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# Biochemic Theory and Practice

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A Condensed Treatise

on

The Theory and Practical Application  
of the  
Twelve Schuessler Tissue or Cell Salts  
to the  
Ailments of the Human Body.

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By J. B. Chapman, M. D.

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Edited by Edward L. Perry, A. B., M. D.

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## FOREWORD

In this little book an attempt has been made to describe as succinctly as possible the theory and practical application of the twelve tissue or cell salts to the ills of the human body. No originality is claimed for it, its subject matter being a condensed compilation of the writings of Dr. W. H. Schuessler, Dr. M. D. Walker, and many others, brought down to date and verified by clinical reports and other communications from scores of physicians who believe in and employ in their practice the biochemic theory.

On account of lack of space it contains no adjuvant treatment, though it is not to be supposed that the employment of biochemic methods of treatment precludes in any way the use of the most approved dietetic and hygienic measures. Quite the opposite is the fact. Biochemistry represents an endeavor to restore the organism to a healthy natural state of existence, and surely this cannot be expected unless the proper rules in regard to food, bathing, sleep, etc., are followed. After all the physician only *aids* Nature.

“Biochemic Theory and Practice” is a book intended for the busy practitioner, and the information contained therein is presented in a condensed, concise practical form for that reason. It is meant to be referred to frequently, to furnish the required facts quickly and intelligibly, leaving to larger and more pretentious volumes many matters which require length and leisure for explanation and discussion. Here will be found only essentials, but we hope enough of them to make the perusal of this little volume both interesting and profitable.



## The Biochemic Theory

**T**HE Biochemic System of Medicine is based primarily and fundamentally upon the "cell theory" of Virchow. In 1858 that great scientist pronounced the now famous dictum that the body is merely a collection of cells, and that medicinal treatment should be directed towards the individual cell. This great truth once enunciated, was seized upon, developed and elaborated by others, notably Moleschott of Rome, and Schuessler of Oldenburg, until with the full appreciation of the value of the inorganic constituents of the cell substance, and the part taken by them in the preservation of the health of the human organism, the Biochemic treatment of disease truly became a system of medicine.

In this system for the first time the paramount importance of the inorganic constituents of the cell substance was recognized, the fact being that these "cell salts," as they are commonly called, are the vital portions of the body, the workers, the builders; that the water and organic substances forming the remainder of the organism are simply inert matter used by these salts in building the cells of the body.

Should a deficiency occur in one or more of these workers, of whom there are twelve, some abnormal condition arises. These abnormal conditions are known by the general term disease, and according as they manifest themselves in different parts of the body, they have been designated by various names. But these names totally fail to express the real

trouble. Every disease which afflicts the human race is due to a lack of one or more of these inorganic workers. Every pain or unpleasant sensation indicates a lack of some inorganic constituent of the body. Health and strength can be maintained only so long as the system is properly supplied with these cell-salts.

These cell salts are twelve in number, all essential to the proper growth and development of every part of the body. They are the:

*Phosphates of* { Lime, Calcarea Phosphoricum.  
Iron, Ferrum Phosphoricum.  
Potash, Kali Phosphoricum.  
Soda, Natrum Phosphoricum.  
Magnesia, Magnesia Phosphoricum

*Chlorides of* { Potash, Kali Muriaticum.  
Soda, Natrum Muriaticum.

*Sulphates of* { Lime, Calcarea Sulphurica.  
Soda, Natrum Sulphuricum.  
Potash, Kali Sulphuricum.

*Fluoride  
and  
Pure Silica* { of Lime, Calcarea Fluorica,  
Silicea.

The inorganic materials of nerve cells are Magnesia Phos., Kali Phos., Natrum and Ferrum. Muscle cells contain the same, with the addition of Kali Mur. Connective tissue cells have for their specific substance Silicea, while that of the elastic tissue cells is Calcarea Fluor. In bone cells we have Calcarea Fluor., and Magnesia Phos., and a large portion of Calcarea Phos. This latter is found in small quantities in the cells of muscle, nerve, brain

and connective tissue. Cartilage and mucous cells have for their specific inorganic material *Natrum Mur.*, which occurs also in all solid and fluid parts of the body. Hair and the crystalline lens contain, among other inorganic substances, also *Ferrum*. The carbonates, as such, are, according to Moleschott, without any influence in the process of cell formation.

They are reserve materials out of which phosphates and sulphates can form themselves.

Sulphuric and phosphoric acids unite with the bases of the carbonates and carbonic acid is given off. In this way sulphates and phosphates are produced.

The oxygen of the air, upon reaching the tissues through the blood by means of the respiration, acts upon the organic substances which are to enter into the formation of new cells. The products of this action are the organic materials which form the physical basis of muscle, nerve, connective tissue and mucous substances; each of these substances is the basis of a particular group of cells, to which by means of chemical affinity, the above mentioned cell salts are united, and then new cells are produced. With the production of new cells there occurs at the same time a destruction of the old ones, resulting from the action of oxygen on the organic substances forming the basis of these cells. This oxidation has, as a consequence, a breaking-down effect on the cells themselves.

Urea, uric acid and sulphuric acid are the result of the oxidation of the albuminous substances, while phosphoric acid is produced by the oxidation of lecithine contained in the nervous tissue, brain, spinal cord and blood corpuscles. Lactic acid re-

sults from the fermentation of milk-sugar, and finally breaks down into carbonic acid and water. Sulphuric and phosphoric acids unite with the basis of the carbonates, forming sulphates and phosphates, and set free carbonic acid.

Uric acid unites with sodium, forming sodium urate, which, being of no use to the animal economy is eliminated from the system; while partial failure of this, and its accumulation in the neighborhood of joints, together with albuminous substances, gives rise to gout. Natrum Sulph. removes the water resulting from the oxidation of the organic substances of the body, in which are suspended or dissolved the mineral matters set free in the retrograde cell metamorphosis, as well as the newly formed organic substances, such as urea, uric acid, etc.

Disturbance of the function of the molecules of Natrum Sulph., may be followed, according to its duration or extent, as well as its location, by a retarded removal of this water of oxidation and its dissolved or suspended matter. This implies a slower tissue change and a consequent liability to diabetes, gout, etc.

It is interesting to note that Natrum Sulph. and Natrum Mur. act in opposite ways; for while the former—the sulphate—removes from the tissues the water, according to the process just described, the muriate—the common salt—enters the tissues dissolved in the water from the blood plasma, in order that the requisite degree of moisture proper for each tissue may be maintained.

By means of the presence of Natrum Phos. in the system, lactic acid is decomposed into carbonic acid and water. This salt has the power of holding carbonic acid in combination, fixing it, and does this

in the proportion of two parts of carbonic acid to one of phosphoric acid which it contains. This combination is carried to the lungs, and there, by the action of oxygen from the inhaled air, the carbonic acid is set free from its loose union with *Natrum Phos.*—is exhaled and exchanged for oxygen.

Thus, of the sodiums, it will be noted that *Natrum Phos.* creates, *Natrum Mur.* distributes, and *Natrum Sulph.* eliminates water.

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

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

The human organism can be said to be in a state of health when the cells of the body are acting normally. Cell action is dependent for its nourishment on the daily consumption of suitable food and drink. When this is properly digested and assimilated the blood is compensated for the losses sustained by supplying nutritive material to the tissues, to carry on the activities of life. When this nutritive material is supplied in requisite quantities and there exists no disturbance in the rhythmical motion of the molecules then the building of new cells and the destruction of the old cells, together with the elimination of waste products continues normally and the condition called health proceeds uninterruptedly.

But if from any known or unknown cause there takes place a pathogenic irritation of the cell its activity is at first increased, due to its effort to resist this irritation. However, through this effort to repel the irritation it may lose a portion of its mineral constituents and then undergo a pathogenic change.

Describing the change of cell due to pathogenic irritation, Schuessler says: "Suppose the functional material lost in the contest with the pathogenic irritation to be, e. g., *Potassium Chloride*, then it has also lost a corresponding quantity of fibrin, for *Potassium Chloride* and fibrin have a physiologico-chemical relationship. If the cell in its contest with the pathogenic irritation has lost *Calcium Phosphate*, it has also lost a corresponding quantity of albumen, because *Calcium Phosphate* has a similar relation to albumen as *Potassium Chloride* has to fibrin. An exudation of fibrin, therefore, presupposes a deficiency of *Potassium Chloride* and an exudation of albumen presupposes a deficiency of *Calcium Phosphate* in the cells immediately contiguous to the exudation referred to. A loss in the other cell-minerals may be similarly deduced.

The cells which have undergone pathogenic changes, *i. e.*, the cells in which there is a deficiency in one of their mineral constituents, need a compensation by means of a homogeneous mineral substance. Such a compensation may be made spontaneously, *i. e.*, through the curative effort of Nature whereby the requisite substances enter the cells from their interstices. But if the spontaneous cure is delayed, therapeutic aid becomes necessary."

This therapeutic aid, mentioned by Schuessler, consists in furnishing to the diseased cells a minimal

Four milligrammes represents the whole quantity of iron in the milk supplied per day for its nourishment and growth, and this is sufficient to feed all the cells that are known to contain iron, and consequently require iron. This being the fact, how small will be the quantity required to equalize the balance of iron molecules in only a limited portion of a group of cells, where for instance, a molecular disturbance has taken place, and iron has to be supplied medicinally. But if milk contains the whole of the twelve inorganic cell-salts, how small must the quantity be when subdivided so that each drop has its own particle of each of the twelve constituents.

The proportion of fluorine in the human organism is still less than that of iron. From analytical facts it may be estimated that the fluorine in milk is only present in decimilligrammes. One milligramme of *Calcarea Fluor.* per dose for a remedy would be quite large. A dose of any remedy used for therapeutic purposes should be rather too small than too large; for if too small, a repetition of the dose will bring about the desired effect, while too large a dose may miss its object altogether. Large doses of iron have a bad effect on the stomach, leaving the complaint unaffected. At the temperature of the body, hydrochloric acid, diluted with one-thousandth part of water, readily dissolves the fibrin of meat and the gluten of cereals, and this solvent power is decreased, not increased, when the acid solution is made stronger. (Professor Liebig's *Chemical Letters.*)

Spectrum analysis has opened a new field of truth, showing matter to be capable of endless subdivision.

A disturbance in the molecular movements of any of the inorganic salts of a tissue produces an altered or abnormal condition, which is termed disease. Professor Virchow, the greatest authority of the day on cellular diseases and cancer cells, clearly states that the definition of all disease resolves itself into this: "An altered or changed state of cell." For the healing or cure of such Dr. Schuessler supplies the smallest dose of the identical inorganic substance, because the molecules of that substance, administered as medicine, fill up the gap in the chain of molecules of that particular cell or tissue-salt. Chemical affinity plays here a particular part, each salt, by virtue of that law existing between organic and inorganic substances, finding its way into its particular tissue where it is wanted. Under this law nature cures; hence it becomes necessary to administer these salts to the minute cells medicinally in minute quantities. Thus refined, they can be taken up by the cells so changed that they are no longer able to absorb the ordinary molecules of salts out of the plasma. Hence it follows that the ordinary preparations of cell-salts given as medicines are too bulky, and Dr. Schuessler has formulated a saccharated trituration of the twelve constituents of the body in such form that they can pass by their special passages in the capillaries and are readily assimilated by the cells of the blood and tissues. One illustration explains this: One red blood corpuscle does not exceed the one-hundred-and-twenty-millionth of a cubic inch. There are over three million such cells in one droplet of blood, and these cells carry the iron in the blood. How necessary, then, to administer the cell-salt iron (Ferrum phos., which is the remedy for all inflammations of lungs, pleura,

throat, eyes, ears, etc., included) to diseased cells in the most minute molecular form. Each one of the twelve inorganic substances (in chemistry called salts) of which the human body is built up, has its own sphere of function and curative action, by reason of the part it occupies in the cells, and the part these have to perform to maintain and restore health.

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**Materia Medica**  
of the  
**Twelve Cell Salts**

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CALCAREA PHOSPHORICA.

SYNONYMS—*Calcii Phosphas Precipitata*, *Calcis Phosphas*, *Precipitated Phosphate of Calcium*, *Calcium Phosphate*.

CHARACTERISTICS AND BIOCHEMICAL DATA—CALCIUM PHOSPHATE is a constituent of the teeth, bones, connective tissue, blood corpuscles, etc. Bone is fifty-seven per cent phosphate of lime. It has a chemical affinity for albumen, which forms the organic basis for this salt in the tissue cells. Without it albumen is inert. CALCAREA PHOS. is one of the most important elements in the body. It gives solidity to the bones, builds the teeth, and enters into all the important secretions, viz., the blood plasma, gastric juice, milk, etc. It should be prescribed in all cases where albumen is found in the secretions. It is the first remedy to be thought of in anemia and chlorosis. It is the chief remedy in all bone diseases. CALCAREA PHOS. is required in the substance of the bone, while CALCAREA FLUOR. is needed in the enamel. It is important in young, soft and growing

tissues; it promotes cell growth and is of the utmost importance in the diseases of childhood. It is necessary to initiate cell growth.

When, for any reason, the molecules of this salt fall below the proper standard in the blood, some disturbance in the vital processes occurs. It may be that bone cells are not rebuilt as fast as they die. If the deficiency exists for a great length of time, a condition of anemia prevails; for the bone in whose marrow the red blood corpuscles are formed is the basis, the foundation stone of the organism.

Should the albumen, not having a sufficient quantity of *CALCAREA PHOS.* to take care of it properly, become a disturbing element and be thrown off by way of the kidney it is called Bright's disease. If through the nasal passages, catarrh. If by the lungs, a chronic cough ensues. If the albumen reaches the skin there results pimples, eruptions, sores, eczema and other skin diseases.

*CALCAREA PHOS.* is found in gastric juice, and a lack of the proper balance is frequently the cause of indigestion.

*CALCAREA PHOS.* is the remedy par excellence in dentition, in growing infants and older children. Poorly nourished, pale, thin, emaciated persons require this cell-salt. It is a powerful restorer after disease, a true and rational tonic. Its sphere of action is also found in all diseases of the bones, such as rickets, craniotabes, Pott's disease, spinal curvature, bow-legs, deficient or undeveloped bones, bone ulcers, tuberculosis of the bones, osteitis, periostitis, osteomyelitis, etc.

Rheumatic conditions are sometimes due to a deficiency of this cell-salt. To prevent an acid condition of the system a proper balance of *NATRUM*

PHOS. is required. Under certain conditions, when CALCAREA PHOS. for any reason is not present in proper quantities, the cells draw upon NATRUM PHOS. in an endeavor to supply the lack. Thus a shortage in the alkaline salts ensues, which allows an acid condition, i. e., rheumatism, to exist. CALCAREA PHOS. is an auxiliary to the therapeutical effect of MAGNESIA PHOSPHATE, as it more nearly resembles that salt than any other. When MAGNESIA PHOS. is clearly indicated, and does not restore the normal condition in a reasonable length of time, CALCAREA PHOS. should be given, for it is quite certain that it has been drawn on from the blood to assist the work of MAGNESIA PHOS., and is therefore deficient.

### CALCAREA SULPHURICA.

SYNONYMS—Calcii Sulphas, Sulphate of Calcium, Sulphate of Lime, Calcium Sulphate.

CHARACTERISTICS AND BIOCHEMICAL DATA.—CALCAREA SULPH. controls suppuration. A lack of this salt allows suppuration to continue too long. It is indicated in that stage of suppuration where the discharge continues after the infiltrated parts have fully discharged their contents, showing a further decay of epithelial cells. The third stage of all catarrhs, lung troubles, boils, carbuncles, ulcers, or abscesses need this cell-salt.

While SILICEA hastens the process of suppuration in a normal manner, CALCAREA SULPH. closes up the process at the proper time if it is present in the blood in proper quantity.

In other words, a lack of CALCAREA SULPH. allows the epithelial cells to break down—allows tissue to disintegrate; then the serum of the blood takes up

the waste and carries it off through some natural or artificial orifice.

### CALCAREA FLUORICA.

SYNONYMS—*Calcii Fluoridum*, Calcium Fluoride, *Calcarea Fluorata*.

CHARACTERISTICS AND BIOCHEMICAL DATA—CALCIUM FLUORIDE is found in the surface of the bones, the enamel of the teeth, the elastic fibres, and the cells of the skin. Wherever elastic fibre is found, be it in the epidermis, the connective tissue or the walls of the blood vessels, there CALCIUM FLUORIDE may always be found. A disturbance of its molecular motion causes a continued dilatation or relaxed condition of the fibres. This is seen in such conditions as varicose veins, hemorrhoidal tumors, relaxation of the abdominal walls, with consequent sagging of the abdominal viscera, uterine hemorrhages, after pains, etc.

This state of relaxation, occurring in the elastic fibres of the blood vessels, connective tissue or lymphatic system, causes an inability to absorb exudations. This results in indurated glands, lumpy exudations on the surface of bone, encysted tumors, hard swellings, etc.

By supplying the lacking CALCIUM FLUORIDE the elastic fibres are again restored to their integrity, resume their power of contractility and functionate properly. Exudations are thrown off and absorbed by the lymphatics.

In general, then, the administration of CALCIUM FLUORIDE is indicated in all diseases which can be traced, directly or indirectly, to relaxed conditions of the elastic fibres or those ailments having their seat in the substance forming the surface of bone,

enamel of the teeth, walls of the blood vessels and in the cells of the epidermis.

### FERRUM PHOSPHORICUM.

SYNONYMS — Ferroso-ferric Phosphate, Ferri Phosphas.

CHARACTERISTICS AND BIOCHEMICAL DATA— IRON PHOSPHATE is absolutely essential, not only for the preservation of health, but for the maintenance of existence itself. Its function as an oxygen-carrier must be performed unceasingly, as every vital function depends upon it. The body lives by the slow combustion of its tissues. For this it must have oxygen, and a deficiency in the cell-salt which carries this vital element makes itself known immediately in no uncertain manner.

The body's method of appeal for aid in a lack of iron is by the symptom known as "fever." This is caused by an increase in the circulation, as the blood endeavors, with the limited supply of iron on hand, to carry enough oxygen to all the tissues of the body, and in order to do so must move more rapidly. This increased motion being changed to heat by the law of the conservation of energy, is called "fever."

At the same time the equilibrium of the iron molecules in the muscular fibres being disturbed, the latter become relaxed and flaccid.

When such a disturbance of proper balance takes place in the fibres which are circularly arranged around the blood-vessels the vessels dilate, and as a consequence the amount of blood at that point becomes augmented and a state of hyperemia exists. Such a hyperemia is the basis of so-called *inflammation*. This may even proceed to the extent of rupture of the blood vessel's walls, with consequent

hemorrhage. But when the affected cells have been restored to normal by the administration of the *phosphate of iron* the muscles regain their tone and the hyperemia or congestion is overcome.

A deficiency in *iron phosphate* soon breaks up the continuity of other cell-salts, notably that of POTASSIUM CHLORIDE. As evidence is the disorder known to the laity as "catching cold." When a deficiency of iron occurs nature draws the blood away from the skin and outer parts of the body in order to carry on the vital processes more perfectly about the heart, stomach, lungs, etc. This on account of the closing of the pores of the skin, gives rise to accumulations of non-functional matters, which are thrown off by way of the mucous membranes and form the discharge of colds, catarrh, pneumonia, pleurisy, etc.

### KALI MURIATICUM.

SYNONYMS—Potassium Chloride, Kali Chloridum, Potassium Chloridum.

CHARACTERISTICS AND BIOCHEMICAL DATA—POTASSIUM CHLORIDE should not be confounded with POTASSIUM CHLORATE or CHLORATE OF POTASH, as it is an entirely different salt.

KALI MUR. stands in a chemical relation to fibrin, and any disturbance of its molecular motion causes corresponding disturbances in the fibrin. Fibrin results from the union of certain fibrin-plastic substances (albuminoids), but this union does not take place in the absence of the *chloride of potash* molecules, nor can the normal amount of it be held in solution in the blood without the proper balance of this cell-salt. KALI MUR. is found in the muscles, blood corpuscles, nerve and brain, and in the inter-

cellular fluids. In venous blood the fibrin amounts to three in 1000 parts. Arterial blood contains less, and lymph a still smaller amount.

Diseases which arise from a lack of this salt are marked, either by fibrinous exudations (swellings), white or gray coatings of the tongue, mucous membranes, or tonsils, or by whitish, slimy discharges or expectoration from any of the mucous membranes, or flour-like scaling of the skin. This white or gray coating together with the whitish discharges is the fibrin that has become non-functional, because of a deficiency in *potassium chloride*. When the cells of the epidermis lose molecules of KALI MUR., in consequence of a morbid irritation, then the fibrin comes to the surface as a white, or whitish-gray mass. In drying this forms a mealy eruption or scale. If the irritation has extended to the tissues under the epidermis then fibrin and serum are exuded, causing the affected spot on the epidermis to rise in blisters. Similar processes may take place in and below the epithelial cells.

KALI MUR. is indicated in the second stage of all inflammations when the exudation is of a plastic or fibrinous character; croup, diphtheria, croupous pneumonia, dysentery, fibrinous exudation in the interstitial connective tissues, infiltrated inflammations, lymphatic enlargements, cutaneous eruptions, etc.

### KALI PHOSPHORICUM.

SYNONYMS—Potassium Phosphate, Potassi Phosphas.

CHARACTERISTICS AND BIOCHEMICAL DATA—KALI PHOS. is a constituent of the cells of the brain, muscles, the nerves, the blood, including the blood

plasma, and other intercellular fluids. All diseases having their seat in the gray nervous substance of the brain, spinal cord, or nerve centers, the muscles or the blood corpuscles, call for KALI PHOS.

Schuessler states that a disturbance of the molecules of KALI PHOS. produces:

1. In the domain of the cells of thought; despondency, anxiety, fearfulness, homesickness, weakness of memory and ill humor.

2. In the vasomotor nerves: at first a small and frequent pulse; later on retarded.

3. In the sensory nerves: pains with sensations of paralysis.

4. In the motor nerves: weakness of the muscles and nerves, even to paralysis.

5. In the trophic fibres of the sympathetic nerve: retardation of nutrition, even to a total cessation thereof in a limited cellular area and finally a softening and decay of the affected cells.

The general characteristics calling for KALI PHOS. are depression, prostration, lack of mental vigor and such conditions as arise from want of nerve power. It acts upon the nerve and brain cells, and a disturbance occurring in its molecular motion gives rise to that vast train of symptoms popularly known as *neurasthenia*, in which field it has acted brilliantly.

### KALI SULPHURICUM.

SYNONYMS—Potassium Sulphate, Kali Sulphas, Potassae Sulphas, Potassii Sulphas.

CHARACTERISTICS AND BIOCHEMICAL DATA—The general field of action of this salt is the epidermis and the epithelium. In inorganic nature, sulphates and iron serve for the transfer of oxygen. When in the surface layer of the earth a sulphate

and any oxide of iron come into contact with organic substances undergoing a decomposition, they surrender their oxygen and form sulphuret of iron. This may be again decomposed through the access of new oxygen, so that sulphuric acid and some oxide of iron will be formed, which under suitable conditions will again transfer oxygen. (Schuessler.) Thus is explained the *modus operandi* of KALI SULPH. as an oxygen carrier, in which function it co-operates with KALI PHOS. The oxygen in the lungs is taken up by the iron in the blood and carried to every cell in the organism by the reciprocal action of KALI SULPH. and FERRUM PHOS.

A deficiency of KALI SULPH. causing a lack of oxygen in the skin and epithelial cells, will give rise to symptoms of chilliness, heaviness and weariness, palpitation of the heart, anxiety, sadness, headache and pains in the limbs.

KALI SULPH. is also applicable to ailments accompanied by profuse desquamation of the skin, including the stage of desquamation following scarlet fever, measles, erysipelas, etc. This is, of course, due to its action upon the skin cells.

### MAGNESIA PHOSPHORICA.

SYNONYMS—Magnesium Phosphoricum.

CHARACTERISTICS AND BIOCHEMICAL DATA—MAGNESIA PHOS. is a constituent part of all white nerve fibres. It is also found in the blood corpuscles, muscles, brain, spinal marrow, nerves, bones and teeth.

A disturbance of its molecules in the nerves gives rise to cramp, pain and paralysis.

The pains caused by a lack of this salt are usually like lightning flashes, sharp, quick and intense, and

are relieved by the application of heat. Many of its pains are combined or alternate with a sense of constriction.

The action of MAGNESIA PHOS. is the opposite of FERRUM PHOS. A disturbance in the molecular motion of the latter permits muscular fibres to relax, thereby giving rise to hyperemic conditions; but a deficiency in MAGNESIA PHOS. permits the muscular fibres to contract, as for example, in stomach cramps, which are caused by the contraction of the white fibres in the muscular walls of the stomach, due to a lack of MAGNESIA PHOS.

MAGNESIA PHOS. is the true anti-spasmodic remedy and hence should be used in spasms of the glottis, lock-jaw, cramps, whooping-cough, hiccough, St. Vitus' dance, paralysis agitans, etc. Also in sharp cramping pains in the extremities, flatulent colic, stomach cramps, facial neuralgia, dysmenorrhea and similar conditions.

