

weakness of the sexual organs, and burning and smarting at anus after stool.

Nux mosch. Chronic diarrhœa, caused by pregnancy or after catching cold in water, or by wet feet, or in persons with sensitive skins, who catch cold easily; copious, slimy, offensive discharges, like chopped eggs, with disposition to faint and indomitable disposition to sleep; craving after food, but enormous distension of the abdomen after each meal; the colicky pains are relieved by moist heat. (*Calc. carb.* is antidoted by *Nux mosch.*, and it is clear, therefore, that many symptoms here mentioned belong to both remedies.)

Oleand. Thin, yellow, undigested stool, involuntary when emitting flatus (*Iris ver.*); sour liquid stools, rolling and rumbling in abdomen, with emission of fetid flatulence like rotten eggs. (*Iris flat.* has more of a coppery smell, and the burning from mouth to anus; a symptom wanting in *Oleand.*)

Phosphor. Watery diarrhœa, with lumps of white mucus or little grains of tallow (*Magn. carb.*); profuse watery diarrhœa, pouring away as if from a hydrant (*Crot. tig., Jatr. cur.*); amelioration after sleeping (*Laches.* aggravation); sleepiness in the day-time and after meals; thirst, with desire for very cold drinks or something refreshing, though it will be vomited up again, as soon as it becomes warm in the stomach (*Arsen.*; the drinks are thrown up at once); green and bloody stools, the anus remaining constantly open; ulceration of rectum, with discharge of blood and pus, and tenesmus.

Petrol. Diarrhœa always in day-time, never at night; stools slimy, with pain in the bowels before the discharge; hunger immediately after stool; gastralgia, with pressing, drawing pains, ameliorated by eating (*Chelid.*)

Podoph. Muco-gelatinous stools, preceded by severe griping and colic; stools coated with shreds of yellow mucus (*Graphit.*); with great exhaustion after stool; morning diarrhœa with stools of blood and green mucus; the pains in the abdomen and the flashes of heat up the back are worse during the stool and continue after it; dark yellow stools of the odor of carrion; increase of hepatic secretion (gall stones), with dark brown urine. (*Leptand., China.*)

Psorinum. Horribly offensive (*Asaf.*); nearly painless, almost involuntary, dark and watery stools, only at night and most toward

morning; great debility; profuse perspiration from the least exertion and at night.

Rhus tox. Diarrhœa, especially at night; the stools are a mixture of blood and slime with red and yellow mucus, rather thin, attended by crampy and tearing pains, running down the posterior portions of the thighs and legs; perfect remission of the pains and of the urging after stool.

Sarrac. Morning diarrhœa; bloatedness with colic; faintness after stool, which is dark-colored, often mixed with blood and foul smelling, or of the odor of musk.

Secal. Aversion to being covered, or to heat (*Hepar,* wants to be covered, even in the hot room); unquenchable thirst with desire for sour things; cholera morbus, with painless vomiting and painless stools, but followed with great prostration; painful foul smelling diarrhœa during childbed; the watery, yellowish or greenish stools are discharged rapidly, with great force and even involuntarily.

Sepia. Chronic, debilitating diarrhœa, with rapid prostration; green, slimy, mucous stools, expelled quickly, not profuse; aggravated after taking boiled milk (in infants), or meat.

Sulphur. Diarrhœa after midnight or in the morning, driving the patient out of bed; both the flow of urine and the discharge of feces are painful to the parts over which they pass; stools watery, green, involuntary, smelling sour or very offensive; tenesmus often an hour after stool; cramps in calves and soles, particularly at night, with looseness of the bowels.

Thuya. Diarrhœa daily after breakfast; pale yellow, watery stools, copious and forcibly expelled; gurgling like water from a bung-hole, in abdomen, with passage of much loud flatus; violent thirst; drinks fall audibly in the stomach (*Lauroc.*); rapid emaciation and exhaustion. (S. Lilienthal, Trans. N. Y. S., 1872, p. 111.)

