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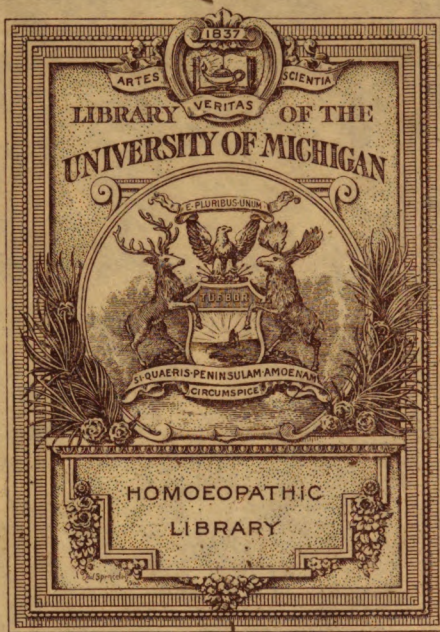
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CLINICAL LECTURES  
ON  
H O M Œ O P A T H Y.

BY P. F. CURIE, M.D.

CASES, WITH CLINICAL REMARKS.

*Chronic Gastritis.*

On the 18th July, 1840, Robert B., aged 22, a traveller, applied at the Dispensary for relief. This patient could not recollect ever having enjoyed good health; he was in the habit of taking aperient medicines, and his state was tolerable; but, having gradually become worse some months previously, he was induced to try the Homœopathic system. On the day of his admission, he appears very sickly and weak, his complexion pale and sallow. He complains of occasional heaviness at the occiput; weakness in the eyes; slight dulness of hearing when he takes cold.

The tongue is rather dry and coated; there is aching across the epigastrium at each inspiration, and aching with pressure after food.

Sensation of movement in the abdomen, borborygmus, and feeling as if the bowels were going to be relaxed; constipation; there is frequent inclination for stool, but without the power to evacuate; however, the motions are *not hard*; occasionally has eruption of small pimples on the feet; much dreaming at night; pulse quick. The disposition very irritable since his illness.

*Prescription.*—Nux. vom., one globule 30th; two doses.

*July 24th.*—There was a considerable degree of aggravation after the medicine; to-day he feels better.

*Prescription.*—Nux. vom. to be repeated if, in a few days, there is no marked improvement.

*Aug. 4th.*—The patient, finding himself rather inconvenienced from constipation, took a few doses of opening medicines

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B

(and not believing it to be against the rules of the Homœopathic system), which have greatly aggravated his state.

*Prescription.*—Acon., one globule 18th; two doses.

18th.—He feels much better; but the motions continue difficult; the pulse small and rapid.

*Prescription.*—Nux. vom., one globule 30th.

26th.—There is much improvement in his look, strength, and feelings; complains of throbbing at the epigastrium.

*Prescription.*—Nux. vom. repeated.

Sept. 4th.—He feels quite well, excepting that he continues rather weak.

*Prescription.*—Cinch., one globule 30th.

12th.—Continues better in his general health, but he complains of a sort of shaking or tremulous feeling at the centre of the abdomen, attended with anxiety.

He is to remain under the action of the last medicine.

26th.—During the last week he has suffered from a relapse, which he can attribute to no other cause than the influence of the weather; the appetite is much impaired, and there is heaviness at the epigastrium, throbbing in the abdomen, putrid taste, shivers at times. Disposition not irritable.

*Prescription.*—Puls., two globules 30th.

Oct. 3rd.—Feels a great deal better.

*Prescription.*—To remain under the action of the last dose; and to take Puls. if any return of the symptoms.

16th.—Continues better; the only symptom of disease remaining being weakness.

*Prescription.*—Cinch., one globule 30th.

26th.—Feels altogether better; but the breath is offensive, and there is an unpleasant, putrid taste after meals.

*Prescription.*—Rhus toxicodendron, two globules 30th.

Nov. 6th.—The breath still offensive.

*Prescription.*—Sulph., two globules 30th.

20th.—Feels quite well.

Remains under the action of the last dose.

Dec. 8th.—Having continued quite well, and being considered perfectly cured, he is discharged.

REMARKS.—This patient's health became gradually impaired without any apparent cause; when he first applied at the consultations, the seat of the affection could not leave the slightest doubt, it being evidently in the digestive organs; his mode of living, which, on account of his profession, was irregular, appeared to me the chief cause of his complaint; he had, moreover, recourse to repeated purgatives, which produced a greater vital reaction in the gastro-intestinal tube, in order to oppose

the double morbid cause: 1st, the impropriety of the diet; 2nd, the medicines used.

We advised a temperate diet, proscribed all stimulants, and administered *Nux vomica*, which corresponded perfectly with the symptoms; its effect was most rapid, the organic action greatly increased, and soon a marked degree of melioration in the state of the patient followed; as it was necessary to renew this operation, the same medicine was repeated. The patient suffered a great deal from its action, and fancied that he would experience relief after brisk purgatives, which, on the contrary, greatly increased his sufferings, and moreover, produced strong throbbings in the abdomen; which evidently announced that a large quantity of blood had rushed to the organs affected, in order to carry out the process therein excited by the new cause of disease. *Aconitum* was prescribed, in order to favour this process, and a speedy amelioration followed the exhibition of the remedy. *Nux vomica* was again administered, and removed all the complaint, excepting the weakness, which disappeared after taking *Cinchona*: this medicine is useful generally in like cases, when the weakness is evidently the result of loss of blood, or other fluids, or abundant alvine evacuations, in which cases there can be no doubt as to its real cause.

B. had a slight relapse shortly afterwards; this time *Pulsatilla* was chosen preferably to *Nux vomica*, because the affection had more the appearance of a slight gastric derangement. and that there was no irritability of disposition; this form of gastritis is always speedily cured by *Pulsatilla*.

*Rhus toxicodendron* removed the putrid taste in the mouth after meals; it was prescribed for two reasons: 1st, because it produces in healthy persons a putrid taste in like circumstances; and 2ndly, because it is useful wherever there is suffering from the influence of unfavourable weather; and in this case, the patient could assign none but the cause just mentioned for his relapse.

The Homœopathic physician should then direct his attention not only to the symptoms themselves, but should also determine the nature of the causes which give rise to them; for, to succeed in the application of a remedy, it is not sufficient that it should produce in the physiological state the same symptoms as those exhibited by the patient; it is further necessary that external circumstances, such as cold, the state of the atmosphere, &c., which influence the patient, should in like manner influence the pathogenetic virtues of the remedy.

The treatment was terminated by *Sulphur*. You will find

that in the course, or towards the end, of the treatment for any disease it is useful (provided there be no counter-indication), to administer Sulphur—the chief antipsoric remedy—which acts upon all the secretory organs, and through them deprives the system of psora, or else neutralizes it in the primitive fibres of each organ, and thereby facilitates its expulsion.

*Affection of the Shoulder-Joint, result of Scarlet Fever.*

W. A., a farmer, aged 25, ill for twenty weeks, applied on the 17th Nov., 1840, for an affection which appeared to be the result of scarlet fever; shortly after that fever he was taken with inflammation of the shoulder, which ended in the formation of an abscess at the right axilla; the joint became affected at the same time with stiffness and darting pains, extending up to the neck, and to the pectoralis major.

At present the shoulder-joint is very tender to the touch, and there is inability to move the arm, on account of the stiffness in the joint, which seems fixed. The health has not been much affected, but the appetite rather impaired from the commencement of his illness. Disposition mild and patient.

*Prescription.*—Bryonia, two globules 30th; two doses.

24th.—Less pain; but no other change.

*Prescription.*—Sulph., two globules 30th, and Bryonia one globule 30th.

*Dec. 1st.*—Somewhat better.

*Prescription.*—Repeat the same.

8th.—Continues improving.

*Prescription.*—Sulph., two globules 30th.

15th.—The shoulder continues getting better and stronger, but he complains of a catching or shooting pain in the left hypochonder on raising the arm, or when he draws his breath.

*Prescription.*—Bryon., two globules 30th.

24th.—Better in every way.

*Prescription.*—Bellad., two globules 30th.

31st.—No more pains in the side; the shoulder improving.

*Prescription.*—Sulph., two globules 30th, and Bryon., at the same dose.

*Jan. 7th, 1841.*—Felt much pain in the shoulder after the last medicine.

*Prescription.*—Bellad., two globules 30th.

14th.—There continues a little stiffness and aching in the shoulder, but the movements are much freer.

*Prescription.*—Bellad. repeated.

28th.—The patient feels quite well and strong ; and being able to resume his work, he is dismissed.

REMARKS.—The case of A. is interesting for many reasons. The origin of the disease was evident: the scarlet fever, treated allopathically, appeared cured, but it was followed by the affection of the shoulder-joint, which, notwithstanding all the means employed, continued getting worse ; the symptoms indicated a commencement of ankylosis.

In acute affections, to preserve the patient from death cannot be termed a cure ; for, until he be completely restored to his physiological state, no cure can be said to have taken place ; in this case A. could not be said to be cured of his fever, as the primary cause of the acute affection had not been entirely overcome.

*Bryonia* was administered with the view to favour the organic actions going on in the structures of the joint.

*Sulphur* was given as a general antipsoric, in order to prevent psora from settling upon the part affected, and to cause its expulsion by the mucous and cutaneous secretions. This medicine was given as a general means, and its prescription was indicated by the presence of psora in the system.