It may occasionally be necessary, when the blood has furnished CALCAREA PHOS. to the tissues in an effort to supply the deficiency of MAGNESIA PHOS. to prescribe CALCAREA PHOS., so that the chain of molecules may be completed in both of the disturbed salts.

## NATRUM MURIATICUM.

SYNONYMS—Sodium Chloride, Natrium Chloratum Purum, Chloride of Sodium.

CHARACTERISTICS AND BIOCHEMICAL DATA—With the exception of the *Phosphate of Lime*, the human system contains more *Sodium Chloride* than any other salt. The reason for this may be readily understood when we realize that the human body is about 70 per cent. water, which in the absence of

*Sodium Chloride* would be inert and useless. Its presence regulates the proper degree of moisture of solids, and the proper amount of water in the fluids of the organism. NATRUM MUR. uses water to build up and carry on the functions of life, and also as a vehicle to eliminate waste substances. Any molecular deficiency in this cell-salt at once causes a disturbance of the water in the organism because it has lost that element which gives it power to perform its allotted tasks.

There sometimes occurs an excessive dryness of some mucous membrane, while another may be discharging copiously a watery fluid. This is due to an unequalization of the water in the system and NATRUM MUR. is the proper cell-salt to restore the equilibrium. An illustration of this condition is a catarrh of the stomach with watery vomiting and at the same time constipation from a diminished secretion of mucus in the colon.

When, however, the molecular disturbance of NATRUM MUR. originates in the intestinal canal it will give rise to attacks of watery diarrhea, or if the irritation affects at the same time the *mucous cells* of the intestines, there is caused a diarrhea of water and mucus.

The chief indications for the medicinal use of NATRUM MUR. are all abnormal, clear, transparent, watery secretions (poor in albumen). Also in cases of abnormal dryness of any part of the body.

### NATRUM PHOSPHORICUM.

SYNONYMS—Sodium Phosphate, Natri Phosphas, Sodii Phosphas.

CHARACTERISTICS AND BIOCHEMICAL DATA—NATRUM PHOS. is contained in the blood corpuscles,

in the cells of the muscles, nerves and brain, as well as in the intercellular fluids. It is the remedy in all cases where there exists an excess of acid in the system. Through the presence of NATRUM PHOS., lactic acid is decomposed into carbonic acid and water. NATRUM PHOS. is able to bind to itself carbonic acid, receiving into itself two parts of carbonic acid for every volume of phosphoric acid. When it has then bound the carbonic acid it conveys it to the lungs. The oxygen flowing into the lungs liberates the carbonic acid which is only loosely attached to the NATRUM PHOS. the carbonic acid is then exhaled and exchanged for oxygen, which is absorbed by the iron of the blood corpuscles.

Uric acid is dissolved in the blood by two factors; the warmth of the blood and NATRUM PHOS. If uric acid is deposited from solution in the joints or near them, owing to a deficiency of NATRUM PHOS., or if it combines with the base of sodium carbonate to form sodium urate, which is insoluble, then there arises acute arthritic rheumatism.

NATRUM PHOS. is also indicated in diseases of infants and small children, who having been fed to excess with milk and sugar, candies and other sweets, suffer from redundant acids. This gives rise to vomiting of sour, cheesy masses, sour eructations, colic, spasms, uric acidity, yellowish-green diarrhea, etc. Such children are emaciated and lacking in bone structure due to the fact that the excess of acid destroys or dissolves out the *lime phosphate*.

NATRUM PHOS. promotes the deposit of lime by destroying the excessive amount of lactic acid.

This salt also acts by saponifying the fatty acids; it therefore becomes an important factor in the

treatment of dyspeptic ailments which arise from eating fat food or which are aggravated thereby.

The chief characteristic indications for the use of NATRUM PHOS. are a coating on the back of the tongue which is moist and of a deep, golden-yellow or creamy color; a similar coating on the uvula and tonsils; also sour vomiting, sour eructations, greenish diarrhea, etc. Other general indicative symptoms are pains in the stomach and bowels, cramps, fever, etc., with acid conditions.

### NATRUM SULPHURICUM.

SYNONYMS—Sodium Sulphate, Sodii Sulphas.

CHARACTERISTICS AND BIOCHEMICAL DATA—NATRUM SULPH. is found in the intercellular fluids, and its chief office is to facilitate the excretions of superfluous water from the tissues, blood and fluids of the body. This superfluous water arises in two ways: *first*, from the decomposition of lactic acid by NATRUM PHOS., leaving a residue of water to be gotten rid of, and *second*, that excess which is taken into the lungs by breathing moist air (so-called Malarial conditions).

Schuessler says of this salt: "The action of NATRUM SULPH. is contrary to that of NATRUM MUR. Both, indeed, have the faculty of attracting water, but the end is a contrary one; NATRUM MUR. attracts the water formed during the retrogressive metamorphosis of the cells, and secures its elimination from the organism. NATRUM MUR. causes the splitting up of the cells necessary for their multiplication; NATRUM SULPH. withdraws water from the superannuated leucocytes and thus causes their de-

struction. The latter salt is, therefore, a remedy for leukemia.

NATRUM SULPH. is a stimulant of the epithelial cells and of the nerves. In consequence of the activity excited by this salt in the epithelial cells of the urinary canals, superfluous water with the products of the tissue change dissolved or suspended therein, flows into the kidneys in order to leave the organism in the form of urine through the ureters and the bladder."

To NATRUM SULPH. is also given the work of stimulation of the epithelial cells of the biliary ducts, the pancreatic ducts and the intestines. It promotes normal secretions of these organs by stimulation of the functions of their nerves. When the action of NATRUM SULPH. on the epithelial cells and nerves of the biliary apparatus becomes irregular there arises either a diminution or an increase of the secretion and excretion of the bile. The same is true of the nerves of the colon, the result being either constipation or flatulent colic.

Hydraemia may arise through a disturbance of NATRUM SULPH., preventing an elimination of the superfluous water from the intercellular spaces. This condition gives rise to the following diseases: bilious fever, bilious vomiting, diabetes, bilious diarrhea, oedema, oedematous erysipelas, vesicular eruptions, moist herpes, moist eczema, catarrh with yellowish-green secretions, etc.

NATRUM SULPH. has its sphere in all those ailments characterized by an accumulation of water in the areolar tissues; gastric bilious conditions; yellow, watery secretions, excessive secretion of bile, diabetes, liver affections, etc.

## SILICEA.

SYNONYMS—Silica, Silex, Acidum Silicum.

CHARACTERISTICS AND BIOCHEMICAL DATA—

*Silicea* is a constituent of the skin, hair, nails, connective tissue, periosteum and nerve fibres. Traces of it are also found in the blood, bile and urine. While it is found abundantly in the vegetable kingdom—in grains, grasses, palms, etc., it is found comparatively little in the animal kingdom. But it is, after all, not the *quantity* of a salt in the human tissues, but its *necessity* that gives it its importance. The exact mode of action of SILICEA in the human system has never been clearly explained, but its sphere has been amply indicated by symptomatic provings and clinical data.

SILICEA is the remedy for diseases attended with pus and is indicated in deep-seated suppurations with thick yellow, or greenish-yellow pus. After the functional ability of the cells of the connective tissue, which has been impaired by the pressure of the pus, has been restored to its integrity through a supply of molecules of SILICEA, these cells are thereby enabled to throw off any inimical substance (in this case, the pus).

In consequence the pus is either absorbed by the lymphatics, or is cast out. In the latter case there is a so-called spontaneous breaking open of the suppurative center. (Schuessler.)

SILICEA is associated with CALCAREA SULPH. in the following manner: SILICEA promotes suppuration, while CALCAREA SULPH. restrains it. In suppurative processes, if pus has not begun to form, CALCAREA SULPH. may prevent its formation. But if suppuration has already begun, SILICEA will “bring it to a head” quickly and cause the suppu-

rative center to break down and open spontaneously. If, after infiltration has disappeared the wound fails to heal, *CALCAREA SULPH.* will be required to complete the process.

*SILICEA* has also the power to cause the absorption, through the lymphatics, of an effusion of blood in any tissue. If *CALCAREA PHOS.* has failed in causing the reabsorption of a sero-albuminous exudation in a serous sac, then *SILICEA* may be used, for it is possible that the delay in absorption may be caused by a deficiency of *SILICEA* in the subserous connective tissue. *SILICEA* should also be prescribed in chronic arthritic rheumatic affections, as it forms a soluble combination with the soda of sodium urate; this combination is then absorbed and removed through the lymphatics. For the same reason it may also be used in renal gravel. (Schuessler.)

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## **Therapeutic Application** of the **Twelve Tissue Remedies**

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ABORTION.

*(See Labor and Pregnancy)*

ABSCESS.

ETIOLOGY.

Abscess is of two varieties—acute and chronic; but both consist of collections of purulent matter resulting from morbid action, or, in other words, a localized suppurative inflammation of the respective

structure. When certain of the inorganic cell-salts fall below their standard in quantity, or lose their molecular motion in the blood and blood serum, the inorganic matter controlled by those particular salts, becomes useless in the system and nature attempts to throw it to the surface for ejection. Given, for example, a deficiency in the tissue builder, NATRUM MUR., a certain amount of *fibrin* (which it controls), in proportion to the deficiency of NATRUM MUR, becomes non-functional, therefore, a disturbing element, and must either be thrown out of the vital circulation, or cause embolus or other vascular disturbance.

FERR. PHOS. CELLOIDS—This is the first remedy to be considered in the treatment of abscess, for the inflammatory conditions—fever, heat, congestion, pain, redness, etc. If given early, in alternation with KALI MUR, this remedy will often abort suppuration, but is also to be used through all stages of abscess, together with any other remedy that may be indicated to meet the conditions which arise.

KALI MUR. CELLOIDS—In the second stages of abscess, for the swelling, but before suppuration has begun, KALI MUR. CELLOIDS are to be prescribed. This remedy is particularly effective in threatened abscess of the breast, before pus formation. Care should be taken to thoroughly empty the breast of lacteal fluid.

CALC. SULPH CELLOIDS are usually employed following SILICEA in suppurative processes, when the discharge continues after infiltration has disappeared. In this case the wound fails to heal owing to the torpidity of the affected tissues. They are to be continued until the wound heals.

**SILICEA CELLOIDS**—Silicea greatly assists and shortens the period of suppuration, often averts the necessity of surgical interference.

**CALC. FLUOR. CELLOIDS**—When the suppurative process affects the bone, causing it to throw off bony fragments this remedy should be prescribed.

**NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS**—In fistulous abscess of long standing, especially of the lower limbs, when the discharge is a greenish, watery pus, and the wound is surrounded by a dark, bluish border **NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS** are to be prescribed.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—When the suppurative process becomes unhealthy and foul smelling, and the pus is bloody, ichorous, offensive and dirty-looking, **KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS** are indicated.

## ACCIDENTS.

*(See Mechanical Injuries)*

## ADENOIDS.

*(See Catarrh)*

## ADENITIS.

### ETIOLOGY.

Adenitis is a disease of the lymphatic glands of possible syphilitic or tubercular origin. The general biochemical theory may be studied under Tuberculosis and Scrofulosis.

### TREATMENT.

**FERR. PHOS. CELLOIDS**—For the acute stage; pain, fever, redness, etc.

**CALC. FLUOR. CELLOIDS**—When the gland is of stony hardness.

**CALC. SULPH. CELLOIDS, SILICEA CELLOIDS**—For the suppurative stage, **SILICEA** will hasten the rip-

ening of the abscess, while CALC. SULPH. should be used after infiltration has disappeared but the wound fails to heal.

### AGUE.

*(See Intermittent Fever)*

### AMENORRHOEA.

*(Suppression of Menstruation)*

#### ETIOLOGY.

Suppression of menstruation may be due to many causes, such as anemia, mental and nervous shocks, taking cold, etc. Whatever the primary cause may be there results a disturbance in one or more of the cell salts.

#### TREATMENT.

CALC. PHOS. CELLOIDS—This remedy should be prescribed in anemic conditions or in those cases giving a history of chorea. Patient thin, pale, waxy skin, easily exhausted and with a desire to avoid company, especially of the opposite sex. Lack of proper development. May be given intercurrently in almost all cases with marked benefit.

KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS—Suppression of the menstrual flow with depression of spirits, lassitude and general nervous debility. Patient is cross, nervous, irritable and fidgety. Suppression from sudden mental shock.

KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS—Suppression, with sense of weight and fullness in the abdomen. Slimy yellow coating of the tongue, follows CALC. PHOS. CELLOIDS if that remedy fails, though seemingly indicated. Where the menstruation is too late and scanty, accompanied at times with a mild yellow leucorrhoea.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—Menstruation suppressed with white coated tongue, sluggish liver, constipation with clay-colored stools, and inactivity of the glandular system, also when the menstruation is accompanied by a mild white discharge of leucorrhoea.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—In young, undeveloped school-girls when menses do not appear or only scanty and at long intervals. Chlorotic face. Lachrymose disposition. Also when menstruation is accompanied by a watery or acrid, corroding vaginal discharge.

## ANEMIA.

### ETIOLOGY.

Anemia means a lack of blood and also a lack of the important constituents of the blood; these constituents or cell-salts, are **CALCAREA PHOS.** and **NATRUM PHOS.** On account of the deprivation of these salts the equilibrium of other salts may become disturbed, which would create the necessity for their administration. The cure of anemia consists in furnishing, by a direct biochemical procedure, the lacking agents so that the food may be properly digested and assimilated, thus making pure blood and building up wasted tissues.

### TREATMENT.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—This is the chief remedy in anemia. **CALC. PHOS.** acts in a true and direct manner by supplying new blood-cells. Where the patient's face is pale or chlorotic, often accompanied with headache and ringing in the ears. Should also be given after wasting or exhausting diseases.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—Where hemoglobin remains deficient after the administration of CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS, FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS should be give.

KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS—This remedy should be given in anemia from long continued mental strain causing mental depression; in spinal anemia from exhausting diseases, such as diphtheria, reflex paraplegia, with pains aggravated by rest.

KALI. MUR. CELLOIDS—In cases of anemia showing eczema, eruptions on the skin, white coated tongue, etc., indicating a disturbance in the molecules of the cell-salts. It may be given intercurrently with the chief remedy.

NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—In anemia, accompanied by indigestion, acid risings, etc., this salt aids in the proper assimilation of the food. Should be given intercurrently with CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS.

SILICEA CELLOIDS—Anemia in infants, when improperly nourished; thin, delicate, puny and with much sweat about the head and face. Intercurrently with CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS.

## ANEURISM.

### ETIOLOGY.

Aneurism is due to a relaxation of the walls of the arteries. This condition is only possible when the natural resistance is weakened and the arterial pressure is thus increased. Arteriosclerosis is the most frequent cause. Whenever the elasticity of the walls of an artery becomes impaired aneurism is likely to occur. The elasticity is controlled by CALCAREA FLUOR. and FERRUM PHOS. Whenever a molecular disturbance of these cell-salts occur,

relaxation follows and consequently dilatation of the artery.

#### TREATMENT.

**CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS**—Chief remedy in aneurism. **CALC. FLUOR. CELLOIDS** will keep it in check, if given at an early stage, providing iodide of potassium has not been used. **CALCAREA FLUOR.** is a constituent of elastic fibre, therefore an unequilibrium of this salt in the elastic walls of the blood-vessels will permit a continued dilatation, or chronically relaxed condition of the implicated fibers.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—This remedy should always be given in combination with **CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS.** Its main object is to establish normal circulation and to remove those complications arising from excessive action of the heart. **FERRUM PHOS.** is a constituent of muscular fiber, and therefore acts directly on the walls of the blood-vessels, more especially the arteries.

### ANGINA PECTORIS.

#### ETIOLOGY.

Angina pectoris or stenocardia is a paroxysmal pain which radiates along the larger cardiac vessels and is accompanied by a feeling of constriction of the muscles of the chest. Many theories have been given for the cause. It resolves itself into one condition, i. e., a disturbance in Magnesia Phosphate, which salt is largely a controller of muscular action. In consequence of this disturbance **KALI. PHOS.** may also be needed.

#### TREATMENT.

**MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Chief remedy for the sharp pains and neuralgic spasms. Are to be given in hot water and in very frequent doses.

**KALI. PHOS. CELLOIDS**—In asthenic conditions, with weak or intermittent action of the heart; tendency to fainting, ashen face, etc. Alternate with **MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS**.

### APHONIA.

#### ETIOLOGY.

This annoying trouble is due to a disturbance of **FERRUM PHOS.** caused by straining the vocal cords or by getting chilled or wet.

#### TREATMENT.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Huskiess after singing or speaking, caused by over-exertion of the voice, drafts, colds or wet. Pain and soreness in the larynx, with accumulation of phlegm causing frequent scraping of the throat.

### APOPLEXY.

(See *Hemorrhage*)

### APPENDICITIS.

#### ETIOLOGY.

This disease is simply an inflammation of the appendix, due to various causes, such as irregularities of the function of digestion, constipation, foreign bodies in the appendix, etc. The remedies must be selected according to the stage of the disease. In all cases the disturbance of *iron* and *potassium* are the principal factors. Operation is frequently indicated to prevent rupture of the appendix with evacuation of pus into abdominal cavity.

#### TREATMENT.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—In the first or hyperaemic stage, before exudation has taken place. The principal symptoms are heat, redness, pain, etc. Must be given early to obtain results.

KALI MUR. CELLOIDS—In the second stage of inflammation, when exudation has taken place. Given in alternation with FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS.

### ARTHRITIS. (See *Rheumatism*)

#### ETIOLOGY.

Arthritis is of neurotrophic origin. It is characterized as a chronic deforming disease of the joints in which progressive changes in the synovial membranes, cartilages and bones, together with peri-articular formations, produce decided deformity. The primary cause is obscure but it is probably due to a lack of the proper amount of the alkaline cell salts NATRUM PHOS. in the blood. This produces a deficiency of alkali in the synovial fluids, allowing the acids to predominate and causing injury to the tissues, periosteum, etc., at certain articulations.

#### TREATMENT.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—For an acute attack, when febrile disturbances are present. As the febrile symptoms disappear FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS can be continued with any other remedy indicated.

NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—The chief remedy for the condition underlying arthritis. Schuessler states that NATRUM PHOS. dissolves the *uric acid* accumulated in the affected parts and thus makes it harmless. It is then eliminated together with the uric acid it has taken up.

NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS—May be given in alternation with FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS in acute attacks, but in chronic cases are to be given alone. Especially valuable in arthritis, due to high, rich living—chief remedy for the chronic stage, especially if there be bilious symptoms present.

## ARTERIOSCLEROSIS.

### ETIOLOGY.

*(See Aneurism)*

### TREATMENT.

CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS—Chief remedy in arteriosclerosis—to restore the elasticity of the walls of the vessels and reduce blood-pressure.

## ASCITES.

*(See Dropsy)*

## ASTHMA.

### ETIOLOGY.

The exciting causes of the disease are multitudinous, but the biochemical changes are as follows: A deficiency in certain cell-salts permits certain organic matter to become waste material, which may be thrown off through the lungs, sometimes causing reflex neuroses and spasms of the muscular tissue of the bronchial tubes. The elastic fibre in muscular tissue being deficient, allows the tubes to close, hence the difficulty in breathing. The molecules of certain inorganic salts, by uniting with albumen, make elastic fibre, and thus supply the want.

### TREATMENT.

KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS—In purely nervous asthma KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS is the chief remedy given in frequently repeated doses.

MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS—In nervous asthma when there is much flatulence or a constrictive sensation in the chest, or with paroxysmal, dry, tickling cough and difficulty in lying down.

**ATROPHY. (MARASMUS.)****ETIOLOGY.**

This disease is due purely and simply to deficiencies or disturbances in constituent elements of the body. The chief disturbance arises in the *phosphate of lime*, although other inorganic salts may show a deficiency from time to time, as the disease progresses.

**TREATMENT.**

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Atrophy of infants who are bottle-fed. General debility from mal-assimilation of food, delayed dentition. Anemic, Swollen abdomen, or flabby and shrunken. Complexion sallow and child has an old and anxious look with hollow, sunken eyes.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—When there is a palpable disturbance of NATRUM MUR. molecules in the system, indicated by earthy complexion, constipation, emaciation of neck in children, irritability, dullness of intellect, etc.

**NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—When acid symptoms are present, green stool, and creamy coating on back of tongue (alternate with CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS).

**NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Inherited sycotic constitution; bloated abdomen, with much rumbling of wind; stools watery, greenish-yellow, gushing; worse on commencing to move and in the morning.

**BACKACHE.***(See Pain)***ETIOLOGY.**

Pains in the back may arise from various causes, such as inflammation of the kidneys, lumbago, spinal

irritation, neuritis, constipation, uterine displacements, etc. In any case the underlying cause will be found to consist in deficiencies and disturbances of the cell-salts.

#### TREATMENT.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Indicated in backache from inflammatory causes. Pains over the loins and kidneys. Lumbago from getting wet. Rheumatic pains only felt on moving, aggravated by motion.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—As a secondary remedy to **FERRUM PHOS.** Pains worse from pressure.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Pains, lameness, ameliorated by moderate exercise, aggravated by a fatiguing effort (as by long-continued walking) and most felt when beginning to move, when rising from a seat. Parts affected feel powerless.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—Pains in the back accompanied by characteristic symptoms of this remedy—watery tongue, bubbles of frothy saliva, severe constipation, dry black stools, etc.

**MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Neuralgic pains in the back, quick, boring, intermitting, changing their place. Pains relieved by pressure and by heat. Pains are convulsive, spasmodic, cramping.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Pains with the feeling of numbness, coldness, or with a creeping sensation worse in the night and during rest. Pains in the lumbar region in the morning on awakening. Pains in coccyx.

**CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS**—Backache simulating spinal irritation. Tired, dragging feeling in the lower part of the back often accompanied with the inclination to hold the head back. Lumbago due to contracted or relaxed vertebral muscles. Pains are

aggravated on beginning to move, but improved after gentle but continuous motion.

**KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Pains, worse in a warm room and during the evening, better in cool, open air.

**NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Rheumatic pains with characteristic acid symptoms and creamy coating on the tongue.

### BLADDER, AFFECTIONS OF.

*(See Urinary Disorders)*

### BOILS.

*(See Abscesses)*

### BONES, DISEASES OF.

#### ETIOLOGY.

A deficiency of **CALCAREA PHOS.** is the primary cause of all bone diseases not due to actual injury. While albumen is always present, the lime molecules are necessary to build it into place. Therefore the supplying of *lime* phosphate is a scientific procedure.

#### TREATMENT.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Owing to its predominance in the structure of the bones, **CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS** is one of the chief remedies in troubles involving this part of the body. It is indicated where the bones are weak and soft, in fractures to aid in the formation of callus, in rickets, spinal curvature, in caries and necrosis of bones.

**CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS**—Should be prescribed in exudations from bones, forming hard, rough, corrugated elevations on the bone surface. In ulceration of bone surface; osseous growths, dental caries, caries of alveolar processes with loosening of the teeth.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—In bone diseases for the accompanying fever and inflammation, where

the soft tissues are hot, swollen and painful. It is indicated in the first stage of all bone diseases—ostitis, periostitis, osteo-myelitis, hip joint disease, etc.

**NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Indicated in sycosis, pain in bones, cracking of joints, stiff knees.

**SILICEA CELLOIDS**—This remedy is indicated in all suppurative diseases of the bone. It destroys the ulcerative, pus producing process. It hastens the elimination of dead bone.

### BOWELS, AFFECTIONS OF.

*(See Diarrhea, Dysentery, etc.)*

### BRAIN, AFFECTIONS OF.

*(See Meningitis and Delirium)*

### BRAIN FAG.

#### ETIOLOGY.

This disease is caused by an overtaxing of the mental faculties, constant study, mental strain, etc., causing a want of equilibrium in the cell-salts; chiefly the *phosphate of potassium*.

#### TREATMENT.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Nervous prostration with depression of spirits; habitual coldness and venous congestion of the extremities from debility, sleeplessness and loss of appetite.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Should be prescribed where the mind and body are in a state of depression. This remedy covers the whole field of neurasthenia, brain fag from overwork, with loss of appetite, irritability, impatience, loss of memory or sleeplessness.

**MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Is indicated in many cases of neurasthenia where there are accompanying neuralgic pains, trembling and general weakness.

**BRIGHT'S DISEASE.**

(See also, *Kidneys, Affections of*)

**ETIOLOGY.**

It has been demonstrated that when a deficiency in one or more of the cell-salts occurs, they are usually thrown out of the circulation, each salt carrying with it the organic matter for which it has an affinity. If the combination is thrown out through the kidneys, a case of albuminuria is developed.

**TREATMENT.**

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—This is the principal remedy to control the albumen in the system. In cases of albuminuria attendant upon pregnancy, **CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS** should be alternated with **KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—This remedy will control the nervous symptoms usually occurring in this trouble; sleeplessness, prostration and irritation.

**KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Albuminuria after scarlet fever requires **KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS**. The epithelial cells of the uriniferous tubes, while in a *healthy* state, resist the pressure of the albumen of the blood; it is only the diseased cells which allow albumen to enter. These cells may be diseased owing to a lack of a sufficient supply of oxygen, or to their premature decay, or a delay in the division and formation of new cells. Under such conditions **KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS** is the remedy indicated.

