

Groups for Study.—For indurations: *Calc. fluor.*, *Baryta iod.*, *Calcar. iod.*, *Hecla lava*, *Asterias*, *Conium*, *Phytolacca*, *Carbo anim.*, *Mercur. prot. iod.*, *Silicea*. For Ozæna: *Cadmium*, *Calc. phos.*, *Nitric acid*, *Kali bich.*, *Aurum*, *Hepar*, *Antimon. sulph. aur.*, *Aurum mur. natron.*, *Arsenic. iod.*, *Natrum carb.*, *Syphilin*.

CALCAREA PHOSPHORICA.

Synonyms.—*Calcii Phosphas Precipitata*. *Calcis Phosphas*. *Precipitated Phosphate of Calcium*. *Calcium Phosphate*.

Common Name.—Phosphate of Lime.

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

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

Preparation.—The Phosphate of Lime is prepared by trituration, as directed in our Pharmacopœias.

Physiologico-chemical Data.—*Calc. phos.* is absolutely essential to the proper growth and nutrition of the body. This salt is found in the blood-plasma and corpuscles, saliva, gastric juice, bones, connective tissue, teeth, milk, etc. It gives solidity to the bones. *Calc. phos.* has a special chemical affinity for albumen, which forms the organic basis for this salt in the tissue-cells, and is required wherever albumen or albuminous substances are found in the secretions. It also supplies new blood-cells, becoming the first remedy in anæmia and chlorosis. It is of the greatest importance to the soft and growing tissues, promoting cell growth, supplying the first basis for the new tissues, hence is necessary to initiate growth. It is the nutritive salt for the periosteum and through it for bones. Important for the life of the blood, without it there is no coagulation.

General Biochemical Action.—*Calc. phos.* is curative in

modic affection. Shooting, darting pains in region of heart.

Natrum mur.—Palpitation with anæmic conditions, watery blood, dropsical swellings, etc. Palpitation with anxiety, sadness, etc. Rapid, intermittent pulse with morning headache. Hydræmia and scurvy. Fluttering motion of the heart, sense of constriction.

Calcarea fluor.—Dilatation, enlargement of blood vessels; chief remedy to restore contractility to the elastic fibres. Dilatation of the heart with enlargement of the organ. Weak action of the heart.

HICCUGH.

Magnesia phos.—Idiopathic or reflex after morphine and other remedies failed. Hiccough very obstinate, causing long lasting soreness.

Natrum mur.—Hiccough after abuse and in consequence of quinine.

CLINICAL CASES.

Dr. Burnett, in his work on *Natrum mur.*, relates a case of singultus of ten years' standing brought about by abuse of quinine and renewed after every dose, cured permanently by *Natrum mur.*

Obstinate case of singultus in a patient suffering from typhoid fever, almost continued, so violent in character that the patient was sore for three days. Other remedies were tried without effect; prescribed *Magnesia phos.* The result was remarkable: within an hour the difficulty was modified, and the next day he was very much improved and speedily yielded to the continued use of the remedy. (John Fearn, M. D., *California Med. Journal*, August, 1887.)

HIP DISEASE.

Calcarea phos.—In the third stage this remedy may stop the further destruction of bone and the suppuration and promote new organization.

Calcarea sulph.—Discharge of pus, etc.

Ferrum phos.—Pain, throbbing, heat and inflammation of soft parts.

Kali mur.—Second stage, when swelling of abscess has commenced.

Natrum sulph.—Affections of the left hip joint in sycotic patients with hydrogenoid constitutions, worse from dampness.

Silicea.—To prevent or control suppuration and heal the parts. "In the third stage, to limit suppuration and the destruction of bone, and to promote new organizations; stinging, itching, burning pains in small spots, sore pain in the hip-joints, in scrofulous and rachitic children." (Arndt.)

Natrum phos.—Hip disease in scrofulous subjects.

HOARSENESS.

Ferrum phos.—Painful hoarseness of singers or speakers from over-exertion of the voice, from draughts, colds and wet. Hoarseness coming on in the evening.

Kali mur.—Hoarseness, loss of voice from cold. In obstinate cases follow with *Calcarea sulph.*

Kali phos.—Hoarseness with exhausted feeling from over-exertion of the voice, and with nervous depression, or if rheumatic affection.

Kali sulph.—Hoarseness from cold, also from over-exertion of vocal organs.

Silicea.—Hoarseness with irritating cough.

Calcarea sulph.—Obstinate hoarseness.

HYDROCELE.

Calcarea fluor.—Dropsy and induration of the testicles and scrotum.

Calcarea phos.—Hydrocele as intercurrent.

Silicea.—Both recent and chronic forms.

CLINICAL CASES.