*Belladonna* was opposed to the primary cause which had brought on the scarlet fever.

These three medicines, exhibited at pretty close intervals, removed in a few weeks an affection which it was feared would soon become incurable.

You will observe, that in this case the medicines were selected not only on account of the analogy of symptoms, but also in view of the causes of the disease. It must always be the chief object in the course of a treatment to imitate the efforts of nature ; but means must also be opposed to the causes of disease, though they should lie dormant, or apparently so, when the treatment is commenced. The certainty that the patient is labouring under psora, syphilis, or sycosis, is sufficient to justify the use of antipsoric, antisypilitic, or anti-sycotic medicines. The same reasoning holds for the acute miasmata of measles and scarlet fever.

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*Slight Affection of the Liver—Bronchitis and Gastro-Duodenitis.*

Elizabeth E., aged 52, habitually suffering from indigestion, was taken, a week ago, without any known cause, with cough, and other symptoms, which have gone on increasing. On the

13th March, 1841, when examined for the first time, the following symptoms are observed:—

Complexion yellowish; yellowish tinge of the sclerotics; bad appetite; sour taste; sensation of burning and tenderness at the right hypochondrium and epigastrium; flatulency; cough, chiefly at night, and accompanied by dryness in the trachea; the pain at the right hypochondrium is much aggravated by the cough; stiffness in the knees; shivering, even when in a warm bed; perspiration at night; pulse frequent; passionate temper; lowness of spirits; and inclination to tears.

*Prescription.*—Bryon., two globules 18th; to be repeated on the second day.

18th.—The preceding symptoms are all removed; she complains of pain at the left hypochondrium, and giddiness in the morning, as if she were intoxicated; the temper is still passionate.

*Prescription.*—Nux vom., two globules 30th.

30th.—The only complaint she makes is of drowsiness, and fullness at the epigastrium after taking food.

*Prescription.*—Nux vom., two globules 30th.

April 29th.—Having been for nearly a month quite well, and considered perfectly cured, she is discharged.

### *Chronic Gastritis; Dysmenorrhœa, Head-ache, and Vertigo.*

Mary B., aged 42, dyspeptic for the last six months, was previously in tolerably good health; had the usual diseases incident upon childhood; and in November last, a fit termed “apoplectic,” attended with insensibility; after which she was cupped and blistered, and took medicines internally, the nature of which was unknown to her. She had an attack of vertigo and loss of vision about a month back, for which she was again bled and cupped.

On the 13th May, 1841, on her first application at the Dispensary, the complexion appears sallow; and there are dark lines underneath the eyes.

She complains of vertigo, and sensation of falling if she walks fast; burning and sense of pressure at the vertex, coming on three or four times daily, and much aggravated at the menstrual periods; aching in the forehead during the presence of the catamenia; occasional shooting pain extending from the head all down the spine.

Throbbing and jumping in the eyes: worse since having been cupped; dimness of sight, and occasional loss of vision.

Buzzing noise in the left ear, increased on being flurried.

Disagreeable insipid taste in the mouth, in the morning; tongue white and furred; dryness and burning in the mouth and throat, with occasional vomiting after fat food. No appetite.

Shooting pain occasionally at the right hypochondrium; much flatulency, especially after tea; the bowels rather confined, and the evacuations difficult.

Urine, at times limpid and abundant; at other times scanty and high-coloured.

Catamenia, both too frequent and profuse, appearing every two or three weeks, and lasting from three to eight days; too dark and clotted; the catamenia are apt to cease and return, and are accompanied by aching pains at the sacral region and loins, and contracting pains in the hypogastrium; yellowish leucorrhœa. She is very much inclined to sleep in the day. In general she is very nervous; temper hasty, irritable; frequent inclination for tears.

*Prescription.*—Cinch., two globules 30th attenuation; Caust., two globules 30th.

20th.—She feels better; there is less vertigo; she can now walk by herself without much fear of falling. The catamenia are present, and occasion less suffering than at previous periods.

*Prescription.*—Nux vom., two globules 30th, to be taken in three days.

27th.—Complains of weight at the occiput in walking; very trifling leucorrhœa, which is thin and yellowish.

*Prescription.*—Nux. vom., to be taken in three days.

June 10th.—She feels quite well now, excepting a slight buzzing in the left ear; the last period of menstruation was preceded for two or three days by contracting pains in the hypogastrium, like labour pains.

*Prescription.*—Plat., two globules 30th.

12th.—The catamenia have appeared two days before the proper time, and are accompanied by much pain.

Remains under the action of the same.

19th.—She feels perfectly well, and wishes to return her admission card, but is prevailed upon to wait some time more, that the state of her health may be fully ascertained.

*Prescription.*—Plat., two globules 30th.

July 10th.—She feels quite well, and is discharged.

#### *Gastro-Metritis and Debility.*

P. G., aged 27, was always in good health and strong until the age of 20, when she had the measles: since that affection

she has always been weakly, and subject to attacks of indigestion. She is in the habit of taking anti-bilious pills, but has followed no regular treatment.

On the 17th November, 1841, her countenance is pallid: she states that she is frequently sallow and yellowish, with dark lines underneath the eyes.

She frequently suffers from bilious attacks, which are attended by aching at the forehead, buzzing in the ears, confusion of sight, nausea, followed by vomiting. She is at present affected with headache.

Feeling of debility, and emptiness in the stomach; flatulency at all times; frequent shooting and cutting pains at the right hypochondrium after exertion.

The evacuations are at times painful; suffers from hæmorrhoids whenever the evacuations are difficult.

Before her marriage, the genital organs were in a perfectly healthy state; abortion took place last week, without any known cause, at two months' pregnancy, and since then she has experienced bearing down of the uterus, and aching pains around the pelvis; yellowish leucorrhœa, but not abundant.

Great debility, and dislike for exertion, as she quickly becomes exhausted.

Disposition placid and even; she is inclined to lowness of spirits.

*Prescription.*—Puls., two globules 30th attenuation.

24th.—For the three or four days after taking the pulsatilla, all the symptoms were aggravated, and particularly so the headache. At present there are no pains in the head or hypochondrium, nor leucorrhœa; there remains a weak feeling and aching in the lumbar region, with much lowness of spirits.

*Prescription.*—Sulph., two globules 30th attenuation.

Dec. 1.—After taking her medicine, she experienced a little sickness, and aching in the head; but these sensations have disappeared, and she now complains only of a little weakness at the loins, and a trifling degree of flatulency.

*Prescription.*—Puls., two globules 30th.

8th.—Being perfectly cured, she is discharged.

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#### *Gastro-Enteritis—Dentition.*

Edwin N., aged 7 months, was brought to the Dispensary on the 6th May, 1841. He was ill from his birth, having been affected with constant purging every four minutes, night and day, till the age of three months. The affection, though not



so serious, was kept up by improper food till the present period. On examination, the child appears slightly marasmatic; the skin of the face and head thin and bluish.

Much tossing of the head, which appears heavy and hot; watery discharge from the eyes and nose.

Constant flow of saliva from the mouth; tongue furred; thirst; the appetite, which was ravenous, is now poor; frequently vomits his food, curdled.

Abdomen tender to the touch; the recti-muscles are contracted; the bowels are moved twice a-day; the motions are at times white and curdled, at times like the yolk of egg—now dark yellow and offensive; frequent griping; cough disturbing his sleep; much rattling in the trachea, particularly in the morning; he is very cross and restless.

*Prescription.*—Cham., one globule 12th.

15th.—The appetite is better, but he constantly cries and draws up his knees, appearing to suffer in the bowels.

*Prescription.*—Cham., one globule 30th.

22nd.—The temper is much improved; the bowels are much less painful, and the fæcal evacuations more natural. He is to remain under the action of last dose.

29th.—Bowels regular, motions natural.

*Prescription.*—Cham., one globule 30th.

June 5.—The motions are greenish, slimy, and knotty; there are four daily; he is very fretful; pain on going to stool.

*Prescription.*—Cham. repeated.

11th.—There are three motions daily, which are still slimy, but not green. The child continues fretful, but cries less when at stool; he still draws up his legs from abdominal pain; the sleep is much more quiet.

*Prescription.*—Rheum., one globule 12th.

14th.—The motions are about the same, but the cries are not so distressing when passing the motions; the child evidently suffers from dentition.

*Prescription.*—Calc., one globule 30th.

21st.—Much about the same, excepting that he has cut a tooth (a lower incisor).

*Prescription.*—Cham., one globule 30th.

29th.—Much about the same.

*Prescription.*—Cham. repeated.

July 6th. The relaxation of bowels gradually diminished since the last medicine, and ceased on the 4th; the motions are now more consistent and yellow; vomits his milk, curdled,

and continues fretful; slight swelling of the size of a split pea at the outer portion of left eye-lid.

*Prescription.*—Sil., one globule 30th.

13th.—Last night, after being in bed, had an attack of repeated vomiting, and frequent motions, which were dark, watery, and offensive.

*Prescription.*—Ver., one globule 30th.

19th.—The stools continue green, and with griping; is less irritable.

*Prescription.*—Cham., two globules 30th.

26th.—The child is better; the motions are improved in character, not so green, but of a sour smell; he is very irritable.

*Prescription.*—Calc., one globule 30th.