**BRONCHITIS.****ETIOLOGY.**

Bronchitis is simply an inflammation of the bronchial tubes. Atmospheric changes so operate on the human organism as to cause a deficiency in *iron*

and other inorganic constituents of the blood, which lowers the vitality and allows the pores to close. The waste matter usually exuded from the skin, is then turned in and seeks an outlet. This is found by way of the lungs and bronchial tubes.

#### TREATMENT.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—In anemic subjects, with albuminous (not watery) mucus. Also a restorative during convalescence.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Should be given in the first stage of bronchitis, for the febrile condition, heat, fever, pain and congestion.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—Should be given in the second stage of bronchitis in alternation with **FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS** when the expectoration is thick, white, tenacious phlegm, and tongue has a white or grayish white coating.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—When sepsis has ensued, manifested by low delirium, muttering, picking at the bed-clothes, etc.

**KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Should be prescribed in the third stage of resolution, when the expectoration is light-yellow, thin and profuse, or greenish, slimy yellow. Also where there is loose rattling of sputum with coarse bronchial rales.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—Given at the onset of acute bronchitis, in alternation with **FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS** will frequently abort the disease or greatly shorten the usual stages. Its indications are a constant, dry, hacking cough, or expectoration of clear, watery, frothy phlegm—poor in albumen.

**NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS** — Golden - yellow, creamy sputum, with creamy coating on the tongue.

**NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS**—When the sputum consists of yellowish-green water, with other characteristic bilious symptoms.

**SILICEA CELLOIDS**—Should be given when the expectoration becomes a thick, dark yellow and heavy pus. Where there are night sweats. In laryngeal morning cough with the above expectoration in bronchial affections of rachitic children.

### CARBUNCLE.

(See *Abscess*)

### CATARRH.

#### ETIOLOGY.

Catarrh is from a Greek word which means "to drop down." It may affect any mucous membrane of the body, but wherever found the treatment will be the same. The word itself conveys no idea of its pathology. It is caused by a deficiency or disturbance occurring in certain of the cell-salts, allowing the organic matter which is controlled by them to be thrown out through the nasal passages or from some other mucous membrane. **NATRUM MUR.** controls water; hence, a deficiency in that salt causes a watery discharge. **KALI MUR.** controls fibrin, and a deficiency in that salt causes a fibrinous discharge. **CALCAREA PHOS.** controls albumen and **KALI SULPH.** controls oil, and a disturbance in either one causes a discharge characteristic of the salt involved.

#### TREATMENT.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—This remedy should be used in the inflammatory stage of all catarrhal conditions, including common, acute colds in the head. Congestion of the mucous membranes. It

should be alternated with other remedies indicated by the appearance of the catarrhal discharge.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—Should be prescribed in the second stage of catarrh and colds. Stuffy sensations in the head. Dry coryza. Redness and thickening of the mucous membrane. Discharge of thick white mucus from the posterior nares. Chronic rhinitis and catarrh with closure of the Eustachian tubes, causing deafness. The exudation of fibrin is the chief symptom indicating the use of this remedy.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—Catarrhs and colds, whether acute or chronic require this remedy when the discharges are clear, watery and *poor* in albumen. Influenza with sneezing and watery discharge. Raw feeling in the pharynx. In catarrhs of anemic persons, with frothy watery discharges, sometimes with a salty taste.

**KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Indicated in the third stage of all acute catarrhs and colds. Secretions are yellow, slimy and thin mucous. The patient usually feels worse in the evening or in a heated room; better in cool air.

**CALCAREA SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Follow **KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS**, when the discharges are thick, yellow, sometimes mixed with blood.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—This is one of the most important remedies in the treatment of chronic catarrh, especially of anemic subjects. In catarrh, when the discharges are rich in albumen, clear and transparent. On account of its tonic action **CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS** are also of great benefit in building up the general system.

**CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS**—Should be prescribed in bronchial catarrh with the expectoration

of small, hard, yellowish lumps. In diseases of the nasal bone with very offensive odor.

**NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Indicated in catarrhs of mucous membranes, characterized by a tendency to profuse secretion of greenish mucus.

**SILICEA CELLOIDS**—Ozena, with fetid, offensive discharge from the nose—if the affection is seated in the submucous connective tissues or periosteum.

### CEREBRAL CONGESTION.

(See Meningitis)

### CHICKEN POX.

#### ETIOLOGY.

The pathology of small-pox, measles and chicken-pox is identical, each disease being due to a disorganization of the fibrin of the blood. But as fibrin is controlled by the *chloride of potassium* it surely follows that the primary cause is a disturbance of **KALI MUR. molecules**. A large amount of organic matter, becoming non-functional, is thrown out through the skin and causes the papular eruptions. This organic matter within a short time passes through certain stages and finally dries up and disappears.

#### TREATMENT.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—For the febrile conditions connected with this disease. Should be alternated with other remedies where indicated.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—For the second stage of the trouble. Indicated particularly with white coated tongue. Can also be given as a prophylactic in chicken-pox.

**KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS**—For the stage of desquamation.

NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS—Vesicles with clear, watery contents—poor in albumen.

SILICEA CELLOIDS—Pustules with pus on an infiltrated base.

### CHLOROSIS.

*(See Anemia)*

### CHILD BED FEVER.

*(See Puerperal Fever)*

### CHILBLAINS.

*(See Skin, Diseases of)*

### CHOLERA.

#### ETIOLOGY.

Cholera is a Greek term, and is derived from chole, or bile. It is a condition where there is too much water in the blood, due generally to the amount of moisture in the atmosphere during hot weather. The most frequent exciting causes are sudden changes in the temperature, moist or marshy situations, damp weather, suppressed perspiration, cold drinks when overheated, teething, indigestible food, etc. There are several degrees of cholera, varying principally in severity. True, or Asiatic cholera, is the severest type, but arises from the same cause—an excess of water in the blood. India and other hot climates are its field; the excessive heat causes the moisture to rise from the ground and remain suspended in the atmosphere, and is then absorbed by the system.

NATRUM SULPH. is a preventive of cholera because it regulates the water in the blood, and, during

an attack of the disease, becomes the chief remedy to eliminate the excessive quantity then present.

#### TREATMENT.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—In the first stage for the febrile symptoms and vascular disturbance, hyperaemia. Alternate with **KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS** and **NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS**. Cholera infantum or cholera morbus with watery stools, from relaxed state of the villi not taking up proper amount of moisture, owing to patient's high temperature and delirium.

**NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS**—This is the chief remedy in choleraic diseases (alternate with **KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**) where there is great internal heat, thirst, livid face, colic worse after every evacuation. **NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS** will act as a preventive by eliminating the excess of water in the blood. Should be used during the disease for the same purpose.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Stools have the appearance of rice water; very offensive. Where stools are slimy, undigested, with or without vomiting, retraction of abdomen. Cholera, cholera infantum or cholera morbus in the stage of collapse, with livid, bluish countenance and rapid, very weak pulse. Where there is blood in the stools.

**MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—When the cramps of the bowels and limbs occur in cholera. Frequent doses should be given in hot water. Vomiting; watery stools with explosive passing of flatus.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—When characteristic symptoms of this remedy are present, low stupor, watery tongue, excess of saliva, salty taste, great thirst, etc. :

CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Important remedy in cholera infantum. Stools slimy, watery, undigested and offensive. Child emaciated, worn and old-looking, with loss of strength. It is especially indicated in anemic and scrofulous children.

NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—In green stools, and other symptoms of acidity. Should be used in alternation with CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS.

### CHOLERA INFANTUM.

(See Cholera)

### CHOLERA MORBUS.

(See Cholera)

### CHOREA.

#### ETIOLOGY.

Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, occurs because of a deficiency of MAGNESIA PHOS. in the nerve fibres. If the *lime salts* are deficient for any reason in the system MAGNESIA PHOS. is next called upon. This allows a disturbance in the latter salt, and spasms, twitchings and contortions occur.

#### TREATMENT.

MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Is the chief remedy in chorea, for the spasms, involuntary movements and contortions of the limbs.

CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS—This remedy should be followed after MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS if relief is not soon obtained from that salt, also intercurrently in scrofulous, anemic or rachitic subjects.

KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS—When cramps arise from over-exertion of the parts affected. Also for associated neurasthenic conditions.

**NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—If due to worms or if acid symptoms are present.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—Suitable for chronic cases, if caused by suppression of eruptions.

### COLDS.

(See *Catarrh*)

### COLIC.

#### ETIOLOGY.

Colic is from the Latin word *colicus*, pertaining to colon, and is a severe griping pain in the abdomen. It may arise from formation of gasses, worms, indigestion, suppression of chronic eruptions of the skin, gravel or organic derangement of the kidneys, etc., or again of acrid discharge of bile from the liver into the stomach and intestines. The above are the exciting causes which create disturbances in the molecular motion of various of the cell-salts. Its chief cause, however, is usually indigestion from a deficiency of **MAGNESIA PHOS.** occurring in the muscular walls of the stomach.

#### TREATMENT.

**MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Flatulent colic of infants and young children with drawing up of the legs, and bending double. Colic, eased, by friction, heat or belching of gas. Remittent colic, with crampy muscular contractions. Colic of new-born infants. Gall-stone colic, menstrual colic, etc.

**NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Bilious colic with vomiting, bitter taste and brownish-green coating on back of tongue. Colic associated with disturbance of the liver, or by accumulation of flatus in the colon. Flatulent colic with constipation in adults. Lead colic.

CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Colic in teething children, with greenish evacuations of undigested food. Should be used in nearly all cases of colic to correct the digestive disturbances. Follows MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS, if that remedy fails to give relief.

NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—In colic of children with worms or symptoms of acidity; green, sour-smelling stools, vomiting of curdled milk, etc.

KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS—In menstrual colic, when associated with decided nervous symptoms, hysteria, etc.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—For the febrile symptoms accompanying colic. Colic at the menstrual period, with heat, tenderness, and other indications of congestive conditions.

## CONCUSSION OF THE BRAIN.

(See *Delirium*)

## CONSTIPATION.

### ETIOLOGY.

Constipation may be caused by a deficiency of *sodium sulphate* or *sodium phosphate* in the fluid of the liver, causing a thickening of bile; or a deficiency of *sodium chloride*, which would cause an uneven distribution of water. A certain amount of water is required to carry on the process of eliminating the waste of the body through the alimentary canal, and there must be a proper balance of *sodium chloride* in order to properly distribute fully the water in the organism. Constipation is also frequently caused by a relaxation of the villi of the intestines, due to a lack of elastic fibre, which lack is due to a

deficiency of *calcium fluoride molecules*. The molecular action of this salt being disturbed, elastic fibre cannot be manufactured from the organic albuminous substance in sufficient quantities, hence the sagging of the mucous lining of the intestines, thereby obstructing the canal and preventing a free passage of the feces.

#### TREATMENT.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—Constipation, with light-colored, grayish-white stools, indicating a torpidity of the liver and a consequent deficiency of bile. White coated tongue, fat or pastry disagrees.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Constipation when due to excessive mental anxiety or distress. Stool dark brown and offensive. Constipation with paretic conditions of rectum and colon.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—Constipation when caused from lack of moisture in the intestinal tract. Dryness of the parts, with watery secretions in other parts of the body, watery eyes, excess of saliva, watery vomiting, etc. Stools are dry, hard, black, small round lumps. Torn, smarting feeling in rectum after stool.

**CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS**—Inability to expel feces owing to a relaxed condition of the muscular walls of the rectum, allowing a too large accumulation of fecal matter. Frequently met with after confinement, when all muscles have temporarily lost their tonicity.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Suitable in constipation of anemic persons and old people. Stools hard, dry, occasionally streaked with blood.

**NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Obstinate constipation with characteristic symptoms of acidity. Constipation in children with alternating diarrhea.

· NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS—Soft stools, difficult to expel. Emission of fetid flatus from the bowel.

· SILICEA CELLOIDS—Loss of power of expulsion. Dry, hard stools. Constipation associated with scrofula, anemia or in poorly nourished children. Constipation in tubercular disease, with characteristic stools, difficult of expulsion.

### CORYZA.

(See *Catarrh*)

### CONSUMPTION.

(See *Tuberculosis*)

### CONVULSIONS.

(See *Spasms, Convulsions, etc.*)

### COUGH.

(See *Pneumonia, Tuberculosis and Whooping Cough*)

#### ETIOLOGY.

Cough is an effort of Nature to throw off an accumulation of disorganized matter, which, if not removed, might cause serious results. Where the cough is short, acute and painful with an absence of sputum, a disturbance in the molecular motion of *iron* is indicated. White expectoration indicates a disturbance of *fibrin* and a need of *chloride of potassium*. Albuminous expectoration—*phosphate of lime*. Slimy, yellow or watery matter—*sulphate of potassium*, etc.

#### TREATMENT.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—All the febrile symptoms of any class of coughs are controlled by the use of FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS. First stage of all

acute coughs. Short, acute, tickling, painful cough, with soreness in the lungs and chest; expectoration absent. Irritating cough, with constant hacking, due to inflammatory process in the bronchi and trachea. Cough hard and dry, without expectoration. When expectoration appears, alternate FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS with the remedy indicated with the color, consistency, etc., of the sputum.

KALI MUR. CELLOIDS—Chief characteristic, white coated tongue and expectoration of thick, grayish white, tenacious phlegm. Short, acute and spasmodic cough resembling whooping cough. Loud, noisy, hollow, stomach-cough. Croupy, hard cough, with white coated tongue. Croupy-like hoarseness. Follows FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS in the secondary stage of inflammatory coughs.

MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Chief remedy in whooping cough for the spasmodic symptoms. Spasmodic coughs. Paroxysms of coughing without expectoration; lungs are sore and painful from the strain and exertion of coughing. Hot drinks relieve. True spasmodic cough should not be confounded with the apparent spasmodic cough of KALI MUR.; the color of the tongue will usually prove a safe guide.

KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS—Cough in which the expectoration is slimy, yellow or watery phlegm, always worse in a warm room or in the evening; relieved in cool, open air. Sputum is tenacious and ropy.

SILICEA CELLOIDS—Cough in consumption, with thick, yellowish-green, profuse expectoration, of sweetish, greasy taste; cough worse on lying down or on rising in the morning. Cough provoked by cold drinks, or accompanied with drenching night-sweats.

NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS—Cough with a sensation of soreness, weakness in the chest. Thick, ropy and yellowish-green expectoration.

CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS—Cough, with tickling in throat from elongation of the uvula. Cough with expectoration of tiny, yellow, tough lumps of mucus, with bad odor.

NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS—Cough, with expectoration characteristic of this remedy—salty taste in mouth, watery secretions from the eyes, nose and mouth; frequently accompanied by dryness of other mucous membranes, constipation, etc.

CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Intercurrently in coughs of consumptives. The characteristic indication is an albuminous expectoration like white of an egg.

CALCAREA SULPH. CELLOIDS—Cough in the last stages of consumption when the sputum is purulent, sometimes bloody. Cough in last stage of croup, pneumonia or bronchitis.

## CRAMPS.

*(See Spasms, Convulsions, etc.)*

## CROUP.

### ETIOLOGY.

Croup is due to an inflammatory condition of the upper air passages, which causes an over rapid secretion of *fibrin*. The exciting causes appear to be exposure to cold or damp; sudden climatic changes; cold north or east winds; or anything which causes the cell-salts to fall below their normal standard. Croup and diphtheria are similar in their pathology.

Both are due to a disturbance of *fibrin*, but with the distinction that in croup the fibrinous exudation accumulates in the mucous lining of the larynx and trachea, while in diphtheria it attacks the thymus gland and tonsils.

#### TREATMENT.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—The principal remedy (with **CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**) in the treatment of croup, for the membranous exudation; frequent doses, in alternation with **FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Should be given in alternation with **KALI MUR. CELLOIDS** for the febrile symptoms, hurried and oppressed breathing, etc. Should be the first and last remedy given.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Useful when the fibrinous exudation will not yield under the use of **FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS** and **KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**. Schuessler recommends this remedy in genuine, membranous croup, in alternation with **KALI SULPH**. He says the latter transmits oxygen from the blood, and that oxygen favors the formation of new epithelial cells from the albumen separated from the croupous exudation. The molecular motions taking place during this process hasten the separation of the exudation. The alternation of **CALCAREA PHOSPHORICA** and **KALI SULPHURICUM** is also in place in diphtheria with a *white* exudation.

**CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS**—Is also useful when the foregoing remedies fail to act, though seemingly indicated. Laryngeal croup.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Collapse, or danger of collapse, when proper treatment has been delayed too long. Nervous prostration with pale, livid countenance. Alternate with other remedies indicated.

## DEAFNESS.

*(See Ear, Diseases of)*

## DELIRIUM.

## ETIOLOGY.

Delirium is caused by a disturbance of the constituent elements of the brain. In low disease the brain becomes deprived of the cell-salts—especially of *phosphate of potassium*—and a lack of co-ordination ensues. In delirium tremens there is an unequalization of water. When any substance is taken into the system, which is not wanted, an effort is made to get rid of it. Water is used for this purpose. When alcoholic drinks are taken, the water in the system is called upon to wash away the alcohol, as it is not needed in the human economy. NATRUM MUR. molecules govern the distribution of water in the system, but by the continuous use of alcohol the molecular action of this salt is interfered with, which allows a deficiency of moisture to occur at different parts of the spinal column, and an accumulation of water at the base of the brain. This excess of water pressing on the nerve centers produces hallucinations and delirium. The delirium of low typhoid or typhus fever cases, is explained in a similar manner, as is that of sun-stroke. In this latter case there is a sudden abstraction of moisture from the brain tissues.

## TREATMENT.

NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS—Delirium occurring with any disease; frothy bubbles of saliva on the tongue, or tongue very dry, parched or black looking. Chief remedy in delirium tremens with wandering delirium, low muttering, etc.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—For the mental symptoms of delirium tremens; hallucinations, fear, sleeplessness, restlessness and suspicion. Delirium in any disease, when the above symptoms are present. Alternate with **NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**.

## DEBILITY.

### ETIOLOGY.

The cause of debility is a deficiency of one or more of the cell-salts. It is frequently associated with anemic or chlorotic conditions, or disturbance of the digestive functions.

### TREATMENT.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—General run down condition, with anemia, malnutrition, loss of appetite. Patient is tired and weary; desires solitude.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Mental depression, anxiety, ill temper, nervousness, fretfulness and loss of strength. General debility and nerve exhaustion, lack of energy, tires easily. Sexual debility from excesses.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—Constant desire to sleep, drowsy, dull and stupid, tired and stupid in the morning. Natural amount of sleep does not refresh. Face pale and sallow; watery blood. Weakness and pain in the back.

## DENTITION.

### ETIOLOGY.

The usual difficulty in dentition is due to a deficiency of *lime phosphate* in the system. The tooth is largely composed of *lime phosphate* and when this salt is called upon for its construction a deficiency

often occurs in the whole body, giving rise to various symptoms. The enamel of teeth is composed principally of the *fluoride of lime*, and when the edges of the teeth are ragged or the surface rough, this lime salt should be administered. *Lime water* is almost universally used for the supplying of lime to the human system. This procedure will often fail of results for the reason that *lime water* is the *carbonate of lime*, and nature does not use lime in that form. Should there be a deficiency of free *phosphoric acid* in the system, the change to the phosphate cannot be accomplished and no good will result. Most children can make this change quite readily, but many cannot. It is better, therefore, to administer the remedy in the form of a *phosphate*.

#### TREATMENT.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Is the chief remedy in teething disorders, to supply material for the bony structure. When teething is delayed or retarded. Troublesome ailments during dentition; open fontanelles, non-assimilation of food, slow in learning to walk.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—For the febrile symptoms of dentition: fever, hot and swollen gums, etc.

**MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Chief remedy for spasms, and convulsions of dentition without fever. (Alternate with **CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**); with fever (**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**). Dilated pupils, spasm of the larynx, spasmodic cough and spasm of the bladder. Give in *hot water*; frequent doses.

**CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS**—Teeth rough and crumble away, showing a deficiency in the enamel of the teeth.

SILICEA CELLOIDS—Much sweat about the head; obstinate constipation. Alternate with CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS.

NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS—Teething troubles where there is an excess of saliva. Alternate with CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS.

NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS—Excessive acidity of the system during teething

## DIABETES MELLITUS.

### ETIOLOGY.

“Lactic acid is composed of carbonic acid and water, and must be split up on its way to the lungs. This is done by the catalytic action of *sodium phosphate* in the blood. Any deficiency of sodium phosphate will cause a disturbance in the water in the system by allowing an excess of lactic acid to accumulate. Nature, in her effort to eliminate the water, produces the symptoms called diabetes.

“But while a lack of sodium phosphate is the principal cause of diabetes, the chief remedy is sodium sulphate, because it regulates the supply of water in the blood. *Sodium sulphate* also gives off oxygen, so necessary for the process of the decomposition of sugar, and thereby prevents its reaching the kidneys as sugar, and also thins to its normal consistency bile that has become inspissated from a lack of *sodium phosphate*.

“If a case of diabetes has advanced to any considerable degree, the kidneys will have become inflamed by the lactic acid and sugar that passes through them. This injury to the tissue of the kidneys calls upon the red corpuscles of the blood for *iron phosphate*, which will in most cases cause

a deficiency in that inorganic salt. Nature, in her efforts to supply *iron*, will probably draw on the nerve fluid, *potassium phosphate*, which will be too rapidly consumed, and the patient will suffer from nervous prostration.

“The treatment, therefore, for diabetes mellitus is: the phosphates of *iron*, *sodium* and *potassium*, and the *sulphate of sodium*. For the great functional disturbance of nerve centers caused by the demand made by the blood for the *potassium phosphate*, producing sleeplessness and voracious hunger, KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS is the infallible remedy. It establishes normal functional action of the medulla oblongata and pneumogastric nerve which latter acts upon the stomach. For the great thirst, emaciation and despondency give NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS. It equally distributes water in the system and quickly restores the normal condition.”

#### TREATMENT.

NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS—This is the chief remedy in diabetic conditions; for the control of the excess of sugar in the urine, emaciation, etc. Alternate with other remedies when indicated.

KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS—Necessary to establish normal function of the medulla oblongata and pneumogastric nerve, which latter acts on the stomach and lungs. The symptoms arising from the disturbed action of these parts are nervous weakness, voracious hunger, sleeplessness, coma, etc.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—For any existing febrile symptoms.

NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS—Polyuria; unquenchable thirst; salt taste, watery tongue. Great debility and despondency.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Intercurrently in diabetes, for its tonic effect.

**NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—If acid symptoms appear. A lack of **NATRUM PHOS.** is claimed to be the primary cause of diabetes by allowing the accumulation of an excess of *lactic acid*.

## DIARRHEA.

### ETIOLOGY.

This disease is simply an increase of the secretions of the bowels. The exciting causes are generally due to indigestion, sudden changes of temperature, the frequent use of purgative medicines or any other irritative substances. The proper equilibrium of the inorganic salts in the digestive fluids becomes disturbed, and non-assimilation results. The character, color and consistency of the stool will be the chief guides to the selection of the proper remedies.

### TREATMENT.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Diarrhea caused from a relaxed state of the villi or absorbents of the intestines. Owing to this relaxed condition, the usual amount of moisture is not absorbed. Diarrhea with indigested evacuations; or accompanied by a chill. Diarrhea with fever and thirst; stools copious, watery, sudden, painful; vomiting, etc. All inflammatory symptoms during a case of diarrhea.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—In diarrhea of teething children, when due to non-assimilation of food; alternate with remedy indicated by color of stool. Diarrhea of rachitic children; stools are hot, watery and profuse.

**NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Diarrhea caused from excessive acidity; stools are sour-smelling and green.

Vomiting of sour fluid and curd-like masses; creamy coating on back of tongue. Summer diarrheas from lack of digestive powers or from eating unripe fruit.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—Diarrhea, with light-colored, pale-yellow, ochre or clay-colored stools denoting a deficiency of bile. White or slimy stools in diarrhea after rich, fatty food; white coated tongue. Bloody or bloody mucous evacuations.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Foul smelling, putrid discharges from the bowels; to heal the underlying conditions. Evacuations like rice-water, with carion-like fetor. Diarrheas, with mental and nervous depression, exhaustion, fright, worry, etc.

**NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Watery, bilious evacuations. Diarrhea, with dark or green, bilious stools. Chronic diarrhea with loose morning stools; aggravated by damp or wet weather. Diarrheas of old people.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—Evacuations of almost clear water or of glairy slime, caused by excessive use or deprivation of salt. Frothy looking stools. Diarrhea alternating with constipation. Stools cause rawness, soreness and smarting.

**MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Watery diarrhea with cramp colic prior to each evacuation. Flatulent colic, pains relieved by application of heat. Alternate with remedies indicated by color of stools. Cramp in calves of legs, with vomiting. Pains intermittent.

**KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Controls conditions characterized by yellow, watery, mattery stools, sometimes with cramps in the abdomen. Black, thin, offensive stools.