Characteristic and Pathogenetic Indications of the Principal Medicines for Diarrhœa. *Chamom.* Diarrhœa from anger and chagrin; diarrhœa at night with colic; hot diarrhœic stools, smelling like rotten eggs; diarrhœa during dentition from cold; corrosive; like chopped eggs. Whitish mucus; yellow-greenish or undigested stools; more suitable to young children with great irritability of the nervous system. Loathing of food; vomiting of food; sour as of bile, or bitter taste in the morning. Intense thirst. Sense of weight and burning in pit of stomach. Anger and quarrelsome humor. The child wants things which it repels

when offered, and wants to be carried all the time. Urine hot, with anguish in passing it; at other times involuntary emissions of water; worse at night, from anger, chagrin, from downward motion.

Better from warmth, after sweat, rest, while fasting. Compare *Acon.*, *Alum.*, *Arnic.*, *Arsen.*, *Bellad.*, *Borax*, *Bryon.*, *Cinnab.*, *Coccul.*, *Coffea*, *Coloc.*, *Hepar s. c.*, *Hyosc.*, *Ignat.*, *Mercur.*, *Nux vom.*, *Sulphur*.

Sulphur. Diarrhœa with tenesmus, and cutting in the abdomen; diarrhœic stools, with warm sweat, followed by cold sweat on forehead and feet; white coated tongue, red tip and borders, or dry brown, red cracked; sour, bitter putrid taste; no appetite, but constant thirst, often nausea and vomiting. Diarrhœa watery, smelling sour; of white mucus, undigested; involuntary; in children, of bloody mucus or green; painless diarrhœa, driving one out of bed in the morning; worse in evening, and after midnight; suitable for lean persons. Compare *Acon.*, *Ant. erud.*, *Arsen.*, *Calc. carb.*, *Capsic.*, *Chamom.*, *Mercur.*, *Nitr. ac.*, *Phosphor.*, *Phosph. ac.*, *Ver. alb.* *Sulphur* is suitable after *Acon.*, *Arsen.*, *Mercur.*, *Nitr. ac.* After *Sulphur*, give *Calc. carb.*, *Mercur.*, *Nitr. ac.*

Merc. sol. Burning diarrhœa; loose, brownish, light stools floating in the water; diarrhœa, evening, and night; diarrhœic stools. Yellowish without sensation. Loose feces, lined with mucus and blood. Diarrhœa with cutting and pressing in the rectum; diarrhœa with violent pains in the abdomen and tenesmus; diarrhœa preceded by urging, anxiety and trembling of the whole body; succeeded by bitter, rancid eructations and heart-burn. Stools undigested, black, like pitch. Yellowish, grayish, of mucus or blood, sour smelling, excoriating the anus; of bloody mucus, with colic and tenesmus; with blood before, during or after stool. Urine frequent and scanty, involuntary, or too profuse; abdomen bloated and sensitive; intense thirst day and night; canine hunger; tongue often dry, hard and black. Worse in the evening and at night, with profuse perspiration; anxiety at night with desire to flee. Vertigo. Face pale, yellow, earthy. *Mercur.*, is frequently suitable after *Bellad.*, *Hepar s. c.*, *Laches.* After *Mercur.*, *Bellad.*, *China*, *Hepar s. c.*, *Nitr. ac.*, *Sulphur*.

Ars. alb. Diarrhœa of a black substance, causing intolerable burning, preceded by restlessness and colic. Stools acrid, burning of mucus, black, bloody, offensive, involuntary; tenacious, bilious diarrhœa; dark green diarrhœa, a mixture of mucus and feces; watery, yellow diarrhœa after eating or drinking; violent diarrhœa,

with frequent discharges; diarrhœa during dentition; diarrhœa during small-pox; diarrhœa smelling like putrid ulcers, dark brown, greenish; tongue dry, brown, black. Intense thirst, drinks often but little at a time; no appetite; vomiting after drinking; vomiting dark, black or green substances; diarrhœa after drinking least quantity; anxiety; anguish; restlessness; fear of death; pulse frequent in morning and slow in the evening; worse at night or from 1 to 3 A. M., wants the head high; from drinking.