Aug. 9th.—The bowels are natural, but the child is heavy and drowsy; skin hot and dry, much thirst, restlessness in the night, much flow of saliva; the gums of incisors of upper jaw are much swollen.

*Prescription.*—Cham., one globule 12th.

16th.—Gums still swollen, but less heat or thirst; less flow of saliva.

*Prescription.*—Acon., one globule 30th.

23rd.—The gums are better; there is an eruption of vesicles, containing pus, on the right ear, with a slight degree of soreness.

*Prescription.*—Sulph., two globules 30th.

30th.—Better; there is thirst and slight wheezing in the chest.

*Prescription.*—Calc., one globule 30th.

Sep. 6th.—The child has been suffering since a few days with much cough and wheezing; a globule of Aconitum was given on the 2nd. There is at present no appetite, thirst; sneezing, with much nasal discharge; has cough night and morning, with wheezing in the chest; heat at night; motions at times frothy, offensive, and dark.

*Prescription.*—Merc., one globule 12th.

13th.—Less cough or wheezing; coryza about the same; had much sickness this morning, and vomited a yellow fluid of a sour smell four times in the space of an hour; pallid countenance; prostration of strength.

*Prescription.*—Cham., two globules 30th.

15th.—The sickness has been replaced by diarrhœa; the motions frequent and watery.

*Prescription.*—Ver., two globules 30th.

20th.—The child is better altogether; he has cut two incisors; two motions daily, thin but not watery; he rests better.

*Prescription.*—Cham., one globule 12th.

27th.—Continues much better; face at times flushed.

*Prescription.*—Cham. repeated.

Oct. 4th.—He is again suffering from relaxed motions directly after taking food, and probably resulting from improper food.

*Prescription.*—Calc., one globule 30th.

11th.—The child is quite well; is mild and cheerful; and for the first time is in the enjoyment of good health.

Remains under the action of last medicine.

18th.—Having continued perfectly well, he is discharged.

#### *Chronic Gastritis.—Œdematous Swelling of the Legs.*

Anne M., aged 27, was always subject to attacks of sick headache, with vomiting; and had, at different periods, three acute affections, which produced no subsequent derangement of health. Her present illness commenced seven years ago; and the swelling of the legs is upon her ever since an erysipelalous inflammation of them five or six years back.

On the day of her first application for advice, the 20th August, 1841, she complains of occasional throbbings in the temples, with singing in the ears, and sickness.

Tongue furred at the centre; much thirst. She never has the least appetite; when in want of nourishment she feels faint, but has no desire for food.

Fat food disagrees; she does not like bread, and much prefers animal to vegetable diet. Feeling of fulness at the epigastrium at all times, but chiefly after eating. Sense of emptiness and weakness at the stomach, coming on an hour after food, and relieved by eating.

Dragging pain and pressure at the left hypochondrium; costiveness.

Menses regular, but scanty, though of a week's duration, and pale. Since three years she has for the two first days of the catamenial discharge, and for the three previous days, much "tightness" and weight at the hypogastrium.

Cough almost continually since five years; she has occasionally, when coughing, acute pains at the sternum; a little mucous expectoration.

Shortness of breath, whenever she has a fit of cough, and

when she ascends a staircase; palpitation, chiefly after excitement, or in the evening, or after exertion.

By percussion and auscultation nothing abnormal is detected in the chest; the beatings of the heart are rather loud.

There is much swelling of the sub-cutaneous tissue of both legs, extending from the knee to the ankle; the swelling feels soft on pressure, and is elastic (does not pit); the skin feels in general cold, but at times it is red, hot, and erythematous. There are at times dilated vessels, running underneath the skin. The legs are better in winter than in summer, and benefited by bathing them in cold salt and water; they are always worse before the menstrual periods, and are very painful when walking.

She frequently has a feeling of burning, as of a hot liquid running along the veins of the legs.

Sleep bad at times.

Mild disposition; much inclined to lowness of spirits, and anxiety about the result of her affection.

*Prescription.*—Ars., two globules 30th.

27th.—Less cough; less fullness at the epigastrium after food; legs exactly the same. Yesterday she complained of giddiness, and heaviness over the eyes.

*Prescription.*—Puls., two globules 30th.

Sept. 3rd.—Since two days there are acute and pressing pains at the epigastrium, but no fulness, and less pain at the hypochondrium; much epigastric weakness still.

Cough entirely removed; there remains dyspnoea, but no palpitation.

The swelling of the legs has somewhat decreased.

*Prescription.*—Graph., two globules 30th.

10th.—No pains at the epigastrium or hypochondrium. Has beatings and aching in the temples; ringing in the ears removed.

There is much less swelling of the legs.

She has taken cold; has cough towards evening, and increased dyspnoea, but much less lowness of spirits.

*Prescription.*—Puls., two globules 30th.

17th.—Shortness of breath and cough almost entirely removed. There is scarcely any pain in the legs, except when the day is hot, or after fatigue; they are very nearly reduced to their natural size.

*Prescription.*—Sulph., two globules 30th.

24th.—She is quite well of all her former symptoms, the legs being hardly swollen; but she suffers from the effects of

a cold ; she has a morning cough, excited by a tickling in the throat and trachea, and which causes pain at the epigastrium.

*Prescription.*—Nux vom., two globules, in two dozes.

On the 12th October, being perfectly cured, she is discharged.

### *Chronic-Gastritis and Cephalalgia.*

M. J., aged 29, applied on the 19th March, 1841, for relief. She had been ill five years, and attributed her bad state of health to having miscarried four times ; her previous state of health was good. On being examined, she complained of the following symptoms :—Frequent and violent pains in the head, chiefly at the forehead, attended with confusion of ideas and weakness of memory ; the headache is generally worse in the morning and evening ; frequent vertigo ; dimness of sight and diplopia during the attacks.

Tongue white, and slightly coated ; sour taste in the morning, and sometimes after meals ; and risings of the taste of food, chiefly in the morning.

Feeling of heaviness and fulness at the epigastrium after food ; flatulency in the stomach and bowels, with abdominal distension ; costiveness ; Menses regular, but preceded by pains at the hypogastrum.

Slight cough (sequela of influenza), excited by a tickling and dryness at the trachea ; expectoration of a thick, lumpy, and white phlegm.

Weariness and aching in the limbs.

Disposition in general melancholy ; she is also inclined to be hasty and passionate.

*Prescription.*—Nux vom., two globules 30th attenuation.

26th.—There is scarcely any cough ; is very much improved in the gastric symptoms and head.

*Prescription.*—Nux vom. to be repeated, in case of a return of symptoms.

April 6th.—Improvement of all the symptoms ; disposition milder ; she complains of weariness in the morning, and of general aching pains in the limbs, which may be attributed to the medicine, under the action of which she is to remain.

12th.—The appetite is considerably better ; the cough is rather troublesome, and takes place chiefly whilst she is lying down : she is relieved by sitting up in her bed ; the expectoration is frothy and yellow.

*Prescription.*—Nux vom., two globules 30th.

16th.—The cough is much improved ; has a little weakness in the legs.

*Prescription.*—Nux vom., to be taken in two days, if necessary.

24th.—Much about the same.

She is to remain under the action of the last dose.

May 1st.—Has pains in the head on rising ; aching and lassitude in the legs, relieved by lying down.

*Prescription.*—Sulph., two globules 30th.

7th.—The pains in the legs continue.

*Prescription.*—Arn., two globules 24th.

14th.—The pains are much improved.

*Prescription.*—Repeat the same medicine.

22nd.—Is discharged, being quite cured.

#### *Chronic Affection of the Stomach and Uterus.*

E. H., aged 32, applies on the 2nd of December, 1840 ; she appears weakly and pallid, and states that she does not recollect ever having enjoyed good health ; the affection for which she claims advice commenced about two months ago, after having weaned her sixth child ; she has followed no regular treatment, but is in the habit of taking aperients. She complains of the following symptoms :—

Occasional dimness of sight, as if she were in the midst of clouds of smoke.

Bad taste in the mouth in the morning ; no appetite ; sickness at times.

Pressure at all times at the epigastrium, but chiefly after meals, and then is attended by difficulty of breathing.

Abdomen tender to the touch ; costiveness ; no menstruation since she weaned her child ; bearing-down at the hypogastrium ; sensation within the pelvis and at the loins as if the catamenia were about to appear ; leucorrhœa, white and thick.

There are palpitations of the heart at times, when excited.

Pressure and aching pain between the shoulders ; weakness at the loins, with difficulty to hold herself erect.

Night-sweats at times ; wakefulness. She is of a patient disposition, but rather inclined to lowness of spirits.

*Prescription.*—Puls., two globules 30th attenuation.

9th.—Shortly after taking Pulsatilla she experienced much weight at the hypogastrium ; on the next day she began to improve, and now she is better in every way.

*Prescription.*—Puls. repeated.

23rd.—She is much better ; she complains chiefly of loss of appetite, and of weakness at the sacrum ; there is less lowness of spirits.

*Prescription.*—Sulph., two globules 30th.

1841, Jan. 6th.—After the medicine she experienced much bearing-down at the hypogastrium ; she has aching between the shoulders after exertion ; the appetite not yet natural ; costiveness, and much lowness of spirits at times ; but upon the whole she is much better.

*Prescription.*—Puls., one globule 30th.