**CALCAREA SULPH. CELLOIDS** — Evacuations bloody, sometimes mixed with pus.

**SILICEA CELLOIDS**—Infantile diarrhea; cadaverous smelling; with perspiration on the head—hard, hot distended abdomen.

## DIPHTHERIA.

### ETIOLOGY.

A deficiency in the cell-salt, *potassium chloride*, results in diphtheria, by allowing the accumulation of fibrin, which becoming non-functional, is thrown out of the circulation. This fibrin is carried by the fluids of the body to the tonsils, palate, etc., and appears on the surface in white exudations. More or less of the other cell-salts may also become disturbed and will cause different symptoms or combinations of symptoms.

### TREATMENT.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—In the first stage of diphtheria, for the febrile symptoms. Should be given in alternation with the remedy indicated by the general symptoms, character of exudation, etc.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—Chief remedy in the so-called catarrhal form of diphtheria. With slight swelling and a grayish white exudation on the tonsils.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Diphtheria, with considerable swelling of the fauces, and an abundant white exudation, which frequently also covers the uvula and spreads to the pharynx and to the larynx.

**NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—When the exudation on the tonsils is yellow, with a yellow creamy coating on the tongue and roof of mouth, give **NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—In malignant cases for prostration, exhaustion, hallucinations, wandering

delirium, heart failure, etc. Also for the after-effects of diphtheria—weakness of sight, loss of voice, paralysis in any part of the body, strabismus, etc.

**CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS**—Where the disease extends to the trachea.

**NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS**—When **KALI MUR. CELLOIDS** do not give relief, **NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS** should be used, especially if there is a welling up of sour and bitter water from the stomach, or vomiting of bile.

### DIZZINESS.

*(See Vertigo)*

### DROPSY.

*(See Kidneys, Affections of)*

#### ETIOLOGY.

Generally speaking, dropsy is not in itself a disease, but a symptom of a diseased organ. It consists of an accumulation of water in the tissues, arising from an abnormal condition of the heart, the liver or the kidneys. It can progress to such an extent that other distressing symptoms may arise. Theoretically, dropsy is caused by a deficiency of **CALCAREA PHOS.** and **NATRUM MUR.** in the blood serum. The water and albumen, not having the needed salts to properly distribute them, accumulate in the tissues. Other salts become deficient as the disease progresses, the pores close, perspiration stops, and the waste and water remain in the tissues unless removed by artificial means.

#### TREATMENT.

**NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Simple dropsy invading any of the areolar tissues of the body. Hy-

drocele. Alternating with other remedies to eliminate the excess of water in the tissues.

NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS—In alternation with NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS in most cases of simple dropsy or dropsical swellings, hydrocele, post-scarlatinal dropsy, etc.

KALI MUR. CELLOIDS—When the liquid drawn off is whitish or when white sediment is found in the urine together with white coating of the tongue. In alternation with KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS in dropsy from weakness or nervous conditions of the heart, palpitation, etc. Dropsy from obstruction of the bile ducts, indicated by white tongue, light, grayish colored stools, etc.

CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS—FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—Dropsy arising from loss of blood, anemia, non-assimilation of food, etc., requires these remedies in alternation.

CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS—Dropsy arising from heart trouble; dilatation of any of the cavities. Hydrocele of long standing, or when caused by a strain.

KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS—Post-scarlatinal dropsy.

## DYSENTERY.

### ETIOLOGY.

This trouble has the same general cause as diarrhea, except that in dysentery there is a deficiency of *iron molecules* in the walls of the blood-vessels, giving rise to hemorrhage, inflammation, etc. The water in the system is either in excess or is unevenly distributed, allowing watery stools. As a secondary symptom, *phosphate of magnesia* molecules become disturbed, giving rise to cramps, spasms, griping, colic, etc., in the bowels and abdomen.

TREATMENT.

MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS—For the spasmodic abdominal pains, relieved by pressure and by bending over. Cramp-like pain in the stomach, relieved by the application of heat. Tenesmus and tormia, with constant urging to stool. Severe pain in rectum as from a prolonged spasm.

KALI MUR. CELLOIDS—Pains are intense, with strong desire to stool—tenesmus and purging. Stools are slimy, pale-yellow, grayish-white, sanious.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—Alternate with KALI MUR. CELLOIDS for the febrile disturbances, fever, inflammatory pain, etc. Stools are hot and watery. Pains are relieved by cold application. Seldom useful if tenesmus is present.

CALCAREA SULPH. CELLOIDS—Follow KALI MUR. CELLOIDS if the stools contain pus, or pus mixed with blood.

KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS—If delirium and distension of the abdomen set in, and the evacuations have a cadaverous odor, KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS is the suitable remedy. Also indicated when a copious quantity of pure blood is discharged.

CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS—In all cases of dysentery, for its tonic action and reconstructive power.

DYSMENORRHEA.

ETIOLOGY.

Dysmenorrhea or painful menstruation, may be due to several causes. *First*, a mechanical obstruction of the uterus; *second*, a contraction of the muscular fibres of the uterus, causing a hardening of

the organ; and, *third*, an excessive congestion of blood to the pores. Owing to catching cold, lack of proper exercise, improper diet, etc., there results a determination of blood to the uterus; the veins becoming engorged, press upon the sensory nerves, which, in turn, cause the muscular fibres to contract and close the cervix. Thus the passage of the menstrual flow causes pain.

#### TREATMENT.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—In the first stage to control the febrile conditions, flushed face, quick pulse, high temperature. Painful menstruation with bright red flow, flashes of heat, etc. Excessive congestion at the monthly period, blood bright red. To be taken before the monthly period if these symptoms are recurrent. Membranous dysmenorrhea. (KALI MUR. CELLOIDS.)

**MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—The chief remedy when the pains are crampy and labor-like, causing the patient to cry out in agony; heat and pressure relieve. Pains just prior to beginning of the flow or coming on after flow has begun, the pain slightly checked.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—Membranous dysmenorrhea; alternate with FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—In pale, sensitive, irritable persons, inclined to weep. Menstrual colic in nervous patients. Flow pale, dirty, washed out looking, with offensive odor.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—For its tonic action, used intercurrently, especially in anemic patients or young girls at puberty.

## DYSPEPSIA.

*(See Gastric Derangements)*

## EAR, DISEASES OF.

## ETIOLOGY.

The accumulation of heteroplasm-organic matter expelled from the vital circulation on account of certain cell-salts, clogging the eustachian tube, labyrinth, or affecting the mastoid cells, is the primary cause of all ear diseases, under whatever classification.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Pain in the ear arising from hyperemia. Diseases of the ear in the inflammatory stage, with fever, pain, congestion, etc. Inflammatory earache; pain is burning and throbbing.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—When, after inflammation, the membranes become thickened, causing deafness. Deafness caused from the swelling of the eustachian tubes. Moist exfoliation of the epithelial layer of the tympanum. Catarrh of the middle ear, with white colored discharges. Earache with swelling of the glands or membranes of the throat or ear; the tongue usually has a white or grayish white coating. Chronic inflammations of the internal or external ear. Ulcerative conditions of the ear, with grayish-white discharges. Otitis externa, with thickening and narrowing of the meatus and thin flaky discharge from the ear.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Deafness from want of nerve force; noises in the head with weakness and confusion. Ulcerative conditions of the ear with discharge of dirty, foul and ichorous pus, with offensive odor. Especially indicated in old or nervous, sensitive people.

MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Follows KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS in cases of deafness due to weakness of the auditory nerves. Earache purely nervous in character, with sharp, shooting, lancinating pains, agonizing in their nature. Neuralgic pains of the ear relieved by heat, especially in sensitive, hysterical patients.

KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS—Earache with characteristic discharge of thin, yellow, greenish pus. Catarrh of ears with similar discharge.

CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Outer ear feels cold; aching of bones around the ear. Earache in nervous affections if KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS and MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS fail to give relief. Earache in scrofulous children; associated with swollen glands. Earache in thin, pale, anemic, poorly nourished children. Chronic otorrheas in children, associated with painful dentition.

NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS—Deafness with watery discharges and watery conditions of the tongue. After the abuse of quinine, to overcome the roaring in the ears caused by the drug; tongue covered with bubbles; profuse saliva. Itching and burning in the ear, with fine white scales.

SILICEA CELLOIDS—Foul, purulent discharges from the ear. Inflammatory swelling of the external ear, when suppuration begins. Disease of the mastoid with suppuration. Suppurative otitis with characteristic discharge. *Pains are relieved by moist warmth.*

CALCAREA SULPH. CELLOIDS—Deafness, and suppurative diseases of the ear with discharge of thick, yellow matter, sometimes mixed with blood; to control suppuration. Inflammation of the mastoid, to abort suppuration.

NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—External ear sore; outer part covered with thin, cream-like scabs. Creamy coating at base of the tongue. Characteristic discharge of pus from ear.

CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS—Mastoid disease when the bone or the periosteum is affected. Calcareous deposits on the tympani.

### ECZEMA.

*(See Skin, Affections of)*

### EMPHYEMA.

*(See Pleurisy)*

### ENDOCARDITIS.

*(See Heart Affections)*

### ENTERITIS.

*(See Abdomen)*

### ENURESIS.

*(See Urinary Disorders)*

### ETIOLOGY.

Incontinence of the urine, and, more particularly, “wetting of the bed,” is due to various causes, which must be removed, if possible, before beginning medicinal treatment. Inflammation of the bladder and urethra involving the sphincter muscles is frequently the cause of enuresis. Worms and acid conditions are also prolific sources of this disease.

### TREATMENT.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—Incontinence of urine, if from weakness of the sphincter muscle. Wetting of the bed, especially in children. Enuresis

from weakness of the muscles, often seen in women. Diurnal enuresis depending on irritation of the neck of the bladder.

**NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS**—In bed wetting where the urine is excessive in quantity and clear like water. Useful in diabetic complications, dry mouth, violent thirst, etc.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Involuntary micturition from partial paralysis of the sphincter. Patient is nervous, irritable and over-sensitive.

**NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Enuresis in children suffering from worms, or general acid conditions. Night terrors, gritting of teeth, picking the nose, creamy coating on the tongue.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Involuntary micturition in young children and in old people. Inter-currently with other remedies.

## EPILEPSY.

### ETIOLOGY.

Epilepsy is derived from the Greek language, and signifies "to lay hold of." It is characterized by sudden loss of consciousness and power of co-ordination of motion, with convulsions. Its pathology is somewhat obscure, but vicious habits are supposed to be active causes of this disease. These drain the vital system of its fluids leaving a deficiency in the molecules of certain salts in nerve tissue and muscle fibre. Worms, and, more especially, tape worms, are active causative agencies. No effort should be spared to discover the actual cause and remove it, if possible. Thereby the prescribing of the lacking salts will become simplified.

## TREATMENT.

KALI MUR. CELLOIDS—The chief remedy in epilepsy; tongue coated white. Epilepsy after suppressed eczema or other eruptions. Should be continued for a long time, as its action is slow.

MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS—For the spasm and contortions of epilepsy; rigidity of the body and limbs; drawing of the muscles; clenched teeth and hands, etc. Epilepsy from vicious habits, which must be restrained. Alternate with KALI MUR. CELLOIDS.

NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—Epilepsy, if acid conditions are present; irritation from worms, etc.

KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS—Countenance sunken, coldness and palpitation after the attacks. Extremely nervous subjects. Alternate with KALI MUR. CELLOIDS.

## ERUPTIONS.

*(See Skin, Affections of; also Exudations)*

## EPISTAXIS.

## ETIOLOGY.

Epistaxis is due to a weakening of the walls of the blood-vessels of the nose. This is due chiefly to a lack of FERRUM PHOS. and CALCAREA FLUOR. Any sudden excitement causing a rush of blood to the head, often proves more than the wall can stand. A rupture follows. By supplying the deficiency in the cell-salts, the wall is strengthened, and the recurrence of the hemorrhage is prevented.

## TREATMENT.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—Chief remedy, to coagulate the blood and stop the bleeding. Especially serviceable in full-blooded children.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Epistaxis in weak, delicate constitutions, from old age, debility, weakness, etc. Predisposition to epistaxis. Blood dark, thin, offensive.

**CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS**—Will assist in strengthening the elastic walls of the blood-vessels in recurrent cases.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Intercurrently to tone up the general system. Epistaxis in anemic patients.

## ERYSIPELAS.

### ETIOLOGY.

Erysipelas, or "St. Anthony's Fire," is derived from the Greek word meaning "red skin." It is caused by an accumulation of organic matter, which nature is trying to exclude from the vital circulation. The fever, heat, pain, redness, etc., is an effort of nature to supply the deficiency in the molecular motion of certain of the cell-salts, which, falling below their normal standard, have allowed the accumulation of organic matter. The active causes are: derangement of the digestive organs, exposure to cold, mental emotions, etc. Certain kinds of food such as oysters, lobsters, or other shell-fish often are the cause.

### TREATMENT.

**NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Chief remedy in erysipelas, for the oedematous variety. With or without the vomiting of bile. Skin smooth, red, shiny, swollen, blotchy, etc.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Chief remedy for the inflammation, rise of temperature and pain. Alternate with **NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS**.

KALI MUR. CELLOIDS—Chief remedy in vesicular form of erysipelas. Alternate with FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS.

## EXOPHTHALMIC GOITRE.

*(See Goitre)*

### ETIOLOGY.

The cause of exophthalmic goitre, or hyperthyroidism, is a disturbance in the cell-salt NATRUM MUR. This is the chief remedy in its treatment. It is often traceable to some far distant organ, such as the uterus, etc. In the treatment of the disease, the above fact must receive considerate attention and all causes be removed if possible. Other remedies may be needed as characteristic symptoms arise.

### TREATMENT.

NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS—Vision obscured; cervical glands swollen and painful, difficulty in swallowing, changed voice; dilatation of the heart, with systolic bellows sound; difficult breathing; sensation of violent constriction in the heart, with intermittent pulse, and feeling of oppression in lower part of the chest. If found dependent on some other diseased organ primary cause of trouble should be treated.

## EXPECTORATIONS.

*(See Exudations)*

## EXUDATIONS.

The cause of exudations, secretions and expectorations, is very important in the biochemical study of disease. It touches the root of the whole matter.

Virchow defines heteroplasm as a substance foreign to the normal constituent parts of the organism. It follows, therefore, that the normal constituent parts of the body have for some reason become abnormal, as this heteroplastic accumulation must have its origin in the organism. The fluids of the body, containing sugar, oil, fibrin and other albuminous substances, could not so combine as to render them non-functional or to form vitiated compounds causing exudations, eruptions, etc., if the vitalizers, the workers—the inorganic cell-salts, were present in normal quantities. There is a small per cent of muriatic acid in gastric fluids, and a deficiency of the same causes indigestion, and possibly catarrh of the stomach, which means exudations of certain organic matter from the blood; but this abnormal state could not exist unless there first arise a deficiency in some one or more of the inorganic or mineral cell-salts. *Muriatic acid* is formed by the union of certain dissimilar substances which conjoin and form new compounds. Any breaking up of the chain, or continuity of the cell-salts, disturbs this process of forming new organic material, to replace that cast off as worn out and useless.

In health all the organic substances of the body are controlled entirely by the mineral salts of the blood and oxygen. They are thus held in proper solution, diffused through the system, ready to be used to rebuild the human structure, that is continually crumbling away. Any deficiency in the inorganic salts must of necessity cause a disturbance in the organism, i. e., cause it to become non-functional and thrown off through the skin or some orifice or membrane of the body. A large amount of this vitiated matter at a given point will produce

swellings or inflammations. The following secretions or discharges are characteristic of the remedies set opposite them. It is immaterial whether the exudation be from the skin, deep-seated tissues or mucous membrane in any part of the body—the remedy will be the same.

KALI MUR. CELLOIDS—Secretions white and fibrinous.

CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Albuminous, clear, slimy.

NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—Yellow, like gold.

CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS—Yellow, with small, tough lumps.

KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS—Yellowish and slimy or watery; thin, greenish-yellow.

NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS—Clear, transparent, thin like water.

CALCAREA SULPH. CELLOIDS — Mattery, or streaked with blood.

SILICEA CELLOIDS—Thick, yellow pus.

KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS—Smeary and fetid pus.

## EYE, DISEASES OF.

### ETIOLOGY.

The cause of eye disease, from a biochemical point of view, is similar to any other disease of the human system, i. e., a molecular disturbance of one or more of the inorganic constituents of the blood, and the treatment is the same. (See under Exudations.)

### TREATMENT.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—Hyperemia of the conjunctiva without secretion. Acute pain in the eyeballs, aggravated by movement, and relieved by

bathing in cold water. Retinitis, keratitis, blepharitis, etc., for the first, or stage of acute inflammation. Abscess of the cornea for the pain and inflammation. Granulations of the eyelids, for the inflammation and pain.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—In all inflammatory diseases of the eye with discharge of white mucus. Second stage, retinitis, keratitis, etc. Inflammation of the cornea, when the exudation is whitish-gray. Flat ulcer on the cornea. Iritis; retinal exudation. Granulated eyelids alternate with **FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**. Trachoma.

**KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Third stage of inflammation, with discharge of yellow or greenish matter. Yellow mucus. Inflammation of the conjunctiva, with yellowish discharges. Cataract, dimness of the crystalline lens; alternate with **NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Strabismus after diphtheria, or debilitating diseases. Nervous asthenopia. Drooping of the eyelids from partial paralysis of the muscles. Twitching of the eyes. Muscular and accommodative asthenopia and incoordination of the ocular muscles, especially from defective innervation.

**MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—All spasmodic conditions of the eye—spasmodic squinting, twitching, etc. Diplopia, supraorbital neuralgia—relieved by warmth.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—Discharge of clear, watery mucus from the eyes. Vesicles on the cornea. Incipient cataract.

**CALCAREA SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Corneal inflammation, with discharge of thick yellow pus. Deep ulcers on the cornea, with yellow pus. Retinitis,

phlyctenular keratitis and conjunctivitis, with the characteristic thick, yellow discharge.

NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—Inflammation with discharge of golden yellow, creamy pus. Creamy coating on the tongue, acid risings, etc. Corneal inflammation with creamy yellow discharge. Spasmodic strabismus, when due to worms.

NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS—Inflammations and other eye troubles, when the secretion is yellowish green. Chronic conjunctivitis, with blister like granulation of the lids. Yellow conjunctiva, denoting derangement of the liver.

CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Spasmodic affections of the eyelids, after MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS, if that remedy, though indicated, fails to give relief. Inflammation of the cornea if the exudation is *pure white*. Cataract appearing with lupus, cancer, tuberculosis, etc.

CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS—Senile cataract; conjunctivitis; spots on the cornea, etc. Styes, nodules, and induration of the lids.

## FELON.

(See Abscess)

## FEVER, SIMPLE.

### ETIOLOGY.

Fever is caused by a deficiency occurring in the *phosphate of iron* molecules. When a deficiency in this cell-salt occurs, the circulation is increased, for the blood tries to carry enough oxygen to all the tissues of the body, with the limited amount of iron at hand, and in order to do so must move rapidly; this increased motion creates heat, which is called fever. A disturbance in the *phosphate of iron* mole-

cules will soon affect other salts, and various symptoms will appear. A deficiency in *potassium chloride* almost invariably follows a deficiency in iron. Fever may be isolated, but is generally attendant upon, or gives rise to, some other diseased conditions.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—The chief remedy in all fevers, for the increased pulse, rise in temperature, heat, pain, etc.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—In the secondary stage of fevers, when the fibrine is disturbed owing to a deficiency of this salt.

**KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS**—In alternation with **FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS** in the first stage of fevers, to promote perspiration. In fevers from septicemia. In fevers when the temperature rises in the evening, or the skin is hot, harsh, and dry.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—In purely nervous fevers, with high temperature, quick, irregular and weak pulse, nervous excitement, weakness and depression. In fevers of low type, dry mouth, sordes on the teeth and delirium. Alternate with **FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**.

**NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Hay fever, with watery discharges from the eyes or nose, or with bubbles of saliva on the tongue.

### FITS.

(See *Epilepsy*)

### FLATULENCE.

(See *Gastric Derangements*)

### FLOODING.

(See *Hemorrhage*)

### GASTRITIS.

(See *Gastric Derangements*)

**GASTRIC DERANGEMENTS.****ETIOLOGY.**

All forms of gastric derangements are caused by deficiencies of various inorganic salts in the digestive fluids. These deficiencies are due to injudicious eating, improper diet, depleted nerve force, etc.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Acute gastritis, with much pain, swelling and tenderness of the stomach, sometimes accompanied with vomiting of undigested food. Dyspepsia, with face hot and flushed; epigastrium tender to touch; alternate with remedies indicated by coating on the tongue. Acute and chronic gastralgia, aggravated by pressure on the gastric region. All gastric affections are traceable to hyperemic conditions of the stomach and accompanied with fever, local inflammation, etc.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—Gastric or bilious derangements, when the tongue is white or grayish white coated. Indigestion with pain or heavy feeling in the region of the liver, or under right shoulder blade, with white coated tongue. Inactivity of the liver; nausea after eating rich food or fat.

**NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Gastric affections where acidity predominates; also after fat food, to cause the saponification of the fatty acids. Excess of lactic acid; sour risings. In gastric troubles with a thin, moist, creamy, golden yellow coating on the back of the tongue, tonsils and palate. Gastric ulcers with severe pain in stomach, after eating the smallest quantity of food. Indigestion with pains in stomach coming on two hours after eating. Flatulence of small children with fretfulness, pain in stomach, picking of nose, gritting of teeth, etc. To prevent the formation of gall-stones.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—In gastric derangements due to non-assimilation of food. As an intercurrent remedy in all cases of stomach trouble to tone up the digestive functions. Pain after eating or drinking cold water. Stomach sore to the touch. Craving for bacon, ham or salty meats. Excessive flatulence, pains temporarily relieved by eating and raising of gas. Gastric derangements in infants or young children, with emaciation, and general symptoms of deficiency of lime.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—Stomach pains with accumulation of water in the mouth. Indigestion with craving for salt or salty taste in the mouth. Ravenous hunger.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Gastric derangements with “gone feeling” in the stomach, indicating that the nerves of the stomach are affected. Hungry after eating. Food fails to satisfy. Disability from fright, anger or excitement. Flatulence causes cardiac pain and distress. Nervous affections caused by or incidental to gastric derangements.

**KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Indigestion, with slimy, golden-yellow coated tongue, and pain or sensation of pressure in the stomach. Colicky pains in stomach if **MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS** fail. Chronic catarrh of the stomach, with characteristic slimy, yellow coating of the tongue.

**MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Cramp-like gastralgia, with clean tongue; sensation of spasmodic constriction in the stomach or abdomen. Colic in the umbilical region. Flatulent colic of small children with drawing up of the limbs, with or without diarrhea. Neuralgia of the stomach.

**NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Bilious conditions, taste of bile, bitter taste. Tongue covered with

greenish-brown or greenish-gray coating. Flatulent colic with constipation. Painter's colic.

## GASTRALGIA.

(See Gastric Derangements)

## GLANDULAR AFFECTIONS.

### ETIOLOGY.

Swelling of the glands is usually caused by a deficiency of the molecules of *potassium chloride*, which permits *fibrin* to become a disturbing element, and nature tries to cast it out of the system. It accumulates in the glands and causes inflammation and swelling.

### TREATMENT.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—In all glandular swellings due to inflammation. Acute swelling of the tonsils and other glands of the neck. In mumps, for the swelling, without symptoms of salivation. Scrofulous enlargement of glands, in any part of the body.

**CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS**—Glandular swellings of stony hardness; in alternation with **KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**. Chronic adenitis. Indurations in capsular ligaments of joints. Prostatic enlargements. Hardened glands in the female breast. Hard swelling of lymphatic glands.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—In acute swelling of the glands, for the fever, pain, redness, etc. Alternate with the appropriate remedy for the swelling. *Ranula*.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—Glandular swellings, with characteristic watery symptoms, excessive secretion of saliva, etc. Inflammation of the salivary

glands, enlargement of sebaceous glands. Mumps when watery symptoms are present.

CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Intercurrently in all chronic enlargement of the glands. Chief remedy in bronchocele and goitre (not exophthalmic). Scrofulous enlargements of the glands. Glandular affections in anemic subjects.

CALCAREA SULPH. CELLOIDS—When lymphatic glands are discharging pus. See under "abscess" for nature of discharge. If the edges around the suppurating parts are hard and callous CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS will be required.

NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—Supplementary to CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS if acid symptoms are present.

NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS—Chronic swelling of cervical glands. In all cases, if there are bilious symptoms present.

### GLEET.

(See *Gonorrhœa*)

### GOITRE.

(See *Glandular Affections and Exophthalmic Goitre*)

### ETIOLOGY.

The exciting cause of goitre is debatable, but whatever it may be, it is generally conceded to result in a deficiency or molecular disturbance of the *phosphate of lime* molecules. The drinking of snow-water is given as a frequent cause. This is undoubtedly true. Not that snow-water contains any properties that tend to excite the thyroid gland to activity, but that snow-water is entirely *lacking in lime*. It is generally noted that in communities where snow-water is drunk extensively, or where the drinking

water is excessively impregnated with lime, the development of goitre prevails.

TREATMENT.

CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Chief remedy for goitre as this disease is generally supposed to be due to a molecular disturbance of the phosphate of lime.

NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—To be used in alternation with CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS in order to overcome the cause of acid in the system, which has dissolved out the lime phosphate.

SILICEA CELLOIDS—Goitre in scrofulous subjects.

CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS — Intercurrently when the goitre is of stony hardness.

GONORRHEA.

ETIOLOGY.

Gonorrhœa is an infectious disease, and is due to actual sexual contact or transmission of the infective matter in accidental ways. Its entrance into the circulation is either due to, or produces, a disturbance of the *potassium chloride*.

TREATMENT.

NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—For the primary inflammation, and discharge of creamy yellow mucus. Chief remedy.

KALI MUR. CELLOIDS—Discharge of thick, white, or yellowish-white pus. For secondary inflammation. Swelling of the testicles. Alternate with FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—For the inflammatory symptoms accompanying gonorrhœa. Orchitis, balanitis, etc. Give in alternation with the remedy indicated by color and consistency of the discharge.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Gonorrhœa with discharge of blood from the urethra.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—Gonorrhœa in the chronic or gleet form; when the discharge is characteristically watery, transparent and thin. Gonorrhœa with watery, scalding discharge.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Chronic gonorrhœa, with slimy, transparent, albuminous discharge. Gleet in alternation with **NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**. Chronic gonorrhœa, with anemic conditions.

**CALCAREA SULPH. CELLOIDS**—When the discharge consists of blood and pus or purulent matter.

**KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Gonorrhœa, acute or chronic, with characteristic discharge of slimy, yellow or greenish-yellow matter.

**NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Chronic gonorrhœa with greenish or green discharge which continues persistently. Edema of the scrotum.

**SILICEA CELLOIDS**—Gonorrhœal cases of long standing, with thick fetid pus, and feeling of chilliness, even during exercise.

**MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—For stricture accompanying gonorrhœa. Also for the sharp, spasmodic pains of the disease. In alternation with the remedy indicated by the nature of the discharge.

## GOUT.

*(See Rheumatism)*

### ETIOLOGY.

The causes of gout are similar to those of "rheumatism" which see. An exciting cause is high living and the eating of rich, highly seasoned foods, causing a poverty of the blood. . . . .

## TREATMENT.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—First stage of gout, for the inflammatory symptoms, pain, heat, redness and swelling.

NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—For acute or chronic gout. This salt has the power of dissolving the uric acid accumulated in the affected parts. It is then eliminated, together with the uric acid it has taken up.

SILICEA CELLOIDS—In deposits of urates.

NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS—In those forms of gout where bilious symptoms are predominant. Pains in joints, especially of the toes and fingers.

## HEMOPTYSIS.

(See Hemorrhage)

## HEMORRHAGE.

## ETIOLOGY.

Hemorrhages are caused by a deficiency of certain cell-salts in the circular walls of the blood-vessels, which relax and permit an engorgement of blood to such an extent that they are ruptured and their contents discharged. This, of course, does not apply to accidental ruptures, although the results are the same. So-called "hardening" of the arteries is caused by deficiencies of *ferrum phosphate* and *calcium fluoride* which occur in the walls of the vessels, permitting them to lose their normal elasticity and become hard and brittle.

## TREATMENT.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—Chief remedy in hemorrhages, especially those arising from hyperemia. Blood bright red, easily coagulating.

KALI MUR. CELLOIDS—When the blood is dark, black, or clotted. Viscid blood from the stomach. Uterine hemorrhage at the monthly period.

CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS—Uterine hemorrhage, to tone up the contractile powers of the uterus; alternate with FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS and KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS. Hemorrhoidal hemorrhage. Intercurrently in all cases of hemorrhage to assist in strengthening the circular muscular fibres of the walls of the blood-vessels.

KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS—Blood, bright red or blackish-red, thin and watery, not coagulating. Hemorrhoidal hemorrhage in weak, delicate constitutions, from debility or nervous conditions, or from anemia. Septic hemorrhage.

## HEMORRHOIDS.

### ETIOLOGY.

Hemorrhoids are due to a relaxed condition of the membrane of the anal orifice. The cause of this relaxation frequently originates in the liver, where a disturbance of certain tissue salts—probably *sodium sulphate* or *potassium chloride*—causes a corresponding disturbance in the biliary fluids. Undigested food and abnormal feces thus reach the rectum and being forced forward, fold up the lining membrane. By the further action of the vitiated fecal mass, these membranes ulcerate, are caused to bleed and even protrude outside the anus. This condition shows a lack of calcium fluoride, which has the power to manufacture elastic fibre from albuminous substances. The pathology, then, of the condition recognized as hemorrhoids, is a lack of elastic fibre in muscular tissue. The chief remedy is CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS.

## TREATMENT.

**CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS**—Principal remedy in hemorrhoids. Bleeding piles, with pressure of blood to the head. Piles, internal and blind, frequently with pains low down in the sacrum. Itching piles. Prolapsus recti.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Hemorrhoids, with discharge of bright-red blood, coagulating easily. Inflamed piles, for the soreness, pain and tenderness.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—Hemorrhoids, when the blood is black, thick and viscid. Alternate with **CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS**.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Intercurrently in hemorrhoids of anemic persons.

**MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Violent, sharp, cutting, lightning-like pains in hemorrhoids.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—Hemorrhoids with chronic constipation; stools are hard, dry and crumbling.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—For the nervous symptoms accompanying hemorrhoidal conditions. Intercurrently with the principal remedy. Itching piles due to relaxation of the muscular fibres allowing undue pressure on the nerve centers.

**NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Where bilious conditions are present. In alternation with **CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS**.

## HAY FEVER.

## ETIOLOGY.

The cause of hay fever is similar to that of "La Grippe," which see. It is chiefly due to an irritation of the mucous membrane of the nasal passages. Exciting causes are breathing of dust, or smoke, or the perfume from certain flowers, or the irritating effect

of the dust of hay, etc. The cure consists simply in using the proper remedy to restore the molecular rhythm of the seemingly offending portion.

#### TREATMENT.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—For the febrile symptoms. Alternate with any other indicated remedy.

**MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—As a preventive of hay fever. If taken when an attack is threatening, **MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS** will often prevent its occurring.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—For a watery discharge from the eyes and nose; sneezing, etc. With characteristic color of tongue, salty taste, craving for salt, etc.

**NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS**—When bilious conditions are present.

### HEADACHES.

#### ETIOLOGY.

Headache is generally but a system of disease, and may arise from derangement of the stomach, cold in the head, mental troubles, constipation, rush of blood, nervousness, over-exertion, etc. In all cases it indicates a deficiency or disturbance of one or more of the cell-salts. Should it be dependent upon some bodily ailment, it will, of course, be necessary to remove the primary disease before a complete cure of the headache can be effected.

#### TREATMENT.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Purely nervous headaches resulting from strain of the mental faculties. Nervous headaches. Neuralgic headache with nervous symptoms.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—Dull, heavy headaches, with profusion of tears, caused by an unequalization of the sodium chloride molecules; excessive secretion of saliva, frequently associated with constipation and torpor of the bowels. Headaches with drowsiness, unrefreshing sleep, or vomiting of watery, transparent fluids. Headaches of girls at puberty.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Headaches which may be traced to an inflammatory state, or a relaxation of the muscular walls of the blood-vessels of the head. Headache, with bruising, stitching pains, worse on movement or by stooping; congestive headache; red face and suffused redness of eyes, conjunctivitis, etc. Headaches with flushed or intensely pale face, cold feet, chilly sensations, etc.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—Headaches with vomiting of white mucus. Headaches, with sluggish action of the liver, light clay-colored stools, white coating on the tongue. Sick headaches from rich and greasy food.

**KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Headaches worse in a warm room, and in the evening, better in the open air. Slimy yellow coating on the tongue.

**MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Neuralgic pains in the head. Rheumatic headache, when intensely severe.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Headaches, with coldness and numbness of the head. Headaches in old people, or in young growing children where the lime salts are at fault. Patient pale and emaciated. Mind is dull.

**NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Headaches caused or accompanied by bilious symptoms, vomiting of bile, bitter taste, greenish gray coated tongue, etc.

Headaches, with giddiness, vertigo and dullness. Violent pains at base of brain.

NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—Headache in forehead, on top of head on waking in the morning, with the characteristic, moist yellow, creamy coating on the back of tongue, roof of mouth, etc. Headache with acid risings or vomiting of watery transparent fluids.

## HEART, AFFECTIONS OF.

### ETIOLOGY.

Inflammatory diseases of the heart are caused by a lack of *iron phosphate*. The extra amount of blood flowing through the minute vessels of the heart, also, frequently causes, more or less, engorgements and thickening of the tissues. The action of the heart is also frequently interfered with by inflammation or thickening of its muscular coat.

### TREATMENT.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—Dilatation of heart and blood-vessels; in alternation with CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS. In all inflammatory diseases of the heart, for the congestive stage. Carditis, endocarditis, pericarditis, etc. In alternation with KALI MUR. CELLOIDS. Palpitation, in alternation with KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS. Heart affections with full bounding pulse.

CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS—Chief remedy in dilatation of the heart and the blood-vessels, due to a relaxed condition of the muscular fibres of the walls. Alternate with FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS.

KALI MUR. CELLOIDS—Embolus; palpitation and weakness of the heart from excessive flow of blood. Heart disease causing dropsy.

KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS—Functional complaints of the heart. Intermittent action, with nervousness,

sensitiveness or exhaustion. Valuable heart tonic in wasting fevers. For threatening heart failure after the fever is broken.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Weak heart action, as an intermittent remedy. Poor circulation, coldness of the extremities. Palpitation caused by an accumulation of gas in the stomach. Sharp pains about the heart if **MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS** fail to relieve.

**MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Spasmodic affections of the heart; sharp, clutching pains in the heart, or in region of heart.

### HEPATITIS.

*(See Liver, Affections of)*

### HIP JOINT DISEASE.

#### ETIOLOGY.

The pathological changes in hip-joint disease are similar to those of "Abscess," which see.

#### TREATMENT.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—In first, or inflammatory stage, for the heat, fever, pain, throbbing, etc.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—Second stage, when there is swelling of the parts, but before pus has begun to form. Alternate with **FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Important to stop the destruction of the bone, or to cause new formation if disorganization has commenced.

**SILICEA CELLOIDS**—After suppuration has begun, **SILICEA CELLOIDS** should be given to hasten the process and control the discharge. Alternate with **CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**.

**CALCAREA SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Discharge of thick, heavy pus, characteristic of this remedy.

**CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS**—Exudations from the bone forming hard, rough elevations on the bone surface.

## HIVES.

**NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Chief remedy for hives, to destroy the acidity of the blood which is the cause of hives. Usually the only remedy necessary, but if it fails to relieve give **KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**.

## HOARSENESS.

### TREATMENT.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Painful hoarseness of public speakers and singers, due to inflammation of the throat, from over-exertion of the voice or from taking cold. Hoarseness with or without soreness of throat.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—Secondary stage of the inflammation; loss of voice, hoarseness and huskiness from cold.

**KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Hoarseness from cold, third stage—when **KALI MUR. CELLOIDS** fail to relieve, though seemingly indicated.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Hoarseness from semi-paralytic condition of the vocal chords. After **FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**, if there is exhaustion or nervous depression.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Constant, chronic hoarseness, with much scraping of the throat. Intercurrently with other remedies, if they fail to give relief.

## HYDROCELE.

### ETIOLOGY.

Hydrocele is an accumulation of fluid in the scrotal sack, partially due to the disturbance of water molecules, or a partial relaxation of the walls of the sack itself.

### TREATMENT.

CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS—To contract the relaxed muscles of the testicle and force out the infiltration.

NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS—Chief remedy. Alternate with CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS or CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS.

CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Intercurrently with other remedies, or if NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS fail.

## HYDROCEPHALUS.

*(See Meningitis)*

### ETIOLOGY.

This disease consists of an accumulation of fluid beneath the skull. It usually attacks young children, especially those of tender age, with predominating symptoms of rachitis.

### TREATMENT.

CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Chief remedy in this disease. Posterior fontanelles wide open, and the anterior too large. Very large head, with thin, emaciated body and limbs. Bones of skull thin and friable. Child screams and grasps the head as if in pain. Other remedies may be needed, and can be given as indicated.

## HYSTERIA.

## ETIOLOGY.

This disease is caused from an extreme sensitiveness of the nervous system. It is chiefly confined to females, and those who lead an inactive or sedentary life are more prone to its attacks. Distress of mind, irregularity or suppression of the menstrual flow, uterine displacements, prostration, exhaustion, etc., cause the molecules of *potassium phosphate* to fall below the normal standard, and hysteria results.

## TREATMENT.

KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS—The chief remedy in all hysterical conditions. Nervous attacks from sudden and intense emotion. Hysteria, from passion. Hysterical spasms with unconsciousness, and low muttering delirium.

NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS—Hysteria, if associated with sadness, moody spells, or delayed menstruation. Alternate with KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS.

CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Intercurrently to build up the general system.

## INCONTINENCE OF URINE.

(See *Enuresis; Urinary Disorders*)

## INDIGESTION.

(See *Gastric Derangements*)

## INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

(See *Paralysis*)

## INFLUENZA.

(See *La Grippe*)

## INFLAMMATIONS.

For pathological causes see "Fever-Simple." Inflammations of all kinds, situated in any or all parts

of the body, and called by whatever name, are due to hyperemic conditions and demand the same curative agency, *i. e.*, FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS, in the initiatory stage; KALI MUR. CELLOIDS, in the second stage, or stage of exudation and swelling, etc.

#### TREATMENT.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—Corresponds to the first stage of all inflammatory processes, in whatever part of the body located. The stage of hyperemia or the congestive stage. The beginning of inflammations.

KALI MUR. CELLOIDS—Corresponds to the second stage of *all* inflammations; the stage of exudation, characterized by swelling, white, or grayish discharge, white coated tongue, etc. Alternate with FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS.

KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS—Corresponds to the beginning of the third stage—just following KALI MUR. CELLOIDS and reaching to CALCAREA SULPH. CELLOIDS and SILICEA CELLOIDS, the remedies for true resolution.

CALCAREA SULPH. CELLOIDS and SILICEA CELLOIDS—In the third stage, to properly control the pus secretion. The pus is purulent, thick and heavy.

#### INJURIES.

*(See Mechanical Injuries)*

#### INSANITY.

*(See Mental Conditions)*

#### INSOMNIA.

*(See Sleep)*

## INTERMITTENT FEVER.

## ETIOLOGY.

The biochemic pathology of this disease is clear and explicit. It is as follows: "Hot weather causes a rapid evaporation of water, which is held in suspension in the atmosphere, and is taken into the blood through the lungs by the act of breathing; thus the blood becomes overcharged with water. *Sodium sulphate* has an affinity for oxygen, and oxygen has an affinity for water, and thus, in health, the surplus water may be eliminated from the blood and the proper balance maintained; but if, from any cause, the molecules of *sodium sulphate* fall below the normal standard, when there is much moisture in the air, as there always is in hot weather, the blood does not receive enough oxygen through the process of respiration to eliminate, or carry away, the extra amount of water. Hence anyone who lacks the even balance of *sodium sulphate* is liable to malarial conditions. A chill is a spasm or violent exertion made by the nervous, muscular and vascular systems to throw off the surplus water. It is always followed by an increased circulation and perspiration, by which the excess of water is disposed of. The reason the chills or spasms are about forty-eight hours apart is because it requires about that time to again overcharge the blood, through the process of breathing, when *sodium sulphate* is deficient."

## TREATMENT.

**NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Chief remedy in all stages for the bilious conditions, or to eliminate the excess of water in the tissues.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—Where there is an eruption of vesicles on the lips; fever blisters and

other characteristic symptoms of this cell-salt. It is indicated after the abuse of quinine.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—For the febrile symptoms and for the vomiting of undigested food. Alternate with NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS.

KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS—For the weakness, debility and prostration. Profuse perspiration.

KALI MUR. CELLOIDS—Intercurrently if the tongue has a thick white or grayish-white coating.

MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Great prostration. Violent cramps and blueness of the extremities.

NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—Intermittent fever, with acid conditions; vomiting of acid, sour fluids.

CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Intercurrently in most cases of intermittent fever as a tonic.

## JAUNDICE.

*(See Liver, Affections of)*

## KIDNEYS, AFFECTIONS OF.

*(See Bright's Disease, Diabetes Mellitus)*

### ETIOLOGY.

The pathological conditions governing diseases of the kidneys are to be found under the special headings "Bright's Disease," "Diabetes," etc.

### TREATMENT.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—For the highly congestive condition of the kidneys when there is inflammation, fever, heat and pain. Nephritis, Bright's Disease, etc., of the kidneys—in the first or inflammatory stage to reduce the congestion.

KALI MUR. CELLOIDS—Second stage of inflammatory diseases of the kidneys, for the swelling and

recent cell-proliferation. With other characteristic symptoms.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—For disturbance of the nervous system, intermittent action of the heart, etc. In alternation with **CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS** for albumen in the urine.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Especially indicated in albuminuria. Chief remedy in Bright's Disease.

**NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Third stage of inflammation of the kidneys.

**KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS**—General dropsy after scarlet fever with albumen in the urine.

**SILICEA CELLOIDS**—To prevent the formation of renal gravel.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—Tension and heat in renal region. Brick-dust sediment; hematuria. Alternate with **CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS** to decrease the amount of albumen and increase the amount of urea.

## LABOR AND PREGNANCY.

### TREATMENT.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Weak labor pains. Rigid os. Delayed labor, due to innervation of the uterus. Occasional doses for a month prior to labor will give vigor and tone to the system and greatly minimize the difficulties of labor. Chief remedy in puerperal mania, for the brain symptoms and septic infection. Threatened miscarriage in nervous, tearful subjects.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—For the inflammatory symptoms during labor and pregnancy. For pain and soreness in the uterus after labor. First stage of mastitis; milk fever. Nausea, with vomiting of undigested foods during pregnancy. Alternate with **KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS** in puerperal fever.

**MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Spasmodic labor pains, excessive expulsive efforts, cramps in the legs, etc. Puerperal convulsions, for the spasm. Alternate with **CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**, **KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS**, and other remedies as indicated. Give frequent doses, preferably in hot water.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—Mastitis, in alternation with **FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS** for relieving inflammation and swelling, before suppuration begins. Chief remedy in puerperal fever. Morning sickness in pregnancy with hawking or vomiting of white phlegm.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—General tonic for weak, emaciated females, during pregnancy. Milk, spoiled, salty, and bluish; milk tastes bad; child refuses to nurse. Prolapsus in debilitated subjects. Recurrent miscarriage.

**SILICEA CELLOIDS**—In mastitis, when pus formation has already taken place.

**CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS**—Deficient labor pain, requires this remedy, when the relaxation of the elastic fibres of the uterus is the cause, but **KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS** when there is deficient innervation. Knots and kernels in the breasts. Miscarriage, flooding, to tone up the contractile power of the uterus. Where milk fails or is scanty.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—Morning sickness of pregnancy, with watery, frothy vomiting, and other characteristic symptoms.

**NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Morning sickness of pregnancy, with vomiting of sour, acid fluids.

**NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Vomiting in pregnancy of bilious matter, and with bitter taste in the mouth. Lessens the secretion of milk.

CALCAREA SULPH. CELLOIDS—Inflammation of breasts, when pus is discharging.

### LA GRIPPE.

#### ETIOLOGY.

“The pathology of la grippe is the pathology of bad colds, pneumonia, bronchitis, pleurisy, catarrhs, etc., and the same germ or microbe is found in the exudations. Atmospheric, electrical changes so operate on the human organism that a deficiency in *iron* and other mineral salts in the blood is caused, which lowers vitality and allows the pores to close. The waste matter is then turned inward and seeks an outlet; it must have a vehicle also, so the fluids of the body are called upon—water, albumen, etc., and these with their effete matter start on their journey to the outer world. An abnormal condition now prevails; the negatives are in the ascendant; the circulation is more rapid, for two reasons: first, to throw off the intruders, the irritating, decaying, organic matter; and, second, to try to supply the various tissues of the body with what little of the inorganic material it has left. The deficiency in the cell-salts of the blood caused by atmospheric influences is antagonistic to life. If those deficiencies are at once supplied, health is at once restored.

#### TREATMENT.

NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS—Chief remedy to control the excess of intercellular fluids, especially when there are bilious conditions present. Dark, brownish-yellow coated tongue, bitter taste, or vomiting of bitter bilious fluids. Aching of the limbs; pains all over the body; headache at base of brain, or feeling of dull, heavy pressure on the top of the head.

NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS—With watery discharge from eyes and nostrils. Characteristic tongue symptoms, etc.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—In the initial stage for the fever, heat, pain, etc.

KALI MUR. CELLOIDS—Secondary symptoms of sore throat. Ulcers on the tonsils.

KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS—To promote perspiration—alternate with FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS.

KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS—For nervous symptoms.

MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS—If the pains—sharp, shooting, darting—are severe.

### LARYNGITIS.

*(See Aphonia, Hoarseness and Tonsillitis)*

### LEUCORRHEA.

*(See Exudations)*

For the primary condition, see "Catarrh." A discharge from one mucous membrane is the same as from another, although the active causes may be different. In cases of leucorrhœa the discharge may depend on simple debility, or some affection of the uterus of a more or less inflammatory nature. It is frequently seen in delicate, relaxed constitutions, accompanied with uterine displacement, irregular menstrual function, etc. It may also be due to ulceration or erosion of the cervix. In such cases, it stands to reason that the exciting cause must first be removed before the resulting leucorrhœal discharge can be entirely eliminated.

### TREATMENT.

CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Discharge of albuminous mucus, either before or after menses.

Intercurrent remedy in all cases. Face pale, sallow; general anemia.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—When the discharge is a fibrinous, milky-white, non-irritating mucus.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Scalding, excoriating, acrid leucorrhœa; frequently associated with nervous conditions.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—Clear transparent leucorrhœa. Excoriating leucorrhœa — associated with dull, heavy headache and itching of the vulva.

**KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Discharge of yellow, greenish, slimy mucus.

**NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Creamy or honey-colored, watery discharge—with acid conditions.

## LIVER, AFFECTIONS.

*(See Gastric Derangements)*

### TREATMENT.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—In all inflammatory diseases of the liver—first stage, for the congestion, heat, fever, pain, etc.

**NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Chief remedy in liver troubles arising from an excess of bile. Bilious attacks with bilious-green evacuations, bilious vomit, greenish-brown coated tongue, sallow skin, yellow eyeballs, dull heavy headache at back of head and pressure on top. Congestion of the liver, with soreness and sharp, sticking pains in region of liver.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Affections of the liver, with depression of the nervous system. Bilious attacks from excessive mental work or worry.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—Sluggish action of the liver, with white or grayish-white coated tongue, and light clay-colored stools. Pain in region of liver and under right shoulder blade. Constipation, with

light colored stools, denoting a lack of bile. (Excess of bile, NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS.) Jaundice, if caused by a chill, resulting in a catarrh of the duodenum, with other symptoms characteristic of this remedy.

NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—For sclerosis of the liver and the hepatic form of diabetes. With creamy yellow coating at back of tongue.

NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS—Jaundice arising from gastric catarrh, with characteristic tongue symptoms. Liver trouble with drowsiness and watery secretions.

KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS—In liver troubles with characteristic symptoms. Jaundice from gastric catarrh.

CALCAREA SULPH. CELLOIDS—Abscess of the liver, to control pus formation.

SILICEA CELLOIDS—Abscess of the liver. Throbbing and ulcerative pain.

### LOCK JAW.

*(See Spasms, Convulsions, etc.)*

### LUMBAGO.

*(See Pain, Backache)*

#### ETIOLOGY.

Lumbago is a disease of a rheumatic character and has for its principal symptom a violent "catching" pain in the back. It is caused by a back strain, getting wet or by a slight slipping of the vertebrae. Whatever the cause, the result is strained and inflamed muscular tissue. This further results in producing deficiencies in the cell-salts of the body. To restore the normal condition the disturbed salts must be given in minimal doses.

## TREATMENT.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—For the pain and inflammatory symptoms. Alternate with other remedies indicated.

NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—Rheumatic pains in the back, lumbago of rheumatic origin.

CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Backache, in the lumbar region, in the morning on awaking.

NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS—Pains relieved by lying on something hard. Bruised feeling in the back. Back weak, worse in the morning.

CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS—Lumbago, aggravated on beginning to move, but improved after continuous motion.

## MARASMUS.

(See *Atrophy*)

## MASTITIS.

(See *Abscess*)

## MEASLES.

## ETIOLOGY.

Measles are caused by a molecular disturbance of *potassium chloride*, which allows fibrin and other organic material to be thrown out of the system by way of the skin. It is the effort of nature to accomplish this which produces heat, fever, etc. Just what is the actual cause of the disturbance in the molecules of *potassium chloride* is not known, but probably electrical or atmospheric changes are responsible for the phenomena. Scarlet fever, diphtheria, small pox, etc., are due to exactly the same cause, *i. e.*, fibrin and other organic material becoming dis-

organized, from the lack of *potassium chloride*, and rejected by the general system.