Compare *Arnic.*, *Bellad.*, *Carb. veg.*, *Chamom.*, *China*, *Ferrum*, *Nux vom.*, *Phosphor.*, *Pulsat.*, *Sulphur*, *Ver. alb.* After *Arsen.*, *China*, *Ipec.*, *Nux vom.*, *Sulphur*, *Ver. alb.*

Coloc. Loose stools of a greenish-yellow color, frothy, having a sour, putrid smell; stools first watery and slimy, then bilious, lastly bloody; urging to stool, with discharges of semi-liquid, brownish, yellow substances of a sour, putrid smell; after stool the pain in the bowels will cease, but soon returns again; tongue feels burned and scalded, and is coated white or yellow; bitter taste; vomiting food or greenish substance, from least food; canine hunger; colic pains, obliging him to bend double, often with cramps in the calves.

Compare *Bellad.*, *Aloes*, *Caustic.*, *Chamom.*, *Coffea*, *Staphis.*, *Mercur.*

Kali carb. Diarrhœa for a fortnight, with colic every day; feces of a light grayish color; constant burning at the anus after stool; yellow, bloated face; abdomen hard, bloated and sensitive around the navel, with pain in back. Suitable for strumous subjects and old persons.

Compare *Arsen.*, *Calc. carb.*, *Carb. veg.*, *Coffea*, *Lycop.*, *Natr. mur.*, *Nitr. ac.*, *Phosphor.*, *Pulsat.*

Ant. erud. Diarrhœa at night and early in the morning; liquid stools; alternate diarrhœa and constipation; disposition to diarrhœa, which does not take place; diarrhœa of pregnant women; protrusion of the rectum during stool; drawing pains and itching at the anus, and sharp itching in the rectum; tongue coated white; great desire for acids, and thirst at night. Especially suitable for aged persons, pregnant women and young children.

Compare *Acon.*, *Hepar s. c.*, *Ipec.*, *Pulsat.*, *Podoph.*, *Sulphur*, *Tart. em.*

Jatr. curc. Violent purging and vomiting, with rush of blood to the head and burning in the stomach and œsophagus, causing a sinking of the pulse and temperature, with indifference to pain, with cramps in different parts of the body and limbs; the stools

are watery and gush out. Suitable for some forms of cholera and choleric.

Compare *Crot. tigl.*, *Phosphor.*, *Crotal.*, *Laches.*, *Agar.*, *Arsen.*, *Ver. alb.*

Pulsat. Slimy diarrhœa; loose, acrid, green stools at night and in the morning, preceded by rumbling, with cutting in the bowels; frequent loose stools mixed with mucus; diarrhœa, with involuntary stools at night, during sleep; pale bloated face with sunken eyes; often burning of right cheek; tongue coated yellow or white, or feels dry, clammy without thirst; nausea, vomiting of greenish mucous bile, bitter, sour liquid, of injeſta or blood; painful sensation in region of stomach. Melancholy; mild sensitive temperament, full of tears, with inclination to suicide. Vertigo after eating or stooping. Suitable especially for women and children.

Compare *Ant. crud.*, *Arnica.*, *Asaf.*, *Aur. mur.*, *Bellad.*, *Chamom.*, *China*, *Ignat.*, *Ipec.*, *Kali carb.*, *Lycop.*, *Mercur.*, *Natr. mur.*, *Nitr. ac.*, *Nux vom.*, *Petrol.*, *Sulph. ac.*, *Sulphur*, *Tart. em.*

China. Loose stools and painless diarrhœa, with weakness and dark or yellow urine; diarrhœa after meals and from eating fruit; at night, involuntary stools; mucous, watery, yellow, brackish, bilious, white. Indifference; pale, earthy, bloated face; lips dry, black, chapped; violent thirst for small quantities, but often hunger at night, weak digestion; vomiting sour, mucus, water, food, bile, blood. Pulse hard, rapid, irregular; worse at night after drinking, and from touch; but better from eating.

Compare *Arnica.*, *Arsen.*, *Bellad.*, *Calc. carb.*, *Carb. veg.*, *Cina*, *Ferrum*, *Graphit.*, *Ipec.*, *Lycop.*, *Mercur.*, *Natr. mur.*, *Nux vom.*, *Pulsat.*, *Sulphur*.