20th.—She complains only of nervousness and feeling of fear, with a peculiar sensation at the loins, and pain between the shoulders when she over-exerts herself.

*Prescription.*—Arnica, one globule 12th, and Puls., one globule 30th.

March 17th.—From the time that she took the last medicines the above pains gradually subsided, and since she has been in enjoyment of perfect health.

**REMARKS:**—The subject of the case under our consideration was of a delicate constitution, and had never been in a good state of health. She claimed our assistance for a gastritis, together with metritis. The aggravating cause of her double affection will be found in her numerous confinements, for the uterine disease, and in the use of purgatives, for that of the stomach.

In those diseases of which the rise and progress is slow and almost imperceptible, you will seldom see the sufferers attribute their complaint to its real cause, as they are ignorant of the influence of aliments and drinks. You will see them in general neglect the true and evident causes to seek after imaginary ones.

But it is not only amongst the generality of patients that you will meet with this ignorance : the most learned, and even to a great extent, members of the medical profession are imbued, unconsciously, with the baneful influence of the doctrines of Brown, who almost every where saw debility, and applied stimulants to the greater class of diseases. In this case, the patient, suffering from weakness, had recourse to stimulant beverage, to support her declining strength ; she took porter, and the more she continued its use, the more her constitution became impaired ; when in this state she made use of purgatives, to combat the evil effects of a bad diet ; the action of the stomach was excited, and she became in a state of serious illness. Had she, in the commencement, for a

few days followed a strict regimen, there is no doubt but that she soon would have been perfectly restored to health.

The disease probably originated in phenomena purely sympathetic of the uterus on the stomach, as it happens in most women in the state of pregnancy; in her case, gestation, which was renewed pretty nearly each year, and calling into action each time its sympathies with the gastric organs, deceived her on the real cause of her illness; she therefore attempted to obviate the weakness which resulted from it, as we have already seen, and the affection took the decided form which we have noticed.

*Pulsatilla* was selected on account of its influence over both series of organic derangement, and for the antipsoric properties, which it equally possesses.

Success, as it is seen on studying the case, speedily took place.

*Sulphur* was given for the reasons pointed out in the preceding cases.

*Arnica* was given to remedy the disorders brought on by over-work; you will frequently find this medicine indicated in the labouring class, as well as with those who are subject to violent exertions.

I shall close my remarks on this case by a few words upon a point of the science which I shall more fully notice at a future period—I mean *Psora*. Whenever a patient, without any particular state of malady, or other apparent cause, is languid and weak, you may be certain that he bears within himself the psoric virus. Again, whenever disease supervenes, without any perceptible external cause, or through a cause of trifling importance, you may be sure that the psoric virus lurks within, and settles upon some particular organ. This has long been known in pathology under the name of predisposing cause; but before the rise of the Homœopathic school, it never had been clearly shown from whence these predisposing causes arose. It is of the highest importance to bear in mind their existence, for, being well convinced of their reality, it will be an easy task to eradicate these predispositions, and thereby cut short chronic disease in its very source.



# CLINICAL LECTURES

ON

## H O M Œ O P A T H Y.

By P. F. CURIE, M.D.

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### *Acute Bronchitis.*

The acute inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the bronchia is usually designated, whatever may be the part inflamed, by the name of *Acute Bronchitis*; when slight, it is called a *cold*, or simple catarrh, and, according to its degree of intensity, or the variation of particular symptoms, it is distinguished by the appellations of *pulmonary catarrh*, either *simple*, *convulsive*, or *suffocating*; *bronchial angina*, or *inflammatory catarrhal fever*.

The causes of acute bronchitis may be, like those of all other diseases, divided into predisposing and exciting.

The *predisposing causes* are the following:—1st. A previous psoric state of the system, either derived by inheritance, or resulting from the imperfect cure of certain diseases; this latter case is easily ascertained by examination of the patient, whose constitution generally appears enfeebled, leucophlegmatic, and deficient in energy of circulation or vital heat. 2nd. A secretory action is frequently induced in the mucous membrane, investing the air-tubes, through the abrupt or gradual suppression of certain habitual secretions of blood or other fluids; in which case the evacuation is replaced by the bronchial disease. 3rd. Chronic diseases, and especially those of the heart, have frequently been observed to produce bronchitis, but in the latter case it has a great tendency to run into pneumonia or peripneumonia; the functions of the lungs are so intimately connected with those of the heart, that the mode of action of this cause will be readily understood: the contractility of the heart, and the quantity

of blood admitted into it, must be in strict relation with the capacity of the lung, or, in other words, it is necessary that in a given time the lung should allow as much blood to circulate through its structure as the heart can admit and propel; if the circulation be not strictly regulated, one or both of the organs will suffer from stagnation of the blood, and over distention of their texture. It will then be easy to conceive how disease occurs when both these conditions are not united, and how it is that when the heart propels more blood than will easily circulate through the lung, the latter gives rise to symptoms denoting this imperfect relation. 4th. Frequent attacks of the phlegmasia constitute a pre-disposition to its recurrence; for it is an established fact that persons who have repeatedly suffered from this disease, are more liable to contract it anew. 5th. A protracted convalescence from any disease also constitutes a state favourable to its production.

The *exciting causes* may be divided into two classes, the direct and the indirect.

The *direct exciting causes* are the following:—the immediate contact of a cold and damp air with the mucous surface of the bronchia; the inhalation of air in which are disseminated particles of irritating dust, or the fumes of ammonia, nitrous gas, the vapour of acetic acid; the introduction into the windpipe of a liquid (persons are known to have been affected with catarrh from a drop of water having fallen into the trachea), and finally, the presence of any other foreign body in the chest.

Laënnec and Sydenham remarked that bronchial inflammations, resulting from direct causes, were in general slighter and of shorter duration, than those produced by circumstances of a different nature; it is a fact known to all, and noticed by several writers, that inflammations induced by the direct agency of physical, mechanical, or chemical causes, are in general less severe and less obstinate against the treatment employed, than those arising through the influence of more remote powers. The reasons of this fact are not difficult to ascertain, as we shall show at a future period.

The *indirect exciting causes* comprise all those agents which are capable of modifying the excretory action of the skin; at the head of them we will place cold in its various forms; next will come mental affections, such as fear, the feeling of horror experienced at the sight of some hideous object, or the shock caused by witnessing a dreadful catastrophe, all of which are attended with one common phenomenon, chil-

liness, shuddering, and contraction of the skin. Two modes of action may be attributed to these causes; they promote the disease either by preventing the performance of the physiological action of the skin, or inducing concentration of blood in the lungs.

The form of bronchitis the most commonly met with, is that called a simple and slight catarrh—it is so frequent that few persons can boast escaping its reach in the few months of bad weather we have each winter season.

The development of bronchitis does not always take place in the same manner; a relation has been observed to exist between the parts upon which the exciting cause exercises its influence, and those which are the seat of the first symptoms of re-action; thus, when the head has been particularly exposed to the influence of cold, the mucous membrane of the nasal cavities is the first in which an increased action takes place; if the neck, the first symptoms are apparent in laryngitis; if there have been a chill of the back (which happens when a person is seated before the fire with the back exposed to cold) inflammation of the trachea will ensue; if the cause be inhalation of irritating gases, the cough is the first symptom that appears; in fine, catarrh has no particular mode of origin. Independently of the part of the surface affected by the exciting cause, there is also diversity of origin according to the temperament of each patient. However, it may safely be said that catarrh generally sets in with shivers, uneasiness, sneezing, sore-throat or coryza, that a certain degree of cough, painful and dry at first, soon follows, giving rise shortly after its appearance to expectoration of a thick mucus, of which the consistency increases as it lessens in quantity; the voice becomes deeper in tone or quite hoarse, and is sometimes so weak that it can scarcely be heard.

When these symptoms assume a greater degree of severity and are accompanied by anorexia, increased or burning heat of the skin, acceleration of the pulse, headache, and a considerable degree of soreness in the larynx, trachea, and sometimes in various parts of the chest, the cold has passed on to acute bronchitis. The cough is then attended by tearing pains behind the sternum and sometimes throughout the whole of the chest, flushing of the face, and is followed by a bruised feeling in the hypochondria, along the edges of the false ribs at the lower extremity of the sternum, and, in fact, all along the attachments of the diaphragm; the slightest impression of cold, the action of speaking; that of drinking, the mere changing of posture, frequently suffice to renew the paroxysms

of cough, which, moreover, recur without any apparent cause. There is oppression of the breathing; the mucous membrane of the bronchia sometimes becomes so exquisitely sensitive as to perceive the impression of the cold air on its surface; the pulse becomes full and frequent; the senses of smell and taste are lost; the tongue is white; the mouth clammy, and frequently there is a sweetish taste; there is at times much thirst, but generally little, and sometimes even aversion for drinks; the urine scanty and of a deep colour: it has already been said that at the outset there was scarcely any expectoration, sometimes there is none, it is only on the second or third day that the cough becomes loose, and is attended with raising of a thin, frothy mucus which is streaked with blood; at first, the sputa have a saltish taste which leaves them as they get thicker. When the cough gets quite loose and the expectoration easy, the sputa assume a whitish, yellowish, or greenish colour. It does not unfrequently occur that a slight attack of diarrhœa puts an end to all these symptoms.

