ozaena; the discharge is acrid, and the nose obstructed at night; scurf in the nostrils, the alae and point being red and swollen. The stomach is bloated, and the stools are in large hard lumps, or crumble as they pass the anus. Such a child is puny, rachitic, or has an enlarged liver. The glands are swollen, and, like in Silicea, sweat of head and feet accompany all the symptoms.

The Magnesia carb. most resembles Colocynth (colic), Rheum (sour diarrhoea and griping), and Chamom. (green, yellow stools, with colic).

Dr. Clifton confirmed many of the above symptoms of Magnesia mur.

Conium has been of use when the abdomen is hard and distended; frequent sour stools, undigested. The effort at stool causes great weakness.

Gettysburg water has proved efficacious in affections of the joints and bones. Hip-disease, Pott's disease, with ulceration, the discharge being thin, watery, and offensive. The child suffers from diarrhoea, worse at every change in the weather. (Introduced by Dr. Macfarlan.)

Lithium carb., to which the Gettysburg water chiefly owes its efficacy, may be successfully used when the child has a rough, harsh skin; milk crust; ringworm, itching violently. The skin is seldom moist, being generally harsh and dry. The nose is swollen, internally sore and dry, with shining crusts in the nostrils. The diarrhoea is light yellow, fecal in the morning and offensive at night; worse after fruit.

Staphisagria is too often forgotten. It resembles Coloc, Chamom., and Merc. The child has a humid, fetid eruption; scratching changes the place of the itching, and increases the oozing. The face is sunken, the nose pointed, and blue rings encircle the eyes. The teeth, as they appear, soon turn dark or crumble. The mouth is aphthous, the gums appearing pale, spongy and bleeding when touched. Nostrils sore with the catarrh; eyelids and corners of mouth ulcerated. Fetid night sweat. The abdomen is swollen. Colic after the least food or drink. Stools hot, smelling like rotten eggs, or dysenteric. The child is irritable, asks for things, and then indignantly pushes them away.

Viola tricolor certainly leads the list when crusta lactea is the most prominent feature of the case. The incrustations are thick, and discharge copiously a thick, yellow, purulent matter.

The child cannot sleep because of the irritation. The urine is profuse, and has an odor like that of cats. During sleep the hands twitch, the thumbs are clenched, the face is red, and the whole body hot and dry.

Hydrastis, though not known to be an antispasmodic, is introduced to show its value in excoriations in the groins, as confirmed by Anna E. Griffith, M.D.

In addition, it may probably suit when the following symptoms are present, though as yet clinical confirmation is absent. Eczema on the forehead at the border of the hair, oozing after washing. Thick mucous discharges (more excoriating than the botanically related *Pulsat*). Marasmus; great debility, faintness at the stomach; aphthae of weakly children; tongue swollen, shows marks of the teeth, or appears raw, dark red, with raised papillae.

Nitric acid is called for in weakly children, after abuse of Calomel, or who have inherited syphilis. The child is wasted, sallow, weak. The upper arms and thighs in particular are emaciated. There are aphthous ulcers in the mouth, with putrid breath. This acid attacks prominently mucous outlets; so we are apt to find ulcers or blisters about the mouth; soreness and rawness at the anus, etc. The diarrhoea consists of green mucus, sometimes fetid and undigested, and is worse in the morning. Stool followed by great exhaustion. Glands enlarged. Sometimes indicated for Calcarea patient, when debility and wasting persist despite the use of Lime.

Muriatic acid stands between Phos. acid and Nitric acid. Like the former there is present taciturnity; the child is too listless to move or take notice. Like the latter there are aphthae in the mouth. The child has become exhausted from frequent vomiting and diarrhoea, and the stomach has become so weak it will no longer tolerate or digest food. This gastric atony is most marked about 10 to 11 a.m. The tongue is shrivelled and dry as leather, or covered with deep-bluish ulcers, having black bases; breath fetid; salivary glands tender, swollen. Stool involuntary when passing urine, followed by protrusion of purplish, extremely sensitive piles; prolapsus ani during urination. Also useful in muscular debility following abuse of opiates, soothing syrups, etc.

Theridion, recommended by Baruch for scrofulosis, has proved of great value in infantile atrophy, caries of the bones, rachitis, scrofulous enlargement of the glands, especially after the failure of Sulphur, Calcarea, and Lycopodium.

Ozone. - In some cases in which the symptoms clearly indicate Sulphur, but that remedy fails, ozonized water cures. The symptoms from provings are all but identical with Sulphur. In one case a hip-disease which defied the latter remedy was cured by ozone water, three teaspoons daily.

Pinus sylvestris has been recommended for rachitis, when children, from weakness in the knees, do not learn to walk.

Oleum jecoris aselli, according to the provings, corresponds to atrophy of infants. It resembles Phosphor, and Iodium, and especially Calc. phos. The child is emaciated, with hot hands and head. Constant tendency to catarrhs. Bones affected; rachitis. Fever at night, with sweat, mostly on the head, neck, and hands. Cannot take milk. Vivid dreams; restless and feverish at night.

Hypophosphite of lime, when the child from excessive and protracted loss of fluids, as from long-lasting diarrhoea, chronic suppuration, etc., is reduced almost to a skeleton. Face wan, pale. Abdomen bloated. Limbs habitually cold. At times the pale face flushes, the head becomes hot, and the child nervous and excitable. Debility, with copious exhausting sweats. (Compare Cinchon., Phos., Calc. c., Phos. acid., etc.)