#### TREATMENT.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—In all stages of measles, for the inflammatory symptoms, rise of temperature, redness of eyes with photophobia, painful congestion of the chest, hacking cough, etc.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—Secondary stage of measles, hoarse, harsh cough, glandular swellings, white, or grayish-white coating on the tongue. After-effects of measles: deafness, swelling of the throat, diarrhea, loose, light-colored stools.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—Excessive secretion of tears, sneezing, etc. Intercurrently.

**KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS**—In sudden suppression of the rash **KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS** should be given in frequent doses to promote perspiration, and the reestablishment of the eruption.

### MECHANICAL INJURIES.

(See *Bones, Diseases of*)

#### TREATMENT.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—The first and chief remedy in all cases of injury to the soft tissues, to supply material for reconstruction. Cuts, falls, bruises, fresh wounds and sprains, require this remedy in the first stage. It relieves the congestion, swelling and inflammation.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—In the second stage of injuries, when swelling has set in.

**SILICEA CELLOIDS**—Neglected cases, when suppuration threatens to take place, or has already begun. Thick yellow pus.

**CALCAREA SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Neglected injuries when the process of suppuration continues too long;

discharge of thick yellow pus, sometimes streaked with blood.

CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS—Bruises of the bones. Strains of the ligaments.

CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Injuries of bones; broken bones, to heal more quickly.

NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS—Mental troubles arising from injuries to the head.

## MENINGITIS.

### ETIOLOGY.

Meningitis is an inflammation of the membranes of the brain due to a lack of *iron phosphate* and *chloride of potassium*, causing a rapid circulation and surplus of fibrinous matter at the part affected.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—In the first stage of meningitis, or cerebro-spinal meningitis, for the rise in temperature, rapid pulse, delirium, etc.

KALI MUR. CELLOIDS—When effusion takes place. Alternate with FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS. Note white or grayish-white coating on tongue.

NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS—Chief remedy in meningitis or cerebro-spinal meningitis. Violent, heavy, crushing pain at base of brain. NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS relieve the blood pressure.

KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS—For the nervous symptoms.

MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS—For the spasmodic conditions, in alternation with other remedies.

## MENORRHAGIA.

(See Menstruation)

**MENSTRUATION.**

(See *Dysmenorrhea and Women, Diseases of*)

**TREATMENT.**

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Painful menstruation with flushed face, quick pulse and flow of bright-red blood, coagulating readily. Vomiting of undigested food at the menstrual period. Pains due to taking cold or getting the feet wet.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—Menses too late or suppressed from taking cold, etc. Characteristic white or grayish-white coating on the tongue. Menses too early, too frequent. Discharge is very dark, clotted, black, like tar.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Especially applicable in weak, irritable, sensitive women. Menses too late and too scanty or too profuse. Flow deep-red, blackish-red or having a washed-out appearance, thin and not coagulating, but with strong and offensive odor. Pain at menstrual period in pale, sensitive women. Irregular menstruation; retained or delayed, with depression of spirits, backaches, dull headaches, general lassitude, lack of ambition, etc. Hysterical symptoms arising from menstrual irregularities. Menstrual colic in nervous subjects.

**MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—The chief remedy for menstrual colic. Crampy, spasmodic, labor-like pains of an agonizing character; either before, during or after the flow. Heat relieves. Pains of a constrictive nature. Menses too early, flow dark and fibrous. Membranous dysmenorrhea.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Menstrual colic when **MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS** fail to give relief. Menstruation too late or irregular in young girls or anemic subjects, to tone up the general system. Menstruation during lactation due to general weak-

ness. Feeling as if uterus would completely prolapse.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—Thin, watery, pale discharge. Menstruation of young girls with anemic conditions, gloomy, drowsy, and with dull, heavy headache in the morning. Delayed or scanty menses in young girls.

**CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS**—Excessive menstruation, with bearing-down pains. Intercurrently to tone up the contractile power of the uterus.

**KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Menses too late and too scanty, with a feeling of fullness in the abdomen. With yellow, slimy coating on the tongue.

**NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Menses sour-smelling or acid. Discharge corrosive. Menses too early and pale, accompanied by an afternoon headache over the eyes. Pains in the knees, etc. Creamy yellow coating on the back of the tongue.

**SILICEA CELLOIDS**—Strong smelling menses, associated with constipation.

## MENTAL CONDITIONS.

*(See Brain, Delirium)*

### TREATMENT.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—The great brain remedy, for the functional disturbance. Depressed spirits, irritability, impatience. Sleeplessness or loss of memory. Brain-fag from overwork, study, etc. Sensitiveness, shyness, restlessness, dullness, timidity, loss of energy, dread of noise. Faint feelings, hallucinations, morbid thoughts, melancholy, lassitude, nervous exhaustion. Mental illusions, false impression and fancies. Depression and pessimism. Night

terrors of children. Fear, fretfulness, crying or screaming in children. Insanity, loss of correct reasoning power. Mania in all degrees. Delirium Tremens.

CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Peevish, fretful children. Lack of mental concentration. Weak minds in those practicing, or who have practiced self-abuse. Depression of spirits, anxiety about the future. After grief, disappointment and pain, etc. Abnormal mental conditions in anemic subjects always require CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—Consequence of anger. Violent mania or maniacal moods from hyperemia of the brain. Intercurrently for any febrile conditions which may accompany mental diseases.

MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Optical illusions. Indisposed to mental efforts and inability for clear thought.

NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS—Melancholy, gloomy, pessimistic. Mentally depressed. Consolation aggravates. Low spirits, spells of sadness.

NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS—Suicidal tendency. Mental troubles caused from injuries to the head.

## METRITIS.

*(See Women, Diseases of)*

### TREATMENT.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—In the first or inflammatory stage, for the fever, pain, and congestion. Alternate with KALI MUR. CELLOIDS.

KALI MUR. CELLOIDS—Second stage, when the congestion has become chronic or exudation has taken place resulting in hypertrophy.

**METRRORRHAGIA.***(See Menstruation)***MILK FEVER.***(See Labor and Pregnancy)***MISCARRIAGE.***(See Labor and Pregnancy)***MORNING SICKNESS.***(See Vomiting, Labor and Pregnancy)***ETIOLOGY.**

Morning sickness is due to an irritation of the nerve centres owing to the existence of pregnancy.

**TREATMENT.**

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Morning sickness with vomiting of undigested food and sour fluids.

**NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Vomiting of bilious fluids; bitter taste.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—Vomiting of phlegm—white coated tongue.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—Vomiting of frothy, watery phlegm. Great hunger, as if the stomach were empty.

**NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Vomiting of acid, sour masses. Vomiting of sour fluid or of cheesy masses.

**MOUTH, DISEASES OF.****ETIOLOGY.**

The great majority of diseases of the mouth find their origin in the stomach. In selecting a remedy, this fact must be borne in mind if prompt results are expected.

TREATMENT.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth, in the initial stage. Gums sore, red hot and inflamed.

KALI MUR. CELLOIDS—White ulcers in the mouths of babes and nursing mothers. Aphthae, with much saliva. Canker of the mouth. White exudation. Gumboils, before pus forms.

NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—Ulcerations of the mouth; with characteristic creamy, yellow discharge or creamy, yellow coating on the tongue.

CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Pale, anemic appearance of the gums—indicating tonic treatment necessary. Sore painful gums during dentition.

KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS—Cancrum oris—ashy-gray ulcers of the cheek. Bleeding gums. Stomatitis—gums bleed easily and have a bright red edge. Gangrenous conditions of the mouth. Scurvy.

NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS—Inflammation of the uvula, or dropsy of the same. Mouth disease where the saliva is profuse. Watery blisters around the mouth.

KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS—Peeling of the lower lip, with dry flakes.

CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS—Hard swellings on the gums. Indurations. Cracked lips and sores at corners of the mouth.

MUMPS.

(See *Glandular Affections*)

ETIOLOGY.

A lack of the molecules of *potassium chloride* allows fibrin to become a disturbing element. Nature endeavors to eliminate it from the system, and, instead of passing through the lungs or nasal pas-

sages, it accumulates in the parotid gland, causing inflammation and swelling. The cause and treatment of diphtheria, croup, tonsilitis and mumps is the same in each case.

#### TREATMENT.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—In the initial stage, for the febrile symptoms, fever, heat, pain, etc.

KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS—Chief remedy for the glandular swelling. Alternate with FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS.

NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS—With excessive secretion of saliva—clean watery tongue. Swelling of the testicles.

#### MYELITIS.

(See *Paralysis*)

#### NEPHRITIS.

(See *Kidneys, Diseases of*)

#### NEPHRALGIA.

(See *Kidneys, Diseases of*)

#### NEURITIS.

(See *Neuralgia*)

#### NEURASTHENIA.

(See *Neuralgia*)

#### NEUROSIS.

(See *Neuralgia*)

#### NEURALGIA.

#### ETIOLOGY.

Neuralgia means simply a nerve pain, caused most frequently by impoverishment of the nerves themselves, undue pressure of surrounding tissues or inflammatory processes. The *phosphate of mag-*

*nesia* and the *phosphate of potassium* enter largely into the construction of nerve fibres; therefore, when these elements are deficient or disturbed the brain at once receives the warning. In neuralgia of the face, when the irritation extends to certain nerves affecting the lachrymal glands, there is an effusion of tears—resulting in a disturbance of sodium chloride. Nerve pain may also be caused by albuminous or fibrinous particles clogging in the tissue of the neurilemma, or nerve sheath, and thus preventing free circulation.

#### TREATMENT.

**MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—All neuralgic pains, when heat relieves and cold aggravates. Pain in the end of nerve fibres. Pains, quick, shooting, boring, drawing, intermitting, changing their place. Sciatica. Typical facial neuralgia; neuralgic toothache.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Neuralgic pains due to inflammatory conditions. Blinding pain in the temples or over eye; scalp is sore to the touch. Neuralgic pains, when accompanied by flushed face, burning heat, fever, etc.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Neuralgic pains in anemic, nervous subjects. Neuralgia with irritability, crossness, etc. Neuralgia, with depression and failure of strength, sensitiveness to light and noise. Neuralgic headaches, with sleeplessness, nervousness, etc.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Neuralgic pains, when they do not yield to the indicated remedy. In such cases, give intercurrently; also in chronic cases of anemic people. Neuralgia recurring periodically, coming on at night, deep seated.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—Neuralgic pains with accompanying characteristic symptoms. Orbital neuralgia with lachrymation. Pains similar to those of **MAGNESIA PHOS.**, but easily distinguishable by the excess of saliva or involuntary flow of tears.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—Follow **FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS** in inflammatory pains, especially in those cases where the tongue has a thick white, or grayish-white coating. Pains worse from warmth of bed. Better in the cool air.

**KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Neuralgic pains which are worse in the evening, or in a warm room; better in the cool open air. Movable pains which shift from one part of the body to another.

### OPHTHALMIA.

*(See Eyes, Diseases of)*

#### TREATMENT.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—For the febrile symptoms; first remedy in the initial stage.

**NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Infantile ophthalmia, purulent discharge from the eyes of newborn children; creamy yellow pus, glueing the lids together.

**KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Discharge purulent, greenish in character.

**CALCAREA SULPH. CELLOIDS**—With thick, purulent discharge, at times mixed with blood.

### OEDEMA OF THE LUNGS.

*(See Tuberculosis)*

#### TREATMENT.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—Acute oedema of the lungs, with excessive serous, frothy secretions. Excessive accumulations of thin, frothy mucus in the

lungs and bronchi, causing great rattling in the chest and threatening suffocation.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Oedema pulmonarium. Spasmodic cough, threatening suffocation. Expectoration of a frothy-serous mass. Alternate with **NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**.

## ORCHITIS.

### ETIOLOGY.

The pathology of orchitis is that of "Inflammations" and of "Fevers, Simple."

### TREATMENT.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—For the febrile symptoms, heat, pain, congestion, fever, etc. Alternate with **KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—Swelling of the testicle, chief remedy, if caused by suppressed gonorrhœa. Alternate with **FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**.

**CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS**—Induration and hardening of the testicles.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Sometimes required intercurrently.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS** and **NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Oedema of the scrotum.

## OTALGIA.

*(See Ear, Diseases of)*

## OTITIS.

*(See Ear, Diseases of)*

### TREATMENT.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—For the inflammation, etc.

**CALCAREA SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Otitis media; discharge of pus, sometimes mixed with blood. Deafness, with middle ear suppuration.

**SILICEA CELLOIDS**—External ear inflamed; swelling of the external meatus. Suppurative otitis, when discharge is thin, ichorous, offensive and attended with destruction of bone.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS and CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS**—In cases involving the bone.

### OZENA.

(See *Catarrh*)

### PALPITATION.

(See *Heart, Affections of*)

### PAIN.

(See *Neuralgia and Headache*)

#### ETIOLOGY.

Pain is not a disease, but an indication of a molecular disturbance in one or more of the inorganic salts. It is a call of the system for a supply of the material which is deficient. The character of the pain shows the salt which is lacking.

#### TREATMENT.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Pains due to inflammatory causes require this cell-salt. Pains calling for iron are increased by motion, but relieved by cold. The application of the *cold* must be applied to the seat of trouble in order to obtain relief; but should the pains be deep-seated (as in appendicitis, pneumonia, etc.) heat will be necessary, applied to the surface as a counter-irritant.

**MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Pains of a sharp, shooting, darting, spasmodic or constrictive character, neuralgic and intermittent. Headache, face-ache, back-ache, and pains in the limbs, if of the above described character. Also cramps in the stomach, pains in the abdomen usually radiating

from the umbilical region, relieved by hot drinks, by bending double, and by pressing on the abdomen. **MAGNESIA PHOS.** pains are relieved by heat and by firm pressure; aggravated by a light touch and by cold.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Pains with sensation of paralysis. Neuralgic pains in anemic, nervous and irritable patients. **KALI PHOS.** pains are relieved by gentle movement, but too much exertion tends to aggravate. Pains are worse when beginning motion, after a period of rest, but gentle exercise relieves.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—Pains when accompanied with excessive secretion of saliva or flow of tears; the tongue is also covered with bubbles of frothy saliva. Dull, heavy pains in the head, with flow of tears. Toothache with symptoms of salivation. Neuralgic pains, resembling those of **MAGNESIA PHOS.**, but with watery accompaniments. Pains are generally worse in the morning. Aggravated by cold, ameliorated by pressure on something hard.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Pains associated with feeling of numbness, coldness, or with a creeping sensation. Pains in anemic subjects or resulting from exhausting diseases. Pains are worse at night or in bad weather; better from lying down or from warm sunshine.

**KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Pains of a shifting character, changing from one place to another. Pains are generally worse in the evening, in a warm room or heated atmosphere; better in cool open air.

**NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Pains arising from excess of acid, generally rheumatic in their nature. Associated with a yellow, creamy coating on the tongue. Aggravated by acid foods.

**CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS**—Backache simulating spinal irritation. Pains in lower part of the back, across the hips, indicating constipation, hemorrhoids, or uterine displacement.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—After, or in alternation with **FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**, if swelling exists. Movement aggravates, rest relieves. White, or grayish-white coated tongue.

### PALSY.

(See *Paralysis*)

### PARALYSIS.

#### ETIOLOGY.

Paralysis may be caused by lesions of the brain, of the spinal cord, of the nerve trunks or their terminations. General paralysis is usually due to a brain lesion, and can only be removed by efforts directed toward repair of the lesion; in other words, the absorption of the blood clot which is causing undue pressure on the brain centers. Any efforts calculated to restore the paralyzed portions to normal activity by means of massage, local application, etc., are entirely useless. The lesion is above the part paralyzed and efforts to relieve must be directed at the cause of the disease and not at the *result*.

#### TREATMENT.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—First remedy to be considered in all cases of paralysis whether creeping or sudden in its onset. Infantile paralysis, facial paralysis, partial paraplegia, hemiplegia, locomotor paralysis, paralysis of vocal cords causing loss of voice, atrophic paralysis, creeping paralysis with loss of sense of touch, etc.

**MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Paralysis of white nerve-fibres, patient is languid and exhausted, dis-

inclined to sit up. Palsy, involuntary shaking and trembling of the hands and of the head. "Muscular paralysis caused by a disturbed or diseased condition of the different nerve fibres, which convey the motor stimulus to the muscles." Alternate with KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS.

CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Coldness, numbness, creeping sensations in the lower limbs, creeping paralysis; intercurrently with principal remedy.

SILICEA CELLOIDS—Paralytic weakness of the joints. Paralysis from tabes dorsalis.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS, CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS and KALI MUR. CELLOIDS—As general paralysis is due in many cases to a relaxation or even a rupture of the walls of the blood-vessels of the brain the above remedies must have to be considered according to their characteristics, to attempt a repair of the injured walls.

### PAROTITIS.

(See *Mumps*)

### PARTURITION.

(See *Labor and Pregnancy*)

### PERITONITIS.

#### ETIOLOGY.

Peritonitis is an inflammation of the peritoneum. It is seldom present without the involvement of one or more of the abdominal viscera, hence it is often closely associated with *enteritis*, *gastritis*, *hepatitis*, *nephritis*, *appendicitis*, *typhlitis*, etc.

#### TREATMENT.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—Principal remedy for the febrile conditions; rise of temperature, heat, pain, etc. Alternate with KALI MUR. CELLOIDS.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—Second stage of peritonitis; hard, tympanitic swelling of the abdomen; white coated tongue, etc.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—In neglected cases, if the low, morbid conditions exist; exhaustion, delirium, weak, rapid pulse, etc.

### PERTUSSIS.

*(See Whooping Cough)*

### PHARYNGITIS.

*(See Catarrh)*

### PHTHISIS PULMONALIS.

*(See Tuberculosis)*

### PILES.

*(See Hemorrhoids)*

### PLEURISY.

#### ETIOLOGY.

Pleurisy is simply an inflammation of the pleura or membranous covering of the lungs, and is due, therefore, to causes similar to those of "Pneumonia," to which article the reader is referred; also to "Fever—Simple."

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Principal remedy in the first stage of the disease, for the febrile symptoms; fever, pain, stitch in side, short, hacking cough, oppressed breathing.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—Second stage, when there is plastic exudation; white or grayish-white coated tongue. Alternate with **FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—When serous exudation has taken place. Note the characteristic **NATRUM MUR.** tongue.

**CALCAREA SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Empyema, pus formation in cavity of lung or pleura.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Intercurrently in chronic pleurisy; cough worse at night. Sore feeling with each breath. Worse with change of weather.

## PNEUMONIA.

### ETIOLOGY.

Atmospheric changes so operate on the human system as to cause a deficiency in *iron* in the walls of the blood-vessels causing, thereby, a hyperemia, lowering the vitality and allowing the closure of the pores. The waste matter, the exudation from the skin, is then turned inward and seeks an outlet. The fluids of the body, water, albumen, etc., serve as carriers of the effete matter. The circulation is increased, for two reasons: (a) to carry off the decaying organic matter; (b) because on account of a deficiency in iron, the blood is poorly supplied with oxygen, which has an affinity for *iron*; and the rapid motion is nature's effort to make the limited iron supply do the work of the maximum amount. If, in getting rid of the waste, nature directs its elimination through the lung, and this causes injury to the lung structure, as the decaying, vitiated, organic matter surely will if in sufficient quantity, a condition called pneumonia will result. The cause, therefore, resolves itself, as in other diseases, into an unequalization or deficiency of the cell-salts.

### TREATMENT.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—In the first stage of pneumonia, for the pain, rise of temperature, congestion, short, hurried breathing, dry hacking cough, expectoration of pure blood, etc. In alternation with **KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS** to establish free per-

spiration. Acute, dry cough, without expectoration, or expectoration of blood or rust-colored sputum. Congestive stage of pneumonia, severe pain in the chest, full bounding pulse, etc.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—Second stage, when there is fibrinous exudation into the lung substance. Cough with white expectoration, and white or grayish-white coating of the tongue. Alternate with **FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**.

**KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS**—To establish free perspiration, alternate with **FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**. Pneumonia with wheezing and expectoration of loose, rattling, yellow mucus. Phlegm hard to raise. Coarse rales in the lungs, rattling cough, suffocative feeling, desire for cool air, worse when room is too warm. Rise of temperature in late afternoon and evening.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—Pneumonia, with loose rattling phlegm, clear and frothy; tongue has frothy bubbles of saliva on edges. Short, dry, hacking cough when **FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS** fail to relieve. Distressing cough, with flow of tears and heavy, beating headache.

**CALCAREA SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Inflammation of lungs with expectoration of pus.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Intercurrently in pneumonia, especially in the pneumonias of children.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—For the general and nervous prostration during pneumonia. Typhoid pneumonia. Shortness of breath, weakness, putrid mucous discharge, hoarseness, etc.

**MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Spasmodic, coming on in paroxysms, without expectoration; worse at night and on lying down. Heat relieves.

PREGNANCY.

(*See Labor ad Pregnancy*)

PROSOPALGIA.

(*See Neuralgia*)

PUERPERAL FEVER.

(*See Labor and Pregnancy*)

TREATMENT.

KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS—Chief remedy. Delirium, anxiety, nervousness, listlessness, foul odor from the vaginal discharges. Tongue coated brown, foul breath. Violent chills, followed by high temperature and profuse sweat. Severe prostration and exhaustion. Pulse rapid, weak and thready.

KALI MUR. CELLOIDS—Suppression of the milk and lochia; white coated tongue, distention of the abdomen.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—For the febrile symptoms in alternation with other remedies.

PULSE.

(*See Heart, Affections of*)

Pulse full, bounding, rapid, quick, FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS. Pulse felt all over the body, NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS. Pulse intermittent, KALI PHOS CELLOIDS and NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS. Irregular, very rapid and scarcely perceptible, KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS. Sluggish, KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS and KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS. Subnormal, KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS. Quick and full pulse, FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS and KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS.

RACHITIS.

ETIOLOGY.

The cause of this trouble is an abnormal soil growth of the bone tissue caused by a deficiency in

the *phosphate of lime*; the albuminous substance not containing enough lime to create proper bone tissue. A sponge-like structure is the result.

#### TREATMENT.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Chief remedy in children's complaints due to poor assimilation, causing conditions unfavorable to the deposit of the phosphate of lime. Delicate, emaciated children, with sallow, earthy complexion, open fontanelles, retarded dentition, etc. Inability to hold up head, thin, wax-like neck. All bone tissue soft and pliable. Bow legs; Pott's disease; curvature of the spine; hard lumps on the cranium, etc. Diarrheas of rachitic children.

**NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—In cases of rachitis with excessive acidity, this remedy will usually be required in alternation with **CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**. This acid frequently dissolves out the lime, therefore **NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS** will promote the deposit of lime.

**SILICEA CELLOIDS**—In those cases accompanied with profuse sweating about the child's head **SILICEA CELLOIDS** should be given alternately or intercurrently with **CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**.

#### RENAL CALCULUS.

*(See Urinary Disorders)*

#### RETINITIS.

*(See Eyes, Diseases of)*

#### RHEUMATISM.

*(See Arthritis)*

#### ETIOLOGY.

It is now quite generally conceded that rheumatism, especially articular rheumatism, arises from an

acid condition of the blood. A lack of a proper amount of the alkaline salt *sodium phosphate* in the blood may, by producing a deficiency of alkali in the synovial fluids, allow the acids to predominate and cause deposits of urates in the tissues adjacent to the articulations. A lack of *potassium chloride*, which controls fibrin, may cause a collection of fibrinous matter, which will give rise to swellings and pain—hence inflammatory rheumatism. A deficiency in the salts that furnish muscular and nervous fluids will cause nerve and muscular pains and stiffness of the limbs, also called rheumatism.

It has been asserted by some that a deficiency of *lime*, and not of *soda*, is responsible for rheumatic conditions. This is probably true, and comes about in the following manner: It is well known that a proper balance of *sodium phosphate* is required to prevent the prevalence of an acid condition, and under certain conditions, when *calcium phosphate* for any reason is not present in proper quantities, the affinities draw upon *sodium phosphate* in an endeavor to supply the lack, and thus a deficiency in the alkaline salt ensues, which allows an acid condition to prevail, *i. e.*, rheumatism.

#### TREATMENT.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Principal remedy in the initial stage of rheumatism and rheumatic fever, for the febrile symptoms. Arthritis, acute inflammatory, very painful and when movement increases the pain. Acute inflammatory rheumatism of any part. Soreness and stiffness all over the body. Lumbago; stiff neck from taking cold. Hands swollen and painful.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—Second stage of rheumatic fever, when exudation has taken place and swelling

results. Rheumatic, gouty pains, if worse from movement and accompanied with a white-furred coating on the tongue. Arthritis, for the swelling of the joints. Chronic rheumatism, with swelling, white-furred tongue, and when movement causes pain.

**NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Acute and chronic arthritis, with profuse, sour-smelling perspiration. Yellow, creamy coated tongue. Pains in the joints with a profuse, sour-smelling sweat. Acute and chronic gout. Great stiffness and cracking of the joints.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Rheumatism, worse at night, aggravated by heat or cold, or by bad weather. Alternate with **FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**. Arthritis, with numb sensations. Stiffness of neck from cold and dampness. Lumbago. Rheumatic gout, worse at night and in bad weather. Dropsical swelling of the knee or hip-joints. **CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS** and **NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS** are very closely allied in the treatment of rheumatism.

**MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Rheumatic pains, of a quick, shooting, boring, intermitting character, require this cell-salt. Intercurrently with the indicated remedy. Pains are aggravated by a light touch and are improved by heat and hard pressure.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Purely nervous pains, in acute or chronic cases of rheumatism require this remedy. Rheumatism with stiffness of the parts; pains worse on beginning to move, but relieved by gentle motion. Pains worse in the morning or when rising from a sitting position.

**KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Rheumatic pains which are of a wandering, shifting nature, worse in a warm room or towards evening. Rheumatic ar-

thrititis, with evening aggravation; better in cool, open air.

NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS—Gout, in the acute stage, alternate with FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS. Rheumatic pains associated with bilious conditions, which are worse in wet weather.

NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS—Rheumatic conditions when watery symptoms, characteristic of this remedy are present. Rheumatism with cracking of the joints.

CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS—Enlargement of joints from gout; alternate with NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS.

SILICEA CELLOIDS—Deposits of urates requires SILICEA CELLOIDS.

## SAINT VITUS' DANCE.

*(See Chorea)*

## SCARLET FEVER.

### ETIOLOGY.

The pathology of scarlet fever is similar to that of measles, and is simply an effort of nature to throw out of the system accumulations of irritant, organic matter. This matter has become non-functional owing to the inorganic salts—the workers—falling below their normal standard.

### TREATMENT.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—For the febrile symptoms of scarlet fever, alternate with KALI MUR. CELLOIDS.

KALI MUR. CELLOIDS—Alternate with FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS. These two remedies are usually all that is required in cases of scarlatina or ordinary cases of scarlet fever.

**KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Promotes the development of the rash in the formative period and greatly assists desquamation and the formation of new skin. Sudden suppression of the rash, demands the use of this remedy to promote perspiration. High temperature. Alternate with **KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**. Post scarlatinal dropsy.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Low exhaustive conditions during scarlet fever. Putrid conditions of the throat, foul sordes on the teeth, etc.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—Sopor, dryness of the tongue, watery vomiting, drowsiness, twitching, low delirium, etc.

**NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS**—For excessive engorgement of blood to the head, also when bilious symptoms are present, or when the rash is rough and pimply, and with rising of bitter tasting mucus in the throat.

### SCIATICA. (See *Rheumatism*)

#### ETIOLOGY.

Sciatica or sciatic rheumatism is a painful affection of the sciatic nerves. It is usually due to a deficiency of the *phosphate of potassium*, which enters largely into the construction of the nerve itself.

#### TREATMENT.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—The chief remedy in sciatica. Affection of the sciatic nerve, which extends down the back of the thigh to the knee; dragging pain, torpor, stiffness, nervous exhaustion; lack of motor stimulus.

**MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—For spasmodic, excruciating pains, relieved by heat. Alternate with the chief remedy.

NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS—Sciatica, accompanied with gouty symptoms; or when bilious conditions are associated.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—When the symptoms point to inflammatory conditions; area along the sciatic nerve very tender to the touch. Also for the febrile conditions coexistent with the disease. Alternate with other indicated remedies.

CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS—In case MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS, though seemingly indicated, fail to give relief. Also useful as an intercurrent remedy.

### SECRETIONS.

*(See Exudations)*

### SEPTICEMIA.

*(See Puerperal Fever)*

## SKIN, AFFECTIONS OF.

### ETIOLOGY.

The pathology of skin diseases is fully covered by that of "Exudations," which see.

### TREATMENT.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—In the initial stage of skin disease, for the inflammation, fever, pain, congestion, etc. Alternate with remedy indicated by the eruption.

KALI MUR. CELLOIDS—Second stage of inflammations of the skin, after FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS. Eruptions of the skin, with thick, white contents, or when connected with stomach derangements, white coated tongue, etc. Pimples and pustules, with the above conditions. Eruptions on the face, with deranged uterine functions. Bunions, warts, sycosis, lupus, shingles, acne, erythema, vesicular eczema, chronic eczema, dandruff, crusta lactea—all associ-

ated with the characteristic disturbance in fibrin. Lupus, the principal remedy. Eczema, arising from vaccination with impure lymph or from deranged uterine functions. Chilblains, chief remedy.

**KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Eruptions and eczema with discharges of watery, yellow and effete matter. Sudden suppression of eruptions or eczema from a chill or other cause. Dryness of the skin during the course of any disease. Alternate with **FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**, to promote perspiration. Desquamation or peeling of the skin; secretions are sticky. Dandruff, with yellowish-white scales. Psoriasis, peeling of the epidermis as a characteristic symptom. Tinea capitis. Effects of ivy poisoning, nettle rash.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—Eruptions on the skin, with clear, watery, contents; small vesicles or blisters, with the above secretions. Eczema, from a disturbance of the sodium chloride molecules in the system. Chafing, pemphigus, rupia, sycosis, herpes zoster, herpetic eruptions: all with the characteristic watery symptoms, or the opposite symptom of dry, cracked and harsh skin. Dandruff, if **KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS** do not effect a cure. Falling of hair from lack of nutrition. Urticaria and miliary eruptions.

**NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Eczema and other skin diseases, with creamy, honey-colored, golden-yellow scabs or discharges. Skin diseases with symptoms of acidity; creamy, yellow coating on the root of the tongue. Crusta lactea, with above conditions. Soreness and chafing of children with acidity. Chief remedy for hives, rose-rash; itching all over the body, like insect bites; sore patches on the skin, etc., if accompanied with symptoms of acidity or characteristic creamy, yellow secretions.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Eczema and eruptions of the skin, if accompanied with malignant or putrid conditions, nervous irritation or over-sensitiveness. Malignant pustules; secretions on the skin causing soreness and itching; chafed skin; bloody, watery secretions. Scurvy, with malignant conditions. Itching of the skin with crawling sensations. Chilblains, for the itching pain; alternate with **KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**. Exhausting perspiration, with strong odor or during meals, with weakness at pit of stomach.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Eruptions, especially of the face, containing albuminous fluid; yellow-white scabs. Acne, in young people during puberty, with headache and anemia. Itching eruptions. Freckles, Lupus in scrofulous subjects, intercurrently with **KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**. Pruritus in old people. Perspiration, too frequent or about the head only, especially in young, growing children.

**CALCAREA SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Skin affections, with discharge of thick, yellow pus, or yellowish scabs, after **KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**. Scald-head of children, with yellow pus or scabs. Pimples, if pus forms on the heads. Sores discharging pus or sanious matter. Suppurating chilblains, after **KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**.

**CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS**—Chaps and cracks on the skin; fissures in palms of the hands. Suppurations, with hard, callous edges; horny skin; crack or fissure of the anus. Carbuncles, hard and refusing to break down.

**SILICEA CELLOIDS**—Blind boils. Diseases of the skin when there is pus, or blood and pus secretions. Boils, carbuncles, malignant pustules, phagedenic ulcers, rose-colored blotches, etc. Brittleness of the

finger nails, etc. Perspiration of the head in children. Excessive sweat of the feet, with offensive odor, or when suppressed by a chill.

**NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Eczema; eruptions or vesicles contain yellowish, watery secretions, yellow scabs or scales associated with bilious conditions. Chafing of the skin; oedematous inflammations. Urticaria from eating fish and sea-food.

**MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Pruritus.

### SLEEP.

#### ETIOLOGY.

Insomnia is due to an abnormal condition of the brain-cells caused by a continuous supply of blood to them at a time when the quantity should be lessened by contraction of the vessels supplying the brain, and shows loss of stimulating power to the nerve centers to cause a muscular contraction of the vessels and diminished supply of blood to the brain. These conditions can be overcome by prescribing **KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**, which restores the normal stimulating power in the gray nervous matter, and consequent contractions of the artery, which diminishes the flow of blood to the brain, resulting in natural healthful sleep.

#### TREATMENT.

**MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Sleeplessness after exhaustion or lack of brain nutrition. When every muscle is on a tension and the patient cannot seem to relax.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—The principal remedy for disturbances of sleep, when due to mental overwork, excitement, business troubles or general nervous troubles. Insomnia from over mental exertion. Great irritability, despondency, etc. Yawning,

stretching and weariness. Night terrors of children. Twitching of muscles on falling to sleep.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—Sleeplessness from hyperemic conditions.

NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS—Constant desire to sleep—drowsiness. Deep, unnatural sleep, sometimes with over secretions of saliva or dry constipation. Tired and weary in the morning. Sleep is unrefreshing.

NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS—Drowsiness, when bilious symptoms are present. Disturbances of sleep, when the tongue has a brownish-green coating, bitter taste in the mouth, etc.

CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Drowsiness in old people with mental despondency. Young children hard to awaken in the morning. Constant stretching.

## SMALL POX.

### ETIOLOGY.

Small pox, or variola, is caused by a large amount of organic matter becoming non-functional, and in being thrown out through the skin, causing the papular eruptions. This decaying organic matter—this heteroplasmic accumulation—within two weeks passes through periods of vesiculation, pustulation and incrustation. Whatever may be said about the origin of small pox, one thing has been proven, *i. e.*, that there must first arise a deficiency in *potassium chloride*, the cell-salt which controls fibrin, before the material which causes the lesion—the eruptions—is thrown out of the vital circulation and reaches the skin. The pathology of small pox and measles is the same.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—For the febrile disturbances, high fever, quick pulse, congestion, etc.

Alternate with KALI MUR. CELLOIDS, the chief remedy.

KALI MUR. CELLOIDS—Chief remedy in the treatment of small pox as it controls the formation of pustules through its action with fibrin.

KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS—If symptoms of adynamia and decomposition of the blood arise, KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS should be given. Putrid conditions, stupor, exhaustion, weak, rapid pulse, etc.

NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—When the pustules show pus, with contents characteristic of this remedy.

NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS—In confluent pustules. In low stage, when there exists drowsiness, stupor or salivation.

KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS—To assist desquamation and promote the formation of new skin.

CALCAREA SULPH. CELLOIDS—To abort or control suppuration.

## SPANISH INFLUENZA.

*(See La Grippe)*

## SPASMS, CONVULSIONS, ETC.

*(See Epilepsy)*

### ETIOLOGY.

Spasms may arise from a great many exciting causes, viz.: vicious habits; great fear; overtaxing the nervous or muscular system; worms, acid condition; eating indigestible food; too cold or hot drinks; teething; spirituous drinks; dysentery, etc. The pathological cause of all spasms or convulsions is a deficiency of the cell-salt which controls the white fibres of nerves and muscles—MAGNESIA PHOS.

## TREATMENT.

MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Principal remedy in spasms and convulsions. Convulsions, twitchings, cramps in the limbs, lock jaw, writer's cramp, spasmodic stammering, spasms of the glottis, trismus, St. Vitus' dance, tonic spasms, violent contractions and rigidity of the muscles, etc.

CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Should MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS fail, in any given case, to bring relief, CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS should be administered. Alternate with MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS. Spasms in anemic and rachitic persons. Spasms and cramps in childhood or old age where the lime salts are at fault.

KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS—In nervous, irritable or hysterical subjects. Spasms from fright, anger, acute sorrow, etc. Hysterical spasms, bending backward, contortions, unconsciousness, low muttering delirium. Alternate with MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—Convulsions, in teething children for the febrile symptoms. Alternate with any other remedy indicated.

KALI MUR. CELLOIDS—To prevent epileptic spasms.

## SPERMATORRHEA.

## ETIOLOGY.

The condition is due to a weakness of the nerves and muscles that control the fine net-work of blood-vessels which supplies the secreting substances. This weakness frequently extends to the prostate gland and the corpora cavernosa, thereby weakening erectile tissue and the spermatic cord. The discharge is largely of a catarrhal nature, combined with the loss

of a small amount of semen. According to biochemistry, this condition could not exist unless a deficiency first occurred in the cell-salts which control the organic matter that builds up the tissue and furnishes the elastic fibre and contractile power to these glands, nerves, muscular tissue, etc.

**NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Seminal emissions, with acid conditions; semen thin, watery, with stale odor; emissions when followed by weakness and trembling. Emissions each night with loss of sexual desire.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Seminal emissions; to tone up the general system, and raise the sexual functions to a normal standard. Tendency to masturbation in the young.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—For the nervous symptoms arising from excessive sexual excitement, whether indulged or not. Abnormal sexual desire. Emissions painful. Prostration and weak vision after coitus.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—Discharge of prostatic fluid. Impotence. Pollutions, followed by chilliness, lassitude and increased sexual desire.

**CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS**—Constant dribbling of seminal and prostatic fluid, with flabby scrotum and shrinking of the testicles.

## SPLEEN, INFLAMMATION OF.

### TREATMENT.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—First stage for the febrile symptoms; pains, inflammation, high temperature, quick pulse, tenderness to pressure, etc.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—For the tumefaction and enlargement, white coated tongue, light colored

stools, etc. Alternate with FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS.

CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Intercurrently with other remedies.

NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS—For the bilious symptoms, many of which are frequently present.

## SPINE, DISEASES OF.

(*See Rachitis*)

### TREATMENT.

CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Spinal troubles arising from a deficiency of the lime-salts. Spinal weakness; spinal curvature; anemia of the spine. Rickets, child not able to hold up its head. Open fontanelles, emaciated children. Backache in the lumbar region or between the scapulae. Inflammation proceeding from diseases of bony structure of the spine.

KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS—Softening of the spinal cord, with deadening of the nerve centers, spinal anemia from exhausting causes. Laming pains in the spine, worse on movement after rest, but better from gentle exercise.

NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS—Spinal irritation and weakness of back. The general condition of the system and watery symptoms, with corresponding dryness of some of the mucous membranes, must govern the selection of this remedy. Patient easily fatigued, weakness from slightest exertion, pain in back and sensitiveness of spine. Salty taste and repugnance to food. Legs weak and trembling, worse in the morning.

NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—Spinal anemia arising from acid conditions. Gritting of the teeth and picking of the nose in children is a good indication

for its use in spinal diseases. Note also the creamy coating on the root of the tongue.

SILICEA CELLOIDS—Spinal irritation, with offensive foot-sweat. Severe sweat about the head. Suppurative diseases of the bony structure of the spine.

CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS—Spina ventosa, spinal anemia. Weak back, with dragging, bearing down pains, associated with constipation or uterine displacement.

KALI MUR. CELLOIDS—Wasting of the spinal cord.

## STOMACH, INFLAMMATION OF.

(See *Gastric Derangements*)

## STOMATITIS.

(See *Mouth, Diseases of*)

## SUNSTROKE.

### TREATMENT.

KALI MUR. CELLOIDS—The principal remedy in sunstroke, which is due to pathological conditions arising from sudden abstraction of moisture from the tissues at the base of the brain. (Alternate with KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS for the brain symptoms.) Unconsciousness, general convulsions; face flushed; breathing deep and labored; pulse rapid, though feeble.

## SQUINTING.

### ETIOLOGY.

Squinting is due to a *relaxation* of one of the muscles that control the eye-ball, or to a *contraction* of the opposite one. In the first case, there may be deficiency of CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS, while in

the latter, a deficiency of MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS. If in doubt as to which of the two remedies are needed, use them both in alternation. In young children the *lime salts* are frequently at fault, and CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS must be used to correct this condition.

#### TREATMENT.

MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Spasmodic squinting of the eyes—cross-eyes, spasmodic twitching of the eyes or the eyelids. Chief remedy in this disease. Diplopia.

KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS—Squinting from paralytic or semi-paralytic conditions; frequently noticeable after an attack of diphtheria.

NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—When associated with acid conditions, or worms, to favor the deposit of lime.

CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Intercurrently, with or after MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS, if that remedy fails to act.

#### SWEATS.

##### ETIOLOGY.

Sweating is not a disease, but merely a symptom. In moderation it is a most useful function of the system, but when abnormal becomes a signal of more or less serious disease and disturbance of some of the cell-salts of the body. The underlying causes must be studied and remedies selected accordingly.

SILICEA CELLOIDS—Copious night-sweats with severe prostration in phthisis. Sweat is cold and clammy. Sweat about the head in teething children, with skin of other parts dry. Offensive sweat of the feet and of the arm-pits. Sweats due to weakness.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—Weakening and profuse sweats, with sour smell; weakening sweats of intermittent fever.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Perspiration from debility or weakening diseases. Sweats accompanying nervous affections.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Excessive sweats in phthisis if **SILICEA CELLOIDS** fail to relieve.

## SYPHILIS.

### ETIOLOGY.

Syphilis is due primarily to the exudation of fibrin and other organic matter thrown out of the circulation during the first stage of this disease, because of a lack of *potassium chloride* in the blood. Supply this deficiency by repeated doses of this inorganic salt, and the supply of the irritating substance is cut off. The latter stages of syphilis are similar to this primary condition and should be treated according to the symptoms.

### TREATMENT.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Bubo, for the heat, tenderness, throbbing and other febrile disturbances.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Bubo, for the swelling, soft chancre, with characteristic symptoms. Chief remedy throughout all stages of syphilis. Chronic syphilis. Mucous patches. Syphilitic ulceration of gums and throat.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Phagedenic chancre, or malignant condition during the course of the disease.

**CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS**—Hard, indurated chancres.

NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS—Chronic syphilis, when accompanied by serous exudation and other watery symptoms.

KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS—Chronic or acute syphilis with characteristic symptoms of this remedy, evening aggravations, yellow, slimy exudations, etc.

CALCAREA SULPH. CELLOIDS—Suppurating stage of syphilis, to control the discharge.

SILICEA CELLOIDS—Bubo, in the stage of suppuration. Chronic syphilis, with suppurations or indurations. Nodes in tertiary syphilis. After excess of *mercury*.

### TAPE WORMS.

(*See Worms*)

### TEETHING.

(*See Dentition*)

### TESTICLES, DISEASES OF.

(*See Hydrocele*)

#### TREATMENT.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—Inflammatory stage of all disease of the testicles, for the heat, pain, congestion, etc.

KALI MUR. CELLOIDS—Second stage of inflammation of the testicles, with swelling. Diseases arising from suppression of gonorrhœa. Orchitis, for the swelling. Alternate with FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS.

CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Intercurrently with other indicated remedies, for its tonic effect.

CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS—Dropsy of the scrotum, alternate with NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS. Hernia; induration of the testicles.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—Dropsy of the testicle. Spermatic cord and testicles sore and painful. Violent itching of the scrotum.

### THROAT.

(*See Hoarseness, Tonsillitis, Diphtheria, Croup*)

#### TREATMENT.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—All inflammatory diseases of the throat arising from any cause, need this remedy in frequent doses. Throat dry, red and inflamed. Sore throat, with fever, pain, etc., to reduce the congestion. Acute stage of tonsilitis, laryngitis, pharyngitis. Sore throats of singers and public speakers—to reduce the hyperemic condition.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—Second stage of inflammatory conditions of the throat, when exudation has taken place, with consequent swelling of the glands or tonsilitis. Ulcerated throat, with grayish-white patches, tongue covered with a thick, white fur. Follicular tonsilitis; diphtheria. Syphilitic sore throat; glandular pharyngitis.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Gangrenous and malignant conditions of the throat, accompanied with foul breath, run-down condition, nervousness, rapid, weak pulse, etc.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—"Clergyman's sore throat," with constant scraping of the throat, with expectoration of clear, albuminous phlegm.

**CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS**—Tickling sense in the larynx, due to relaxation of the uvula. Tickling cough on lying down. Follicular tonsilitis with plugs of mucus constantly forming on the tonsils. Hoarseness from relaxation of the throat.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—Inflammation of the throat, when the tonsils are covered with a trans-

parent frothy mucus. Enlargement of the throat. Exophthalmic goitre; relaxed uvula; rawness, dryness of the throat. Constriction and stitches in the throat. Sore throat accompanied with watery secretions.

MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Spasms of the throat, with sensations of choking on attempting to swallow.

NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—Inflammation of the throat or tonsils, when covered with creamy, golden-yellow mucus. Raw feeling in the throat in the morning.

CALCAREA SULPH. CELLOIDS—Tonsillitis; secretion of thick yellow matter, sometimes streaked with blood.

NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS—Sore throat, with feeling of lump in throat on swallowing. Diphtheria with vomiting and welling up of mucus from the stomach.

### THRUSH.

*(See Mouth, Diseases of)*

### TINNITUS AURIUM.

*(See Ear, Diseases of)*

### TONGUE AND TASTE.

#### TREATMENT.

KALI MUR. CELLOIDS—Coating on the tongue, white or grayish-white; dry, heavy white fur on the tongue—not mucus. Glossitis for the swelling. Alternate with FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS. Aphthae and thrush when it is white or whitish-gray.

NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS—If the coating is mucous and on the edges of the tongue there are minute bubbles of mucous saliva, so-called watery tongue

with drooling of saliva. Loss of taste, mapped tongue. Numbness and stiffness of the tongue. Excessively dry tongue, sometimes almost black.

**NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS**—If the tongue has a dirty, brownish-green coating, attended with a bitter taste. Slimy tongue, much thick, tenacious, foul-looking slime in the mouth and on the tongue.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Brown coating on the tongue, with offensive odor from the mouth. Excessively dry, parched tongue with bad taste. Tongue trembles from weakness.

**NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Coating on tongue golden yellow and moist, especially at root of the tongue and tonsils. Acid taste.

**KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Slimy, yellow mucous coating on the tongue—thick and sticky, sometimes with whitish edge.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Inflammation of the tongue, if the tongue is swollen and dark red; alternate with **KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Tongue thick, stiff and numb, white furred.

**CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS**—For induration of the tongue, after inflammation. If suppurating, **SILICEA CELLOIDS**. Cracked appearance of the tongue.

**CALCAREA SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Inflammation of the tongue, when suppurating. Flabby tongue; taste sour, soapy, acrid.

**MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Yellow, slimy coating on the tongue, especially when there is pain in the bowels, and a sensation of pressure in the stomach.

## TONSILITIS.

*(See Diphtheria)*

## ETIOLOGY.

The same pathological conditions exist in tonsillitis or inflammation of the tonsils as exist in any other inflammatory disease. The same process is observed, *i. e.*, first, inflammation; second, exudation, and, third, suppuration. The exciting cause may be taking cold in the tonsils, the accumulation of food particles in the interstices of the fauces, or irritating effects of stomach disease. Whatever the exciting cause may be, the pathological condition is primarily a *disturbance of fibrin*. Potassium chloride is the inorganic cell-salt which controls fibrin, therefore when the particles of this salt, for any reason, fall below the standard a portion of fibrin, not having workmen to use it, becomes non-functional and is thrown out of the circulation.

## TREATMENT.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—In the first stage, for the pain, redness, fever and congestion.

KALI MUR. CELLOIDS—Secondary remedy, for the swelling, alternate with FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS Follicular tonsillitis. Ulcerations. White or grayish-white spots on the tonsils. White, furred coating on the tongue.

CALCAREA SULPH. and SILICEA CELLOIDS—Last or suppurative stage of tonsillitis.

CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Chronic swelling of the tonsils. Enlarged tonsils; a course of this remedy extended over a period of months, will frequently avoid the necessity of an operation for removal.

MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Sharp, shooting, spasmodic pains in tonsilitis may be relieved by MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS.

NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—Catarrh of the tonsils, with golden yellow coating at base of tongue, indicating an acid condition of the stomach.

NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS—Inflammation and dropsy of the uvula, with characteristic tongue and watery symptoms.

### TOOTHACHE.

(*See Neuralgia*)

#### ETIOLOGY.

There are many causes of toothache, chief among which may be mentioned: Inflammation of the gums, or even the nerve itself, through taking cold; neuralgia of the nerve, from deficient nutrition; ulceration of the membranes around the tooth; decay of the tooth, exposure of the nerve; stomach derangements; nervous affections and sometimes a constitutional tendency. Whatever the exciting cause, there exist molecular disturbances in the constituents.

#### TREATMENT.

MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Neuralgia or rheumatic toothache. Pain quickly changes its location, intermittent, and is alleviated by heat. Pain relieved by pressure and worse when lightly touched. Cold aggravates. Pain very intense and shooting along the nerve.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—Inflammatory toothache, with hot cheeks and very painful gums; gums inflamed and red. Cold eases the pain but heat aggravates. Better in the cool open air or by sucking the cool air into the mouth.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—Toothache with swelling of the gums, jaws and cheek.

**CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS**—Swelling of the jaw and cheek, when the swelling is of stony hardness. Toothache with looseness of the tooth. Painful tooth is sensitive to the lightest touch. Deficient enamel, rough, and tooth decays easily.

**SILICEA CELLOIDS**—Toothache, when abscess is forming; pain is deep seated. Pulling on the tooth brings relief, while pressure aggravates. Toothache caused by sudden chill. Toothache at night, very intense; neither heat nor cold relieve.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—Pains attended with salivation or lachrymation.

**KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Pain which grows worse in a warm room and in the evening, but alleviated in the cool, open air.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Toothache of nervous, pale subjects, or those worn out by great mental or nervous strains. Toothache, with bleeding of the gums, or when there is a bright red line on them.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—When the tooth is decayed. Too rapid decay of the teeth. Toothache worse at night. Teething ailments during pregnancy. Also intercurrently with other remedies.