Crotal. Violent purging, with a disagreeable sensation through the whole body and nauseous taste. Liquid, dark green stools, followed by debility; yellow, watery stools with stinging in the abdomen; a number of liquid stools, with colic, or with nausea and colic, or with scraping in posterior wall of anus; lowness of spirits and indifference to everything. Nausea and diarrhœa; shuddering with diarrhœa. Pulse feeble and quick, then slow. Loss of speech; aphonia. Compare *Laches.* (H. V. Miller, A. J. H. M. M., 1873.)

Diarrhœa. Yellow, fecal discharge; cannot move without an evacuation; some colicky pain in lower abdomen during stool; much flatus is passed with stool; appetite good; very weak. *Aloes*²⁰,

cured in two doses. (N. L. Fisher, A. J. H. M. M., v. 6, p. 395.)

Aloes in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Cholera Morbus and Prolapsus Uteri. A German woman, æt. 72, had been a hard worker; never before under a physician's care; married nearly fifty years, and had reared a large family of children. Complained of severe pain in abdomen. Her husband called, and not being able to talk English the doctor derived but little information. Gave *Nux vom.* and *Diosc.*, to be given alternately. Two weeks later patient's daughter called, reporting her mother no better. Doctor called to see her, found pulse over 100, full; skin hot and dry tongue, covered with heavy white fur and quite dry; lips dry and sore; much thirst, desire for cold and sour. Had been a habitual cider drinker.

Anything cold aggravated the complaint, causing more frequent passages and pain. Stools were very frequent, especially from 4 to 10 A.M., consisting of stringy mucus of yellow color, and occasionally mixed with foul material. Desire for stool came on suddenly; could hardly get off her bed quick enough before some of the stool would escape. Any attempt to pass urine would be accompanied with flow of stool. Stools accompanied with much flatulence and were preceded with much pain in hypogastrium and sacrum, which was relieved by passage of stool. Symptoms all worse in forenoon. Patient was irritable and angry because she was sick.

Aloes, 20th trit., in two-thirds of a tumbler of water, two teaspoonfuls every two hours. Two days later doctor called and found patient worse, very much prostrated and fever still present. First dose of *Aloes* was followed with intense headache, tearing and pressing in character, confined to left side of head and worse in forepart of the day; relieved somewhat by tying a handkerchief tightly about the head. Regarding this as aggravation of the remedy, two doses were ordered to be given daily of same remedy. Three days later the patient was found to be much better in every respect.

Case Second. A boy, æt. 10, presenting an emaciated appearance; appetite fair; every night passed a good-sized chamberful of urine, and as much more in day-time. Urine was clear, pale and frothy. Desire to urinate came on suddenly, and unless quickly furnished with vessel, would wet the bed. Bowels were pretty regular, but when a movement took place it was sudden. Urine was examined several times, no trace of sugar being visible. Boy

was crazy for something sour to drink, and had more or less thirst constantly. Several physicians had seen and examined the case and pronounced it one of diabetes. A month was consumed in trying several remedies, such as *Apis*, *Santon.*, *Pulsat.*, etc., with little or no benefit. No change in urinary symptoms during this time. *Aloes*¹² was now given, and a gradual improvement set in. In two months patient was discharged cured.

Case Third. Mrs. D., æt. 40, bilious temperament, much used to out-door exercise, was seized August 7th with "cholera morbus." Had previously had two or three attacks at different periods of her life. Was seized with extreme pain in epigastrium, with throbbing; palpitation of the heart; frequent rice water discharges followed, coming on suddenly with rumbling and discharge of flatus. Patient was weak and faint, especially after stool. Lips and mouth were dry. Craved something cold and sour, but an indulgence in anything of this kind caused aggravation of all her symptoms. Extremities were cold; pulse over 100, and weak. *Nux vom.* was given without any relief. *Aloes*³⁰ was then given, followed with speedy relief and rapid convalescence.

Case Fourth. A female, æt. 35, of a nervous temperament, suffering from prolapsus uteri and diarrhœa, the latter almost involuntary and of long standing. Stools consisting of particles of undigested food mixed with light colored semi-fluid feces, severe in the forepart of the day, with difficulty of retaining urine, unable to pass water in forepart of the day without passing stool also.