Cistus canadensis has hot, gray-yellow, spirting stools; worse after fruit, and from 12 p.m. until noon. The glands, especially the cervical, are swollen or suppurating. All symptoms worse in wet weather. Tetter on and around the ears. Caries; indicated in thin scrawny children, of a well-described scrofulous diathesis.

Arum triphyllum, though not well defined as a remedy in diarrhoea, becomes indispensable in some cases (especially after scarlatina), with boring in the nose, picking at one spot; restless tossing; irritability; mouth and nose sore, raw; alae and corners of mouth cracked and bleeding; putrid odor from the mouth.

Mercurius has many similarities with atrophy of infants, but must be used with some reservation, as relapses often follow its administration. It is, however, admirably adapted as an intercurrent when Sulphur ceases to improve. Its distinctive symptoms are: emaciation; skin dry, rough, dirty yellow, or clammy, especially that of the thighs; icy-cold sweat on the forehead, sour or oily sweat on the scalp; eruption like herpes, but soon becoming pustular or suppurating; glands swollen and suppurating; skin chaps easily, becomes raw and sore; thirst; frequent attacks of jaundice; skin yellow; abdomen and right hypochondrium swollen and sore to pressure; stool green, sour, watery, with emaciation; diarrhoea, bloody, slimy, or green, with tenesmus often continuing after stool. In this latter symptom Mercury exhibits more constancy than in any other. It is often associated with colic, as from cold or indigestion. Prolapsus ani after stool, the tumor being dark red and sometimes bloody. Genitals become sore and excoriated; urine causes pain; child pulls at the penis. The child is pale, weak and obtuse, or precocious and restless. In the evening it becomes anxious, restless; face becomes hot and red; speech is hurried, all reminding one of Belladonna. The fontanelles are open, the head large and covered with an offensive sweat. The gums are soft and bleed easily. Ophthalmia is common, with suppuration, especially when the lids are involved - all worse from the heat of the fire. Sour night-sweats. It is rather inimical to Silicea, and must be carefully differentiated.

Part II. - Repertory of Prominent Symptoms.

(Including some additional symptoms and remedies.)

1. Child sad: Hepar, Causticum (cries at the least thing), Lycop., Natrum mur. (cries if spoken to), Sulph., Viola tricolor, Psorin., Calc. carb. (cries persistently), Graph., Kali c. (moans, 3 a.m.), Borax (cries when nursed or rocked).
2. Child afraid, full of fear: Carb. veg., (of ghosts), Caustic (of ghosts, of strangers), Baryta (of strangers, timid), Borax (of being rocked, of downward motion, of noises, as thunder, cannonading, etc, starts from noises, clings to those near), Mercur. (restless, full of fear in the evening).
3. Child apathetic, indifferent: Phos. (cares for nothing, is restless), Phos. ac. (wants nothing, listless), Lycop. (loses its wonted brightness and becomes quiet), Baryta (sits idly in a corner, cannot bear to read), Mercur. (indifferent, stupid).
4. Excitable, anxious: Phos., Petroleum, Silicea, Merc., Sulph., Sulph. acid, Borax, Kali carb., Magnes. carb., Psorin.
5. Child irritable: Sulph. (and hasty, hard to manage), Calc. phos. (and perverse, peevish), Antim. crud. (and will not be looked at), Arsenic (becomes unmanageably angry, will not be spoken to, more so on awaking), Calc. carb. (and self-willed, cross before stool, also in afternoon, pupils enlarged), Carb. veg. (strikes, bites, kicks, anxious), Lycop. (a mild child suddenly becomes refractory, cross, frightened, kicks on awaking, especially cross when trying to urinate, red sediment), [Kali carb., easily startled by noises, awakens cross, strikes, wants now this, now that], Phos. (and restless at twilight, anger makes child worse), Ant. tart.

(anger causes cough, will not be touched or looked at), Borax (startled by least noise), Staphis. (cries for things, which received, he throws away), Iodium (especially with enlarged mesenteric glands), Silicea (and nervous, timid), Petroleum (easily angered), Psorinum (nervous, cries out at night), Sepia, Sarsap. (restless, screams on urinating), Graphites (laughs at reprimands), Natrum mur. (cries if spoken to), Sulph. acid (restless, hasty, nervous, and weak), [Zincum, brain affected], Arum tri. (restless, irritable, caused by sore mouth, etc.), Mercur.

6. Large bend, sweating, placid expression, mild eyes, want of power to support itself (typical of rachitis): Silicea, Calc. phos., Calc. carb., Mercur.

7. Child precocious (uncommon in tuberculosis): Calc. c., Sulph., Phos., Lycop. (mind active, body frail), Mercur.

8. Delirious, restless: Arsenic (tosses about, strikes its head with its fists), Argent, nitric, (especially before and between convulsions), Lycop. (4-8 P.M., also awakens as if terrified, screams knows no one), Psorin. (awakens terrified), Sulph. (screams on awaking, becomes restless, cries at night, starts from sleep with screams), Borax (starts from sleep with anxious screams, throws hands about), Kali carb. (awakens cross and screaming, anxious, reaches for things, startled at slight noises; worse after 12 p m., generally about 3 A.m.), Calc. carb. (restless, cries out at night, makes an anxious face when lifted from the cradle, face pale), Calc. phos. (restless, grasps with the hands, anxious face, difficult respiration when raised in the arms), Oleum jecoris (restless and feverish at night, hot bands), [Zinc, on awaking screams, knows no one, brain affected], Arum tri. (bores the nose etc.).