Silicea^{***} cured two cases of hydrocele, one left-sided in a babe four days old, the other right-sided in a child, æt. 4. (Dr. Guernsey.)

A man suffered from a herpetic eruption, for the cure of which *Silicea* was taken. But at the same time a sacro-hydrocele of large dimensions, which he had carried about for years, was reduced to a minimum.—*American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica*, vol. ii, p. 205.

HYDROCEPHALUS.

See also Meningitis.

Calcarea phos.—This is the first remedy to be thought of in this disease. Fontanelles, especially the posterior one, wide

CATARRHS, dry cold: *Kali sulph.*

naso-pharyngeal: *Natr. phos.*

old nasal, with loss of smell: *Natr. mur.*

posterior nares: *Natr. phos.*

trickling sensation: *Ferr. phos.*

with general morning aggravation: *Natr. mur.*

CATARRHAL fever: *Ferr. phos., Natr. sulph.*

COLDS cause vesicular eruptions: *Natr. mur.*

in anæmic subjects: *Calc. phos.*

in the head: *Ferr. phos., Kali sulph., Natr. mur.*

predisposition to: *Ferr. phos., Calc. phos.*

stuffy: *Calc. fluor., Kali mur., Natr. sulph., Kali sulph.*

COLDNESS of point of nose: *Calc. phos.*

CONGESTED NASAL mucous membrane: *Ferr. phos.*

CORYZA, chronic: *Silicea.*

clear watery: *Natr. mur.*

dry: *Calc. fluor., Kali mur., Natr. mur.*

alternating dry and loose: *Magnes. phos., Natr. mur.*

yellow, slimy: *Kali sulph.*

COUGHING produces nosebleed: *Natr. mur.*

CRUSTS adhere to vault of pharynx: *Kali mur.*

in nose: *Natr. mur., Silicea.*

offensive, yellow: *Kali phos.*

DISCHARGES, acrid: *Silicea.*

albuminous: *Calc. phos.*

clear: *Natr. mur.*

corroding: *Silicea.*

fœtid: *Kali phos., Silicea.*

greenish: *Calc. fluor., Kali sulph.*

gushing: *Magnes. phos.*

lumpy: *Calc. fluor.*

non-transparent: *Kali mur.*

offensive: *Calc. fluor., Kali phos., Silicea.*

one-sided: *Calc. sulph.*

opaque, white: *Kali mur.*

purulent: *Calc. sulph., Silicea.*

slimy: *Kali sulph.*

taste salty: *Natr. mur.*

thick: *Calc. fluor., Calc. sulph., Kali mur., Kali sulph., Kali phos.*

- TONGUE, inflamed, with dryness: *Kali phos.*
 suppuration: *Calc. sulph.*
 swelling: *Kali mur.*
 mapped: *Natr. mur., Kali mur.*
 moist: *Natr. phos.*
 numb: *Calc. phos., Natr. mur.*
 pimples on: *Calc. phos.*
 red: *Ferr. phos., Magnes. phos., Natr. sulph.*
 saliva, covered with: *Natr. mur.*
 scalded, as if: *Magnes. phos.*
 sensation of hair on: *Silicea, Natr. mur., Natr. phos.*
 slimy: *Kali mur., Natr. mur., Natr. sulph., Kali phos.*
 stiff: *Calc. phos., Natr. mur.*
 swollen: *Calc. phos., Kali mur.*
 ulcers on: *Silicea.*
 vesicles on: *Natr. mur.*
 white: *Calc. phos., Kali mur., Kali sulph.*
 on edges: *Kali sulph.*
 yellow at base: *Calc. sulph.*
- ULCERS on tongue: *Silicea.*
- VESICLES on tip of tongue: *Natr. mur.*
- WHITE COATING on tongue: *Calc. phos., Kali mur.*
 edges: *Kali sulph.*
- YELLOW AT BASE: *Calc. sulph.*

Teeth and Gums.

- AFTER WARM FOOD, toothache: *Ferr. phos.*
- ARTICULATION slow: *Kali phos.*
- BLEEDING of gums: *Kali phos., Natr. mur.*
- BROWN DEPOSIT on teeth: *Kali phos.*
- CHATTERING of teeth, nervous: *Kali phos.*
- COMPLAINTS during teething: *Calc. phos.*
- CONVULSIONS during teething: *Ferr. phos., Magnes. phos., Calc. phos.*
- COOL OPEN air relieves toothache: *Kali sulph.*
- CRAMPS during teething: *Magnes. phos.*
- DECAY OF TEETH, pain in: *Kali phos.*
- DENTITION, complaints during: *Calc. phos.*
 convulsions during: *Magnes. phos.*
 cramps during: *Magnes. phos.*