Almost always there is exacerbation of the symptoms towards evening, and frequently it is only at this time of the day that to the local sufferings are joined sympathetic symptoms, such as increased heat of the skin and acceleration of pulse. In plethoric constitutions, the pulse is generally large, the skin ruddy and flushed, nasal hemorrhage supervenes, and it is chiefly to this form of bronchitis that writers give the name of inflammatory catarrhal fever; in this case the other mucous membranes, and particularly those of the throat and of the vesica, participate in the inflammation but almost always in a slight degree.

It sometimes happens in the course of an acute attack of bronchial inflammation, that the oppression of breathing suddenly increases, the sputa become deeply tinged with blood, the skin moist, the cheeks flushed, and the chest, which was hitherto sonorous, on percussion gives a dull sound in some particular part: in such a case bronchitis has passed on to pneumonia. (See the Annals.) In particular epidemics of bronchitis, which have arisen through the influence of foul and foggy air, the patients die quickly of suffocation; these cases, fortunately of very rare occurrence, have caused this species of bronchitis to be distinguished by the name of suffocating catarrh. In cases of another description, the voice suddenly becomes sibilant and acute; death sets in amidst paroxysms of convulsions or during the prostration which follows them: this is the bronchial angina of nosologists.

Bronchitis does not give any special diagnostic signs on percussion; they are all furnished by the stethoscope.

The *rhonchus* is the characteristic sign of bronchitis, and it is often audible at the very outset of the disease; the character of this rhonchus, is to be sonorous and deep or sibilant. It is deeper and more sonorous in proportion as the mucus secreted is less in quantity, and the mucous membranes of the large tubes more thickened; in the latter case, it resembles the sound produced by a bow slowly drawn across the large strings of a violoncello; and if it takes place in a branch of the air-tubes, situated near to the surface of the lung, on applying the hand in a corresponding part, a tremulous movement is felt, analogous to that produced by the vibrations of a tight cord: the space in which the rhonchus is heard, shows the extent of the inflammation. The rhonchus becomes softer as the secretion of mucus increases, and derives its distinctive character from the passing of bullæ of air through the sputa accumulated in the bronchia; but it allows of the respiration being heard, which at once separates it from the rale belonging to tubercular ulcerations. It, however, frequently happens, that respiration ceases in the part inflamed, but this suspension is momentary; it supervenes suddenly, and is due to the obstruction of a bronchial tube by sputa sufficiently thick and abundant to prevent the air from passing: it ceases as soon as the expectoration has rejected the obstacle. (Laënnec.)

Bronchitis may either be acute or chronic; but, as we have already noticed the chronic form, we shall here only speak of the duration of acute bronchitis, keeping in mind, however, the method of treatment employed.

Generally, in very serious cases, and when homœopathic treatment is resorted to, acute bronchitis lasts from three to fifteen days: when allopathic means are used, and in the same circumstances, it lasts from fifteen to forty days, and passes sometimes into a chronic state. When the affection is slight, and the treatment homœopathic, the administration of a single medicine, properly selected, will subdue it in the space of two to four days; whereas, treated allopathically (according to the statement of the most respectable authorities), its mean duration is from four to ten days.

Acute bronchitis generally terminates by resolution, and rarely causes death; it might be stated that it never does, as a fatal termination always results from the extension of the inflammation to the parenchyma of the lungs, the pleuræ, or the pericardium, in which cases both the symptoms and the

name are different. Its gravity, then, depends upon the extent of the structures involved. If the rale is heard throughout the whole of one lung, or the greater part of both, it may be announced that danger exists; and if both lungs are altogether affected, the worst consequences are to be feared. Lastly, with equal intensity, acute bronchitis is much more serious in children, old people, and persons previously afflicted with some chronic phlegmasia, but chiefly that of the lungs, than in such as are in different circumstances, as then the transformation into a fatal disease is much to be apprehended. It is also more serious when it occurs epidemically; than when sporadic; the reason is obvious, for then it is always complicated with the phlegmasia of some other organ equally important, and particularly of the primæ viæ: the epidemics of influenza are bronchial inflammations thus complicated with pneumonia or cerebral affections, and sometimes with both.

Opportunities for examination of the morbid appearances of simple bronchitis, are rarely met with, since of itself alone it never causes death; it is only when death occurs suddenly or violently, through suicide or otherwise, in persons labouring under the affection we are speaking of, in its greatest degree of intensity, that information can be acquired. Then the mucous membrane of the bronchia is found to be injected, and of a red colour, more or less marked, sometimes slightly thickened, and covered in some places with thick mucus. The redness is generally limited in extent, and confined to the termination of the trachea and the large divisions of the bronchia; it appears arranged in zones, or spots, or ramifications, as in inflammations of mucous membranes in general.

*(To be continued in the next number.)*

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## CASES, WITH CLINICAL REMARKS.

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### *Chronic Gastro-Enteritis—Sequela of Influenza.*

A. C., a widow, aged 30. Her illness appears to have resulted from an attack of influenza, three years back, previous to which her health was very good; during nearly the whole of the time she has been under the care of various medical men, and taken medicines, of which the nature was unknown to her, but consisting chiefly of purgatives.

On the day of her first visit, the 23rd of May, 1840, she presents the following complaints:—

Heavy weight at times over the eyes, causing them to water; with pricking, and sensation as if sand were in them; cloudiness of sight, as if a mist were before the eyes; pruritus and humming noise at times in both ears.

Tongue coated and white; bitter taste; thirst; appetite impaired; acid eructations, and flatulency immediately after eating.

Fulness at the scrobiculus after taking food; feeling of a heavy weight at all times in the epigastrium, with scraping sensation at the sternum, causing difficulty of breathing; feeling of sinking or debility at various times; feeling as of cold water or ice in the stomach; the whole of the epigastric region is sore on pressure, and she is frequently obliged to loosen her dress.

Distension of the abdomen, particularly since the last fortnight; costiveness, compelling her to an habitual use of aperients.

Dry cough, chiefly in the morning and evening, excited by tightness across the chest; shortness of breath.

Scraping pain at the sacral region; scraping pains, also, in the bones of all her limbs.

Sleep disturbed by headache and frightful dreams; frequent chills, followed by heat and perspiration; pruritus all around the waist whilst undressing.

Disposition variable; at times lowness of spirits, at others irritability of temper.

*Prescription.*—Sab., two globules 30th attenuation.

30th.—Head better; no alteration in the other symptoms; projection at the upper ribs of the right side of the chest, with painful throbbing.

*Prescription.*—Sil., two globules 30th.

June 6th.—Felt worse since last report.

*Prescription.*—To remain under the action of the last dose; if, however, she should not improve, she will take *Nux vomica*, two of the 30th, in a few days.

16th.—She took *Nux vomica*, and now feels better; complains of pruritus at the nose and in the ears.

*Prescription.*—Agar., two globules 30th.

27th.—Feels much better in every respect, excepting much tightness across the epigastrium at all times; continues irritable.

*Prescription.*—*Nux vom.*, two globules 30th.

July 7th.—She has again experienced a sensation of cold, as if cold water had been applied, and followed by burning;

but instead of being seated at the epigastrium, this sensation is now fixed at the umbilical region.

*Prescription.*—Sab., two globules 30th.

18th.—Amelioration of all the above symptoms; she still complains of pressure at the epigastrium after food.

*Prescription.*—Nux vom., two globules 30th.

Aug. 15th.—Having felt perfectly well for about a month, she is discharged, cured.

REMARKS.—The patient whose case is under our consideration was taken ill with influenza three years before she applied for advice, and from that period her health never was restored to its primitive state; a disease of the gastro-intestinal tube replaced the influenza. This is a frequent result; for (as we shall frequently notice), in all cases of disease, it is the custom to dose the patients with large quantities of energetic medicines. As it is the stomach and intestines that first experience their influence, it naturally follows that a course of treatment thus conducted will bring on an organic reaction of the gastric viscera, in order to reject the morbid causes placed within them. The symptoms are in general seen to increase after meals, because it then is necessary that the stomach should act more powerfully to accomplish its usual function. This overaction is evident in the pains, increased heat, swelling, &c.

*Sabadilla*, having the virtue of exciting in the physiological state symptoms similar to those exhibited in this case, was given at two different periods.

*Nux vomica* removed the feeling of fulness at the epigastrium, and the irritability of temper. It is one of the best medicines in gastric affections, particularly when there is fulness and pressure at the stomach, constipation, and much irritability of disposition.

*Silicea* and *Agaricus* were prescribed in view of several symptoms, but were not expected to influence the gastro-intestinal disorder. The symptoms for which they were given had no direct connexion with the principal affection. *Silex* was chiefly directed against the psoric cause, which had fixed upon the ribs.

During the course of an affection of a complicated nature, it is seldom that one can do without a pretty long series of medicines, which correspond to the excited organic and curative actions. The art of the practitioner consists in passing, according to the indications, from the use of one agent to that of another; but the nature of the affection must be determined with the greatest accuracy, lest he should be misled by the number of symptoms.