9. Stupor, coma, or drowsiness: [Apis], Sulph. (lies in a stupor), Calc. phos. (exhausted, limp, drowsy), Calc. c. (drowsy, pale, scratches its head when aroused), Phos. (comatose, wasted, pulse thready, cold), Lycop. (sleeps profoundly, lower jaw dropped, rattling breathing, eyes dull), Antim. crud. (drowsy all the forenoon), Ant. tart. (drowsy, sleepy, rattling breathing, cyanotic), Borax (falls into a heavy sleep), Sepia (drowsy by day, sleepless after 3 a.m.), Carb. veg. (lies as if dead, cold, blue, pulseless). Arsenic (lies comatose, twitches, hot, restless, as if disturbed), Phos acid (listless, drowsy, but easily awakened), Muriatic acid (in a restless, moaning sleep, slides down in bed during sleep, sudden red face with coma). [Zinc, occiput hot, face pale, rolls head, hydrocephaloid].

10. Hydrocephaloid: Sulph., Calc. c, Calc. phos., Phos., Arsenic, Silicea, Lycop [Zinc.], [Apis], [Cinchon., prostration which precedes].

11. Fontanelles remain open: Sulph., Calc. carb. (sweat on the scalp), Calc. phos. (especially posterior font.), Calc. iod., Silicea (head very large, whole head sweats), Sepia (jerks head backwards and forwards), Mercur. [Puls].

12. Face: Sulph.: pale, cold sweat on forehead (hydrocephaloid); sunken, with deep hollow eyes, red, old-looking, wrinkled, spotted red. Calc carb.: pale, watery, chalklike, red at times, sunken, pale, pinched, veins show through the face and scalp (sweat). Calc. phos.: sallow, sunken, blue around the eyes (hydrocephaloid). Silicea: earthy, waxen, sweaty. Phos.: hippocratic (hydrocephaloid), blue around the eyes, red cheeks, circumscribed, emaciated, with soft hair, delicate lashes, changing color. Iodium: yellow, brownish, or sunken. Lycop.: earthy, blue around eyes, wrinkles, one cheek red after eating, sweat. Psorinum: pale, sickly, emaciated. Borax: pale flabby skin, sallow. Sepia: pale or sallow, sunken, yellow about mouth, yellow saddle across nose. Sarsap.: yellow, wrinkled, old-looking. Carbo veg.: anxious look, pale earthy hue, green, covered with cold sweat. Arsenic: hippocratic, waxen, sallow, skin drawn tightly over bones, green, cold sweat. Argent. nitric.: old, wrinkled, yellow or brown. Natrum mur.: pale, shining, greasy. Causticum: yellow, especially about the temples, distorted. Baryta: stupid silly look. Phos acid: pale, blue around eyes, hippocratic.

Magnes. carb.: red after meals. Magnes. mur.: pale, yellow (from the liver). Conium: pale, yellow. Staphis.: pale, sunken, sickly, dark around the eyes. Nitric acid: pale, eyes sunken, dark-yellow about the eyes, cheeks sometimes red, bloated around the eyes on awaking early. Muriatic acid: suddenly red, pale, sunken with the exhaustion. Hypophosphite of lime: wan, pale. Zincum: pale, now and then red. Mercurius: pale, yellow, at times red.

13. Eyes, ears, nose. Tarsi thickened: Graph, (and raw and cracked), Staphis., Borax, Antim. c. (canthi raw). Styes: Sulph., Lycop., Hepar, Silicea, Staphis. (hardened), Graph. [Pulsat.], Mercur. Ophthalmia scrofulosa: Sulph., Calc. carb., Hepar, Nitric acid, Silicea, [Phosph.], Argent. nitric. (much pus, granular lids), Borax, Graph., Arsenic, Natrum mur. (pus, spasm of lids), Conium (disproportionate photophobia), Lycopod. (bland pus), Psorin., Mercur. Otorrhoea: Sulph., Calc. carb., Calc. iod., Calc. phos., Graph., Lycopod. [Kali carb., thin yellow cerumen], Arsenic, Ars. iod., Cistus c., Carbo veg., Psorin., Nitric acid, Silicea, Borax, Hepar, Baryta c., Mercur. Scrofulous catarrh: Sulph., Calc. carb., Calc. phos., Arsenic (every winter, thick yellow), Arsenic iod. (glands swollen), Hepar (worse at every exposure), Graph., Lycopod. (thick, purulent, nose stuffed up), Nitric acid (ulcers bloody), Silicea (ulcers bloody), Phosph., Baryta c, Muriatic acid (thin, excoriating, nosebleed). Iodium (hot, watery, at every cold; glands swollen), Hydras., Psorin. [Kaolin, scabs in the nose, bleeding, nose sensitive], Mercur. (recurs at every damp change of weather), [Stillingia, excoriating, syphilitic, similar to Kali hyd.].