Aloes, given twice daily for one day, and then one dose daily for a week, relieved the case of most all the bad symptoms, including the diarrhœa. (G. J. Jones, O. M. and S. R., 1873, v. 7, No. 1.)

Morning Diarrhœa. H. S., æt. 30. Diarrhœa, accompanied by abdominal cramps, somewhat relieved by bending double; stools, yellow, watery, coming on early in the morning, not lasting through the day, worse from moving, and causing a sensation of weakness. *Apis*³. Cured. (A. E. Hawkes, H. W., v. 8, p. 260.)

Mrs. H., æt. 29. Diarrhœa under allopathic treatment got worse in every way. Symptoms, frequent purging of hot, watery, and reddish fluid, not unlike in appearance the juice of uncooked meat; a good deal of tenesmus; griping pains in the abdomen, especially in lower part, increased by pressure; soreness along the front of both thighs, as if the muscles had been bruised; nausea and vomiting; tongue foul and dry; increased thirst; hot and dry skin, accelerated and enfeebled pulse; pale countenance, expressive

of much anxiety. *Arsen.*^{3x}, one drop every three hours, and after every evacuation, followed by prompt relief; tongue still coated, and appetite poor. *Merc. sol.*^{3x}. Cured. (George Lade, H. W., v. 8, p. 35.)

Diarrhœa. A little girl had painless, rice-water evacuations; the blood had settled under the eyes and nails. *Arsen.* and *Cuprum* speedily cured. (Doggett, H. M., Dec., 1873, p. 202.)

Chronic Diarrhœa. *Syncope.* Sarah Y., æt. 19. Suffering for six months from chronic diarrhœa, has taken about four hundred ounces of physic; latterly has become so weak that she frequently swooned away, the fainting fits being preceded by nausea and vertigo; muco-aqueous evacuation every few minutes. *Arsen.*³, thirty minims in half a tumbler of water, one teaspoonful every hour, followed by immediate improvement, and in two days stools became natural. (J. C. Burnett, H. W., v. 8, p. 10.)

Benz. ac., useful in diarrhœa with horribly offensive stools, the smell pervading the whole house; main part of stool grayish-white, with a deposit looking like soapsuds. (Korndœrfer, H. M., April, 1873, p. 442.)

Diarrhœa. Babe, æt. 5 months. Weak, pale, colorless, milk-white stool; an old look. *R. Calc. carb.*³⁰. Cured. (Seward, H. M., April, 1873, p. 421.)

Chronic Diarrhœa. Stool whitish-gray, often streaked with blood; indigestion, emaciation and weakness. *Calc. carb.*³, three times a day. Cured in two and a half months. (Reis, H. Kl., 1873, p. 6.)

Marasmus. Mary C., æt. 6 months. Had an old wizened look; had been under allopathic treatment; pronounced incurable. *Calc. carb.*¹² and *Iodine*³, in alternation, three times a day. Cured in two months. (J. C. Burnett, H. W., v. 8, p. 39.)

Crot. tig. Diarrhœa, with discharges of white mucus or green mucus and profuse discharge; expulsion sudden and forcible; advanced cases. (Clary, H. M., Dec., 1873, p. 204.)

Diarrhœa. Mr. F., æt. 58. Diarrhœa for three weeks; weak; flushed cheeks; tongue white; no appetite; thirst, but fears to drink, as it aggravates diarrhœa; has been dosed; stools watery, yellow, gushing from him like a hydrant, before he can leave the bed. *R. Crot. tigl.*³⁰. Cured in four days. (W. F. Edmundson, H. M., May, 1873, p. 470.)

Diarrhœa. A young married lady, with one child; pain in sacral region, with frequent urging to urinate; rectal tenesmus,

with mucous discharges, so constant as to require a cloth to receive them as they flowed from the bowel. R. *Coloc.*, and other drugs with no effect. R. *Cupr. ars.* Cured. (J. H. Marsden, H. M., Jan., 1873, p. 261.)