In the first number of the *Annals*, we said that the symptoms should be classed under three heads: first, the local or characteristic symptoms, which serve to determine the seat of the curative organic process; secondly, the consecutive symptoms, showing to what extent the organic efforts opposed to the cause of disease have been exerted; and lastly, the sympathetic symptoms indicating what organs take a part in the contest between the cause of disease and the organism, excited to action by the vital principle. By thus analyzing the symptoms, you will find that the action of the parts in which this process is going on is much increased; and that there is increase of their circulation, heat, and sensibility. You will observe in the organs connected by sympathy with those affected, either increase or diminution of organic action—the nervous system, which is the source of the vital principle, and which constantly pours this fluid into the centre of the affection, increases its organic action during the whole course of the contest; the other organs give up, on the contrary, a part of their vital power, which goes to the assistance of those affected, and their functions become languid. It is thus that in a serious disease of the respiratory or gastric organs, there is a great degree of prostration of muscular power.

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#### *Chronic Enteritis.—Dentition.*

Margaret D., aged 2 years, was brought on the 22nd September, 1841, by her mother, who stated that the child had been in perfect health, until affected with the measles seven months previously; from that time the abdomen had been constantly swollen, and the bowels disordered; the motions in general green, sometimes whitish or yellowish, and frothy, and at other times slimy and bloody; but invariably attended with much pain, and expulsion of flatus. The child appeared stout, but the flesh puffed and flabby; the countenance expressive of suffering; the abdomen large, tense, and tender to the touch. There was much difficulty experienced in getting the particulars of the case, on account of the constant wrangling and crying of the child; the mother assured us that she had constantly been from the commencement equally fractious and cross; and the sleep very much disturbed and short. The affection appeared to have originated in the use of food unfit for an infant, and a constitution already impaired by an acute disease not perfectly cured; her

diet consisted of bread and butter, tea and coffee, mutton and porter! Moreover, the child had a constant craving appetite, which induced the parents to give her much food, to appease her cries. Her diet was ordered to be more sparing, and of aliments more easy of digestion; and Cham., one globule 12th attenuation was prescribed.

25th.—The abdomen continued tense and very tender; the temper equally cross; but there was evident amelioration in the state of the bowels; it was now observed that she picked her nose frequently.

*Prescription.*—Cina, one globule 9th.

Oct. 2nd.—The amendment continued; the abdomen not so tense; but still much thirst, and the temper very cross.

*Prescription.*—Cham., one globule 12th.

16th.—The mother having met with an accident, the child could not be brought before; yet the improvement had continued. The abdomen though large was not so tense, and the motions of a more natural aspect, and scarcely too frequent; less thirst also, and considerable improvement of the temper; the pruritus at the nose had returned.

*Prescription.*—Cina, one globule 9th.

23rd.—Continuation of the amelioration; still a little feverishness, and the evacuations of a greenish appearance, though not loose.

*Prescription.*—Nux vom., one globule 30th.

Nov. 8th.—The mother, who was to have attended a week before, was prevented by some business from so doing, the consequence was, that the child had again a relapse a few days previous to this visit; the motions were again slimy and bloody; much discharge of foetid flatulency, soreness of the abdomen to the touch, but not by far so much irritability of temper.

*Prescription.*—The same repeated.

15th.—Considerable improvement in the appearance of the child, whose cheeks for the first time were plump and rosy, temper also much less cross; the abdomen still too large.

*Prescription.*—Calcarea carb., two globules 30th.

29th.—The state of the child appeared again to be very bad; the abdomen very sore on pressure, and inability to bear clothes on; motions almost immediately after eating, as if the food passed off by evacuation at stool; no sleep at night, and peevishness of temper.

*Prescription.*—Cham., one globule 12th.

30th.—Improvement in the evacuations; they ceased after taking the medicine, and she had only one this day, it was of a

whitish colour, and foetid, and was accompanied by expulsion of flatulence. The mother perceived that the child had cut four incisors.

*Prescription.*—The same repeated.

From this time the child so quickly improved, that it was not thought necessary to bring her; on the 1st February, having been for some weeks in the enjoyment of perfect health, she was discharged.

### *Gastro-Metritis.—Dysmenorrhœa.*

Ann M., aged 20, a laundress, naturally of a healthy and vigorous constitution, applied on the 1st December, 1841, for advice; she had gradually become ill since about a year, without being able to trace the cause of her affection; her diet was plain, and of a good quality; her drinks, tea, cocoa, and ale; she never sought for any medical advice, but was in the habit of taking antibilious pills every three or four weeks.

On the day of her application, she had all the outward signs of health, but the face appeared rather flushed; she stated, that for about four months she had suffered almost continually from aching and weight at the forehead and vertigo, with nausea, having only occasional intermission of three or four days between the paroxysms of pain; the headaches were accompanied by dimness of sight and buzzing in the ears.

The gums were slightly inflamed and sore (from the habitual use of mercury); the tongue covered with a greenish fur.

Pressure at the epigastrium after food, and a frequent sensation of fluttering at the same part. Aching and shootings at the right hypochonder, extending at times to the scapula, occurring regularly every morning, between the hours of ten and twelve. Catching pains frequently at the right hypochonder upon exertion. Much nausea, almost constantly, but chiefly at the menstrual periods; at that time there was generally vomiting of all the food taken. Much flatus in the stomach and bowels; habitual costiveness.

The menstruation never was regular and frequently interrupted for two or three months; but, since a few months, the catamenia were rather premature, appearing every two or three weeks at latest, and always attended with much contracting and cutting pain in the hypogastrum. At all times, feeling of bearing-down, heat and throbbing within the pelvis; acute aching pains at the sacrum; but considerably aggravated at the menstrual periods; much thick and yellowish leucorrhœa.

Hard cough, in the day chiefly, causing soreness at the scro-biculus.

Aching pains in the limbs; irritability of temper, and occasional lowness of spirits.

*Prescription.*—Sulph., two globules 12th.

8th.—For the three days following the administration of sulphur, all the symptoms were greatly aggravated; but now she felt considerably better in all respects; the head very much better; the daily pains at hypochonder and epigastrium removed; no nausea, and very little fluttering; the bowels quite regular; the catamenia had appeared, and were attended by much less pain than usual. She complained, however, of the cough being worse, harder, excited by a tracheal tickling, and followed by soreness within the chest, and expectoration in the evening of clotted blood. Disposition milder.

*Prescription.*—Puls., two globules 30th, to take in four days.

15th.—She felt considerably worse on the 9th; the mouth clammy and parched; soreness of the throat; vomiting; relaxation of the bowels; coryza; the discharge from nares tinged with blood; much cough at night; the expectoration still bloody; pains in the limbs; chilliness and shivers in the day; perspiration. She took the dose of pulsatilla, and felt somewhat relieved; but the pulse continued quick on the 15th, at 100 per minute; the heat and shivers slighter; but had no return of vomiting, or relaxation of bowels.

*Prescription.*—To remain under the action of pulsatilla.

22nd.—She complained of weight at the epigastrium for about an hour after dinner, though she ate very sparingly, and feeling of great debility during the whole time of digestion. Return of aching and shooting at the right hypochonder; much belching of flatulence, about an hour after the ingestion of her food; relaxation of bowels, five or six slimy and light motions daily, preceded by much griping and weakness; thirst; much bearing-down; much hollow cough, night and day: in fact, a relapse into her former state, for which no other cause could be found than her indulgence in tea, and other forbidden articles of diet.

*Prescription.*—Cinch., two globules 30th; and carbo.-veg., two globules 30th.

Jan. 5, 1842.—Felt perfectly well.

*Prescription.*—Cinch., two globules 30th.

She was since discharged, being considered perfectly cured; and has continued quite well since.

*Rheumatism and Cough.*

Mary F., aged 27, had always enjoyed good health. On the 23rd December, 1841, she consulted for rheumatic pains, which had come on about seven weeks before, after sleeping in a damp room, and had continued since without interruption; the pains she complained of were—aching, jerking, and tearing at the occiput; aching and bruised feeling at the lower part of the spine and sacrum, as if she had been beaten. The latter pains were more violent during the day, after exertion, accompanied by general lassitude, and attended by cold shivers and constant chilliness, which could not be removed by the heat of a fire; profuse night perspirations; wakefulness; thirst, and pale countenance.

*Prescription.*—Dulc., two globules 30th attenuation; and two days after bryon., two globules 20th.

30th.—Considerable improvement; the shivering and night-sweats removed; the pains had removed from the sacral region and lower part of the spine to the middle of the back; the pains of the occiput much improved; the sleep good; but these symptoms had been replaced by a dry and hard cough, with tickling in the trachea, and feeling of tightness across the chest, for which she could assign no cause.

*Prescription.*—Bell., two globules 24th; and three days after dulc., two globules 24th.

1842, Jan. 7th.—All the symptoms had disappeared excepting the cough, which was rather worse, but without tightness of the chest, or expectoration, and not so frequent.

*Prescription.*—Nux vom., two globules 30th.

21st.—The cough was removed altogether shortly after her medicine; but having been again exposed to cold, it had returned a few days before her visit, and was hard and dry, excited by a tickling in the trachea; as also by exertion, the inspiration of cold air, and occurred only in the day. Her health continued good, but her tongue was furred.

*Prescription.*—Nux vom. repeated.

Feb. 9th.—Being perfectly cured, she was discharged.

*Chronic Enteritis and Hooping Cough.*

Edward S., aged two years, was in good health until the time he was weaned; he then was put upon the same diet as his parents, and allowed to gratify freely his appetite, the result of which was, that his bowels became disordered; and the same cause having been allowed to continue, the affection

was kept up till, at last, after six months' illness, the child was completely marasmatic, and in a most dangerous condition.