14. Eruption like milk crust: Viola tri (thick, pours out yellow pus, mats hair), Sulph. (head and face bleeds easily; thick pus), Calc. carb. (spreads to face; thick mild pus; at times in isolated spots and white), Calc. phos., Hepar (after salves; itches mornings), Silicea (more back of head; pustules), Phosph., Lycop. (thick, offensive, angry, oozes pus, worse on occiput). Sepia, Sarsap. (worse out of doors; pus spreads the eruption). Graph, (sticky), Carbo veg., Arsenic (angry excoriating discharge; branlike on forehead), Hydras, (forehead). Argent. nitric, (naps of neck), Natrum mur. (nape of neck, impetiginoid), Causticum, Baryta c., Sulph. acid (with stringy stools) Lith. carb. (skin dry, harsh, itching), Staphis. (humid, fetid, occiput and behind ears), Psorin. (down over ears, temples and cheeks; moist, fetid, or scaly), Petroleum (eczematous, purulent, cracking), Ant. c. (hard thick crusts), Conium, Cistus c., Arum tri. (corners of mouth sore, cracked, bleeding; alae nasi bleeding), Mercur. (herpes, becoming scaly; pustules; eruption worse in warmth of bed), [Stillingia, moist, brown, excoriating, on the scalp].

15. Aphthae, Stomacace: Borax (mouth hot, mucous surface of palate shrivelled; child cries when nursing ; red blisters on tongue), Nitric acid (offensive ulcers, yellow ulcers, blisters on lips, salivation, gums sore, etc.), Muriatic acid (very weak, deep-blue ulcers, etc.), Sulphuric acid (whitish ulcers, ptyalism, easily bleeding gums, ecchymoses), Sulphur (sour fetid smell; gums bleed; blisters and vesicles; saliva mixed with blood; excoriated about the anus, etc.), Carbo veg. (gums recede and bleed easily, oozing of blood, mouth hot, bloody saliva, edges of gums yellow, indented), Natrum mur. (blisters in and around the mouth, scorbutic gums), Calc. carb. (dry mouth alternating with salivation, constitution agreeing), [Bryonia, beginning, mouth dry so the child cannot nurse until it is moistened], Staphis. (gums ulcerated, spongy, white, receding, bleed easily; blisters; child weak, sickly; sunken eyes and surrounded by blue rings; cervical glands swollen, etc.), Sepia, Hydrastis (tenacious mucus hangs in shreds from the mouth ; tongue red, raw, blistered; weak children; eczema on forehead at margin of hair, worse from being washed; bloody purulent mucus from the nose), Arsenic (ulcers or blisters turn livid or black, ptyalism, restlessness and great exhaustion), [Kali chlor., with extreme fetor, follicular stomatitis], Conium (grayish ashy hue to ulcers; gangrene); Arum tri. (great swelling of lining membrane and tongue; will not or cannot open the mouth ; mouth raw, burning, bleeding; putrid odor; lips as if scalded ; lips and nose chapped and bleeding; picks the nose or lips), [Lachesis, ulcers bluish, fluids return through the nose; can bear no clothing

to touch the face or neck, etc.], [Ranunc. scel., tongue looks as if covered with "islands"], Ammon. carb. (tonsils large, bluish; mouth raw; nose stopped up, arousing the child at night) [Apis, rosy-red mouth and fauces; mucous surface swollen; tongue swollen and studded with small blisters; also in clusters on the tongue or along its border; slight thirst], [Baptisia, gums ooze blood and look dark, purplish, fetid odor; tongue brown; great exhaustion; can swallow only fluids], [Capsicum, suitable to fat, but flabby, sluggish children; small burning blisters in the mouth, having a carrion-like odor], Mercur. (scorbutic gums; saliva copious, offensive, bloody; ulcers with bases like lard; glands swollen; diarrhoea with tenesmus), Hepar (white aphthous pustules on the inside of lips and cheeks and on the tongue), [Salicylic acid, mouth dotted with white patches; burning, scalded feeling; ulcers on the tip of the tongue; many cases], [Kali bichr., aphthous ulcers eating deeply; stringy mucus in mouth and throat; nasal catarrh], Iodum (aphthous eruption in the mouth; offensive odor; copious saliva; nasal catarrh, thin, excoriating), [Mercur. corros., mouth terribly swollen; lips swollen and everted; ptyalism; nose sore and stuffed up with a gluey secretion].

16. Tonsils enlarged: Baryta, Calc. iod., Iodum, Lycopod., Arsen. iod., Calc. carb., Hepar, Nitric acid, Sulph., Mercur., etc.

17 Goitre: Iodum, Spongia, [Calc. fluor.], Calc iod., Calc. carb., Hepar, Conium [Lapis alba], [Kali hyd.], Lycopod., Natrum mur., Causticum [Apis], Sulph.

18. Appetite, hunger: Sulph. (weak and hungry 10 to 11 a.m., also at night, grasps at everything and thrusts it into the mouth), Calc. carb. (craves eggs), Calc. phos. (craves bacon, etc.), Silicea (no appetite, or voracious hunger, but on attempting to eat, loses all desire), Phosph. (even at night craves cold food), Petroleum (after stool), Iodum (very restless if hungry; appetite excessive; better while eating), Hepar (child seems stronger just after eating), Lycopod. (inordinate, but soon surfeited), Psorin, (even at night). Graph., Baryta (constant desire to eat, but averse to sweets), Argent. nitric, (wants sweets, but they disagree), Natrum phos., Staphis., Natrum mur. [Zinc.]

19. Thirst: Calc c. (especially p m., and night), Sulph. (much thirst, but no appetite), Arsenic (burning, unquenchable, or little and often), Carbo veg., Nitric acid, Natrum mur., Phosph. (for cold drinks), Phos. acid (for something refreshing), Silicea, Mercur., etc.

20. Vomiting: Sulph. (chronic), Calc. carb. (curdled, sour milk), Silicea, Arsenic, Phosph. [Calc. acetica], Antim. crud., Ant. tart. [Aethusa, vomits green curd, exhausted afterwards], [Kreos., even hours after nursing; stomach so weak it will tolerate no kind of food].