Diarrhœa. Miss B., æt. 30. Has had for years a diarrhœa, with watery, thin, dark brown, or dark green stools; little or no pain; occurring in early morning, or during the day and night; *any exciting news, emotion, or mental irritation brought on the diarrhœa, or greatly aggravated it. Chilliness in the back, every day during the diarrhœa, but not at any fixed hour.* R. *Gelsem.*¹, with aggravation of all the symptoms leading to R. *Arsen.* and *Veratr.* Some weeks later, patient came much tired by a short walk. She sank into a chair and appeared quite unconscious for about two minutes, during which time her eyes were closed, her pulse, features, face had natural color; her arms when lifted dropped down heavily. She did not hear when spoken to or see when her eyelids were opened. Used no restoratives. When conscious, said that she could *not open eyelids*; that the diarrhœa had been very frequent; very nervous and prostrated; had used *Gelsem.* low, but as these were all *primary symptoms*, R. *Gelsem.*²⁰, four pellets morning and evening. Rapid cure. (E. M. Hale, H. M., May, 1873, p. 472.)

Brown, thin stools, mixed with undigested food of exceedingly fetid odor. *Graphit.* (W. M. Williamson, Proc. H. M. S., Penna., 1873.)

Infantile Marasmus. Boy, æt. 11 months. Color and appearance of face like that of a very aged person; emaciation; marked in the neck and extremities; tongue mapped; fauces raw looking, red; red spots on tongue; vomiting sour or unchanged; diarrhœa pale green, watery; abdomen distended; colic pains at night; restless; sleeping only when carried over shoulder; cured rapidly by *Natr. mur.*²⁰. *Chamom.*²⁰ was given occasionally at night; diet raw milk. (R. R. Williams, N. E. M. G., July, 1872, p. 226.)

Petrol. cures diarrhœa or dysentery with a weak and empty feeling in the bowels. (Schenck, H. M., Dec., 1873, p. 204.)

Diarrhœa, *only during the day, never at night*, was the symptom which led to the selection of *Petrol.*⁶, every two hours, in a case which had been diagnosed by an allopath as typhoid fever. Within twenty-four hours there was a total change for the better, followed by rapid recovery. (J. Pr., 1873, p. 225.)

Podophyllin in Infantile Diarrhœa. The general condi-

tion of children is worse in the morning and forenoon. If the attack is severe, they lie in a restless drowsy state, with half-closed eyes, constantly moaning, and rolling the head from side to side during the forepart of the day, but they often cheer up a little in the afternoon. The head is hot and the cheeks flushed; the head sometimes perspires much during sleep; there is a great thirst for cold water in large quantities at a time, but little desire for food; very frequent retching without bringing anything up, or what Dr. Williamson called gagging, a movement made with the mouth as if about to retch, but not accompanied with any effort made in the stomach. If dentition is going on there is a great desire to press the gums or teeth together—the jaws are often so clinched that it is difficult to introduce the finger into the mouth; they sometimes keep any food they have taken in the mouth without swallowing, with the lips pursed up, as if it were a relief to have something to press the jaws against.

The diarrhœa is generally worse in the morning on waking and in the forenoon, but it sometimes goes on all day, and is usually better at night. The evacuations are sometimes preceded by colic, in which the child clenches its hands and straightens itself out. There will often be three or four movements of the bowels within an hour after the child wakes, each one very profuse and exhausting. They generally come with a sudden gush, and in all the cases I saw were very fetid and offensive. The bowels often act after food, and sometimes while the child is being washed. The appearance of the motions varies. In diarrhœa they are generally watery, sometimes like dirty water soaking the napkins through, and with a meal-like sediment; sometimes greenish in color, generally profuse, frequent in the forepart of the day, gushing, and very offensive. In dysentery they consist of greenish-yellow slimy or bloody gelatinous mucus, alone or mixed with a fecal motion; but there is also much tenesmus and often prolapsus of the bowel. The tongue is sometimes coated, but sometimes remarkably clean considering the amount of intestinal derangement. There is often much emission of flatulence with the stool.

The most characteristic of these symptoms as pointing to *Podoph.* are the *profuse, sudden offensive stools*, with *morning aggravation*, combined in severe cases with the Belladonna-like head symptoms. I will now compare these symptoms with similar ones belonging to other remedies.

Bellad. is strongly indicated by the head symptoms: the drowsi-