On the 16th of April, 1841, he was brought to the Dispensary, and appeared considerably emaciated; the complexion pale, and of a bluish hue.

The child was continually crying, and evinced a constant craving for food, which, when given him, he ate ravenously; drinks were taken with equal avidity.

The abdomen was extremely tender to the touch, and painful at all times, causing continual cries, and drawing up of the legs; the fæcal evacuations relaxed and extremely frequent, sometimes no less than six or seven taking place in an hour, occurring at all times, and often almost immediately after meals; the fæces dark, greenish at times, at others having, according to the mother's statement, a purulent appearance. The urine offensive, abundant, and yet of a deep colour.

Since a few days, occasional fits of a violent, dry, and spasmodic cough, attended by hooping, and bluish injection of the face.

The skin felt cold at the extremities, but hot at the abdomen.

*Prescription.*—Cina, one globule 15th attenuation; three days after arn., one globule 12th; and a more appropriate diet was prescribed.

24th.—There was a very great improvement in all respects, and the child, instead of being constantly crying, was cheerful and disposed to play; the evacuations continued too frequent, but not, by far, so much so, and had a more natural appearance; the cough alone was not much improved; it continued by fits, but only occurred when the child was passionate.

*Prescription.*—The same repeated.

May 1st.—The motions less frequent, of a deep yellow colour, but still relaxed and offensive; the child appeared to be worse on alternate days; the fits of cough occurring only at intervals of about two or three hours; the temper still passionate.

*Prescription.*—Merc. sol., one globule 12th; and four days after ver. alb., one globule 12th.

Through the influence of these medicines, the child quickly improved, and was soon restored to perfect health, and discharged.

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#### *Bronchitis and Gastro-Enteritis.*

Elizabeth B., aged 36, had been for some time suffering from an affection of the liver, stomach, and bowels, which

brought on a slight degree of emaciation. In this state, after exposure to cold, she became affected with a violent cough, for which, after delaying two weeks, she was induced to apply at the Dispensary.

She was admitted on the 13th March, 1841; her complexion was very yellow, and the countenance expressive of dejection and suffering. She complained of severe pain in the occiput and left temple.

The tongue was yellow and furred; a constant nauseous taste, with dislike for food, and chiefly for bread; much thirst; occasionally slight sickness; she experienced, after the slightest quantity of food, an aching pain at the epigastrium; and also pain at the left hypochondrium, but only when coughing.

Alternate relaxation of bowels and costiveness.

She suffered much from a violent cough, occurring chiefly in the morning, but also almost constantly throughout the day, excited by a constant tickling in the larynx and trachea; the cough generally followed by expectoration of thick yellowish sputa.

On percussing the chest, both sides appeared equally sonorous; but on applying the stethoscope, sibilous and mucous rales were found throughout both lungs.

Constant aching in the loins, and shooting pains all throughout the body; frequent cold shivers, alternating with hot flushes; the pulse beating 112 per minute.

*Prescription.*—Nux vom., one globule of the 3rd attenuation, and two globules of the 18th three days after.

20th.—She stated that, since the first powder, she had gradually improved, and found herself much better in every respect.

*Prescription.*—Nux vom., one globule 30th.

27th.—Very much improvement in the cough. The day before this visit, she had an attack of diarrhoea, accompanied by nauseous taste, and vomiting. The cause of this bowel complaint could not be detected; yet, as she was subject to relaxation of the bowels, it might perhaps be attributed to the damp state of the weather.

*Prescription.*—Ver., two globules 30th.

April 3rd.—The cough almost entirely removed, but the complexion still yellowish, and occasional gripings in the bowels, followed by slimy motions.

*Prescription.*—Cham., two globules 12th.

On the 26th April she was discharged, being perfectly cured.

*Acute Dysentery.*

— B., a shoemaker, had been for some time without employment, and was in consequence subjected to low living. In the first week of January 1842, he went to several persons in search of work, and probably underwent too much fatigue. He was seized one morning early with much abdominal pain, and relaxed evacuations, which compelled him to leave his bed several times to go to the water-closet; at the same time he complained much of cold chills, and prostration of strength. His wife, who at that time was under treatment, applied at the Dispensary for medicine; upon her imperfect statement one globule of the 18th attenuation of *veratrum album* was given. One of the pupils of the Institution visited him in the evening, when he was found in the following state:—great dejection and prostration of strength; he complained of icy coldness all over the body, and particularly of the lower extremities, and constant shivering, which warm coverings did not relieve; he was compelled to rise from his bed every fifteen or twenty minutes with irresistible inclination for evacuation; the motions were accompanied by much and very painful tenesmus, burning in the rectum, and soreness in the hypogastrium; the alvine excretions consisted of pure slime and blood, very small in quantity; the pulse was quick, small; he complained of much thirst, and believed that his death was approaching. *Mercurius solubilis* was given; two doses were prepared, containing each two globules of the 12th attenuation, and dissolved in a little water. The first dose was taken immediately, and produced a little relief; the second was given shortly before eleven, and in the course of the night he experienced considerable alleviation of the pains, so much so, that he slept for a few hours. On the next morning, being a great deal better, *mercurius* was repeated; from that time the pain gradually ceased, and the evacuations were much less frequent, and less painful. In the evening, and during the next day (the third), he complained only of soreness in the abdomen, which altogether left him on the fourth day, after which he quickly regained his strength, and was restored to perfect health.

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CLINICAL LECTURES  
ON  
H O M Œ O P A T H Y.

BY P. F. CURIE, M.D.

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CASES.

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*Affection of the Brain.—Hemiplegia.*

Mary Ann H., aged 14, a servant, 7, Mitchell-street, St. Luke's, applied at the Dispensary on the 26th May, 1841. About six months previously, whilst in the enjoyment of perfect health, she had a fall, in which the right temple struck the pavement, the right elbow was much bruised at the inner part of the joint, and the cubital nerve injured. Since this accident, she had almost constantly experienced throbbing and shooting pains in the head, occurring particularly in the first part of the day, and a hissing noise in both ears: and also difficulty of speech; but she chiefly complained of frequent attacks of pricking pains, and tingling in the whole of the right side of the body, being invariably limited by the mesial line, and always accompanied by a feeling of coldness of the whole of that side. She, moreover, complained of frequent attacks of sudden and total loss of power of the limbs of the right side of the body, taking place chiefly when walking; she then would fall to the right side, with the arm quite powerless, and also the right lower extremity, drop down, and remain quite incapable of moving for a full hour at times, the whole of the attack being attended with chilliness and trembling. It was certain that the cubital nerve had been injured, as there was a continual feeling of numbness of the inner portion of the right fore-arm, and fourth and little finger, together with com-

plete loss of sensation of these parts. When her head was turned aside, or her attention directed to something else, there was not the slightest tactile perception, or of pain when the part was pinched. She had also, sometime previously, but she could not state the exact period, cut the right index, just at the dorsal part of its metacarpal joint, since which the movements of the fingers were impaired, and there was inability to hold a needle. Her sleep was much disturbed by talking and trembling. This poor child, naturally of a cheerful disposition, was much dejected on account of her disease, and frequently in tears; she entertained no hope of cure, particularly so, as the attacks of hemiplegia had become more frequent of late, occurred twice or three times daily, and were followed by permanent weakness of that side.

*Prescription.*—Bell., two globules 30th attenuation, two doses, at three days' interval. She was advised to abstain from tea and porter, but no other change in her diet was ordered.

*June 2nd.*—She felt already considerably improved. This could be seen at once from a more lively expression of countenance. She could use her needle very well since a day or two, and the arm was less subject to loss of power; but the right lower extremity remained in the same state, and of course there was as much dragging of the leg when the attacks were slight, and inability to stand when they were severe.

*Prescription.*—Bell., two globules 30th.

*June 8th.*—Improvement in every respect.

*Prescription.*—Sulph., two globules 30th.

*16th.*—Much improvement in her spirits and feelings; the right side was nearly as powerful as the left, and sensation completely restored to the arm; she experienced still, occasionally, a little weakness of the right side, but not to such a degree as to make her drop down, or even drag the leg.

*Prescription.*—Bell., two globules 30th.

*24th.*—Health perfectly restored; less talking in her sleep. She was to remain under the action of the last dose of medicine.

*July 5th.*—Slight headache in the morning; no other complaint.

*Prescription.*—Sulph., two globules 30th; and Bell., two globules 30th, at six days' distance.

*19th.*—Having continued quite well, she was discharged.

She was seen at different periods for a few months after her cure, and did not evince the slightest symptom of disease.

*Determination of Blood to the Head.—Vertigo and Constipation.*

Henry W., aged 31, a compositor, 9, Penton-street, Pentonville, was very subject to profuse epistaxis when a boy, but since, with the exception of slight bilious attacks at times, he enjoyed pretty good health, till the month of December 1840. He then, whilst at work, suddenly became affected with vertigo, which soon passed off: this attack was followed by three others in the course of the same day: he called for medical aid; was bled, and had leeches applied behind the ears; but, notwithstanding these means, he fell in an apoplectic fit a few days after, during which he remained senseless for some hours. After his recovery, he took various medicines, chiefly Epsom salts and purgative pills, which did not, however, produce any alleviation of the vertigo and headache; at last he was induced to claim the benefit of homœopathic treatment, and applied at the Dispensary on the 26th May, 1841. He complained of a most unpleasant sense of confusion in the head, which hardly ever left him; of a dull, aching pain at the occiput; frequent heat and flushing of the face, followed by vertigo; whenever he walked, and particularly when walking in the sun, it would repeatedly seize him, and make him apprehensive of falling forwards; his sight was much affected—at times objects appeared as if surrounded by a thick cloud, and false appearances, such as dark lines, frequently confused his vision; the eyes were generally red, watery, and burning. He was constantly annoyed by a ringing noise in the ears as of bells at a distance, which rendered his hearing very dull. He had, every morning, a bad taste in the mouth, at times bitter, or else sour; the tongue was slightly furred, and the bowels sluggish. The pulse full; his disposition generally hasty, somewhat passionate, and at all times very excitable.