21. Eating, cries as soon as he eats: Arsenic, Calc. phos., Sulph., Staphis., etc.

Eating or nursing causes diarrhoea: Arsenic, Argent nitric, Croton tig., Staphis, Phosph., Phos. acid, Sulph., Lycopod., Sulph. acid, Carbo veg. [Cinchona, Ferrum].

Fruit provokes diarrhoea: Arsenic, Lith. carb., Magnesia carb., Sulph., Muriatic acid, Kali carb., Cistus can. [Laches.].

Milk disagrees: Sulph. (passed undigested, vomited, causes colic), Calc. carb. (vomited in sour lumps, passed in white curds), Magnes. carb. (colic, indigestion, sour, white and green stools), Antim. crud. (vomited or passed undigested), Sepia (also if boiled), Arsenic, Carbo veg. (abdomen swollen) [Kali carb.], Nitric acid (will not digest), Silicea (vomits mother's milk), Conium, (abdomen inflated).

Worse from bottle-food - from artificial foods: Arsenic, Sulph., Lycopod., Calc. c., Calc. phos., Magnes. carb., Natrum phos.

Worse from fresh meat: Causticum.

Worse from smoked meat: Calc. carb.

Better from ham, Bacon, etc.: Calc phos.

Worse from eating potatoes: Alumina, Sepia.

Worse from cold water: Arsen., Lycop., Sulph., Carbo veg.

Worse from sweets: Argent. nitric, Zinc, Calc. c.

22. Abdomen swollen: Sulph, Calc carb., Phosph., Lycopod., Graphit., Causticum, Arsenic, Baryta carb., Staphis., Magnes. mur. (from enlarged liver), Natrum sulph. (from flatus), Conium (hard and distended), Phos. acid (with gurgling, rumbling flatus), Merc, (swollen especially about liver with sensitiveness), [Stillingia].

23. Remedies known to have enlarged mesenteric glands: Sulph., Calc. carb., Calc. iod., Iodium [Conium], [Silicea], [Baryta c.], [Arsenic].

Probably we may include: Hepar, Phosph., Graphites [Natrum phos.], Staphis.

24. Fatty degeneration of the liver (common in tuberculosis): Phosph. [Aurum, with caries of bones or syphilis], Arsenic, Silicea.

25. Enlarged liver: Sulph., Magnes. carb., Magnes mur., Mercur., Lycopod. [Nux. vom.], Sepia, Silicea [Chelid.], [Teucr.], [Leptand.].

26. Diarrhoea. Undigested: Sulph., Calc c. (contains curdled milk), Graph. (thin, brown, half-digested and fetid), Calc. phos. (and hot), Phosph. (with great exhaustion), Phos. ac. (without much exhaustion), Hepar (and sour, white or green), Antim. crud. (hard lumps of curdled milk), Arsenic (at once when eating), Argent. nitric, (on eating and at night, gurgling through), Baryta carb., Natrum phos. (bottle-fed), Conium (and sour).

Watery: Sulph. (sudden urging), Calc. c, Calc. phos. (and hot), Phosph. (white), Psorin. (and black, offensive at night), Antim. crud. (and containing fecal lumps), Ant. tart. (and profuse), Graph. (and half-digested), Carbo veg. (rather a dark, thin, fecal diarrhoea, very offensive), Arsenic (brown or black, with restlessness and anguish), Phos. acid (like Phos., but with much gurgling in abdomen), Sulph. acid (with irritability and weakness), Magnes. carb. (green, sour, frothy), Natrum sulph. (yellow), Nitric acid (yellow, white), Merc, (green, watery, sour).

Smell: Sulph. (sour, fetid), Calc. carb. (like rotten eggs, pungent, sour), Calc. phos. (with offensive flatus), Phosph. (sour), Hepar (sour, like rotten cheese), Argent. nitric, (fetid), Arsenic (like carrion), Iodium. Graphit., Lycopod., Sepia, Psorin., Lith. carb., Sulph. ac, Carbo veg. (putrid, offensive), Silicea (small, liquid, putrid), Borax (like carrion), Staphis. (like rotten eggs).

Purulent: Arsenic, Iodium, Calc. c, Kali c, Lycop., Sulph., Sep., Silicea.

Mucous: Sulph. (with fever), Sulph. acid (chopped, stringy, frothy), Phosph. (white, granular), Borax, (yellow), Silicea (and faeces), Graph. (coated faeces), Calc. carb. (green), Sepia (green), Calc. phos. (green, slimy), Magnes. carb. (green, like scum in frog-pond), Argent. nitric. (green at night, with much flatus), Arsenic (brown), Iodium (frothy), Ars. sulph. flav. (green, slimy, offensive), Nitric acid (green, fetid), Merc, (green, with tenesmus), [Stillingia, and white, pasty].

With much flatus: Argent. nitric, (at night), Cole. phos. (fetid), Carbo veg. (putrid), Sarsap. (with much flatus; faint afterwards), Natrum sulph., Sulph.

Bloody: Sulph. (in streaks), Argent. nitric, Arsenic, Phosph., Sep., Silicea, Mercur.

Bilious: Arsenic, Sulph. (Ars. sul. rub), Phosph. (golden), Mercur. (green).

White: Calc. carb., Hydras, (chalklike), Hepar, Ant. crud., Phosph. (grains), Magn. carb. (like tallow), Kali carb. (gray, fecal), Lycopod. (pale, fecal), [Stillingia].