## TRAUMATIC TETANUS.

*(See Spasms, Convulsions, etc.)*

## TUBERCULOSIS.

### ETIOLOGY.

Either from repeated injury to the cellular structure of the lungs, from sudden changes of temperature, breathing of dust or impure air, or inherited

tendencies, the blood is unable to furnish the lung tissue as fast as it decays. The destruction of the lung tissue is caused, *first*, by a failure of the blood to furnish material to build it up as fast as it is thrown off by the process of waste; *second*, by the injury done the lungs produced by decaying, vitiated, organic matter that seeks an outlet by that route. "This heteroplasm that, today, is coughed up, yesterday was albumen, fibrin, oil and other organic matter in healthy or normal condition, but the workmen—inorganic salts—not being present in sufficient quantities to use it in the general structure of the body, it was thrown out, and by the time it found its way to the lung-cells it became mixed with the fluids used as a vehicle to carry it, and the heat of the body caused ferments to arise, until we have the exudation of the consumptive."

#### TREATMENT.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—For the febrile symptoms of tuberculosis, whether of the lungs, bones, etc. Fever, hectic flush, short, oppressed breathing. Hoarseness; dry, tickling cough from irritation of the bronchial tubes, with soreness and pain in the chest. Hemorrhage from the lungs, blood bright red and frothy. Expectoration streaked with blood.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Incipient consumption of the lungs, to lessen the emaciation and anemia. Intercurrently in all cases for its tonic effect. In anemic patients with profuse sweat about head and neck. Chronic coughs of tubercular patients. Cough, with expectoration of albuminous mucus. Night sweats—(also **SILICEA CELLOIDS** and **NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**). Tuberculosis of bone, to replace that which is destroyed.

**CALCAREA SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Sputa full of pus, mixed with blood, raised without apparent effort. Cough with rattling and expectoration of heavy, greenish-yellow pus.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—When the expectoration is watery, clear and frothy, also bloody froth. General weakness and prostration after slight exertion. Mucus in the chest, loose and rattling. Chronic cough in phthisis, with frothy sputa.

**SILICEA CELLOIDS**—Cough persistent in the last stage. Profuse, easy expectoration of thick yellow or greenish-yellow, fetid pus with sweetish, insipid taste. Profuse night-sweats, burning of the soles of the feet, hectic fever, etc. Constipation, offensive foot-sweat. Tuberculosis of bone or tissues of any part of the body with the characteristic discharge of yellow matter.

**KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Tuberculosis with expectoration characteristic of this remedy; mucus slips back and is generally swallowed. Skin harsh and dry. Evening aggravation. Patient better in the open air.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—Thick, white expectoration. White or grayish-white coating on the tongue.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Shortness of breath, putrid sputum. General weakness, nerve irritation and prostration. Sleeplessness, from nervous causes.

**NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Cough, with purulent, yellowish-green expectoration; chills and general symptoms characteristic of this remedy. "All-gone" feeling in the chest, bilious tongue, etc.

**NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS and MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—In his last work issued just before his death, Schuessler wrote the following under the head of "Scrofulosis and Tuberculosis": "It is well

known that sugar of milk, which is a constituent of milk, is changed into lactic acid by a so-called ferment, and also that lactic acid causes a coagulation of the albumen contained in the milk. It is also known that *Natrum phosphoricum* decomposes lactic acid into carbonic acid and water. These facts serve to explain the formation of swellings of the lymphatic glands, when lactic acid is present there, as also the curability of such swellings of the lymphatic glands by means of *Natrum phosphoricum*. When there is a redundancy of lactic acid in the organism and a portion of this lactic acid gets into the lymphatic glands, then a coagulation of the albumen in the lymph within these glands takes place and we have swellings of the lymphatic glands. These swellings, if they have not become indurated, may be removed by *Natrum phosphoricum*, because this salt decomposes the lactic acid, as before said, into carbonic acid and water.

“When the lactic acid is decomposed, the albumen not yet indurated becomes fluid again and can then enter again into the lymphatic current. Since the lymph also contains fat, the coagulated albumen may also be saponified. If there is a caseous degeneration in the glands or in other places, *Magnesia phosphorica* is to be used.

“But so long as there is not as yet any caseous degeneration, we should use *Natrum phosphoricum*, as may be seen from what is said above; but caseous degeneration requires *Magnesia phosphorica*. This is the chemico-physiological functional remedy which secures the independent activity of all the cells. Owing to their independent motion, *sound cells* are able to reject substances which encumber them. When the cells near the caseous masses are too weak

to reject them they are deficient in *Magnesia phosphorica*. By quantities of this salt these cells are restored to their integrity and thus enabled to gradually reject these tuberculous masses. The detritus of the rejected masses is then removed from the organism by the usual excretive channels. *Magnesia phosphorica* has proved its efficacy in tuberculosis not too far advanced and in lupus. Besides the use of *Magnesia phosphorica*, the use of other biochemical remedies is required to cure the catarrhal symptoms, and the hemorrhages from the lungs, etc."

## TUMORS AND CANCERS.

### ETIOLOGY.

Tumors (fibroid) are accumulations of disorganized fibrin thrown out of its natural course. *Potassium chloride*, the worker with fibrin, has fallen below its normal standard and lacks sufficient quantity to control the fibrin in the system. This accumulates in masses and forms what is known as fibroid tumor. While KALI MUR. is the necessary salt to promote their removal, yet it is often a very difficult matter to do so, for the reason there are practically no blood-vessels in the fibrinous mass, hence the deposit of the remedy is well nigh impossible in some cases.

The cause of *cancer* is as yet unknown to the scientific and medical world, but we have no doubt that when knowledge of this dreaded and mysterious disease is more complete it will be found traceable to cell-deficiencies.

KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS—Epithelioma. Cancer on the skin with thin, yellow, serous, purulent secretions.

CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS—Tumors, knots or hardened glands in the female breast, blood tumors on the heads of infants. Indurations in any part. Tumors of the eyelids. Ganglion, encysted tumors from strain of elastic fibres. Hard swelling of the jaw bone. Bony periosteal infiltration.

KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS—Cancer, with offensive discharge and discoloration of the tissues. Greatly ameliorates the pain.

NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS—Ranula.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—For inflammatory pain in cancer and other swellings.

CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Cancer in scrofulous constitutions. Goitre, cysts, polypus, etc., also as an intermittent remedy in anemic cases.

SILICEA CELLOIDS—Swelling of glands, lumps, tumors, etc., which threaten to suppurate. Uterine cancer with characteristic discharge. Scirrhus induration of the upper lip and face. Scrofulous and tuberculous tumors of the neck.

## TYPHOID FEVER.

### ETIOLOGY.

The biochemic theory of this disease is similar to all others, *i. e.*, a depressed vitality, causing a deficiency in one or more of the cell-constituents. The natural functions of the skin and eliminatory organs are interfered with, thereby allowing an accumulation of decaying, organic matter, which acts as a poison to the system. Nature, in her effort to eliminate this foreign matter, increases the circulation and the increased motion produces heat or fever. The heat, in its turn, destroys tissue cells, and the work of destruction proceeds. (See "Intermittent Fever.")

TREATMENT.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—In the initial stage, chilliness, fever, flushed face, full, bounding and rapid pulse.

KALI MUR. CELLOIDS—Typhoid or gastric fever, with gray or white fur on the tongue and looseness of the bowels. Stools yellow, ochre-colored. Flocculent evacuations. Abdominal tenderness and swelling. Hemorrhage of dark clotted blood.

KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS—"The specific remedy is *Kali phosphoricum*." (Schuessler.) Malignant symptoms in typhoid fever, especially those which affect the brain, causing temporary insanity. Hemorrhage from the bowels, discharge of putrid blood. Putrid, foul-smelling stools. Weakness and debility. Sleeplessness, offensive breath or weak action of the heart. Sordes on the teeth. The whole system seems full of typhoid poison, without being distinctly located in any single organ. Tongue very dry, cleaves to roof of mouth, and coated dark brown. Pale face, pinched and anxious. Weak, rapid, irregular pulse and constantly failing vitality.

Inarticulate speech from dryness of tongue. Hallucinations of the brain; mild or wild delirium.

NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS—In cases of deep stupor, alternate with KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS. Malignant symptoms, with watery vomiting, low muttering; dry, parched tongue, drowsiness, black lips, hemorrhage, etc.

KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS—Typhoid fever, with evening aggravation, rise of temperature, rapid pulse, etc. Typhoid fever, with very slow, labored pulse, indicating a lack of oxygen.

**NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS**—In so-called bilious or malarial typhoid, with distinctly bilious characteristics.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Intercurrently, or during decline of the disease, to promote rebuilding of tissue.

### TYPHUS FEVER.

*(See Typhoid Fever)*

#### TREATMENT.

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—In the first stage, for the febrile symptoms, in alternation with **KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—For the constipation; light, ochre-colored stools, white coated tongue, etc.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Principal remedy in this disease. Malignant fever, camp fever, farm fever, mountain fever, nervous or brain fever are all met with **KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**. Delirium. Tongue, brownish or greenish-yellow.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—When the stupor and sleeplessness are very great. Alternate with **KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**.

## ULCERS AND ULCERATION.

#### ETIOLOGY.

The pathology of ulcers and ulcerations is fully covered under the heads "Abscess" and "Exudations," to which the reader is referred.

#### TREATMENT.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—Ulcerations, when there is a thick, white fibrinous discharge. Ulceration of the cervix uteri, with thick, white, mild secretions; secretions non-irritating. Tongue is usually coated

grayish-white, and there may be other symptoms characteristic of this remedy.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—Ulcerations, for the inflammatory conditions; heat, congestion, pain, etc.

SILICEA CELLOIDS—Ulcers of the extremities, deep-seated, affecting the periosteum. Spongy, easily bleeding, torpid, callous edges, fistulous ulcers. Hard swelling and suppuration of the glands. Sluggish ulcers.

CALCAREA SULPH. CELLOIDS—Ulcers which continue to discharge after infiltration has ceased (after SILICEA CELLOIDS). Pimples, scalds, or bruises when suppurating. Ulcers of the glands or extremities of any part of the body when secreting sanious yellow matter.

CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS—Ulcerations of bones; discharge of thick, yellow pus and splinters of bone. Ostitis, periostitis, osteomyelitis, etc., in the suppurative stage when throwing off bony sequestrum. Varicose ulcers. Ulcers with elevated hard edges, with dark discoloration.

NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—Ulceration of the stomach or bowels, with vomiting of sour, acid fluids, or of a dark substance resembling coffee-grounds. Ulcer of the stomach, "*The round ulcer*, which is caused by a disturbance in the function of the trophic fibres of the sympathetic, requires *Kali phosphoricum*." Syphilitic ulcers, with creamy, yellow discharge.

CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Intercurrent remedy in ulceration, especially of the bone.

KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS—Tuberculous ulcerations, with discharges characteristic of this remedy. Oozing of slimy, yellow pus.

**URINARY DISORDERS.***(See Kidneys, Diseases of)***TREATMENT.**

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Is indicated in all inflammatory conditions of the bladder and urethra, when in the acute stage. Cystitis, for the pain, heat and fever. Constant urging to urinate in the day time. Better from lying down. Wetting of the bed in children; from inflammatory conditions. Enuresis from weakness of the muscles. Retention of urine with fever. Diurnal enuresis depending on irritation of neck and bladder and end of penis. Incontinence of old people—also **KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—Second stage of cystitis when swelling has set in. With discharge of thick, white mucus in the urine. Chronic cystitis, the chief remedy. Dark-colored urine; deposit of uric acid, accompanied with torpor and inactivity of the liver. Also **NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**.

**MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Constant urging to urinate, with straining to pass a few more drops, from spasmodic conditions. Gravel—for the excessive pain. All pains of the bladder and kidneys where heat brings relief. Strangury.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Cystitis in asthenic conditions, with prostration. Frequent urination with excessive secretion of urine, from nervous weakness of paralytic conditions. Voiding of large quantities of clear, watery urine, from nervous causes. Paralysis of the sphincter muscle, causing incontinence. Hemorrhage of the kidney or bladder. Urine causes scalding of the parts. Wetting the bed from nerve weakness. Cutting pains in bladder and urethra.

NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS—Brick-dust-like sediment in the urine. High colored urine, when associated with gout or bilious conditions. Excessive secretion of diabetic urine. Involuntary micturition or retention of urine. Urine loaded with bile.

NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS—Passing of large quantities of urine—clear, like water. Polyuria, with much emaciation. Cutting pain after urinating. Cystitis, with symptoms characteristic of this remedy. Enuresis. Involuntary urination when coughing.

CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Gravel, calculus or phosphatic deposit; intercurrently with or after NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS to check reformation of stone. Flocculent sediment. Albumen in urine. Bright's disease. Enuresis in old people. Spasmodic retention of urine if MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS fail to bring relief.

KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS—Corresponds to albumen in the urine after scarlet fever or other inflammatory diseases. Cystitis with discharge of yellow, slimy pus.

CALCAREA SULPH. CELLOIDS—Inflammation of the bladder, with discharge of pus—third stage.

## UTERUS, DISEASES OF.

(See *Dysmenorrhœa; Menstruation; Leucorrhœa; Metritis; Labor and Pregnancy. Women, Diseases of*)

## VAGINITIS.

(See *Women, Diseases of*)

## VARICOSE ULCERS.

(See *Ulcers and Ulcerations*)

## VEINS, DISEASES OF.

## ETIOLOGY.

The walls of the veins are composed of longitudinal and circular fibres. When a deficiency of *CALCAREA FLUOR.* and *FERRUM PHOS.* occur in the circular fibres, they become relaxed, and dilatation of the vessel takes place. This will frequently give rise to hyperemic conditions, and a train of pathological symptoms. Varicose veins are caused in a somewhat similar manner.

## TREATMENT.

*FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS*—A powerful vein remedy, although its action is more noticeable in the arteries. Small aneurisms are cured by this remedy and large ones greatly relieved. Alternate with *CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS.* Varicocele with pain in the testicles. Varicose veins of the extremities. Alternate with *CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS.* In speaking of hyperemia, Schuessler says: "When the muscular cells, which have grown flaccid through loss of iron, receive a compensation for their loss, the normal tensional relation is restored; the annular fibres of the blood-vessels are shortened to their proper measure, the capacity of these vessels again becomes normal, and the hyperemia disappears and in consequence the inflammatory fever ceases."

*CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS*—Chief remedy in dilatation of the veins. Varicose veins of the extremities. Varicose ulcerations. Sharp, piercing pains in broken veins. Pains are better from rest, lying down, etc.

*CALCAREA FLUOR.* is a constituent element of the walls of the blood-vessels—more particularly of the *veins* than of the *arteries.* In speaking of *CALCAREA*

FLUOR., Schuessler says: "By a relaxation of elastic fibres; there arise enlargement of the vessels, hemorrhoidal knots; relaxation and change of position of the uterus, relaxation of the abdominal coverings, sagging down of the abdomen, etc."

## VERTIGO.

### ETIOLOGY.

Vertigo, giddiness or dizziness, may arise from disordered digestion, determination of blood to the head, suppressed eruptions, bilious derangements, etc. It may also arise from relaxation of the walls of the brain. The relaxation is due to a deficiency of FERRUM PHOS. or CALCAREA FLUOR. in the muscular walls.

### TREATMENT.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—Vertigo from rush of blood to the head, with throbbing pain and flushed face.

KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS—Dizziness, when from cerebral or nervous causes and weakness. Without any marked gastric disturbance. Vertigo, with anemia. Vertigo, from exhaustion; aggravated by rising or looking up.

NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS—Vertigo, arising from bilious conditions, yellow coated tongue, excess of bile, bitter taste in the mouth, gastric derangement, etc.

NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—Vertigo, with gastric derangements, acidity and want of appetite. Note, creamy, golden-yellow coating on the root of the tongue.

MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Vertigo from optical defects.

**VOMITING.***(See Hemorrhage)***ETIOLOGY.**

Nausea and vomiting seldom occur as solitary symptoms, except when caused by errors in the diet. In this case, vomiting is most beneficial to eject the food which is irritating the stomach. But vomiting, generally, is a symptom of disease, and is noted under separate heads, which see. The principal diseases or conditions which give rise to vomiting are: Pregnancy, Sea-Sickness, Worms, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Headaches, Cholera, Biliousness, etc.

**TREATMENT.**

**FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Vomiting of undigested food. Vomiting of food together with sour fluid. Vomiting of bright red blood, which coagulates easily and quickly.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—Vomiting of thick white phlegm or mucus. Vomiting of dark, almost black blood, clotted and viscid.

**NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Vomiting of sour fluid or of cheesy masses. Vomiting of blood; note acid symptoms. Vomiting of sea-sickness.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—Vomiting of watery fluid, or of transparent mucus, drawn out in long threads. Vomiting of dark substance like coffee-grounds. Vomiting of drunkards.

**NATRUM SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Vomiting of bile or bilious matter, with bitter taste in the mouth. Constant nausea.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Vomiting, from non-assimilation of the food. Vomiting during

dentition. Vomiting from cold drinks, ice-cream, etc.

MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS—Spasmodic vomiting due to severe pains in the stomach.

CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS—Vomiting of undigested food if FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS fail.

KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS—Vomiting of dark substances like coffee-grounds. Hysterical vomiting. Vomiting of blackish-red blood. Vomiting of pregnancy—chief remedy.

## WHOOPING COUGH.

### ETIOLOGY.

This disease is caused by an accumulation of fibrin and other organic matter, in connective tissue adjoining the bronchial tubes and also the glottis, and a thickening of the epiglottis. The salts that are found in connection with this organic matter have fallen below the standard in amount. The principal deficiency is in the *phosphate of magnesium* which causes a contraction of muscular fibres and produces the spasmodic cough and "whoop." There is also a severe irritation of the mucous membranes of the bronchi, and a consequent heavy secretion of albuminous phlegm, denoting a molecular disturbance in the *phosphate of lime*.

### TREATMENT.

FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS—For the febrile symptoms in whooping cough or when there is vomiting of blood due to the strain of excessive coughing.

KALI MUR. CELLOIDS—For the fibrinous expectoration, indicated by white-coated tongue, and thick, white sputa. Short, spasmodic cough, similar to whooping cough, but without the whoop.

**MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—For the spasmodic condition. Should be given steadily if the paroxysms are very acute. Chronic whooping cough; alternate with **KALI MUR. CELLOIDS** or **CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Whooping cough, after **MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS**, or in alternation with it, in cases where the lime salts are at fault. Obstinate cases, and those cases where there is expectoration of clear, ropy, albuminous phlegm.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—An intercurrent remedy for the symptoms of exhaustion, or in very nervous, sensitive subjects.

**KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS**—When the expectoration is slimy yellow, or there is a decided evening aggravation, or the patient is better in the cool, open air.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—Whooping cough when the mucus is clear and watery, with other symptoms indicating this remedy.

## WOMEN, DISEASES OF.

(See *Dysmenorrhea; Menstruation; Leucorrhœa; Labor and Pregnancy; Metritis*)

### TREATMENT.

**FERRUM PHOS CELLOIDS**—All inflammatory conditions of the uterus in the first stage, for the heat, pain, congestion, high temperature, etc. Pain at the monthly periods, with flushed face, quick pulse; vomiting of undigested food, etc. Menstrual discharge bright red; excessive congestion, menorrhagia. Excessive dryness and sensitiveness of the vagina. Metritis, for the fever, pain and congestion. Morning sickness in pregnancy, with vomiting of undigested food.

**KALI MUR. CELLOIDS**—Second stage of inflammatory processes, when exudation has taken place. Follows **FERRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS** or is alternated with it. Ulceration of the os or cervix uteri, with characteristic thick, white, mild secretions from the mucous membranes. Chronic congestion of the uterus. Hypertrophy of the uterus, when *not* of stony hardness. Menstruation too late or suppressed, with white or grayish-white coating on the tongue. Periods last too long or are too frequent. Menstrual flow dark, clotted or tough, black, like tar. Morning sickness with vomiting of white, fibrinous phlegm. Leucorrhœa, discharge of milky white mucus, non-irritating. Puerperal fever.

**KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Uterine hemorrhage, of dark red blood—thin, watery, not coagulating; sometimes with bad odor. For the accompanying nervous symptoms in displacement or malposition of the uterus. Retention or delay of menstruation with nervous debility, depression of spirits and lassitude. Scalding and acrid leucorrhœa. Menstrual colic, in pale, tearful, sensitive females. Intense pain across sacrum. Threatened miscarriage in nervous subjects. To facilitate labor and render parturition comparatively easy. Septicemia, chief remedy for the poison in the blood and puerperal mania.

**CALCAREA FLUOR. CELLOIDS**—Chief remedy in prolapsus or displacement of the uterus, to build up the relaxed muscular walls of the vagina, and the uterine ligaments. Dragging pains in the small of back, thighs, and in the region of the uterus. Menorrhagia, due to relaxation. Excessive menstruation, with bearing down pains and flooding. Threatened miscarriage with flooding—to control

the contractile power of the uterus. Prolapsus of the uterus, chronic interstitial metritis.

**CALCAREA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Prolapsus, with weak, sinking sensations, or in anemic subjects. Weakness and distress in uterine region. Displacements, intercurrently with chief remedy to tone up the general system. In leucorrhœa, as a constitutional tonic. Discharge of albuminous mucus.

“In cases where menstruation is too early, too long lasting, and profuse; especially in weak, anemic subjects.” Menses too early in young girls, too late in adults, especially rheumatic patients. Painful menstruation; pains labor-like. Uterine spasms after stool or micturition.

**KALI SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Leucorrhœa with yellowish-green, slimy, watery secretions. Menses too late and scanty with a feeling of fullness and weight in the abdomen. Note also the coating on the tongue.

**CALCAREA SULPH. CELLOIDS**—Pelvic abscesses, when discharging; after **SILICEA CELLOIDS**. Leucorrhœa, with thick, yellow, bloody discharge. Gonorrhœa, with the above conditions.

**NATRUM MUR. CELLOIDS**—Watery, scalding, irritating leucorrhœa. Dryness of vagina. Smarting, burning, sticking pain in vagina, due to excessive dryness of the mucous membrane.

Menses, thin, watery, “washed out” fluid, or pale, watery blood. Menses, too profuse and too early, with headache, sadness, despondency, etc. In young girls, if the menses do not appear, or when very scanty and at long intervals. Pain in the stomach, nausea, vomiting of food, weakness and faint feeling, desire for sour things, aversion to meat, bread, and cooked food. Morning sickness of pregnancy, with vomiting of watery, frothy phlegm.

**MAGNESIA PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Dysmenorrhea, to relieve the colicky pain. Very severe pain of gripping, labor-like character. If with nervous hysteria, alternate with **KALI PHOS. CELLOIDS**. Vaginismus. Cutting, shooting, darting, piercing, or drawing pains. All pains relieved by heat and aggravated by cold. Membranous dysmenorrhea.

**NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Creamy or golden-yellow leucorrhea. Sour smelling discharges. Sterility with acid secretions.

**SILICEA CELLOIDS**—Strong-smelling menses, associated with constipation. Icy-cold sensations during menstruation, metrorrhagia from working in cold water. Leucorrhea instead of menses. Painful and smarting.

## WORMS.

### ETIOLOGY.

Worms are supposed to exist owing to the excess of *lactic acid* in the system. Not that the worm lives exclusively on this, but *lactic acid* is a necessary ingredient for the continuance of its existence.

**NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS** has the power of breaking up *lactic acid* into *carbonic acid and water*, and hence becomes an important remedy in worm treatment.

It should be kept in mind that worms are not always present when there are marked symptoms of acidity; but the acid is always present when there are worms. By neutralizing the acid by the administration of **NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS** the worm dies of starvation.

**NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—The principal remedy for the destruction of the *oxyuris vermicularis* or pin worm. It destroys the excess of *lactic acid*

which is necessary to the life of these worms. Symptoms of acidity in children, with pain in the bowels or at the pit of the stomach; picking of the nose, itching of the anus; restless sleep or grinding of the teeth are all signs of worms or a condition of acidity.

**NATRUM PHOS. CELLOIDS**—Are also a remedy for tape worm, and should be taken for several weeks in order to get results.

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## IMPORTANT NOTICE

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To obtain the expected result from Biochemic remedies, it is essential that they should be absolutely pure and properly prepared. By taking care to see that *Celloids are always* obtained, the user can be assured that he is getting the true cell salts, prepared in the manner that Dr. Schuessler originated and perfected.

This is due to the fact that Mr. F. August Luyties, president of Luyties Pharmacy Company, and his father, Dr. H. C. G. Luyties, were personal friends of Dr. Schuessler, and were given much valuable information by him as to the proper preparation of the cell salts—*information which has never been imparted to any other pharmacist.*

The Luyties Pharmacy Company has chosen the name *Celloids* to distinguish their Biochemic Remedies in tablet form for the protection of the user. They are furnishing the leading biochemists throughout the world with these remedies: Natrum Mur. *Celloids*, Kali Phos. *Celloids*, etc., should always be insisted on. Catalogue and price list of the *Celloids* of the Twelve Tissue Remedies may be obtained from

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