Diarrhoea with excoriation or redness of the anus: Sulph., Arsenic, Phosph., Graphites, Antim. crud., Staphis. [Natrum mur.], Mercur.

27. Stools costive: Sulph., Lycop., Magnes. mur. (crumbling as they pass), Ant. crud. (hard white lumps), Graph, (mucus-coated), Calc. carb. (claylike, gray, fecal), Calc. phos. (hard, causing great depression), Causticum (urging causes red face), Hepar (hard, difficult, often

- with eruption in bends of joints), Silicea (more than diarrhoeic; rectum inactive, spine weak, stool slips back).
28. Alternately costive and diarrhoeic (said to denote mesenteric disease); Antim. c, Phosph., Lycopod., Sulph.
29. Urine suppressed: Sulph. (with hydrocephaloid), Lycopod., Silicea (hydroceph.), Carbo veg., Arsenic [Zinc]. [Apis], [Camph.].
30. Wetting the bed: Sulph., Sepia (first sleep), Caustic, (worse in winter or when coughing), Calc. carb., Graph., Silicea, Arsenic, Natrum mur., etc.
31. Stool passes with urine: Muriatic acid.
32. Urine strong, fetid but clear: Calc Carb.; strong, like that of the horse: Nitric acid; strong, turbid: Benzoic acid; ammoniacal: Iodium; milk-colored; Phos. acid; fetid. Arsenic, Phos. acid., Carbo. veg.; smelling like that of the cat; Viola tricolor; depositing a sandy sediment; Sarsap., with crying before passing; Lycopod., red sediment; Graph., becomes sour or turbid with reddish sediment; Calc. carb., sediment like flour; Ant. crud., Natrum mur., Sepia, all have reddish sediment; Borax, acid, fetid urine; apthae.
33. Hydrocele: Silicea, Graph., Arsenic, Conium [Apis].
34. Bronchial catarrh (often a symptom of atrophy; frequently, also, tuberculosis): Sulph. (dry cough, flushes of heat, rattling of mucus; sputum yellow, purulent), Calc. carb. (rattling of mucus; loose cough), Calc. phos., Phosph. (violent cough, quick breathing, oppression of the chest; cough with diarrhoea, hoarseness, etc.), Hepar (croupy, harsh even if loose), Iodium (croupy, hoarse, worse in warm wet weather), Conium (dry teasing cough, worse when lying), Lycopod. (loose rattling cough, moist rales; sputum yellow, purulent), Sepia (dry cough, causing bilious vomiting), Arsenic (dry cough, or with frothy sputum and emphysematous dyspnoea), Baryta (glands of neck enlarged, also those of the bronchi), Ant. tart. (cyanotic symptoms; dyspnoea, child cannot nurse; cries with cough, also cough when angry), Hypophosphite of lime, Silicea (rachitic children; pain under sternum; loose cough, with purulent sputum; night sweats), Sulph. acid (belches when coughs), Oleum jecoris [Kali hyd., lungs hepatized; sputum frothy, green, looking like soap-suds], [Kali carb., predominant stitches; shortness of breath; sputum contains pus-globules].
35. Jerks the legs on dropping off to sleep: Sulph., Arsenic, Borax, Ant. tart., Lycopod. [Zinc.]. Hands twitch, thumbs clenched: Viola tric. Twitching, hot; stupor: Arsenic.
36. Ankles weak: Caustic. [Natrum carb.], Natrum mur. (also topically), Sulph. acid, Sulph., Calc. carb., Calc. phos.
37. Will not stand, spine weak: Sulph., Calc. carb., Calc. phos. (head drops), Silicea.
38. Every wound or abrasion festers: Sulph., Calc. carb., Hepar, Silicea, Petrol., Carbo veg., Graph., Lycopod., Mercur. Ulcers on the fingers: Sepia, Borax.
39. Appearance of health, plumpness: Sulph., Calcar. carb., Calc. iod., Antim. crud. [Arsenic], Graphites, Hepar.
40. Skin clear, thin, veins shine through (often in tuberculosis): Phosph., Calc. phos., Calc. carb., Lycopod.
41. Indurations of soft parts: Silicea, Snip., Conium, Hepar, Iodium., Baryta, Phosph., Magnes. mur., Graph., Lycopod. [Carbo anim.], Carbo veg., Staphis., Sepia.
42. To soften cicatrices; Graph. [Phytolac.].

43. Emaciation: Child looks like an old man: Sulph., Calc. c., Iod., Sarsap., Arg. nit., Arsenic. Emaciated, yet appetite good: Sulph., Iod., Calc. c., Calc. phos., Nat. m., Staphis. [Selen.]. Emaciation of the neck: Nat. m., Calc. phos.; of the face and hands: Selen., Phosph.; of whole body: Sulph., Calc. c., Calc. phos., Lycopod., Silicea, Phos., Phos. acid, Petroleum, Borax, Sepia, Sarsap., Merc., Graphit., Carbo veg., Arsenic, Arg. nitric, Baryta c, Causticum, Sulph. acid, Muriatic acid, Nitric acid, Hydrastis, Staphis., Oleum jecoris, Psorinum; of arms and thighs: Nitric acid; of upper part of body: Lycopod.

44. Glands enlarged: Sulph, Calc. c, Calc, phos., Calc iod., Phosph., Phos. acid, Silicea, Oleum jecoris, Natrum mur., Graph., Carb. veg., Arsenic. Ars. iod., Cistus, Mercur., Therid., Petrol., Baryta, Nitric acid, Staphis., Sepia, Caustic., Psorin., Conium, Magnes. c, Magnes. m., Sulph. acid, Hepar.

40. Bones: Imperfectly developed: Sulph., Calcar. carb. (and soft joints large); Phosph., Hypophos. of lime, Silicea, Calc. phos., Calc. iod., Theridion, Hepar, Iodium, Phosph. acid, Oleum jecoris, Mercur. (pains worse at night). Bones brittle: Calc phos, (skull). Caries, Necrosis: Phosph (especially lower jaw), Sulph., Silicea (fistulous openings, thin pus), Gettysburg water (of vertebrae or at joints), Nitric acid (mastoid, skull), Staphis. (fingers), Phos. acid, Theridion, Calcar. carb., Lycopod. [Aurum, syphilitico-mercurial cases, of mastoid, nasal bones, skull], [Asa foetida, skin around bluish, adherent, sensitive even to light dressing], [Strontium, of femur, diarrhoea], [Chloride of gold and platinum], [Fluoric acid, like Silicea, but symptoms relieved by cold], Iodium, [Mezer., with intolerable pains at night after Mercury]. Oleum jecoris (fistulous openings; pus flocculent, nauseous), [Stillingia], Cistus can. (submaxillary). Bony tumors: Silicea [Calc. fluor], Sepia, Calc, carb., Calc. iod., Calc. phos., Sulph, [Hecla lava], [Aurum,] Lycopod., Phosph. (of skull, of clavicles), [Asa foet.], Mercur. Bones curved; spinal curvature: Sulph., Calc. carb., Calc. phos., Lycopod, Silicea, Gettysburg water, Nitric acid, Phosph., Phosph. acid, Oleum jecori, Iodium, Hepar, Sepia, Mercur. Complicated with syphilis: [Kali hyd.], Nitric acid, Hepar [Mezer., mercurialized], [Aurum], [Fluoric acid], [Phytolac.], [Stillingia], [Asa foetida], Mercur. Joints: Sulph., Calc. carb. (white swelling, pains intermit at night). Calc. phos. (suppuration, pus contains spicula of bone, tendency to articular pains at every damp change of weather). Silicea (fistula, caries), Gettysburg water (caries, thin, ichorous discharge), Lycopod. (awakes screaming, cross, violent; beginning of hip-disease), Iodium (swollen, doughy; fistulous openings, with watery pus), Oleum jecoris (fistulae, with flocculent pus), [Apis, synovitis, with copious exudation], Arsenic (fetid pus, oedema, great exhaustion), Carbo veg. (similar to Arsenic, but with less irritability of fibre, restlessness, etc.), Baryta c. (white swelling, pains intolerable at night), Ozone (hip, see Part I), Caustic, (burning pains, caries).

46. Tuberculosis (remedies known to have been useful): Phosph. (brain or lungs), Sulph. in the beginning, but must be selected strictly, Calcar. carb. (follows the former well), [Spongia, of lungs, with dry, harsh cough], Hepar (after the former, cough harsh, but at the same time much phlegm), Calcar. phos., Hypophos. of lime, Caustic, (of the spine), Baryta carb. (of the spine; also with indurated glands), Lycopod. (lungs; also of the liver), Silicea (with purulent breaking down, abscesses, lungs, liver), Magnes. carb (of liver) [Apis, of brain; Helleb., of brain], Argent. nitric, (brain), Phosph acid., (of lungs), [Kali carb. of lungs], Nitric acid (of lungs; follows Calc; morning diarrhoea; sputum purulent; great emaciation), [Mangan., Drosera, Argent met., of the larynx], Ozone (of the larynx). [Glanderin is said to have caused it in lungs], [Laches., one of the best after pneumonia when tubercles are present], Iodium. Oleum jecoris, Hydrastis (of lungs, with weakness at the stomach and diarrhoea). Compare Joints, and 7, 23, 24, 34, 42, 43, 46, 49.

47. Serous membranes (commonly attacked in tuberculosis): Sulph., Arsenic [Bryonia], Hepar, Phosph. [Kali carb.], Ant. tart., [Apis, synovitis].

48. Feels bruised all over, worse from any motion (often anticipates rachitis). Calc. phos. [Ruta], Hepar, Silicea, Phosph., Oleum jecoris.
49. Skin has an offensive odor, despite frequent washing: Sulph., Psorin.
50. Skin dry, hot: Sulph. Calc. carb., Lycop., Arsenic, Oleum jecoris, Viola tric. Skin cold: Arsenic. Carbo veg., sulph. [Camph.], [Verat. alb.], Calc. carb., Calc, phos., Mercur. (dummy).
51. Kicks the clothes off (said to be a symptom of rachitis: Sulph.
52. Aggravations: Worse living in damp dwellings: Natrum sulph. Worse when the weather changes: Sulph., Psorin., Gettysb., Calc phos., Calc. carb., Mercur. Worse in the spring: Sarsap: worse in summer, in hot weather: Antim. crud., Natrum mur., Sepia, Sulph. (eyes), Conium (photophobia), Carbo veg., Silicea. Worse in electric changes: Phosph., Silicea, Petrol. [Rhod.]. Worse when washed: Sulph., Calc. carb., Antim. crud., Sepia, Hydrastis, Nitric acid, Sarsap., etc.
53. Relations of the remedies in the symptoms given: Sulph., followed by Calc. c. (child nervous, pupils large, etc.), Lycopod., Psorin., Sepia, Silicea, Ozone, Phosph., and in general all. Mercurius is an appropriate intercurrent remedy when Sulph. fails or only aggravates. Carbo veg., similar to Arsen., Camph. (collapse). Calcar. carb., followed by Silicea (bones ulcerate), Lycopod., Iodium, Phosph., Therid., Nitric acid (debility continues, child thin), Bellad., intercurrent. Calc. phos., similar to Sulph., Phosph. Silicea, similar to Phosph. (abscesses of glands, nervousness, etc.). Fluoric acid (bone diseases). Nitric acid (bones, ozaena, etc.), Gettysb. (spine), Hepar, Mercur., said to be inimical. Phosph., similar to Hypophos. of lime, Petroleum, Arsenic, Silicea, Carbo veg., Caustic, inimical. Arsenic, similar to Argent. nitric, Cinchon., Verat. alb., Ferrum, Graph., Phosph., Ars. iod., Ars., sulph. rub., Ars. sulph. flav., Secale. Baryta c, similar to Caust., Calc. iod. (glands). Lycopod., similar to Arsenic (cross on waking), Graph., Arsenic, Sarsap., Therid., Iodium, Lach. Antim. crud., similar to Bryon., Sulph. Antim. tart., similar to Verat. alb. (diarrhoea). Argent. nitric., similar to Natrum mur. Sepia, similar to Natrum mur. et phos., Borax, Sulph. Phosph. acid, similar to Arsenic, Cinchona; both suit in anaemia (brain exhaustion from protracted diarrhoea). Magnesia carb., similar to Calc. carb., Coloc, Chamom., Rheum. Magnesia mur., similar to Silicea. Staphis., similar to Mercur., Chamom., Carbo veg., Graph., Coloc. Hydrastis, similar to Silicea, Sulph., Lycopod. (intertrigo), Clematis (eruption worse from washing). Muriatic acid, similar to Phos. acid. Nitric acid, Rhus tox (irritable weakness, etc.), Carbo veg., Arsenic. Sulph. acid, similar to Sulph., Pulsat. Natrum sulph., similar to Thuja (sycosis, etc.), Bryonia (diarrhoea) Sarsap. (sycosis), Staphis. (sycosis) Sarsapar., similar to Lycopod., Sepia, Calcar. carb., Mercur., Viola tric. Mercurius, similar to Bellad., Hepar, Carbo veg., Nitric acid, Staphis., Hydrastis, Sulph. It symptomatically resembles Calc. carb. and Silicea so closely as to require great caution in its choice. The latter remedy is said to be inimical to Mercury. When Sulph. ceases to improve, or acts too energetically, Mercury may be interposed. Arum tri., similar to Nitric acid, Lycopod., Silicea, Ailanthus, Arsenic, Phosph., etc."

(E. A. Farrington, M.D., Philadelphia. Antipsorics in the Atrophy of Infants, 1877, in: Transactions of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, vol. II, 10th - 14th Annual Sessions 1874-1878, Philadelphia 1880, p. 237-253)

1879 - Studies in Materia Medica

"Quite recently, in treating a most atrocious case of neuralgia, I had opportunity to confirm a symptom of Aconite. The patient complained of severe cutting pains, coming with each breath, and running around from the renal region to the abdomen over the hips. Almost these exact words may be found in Allen, Vol. 1, p. 32:

‘Cutting pains, extending from the spine over the left hip, round to the abdomen, in a circle.’

The value of Jeanes’ proving of Ipomea, is shown in the following:

Dr. Cator, of Camden, called me in consultation to a case which had resisted treatment for two weeks or more. The patient complained of intense soreness over the left kidney, with paroxysms of pain along the course of the ureter as in the back. These pains were always accompanied with nausea and occasionally with vomiting.

Now, the symptom produced by the Ipomea is, pain in the lower part of the back so severe as to cause nausea. Dr. Jeanes himself often employed it in renal calculi; and, although the present case showed no other evidence of calculus than the pain, the symptoms were so similar to those of the drug, that I advised its use.

It was given in the 30th potency a dose every two or three hours.

Improvement was prompt, and in five days the patient passed a calculus without any pain.

The value of such single symptoms depends greatly upon their relation to others. If the general symptoms of a case differ, such single symptoms cannot be regarded as characteristic to that case. In the first instance mentioned above, the general symptoms were intolerable restlessness, anxiety and over-sensitiveness to pain. Had the patient been quiet, dull, passive, Aconite would have failed despite the local similarity.

On the other hand, these general symptoms may mislead without their particulars. For instance, the restlessness, etc., might just as well call for Arsenic which is often indicated in neuralgia, and this, too, in patients who exhibit as yet but few of the symptoms of the debility so common to Arsenic. But restlessness *with* such an encircling pain belongs only to Aconite. Hence I conclude that single symptoms may be characteristic of a drug, but their value depends upon their relation with other single symptoms, and with the general action of the drug.

I was much interested on one occasion, in the perusal of a letter from Dr. Dunham. He was criticising a prescription which covered many of the symptoms of the case, but which, nevertheless, he pronounced imperfect. For, said he, the general symptoms of --- are altogether opposed to the general symptoms of the selected remedy, while both general and particular symptoms may be found under ---, and under no other drug; hence --- is the similitum you want."

(E. A. Farrington, Studies in Materia Medica, in: The Medical Counselor vol. 1 (1879), p. 179-180)