*Prescription.*—Acon., two globules 24th attenuation; and Nux vom., two globules 30th.

On the 2nd June, there was already much improvement of the vertigo and determination of blood to the head; but he complained of an increase of aching, which now occupied the whole of the head, and occurred more violently at two o'clock each afternoon.

*Prescription.*—Nux vom., two globules 30th, to be taken three days hence.

On the 8th, the face was much less flushed, and the heat of the head less frequent. He stated that he had experienced,

since the previous report, aching in the head in the evening, but not every day; the noise in the ears had occurred only once; the temper was less irritable.

*Prescription.*—Acon., two globules 18th.

15th.—The improvement continued; there was much tenderness of the gums, and the least friction made them bleed.

*Prescription.*—Nit. acid., two globules 30th.

22nd.—The giddiness completely removed, but aching at the forehead and occiput morning and evening, and also when attending to any occupation; bitter taste, and costiveness.

*Prescription.*—Nux vom., two globules 30th.

29th.—He experienced, on the second day after taking his medicine, very much aching in the head, with giddiness, and almost inability to stand, and had a slight return of headache on the following day.

Was to remain under the action of the last medicine.

July 6th.—He had a slight return of giddiness once since the last report, whilst in a railway carriage.

*Prescription.*—Nux vom., two globules 30th.

13th.—No pain or giddiness. On the 10th he experienced a very trifling degree of confusion of head; the eyes continued rather weak, but only for a short time after awaking in the morning.

Was to remain under the action of the last medicine.

On the 19th, he felt perfectly well; and as he had, a few weeks since, been prevailed upon to continue his treatment, lest the vertigo should return, he was glad to be dismissed. During the whole time the thermometer had varied between 64 and 76—on one occasion it was as low as 54, but generally above 72. The only change in his diet was abstinence from tea, coffee, porter, fat food, and spices.

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### *Warts.*

Joseph K., a shoemaker, aged 16, 33, St. Helen's-place, Spa-fields, always had been in the enjoyment of perfect health, when, in the middle of the summer of 1840, his body gradually became covered with warts, which at last extended over the face; some of these warts at times disappeared, but were always followed by a new eruption. He remained for a whole year without claiming medical advice; but at last he became alarmed at the rapid increase of his affection, and applied at the Homœopathic Dispensary on the 7th July, 1841. He experienced no pains nor itching in any part of the skin. One drop of the 6th dilution of the

Tincture of *Thuja Occidentalis* was ordered to be taken, dissolved in a draught of water; at the next visit he had not experienced any change in his symptoms; he had several new warts, some of which were growing on the alæ and septum of the nose; another dose of the same medicine was repeated, but without producing any more visible effect. On the 20th, at his third visit, *Rhus toxicodendron* was prescribed, at the same dose and dilution, and repeated on the following week. Three globules of *Dulcamara*, of the 3rd attenuation, were administered on the 3rd of August, and at last he experienced visible effects. He stated, on the 10th, that there was frequent pruritus in most of the warts, and excoriation within the nostrils. Sulphur, one grain of the 3rd trituration, was given him. At the following visit there was less pruritus, and Sulphur was repeated, but at a higher dilution, two doses containing each two globules of the 30th attenuation were given him, and soon a rapid change took place. When examined the next time, on the 7th September, all the warts on the face, except a single one, had disappeared, several of those on the hands and wrists had died away, and the remaining ones were dry and dark in colour, almost black; a dose of the 30th attenuation of Sulphur was ordered, and followed a week after by a grain of the 3rd trituration of the same medicine. This treatment proved most efficient—ALL the warts disappeared in the space of a few days. On the 21st of December, inquiries were made of his parents about the boy, and they stated that hitherto there was not the slightest appearance of a relapse.

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#### *Glandular Affection.*

Margaret C., aged 11, 24, Greenhill's-rents, West Smithfield, had all the appearance of a strumous diathesis; but otherwise, enjoyed pretty good health. The only affection she had previously suffered from, was an abscess at the leg, when she was 7 years old. In the middle of the month of February 1841, she took cold, and became affected with chronic coryza, and swelling of the glands underneath the left ramus of the lower jaw; the nasal discharge continued, and the glandular swellings gradually increased and became painful. On the day she first consulted (the 17th April), she experienced pricking pains, and tenderness to the touch, of the glands which formed a conglomerated mass: she complained of occasional headache; her temper was quite placid.

*Prescription.*—Bell., two globules, 30th attenuation; and Sulph., two globules 30th, three days after.

On the 24th, there was much heat, swelling, and pain, in the left cheek, with feeling of throbbing in the tumour, as if an abscess were formed; she had at times very much thirst; the pulse was rather frequent; the bowels very costive.

*Prescription.*—Acon., one globule 18th.

26th.—Much heat, swelling, pain, and shining redness of the cheek, with general heat of the body, and acceleration of pulse.

*Prescription.*—Bell., one globule 12th, two doses, at six hours' distance.

She began to feel better the same evening, at seven, but had a very restless night, during a part of which she was feverish and delirious. On the 27th, the pulse was accelerated, but there appeared to be less redness of the cheek: two globules of Mercurius were given, of the 12th attenuation, and by the next day the swelling of the cheek had diminished, but appeared to continue around the glands, where there were shooting and throbbing pains: she took a globule of the 12th attenuation of Belladonna, and had a much better night. On the 29th, there was distinct fluctuation in the tumour, which felt less hot: she was directed to take two globules of the 30th of Hepar Sulphuris, and a second dose on the following day. On the 1st May, the abscess was more limited, and the skin over it appeared more red and hot; no motion since three days: two other doses of Hepar were ordered to be given in the same way. On the 3rd, in the morning, the abscess broke, and there escaped much thick yellowish pus: she complained of much drowsiness; the bowels had been relieved each day. She was allowed to remain under the action of Hepar Sulphuris; and, under its influence, the suppuration continued till the swelling gradually subsided. When she returned, on the 12th, there remained only a slight thickening and redness of the skin, and a little enlargement of the glands underneath. She took two globules of Sulphur, and on the 19th two of Calcareo carbonica. On the 26th, she was perfectly well; and having continued so, was discharged, on the 2nd of June. When she left, there was a cicatrix, hardly visible, at the place where the abscess had been, and a very slight degree of redness around. In a short space of time, the skin resumed its natural colour, and left no further sign of an abscess, than that usually following a boil, in which a single areola of the skin is ruptured.

*Gastro-Enteritis.*

Edward T., aged 4 years, 73, Castle-street, Oxford-market, had been from birth subject to pains in the bowels, and almost constant crying, till the age of 11 months, when his health greatly improved, and he grew stout and fat. He became ill again, about Christmas 1840, and continued so till the time of his application, in the following year. This affection evidently was brought on by the use of too much food, which besides, was improper for his age: his diet consisted of beef, mutton, tea, coffee, porter, and fruit. No regular treatment had been resorted to; a few jalap powders only were given him.

On the 28th August, 1841, when admitted, he appeared very thin; his complexion pale; the sclerotics of a pale blue; the skin of the face thin and bluish; the abdomen very tumid.

His mother observed him frequently rubbing his nose; and stated, that he tossed his head much about during sleep.

Tongue furred, and yellowish; thirst; appetite variable, at times ravenous; constant craving for fruit; uvula relaxed, and reddened; much difficulty of deglutition.

Vomiting of his food, undigested, generally fifteen or twenty minutes after meals; much hardness and distension of the abdomen, with feeling of coldness after eating; bowels moved once daily; the motions dark and offensive; now rather difficult, but frequently relaxed.

During the first part of the night, there was much restlessness, and frequent muttering, or talking, sometimes starting, in his sleep; towards morning, he slept more heavily: he could only sleep lying on the knees, with his arms folded, and the hands supporting his head.

Much dryness, and heat of the skin, for about a quarter of an hour every evening, but particularly so when in bed; temper cross and passionate.

*Prescription.*—Nux vom., two globules 30th attenuation.

Sept. 4th.—No vomiting of his food this week; the abdominal hardness and distention removed; he now had three or four involuntary and relaxed alvine evacuations daily, of a pale yellow colour, and very offensive in smell; less febrile heat; decubitus on his back.

*Prescription.*—Cinch., two globules 30th.

11th.—Slightly improved; the bowels more regular, being moved only once daily; the difficulty of deglutition not removed; clammy and hot perspiration of the skin; decubitus during sleep again upon the knees.

*Prescription.*—Cina, two globules 30th.

18th.—Slight improvement; complained of pain at the epigastrium.

*Prescription.*—Nux. vom., two globules 30th.

25th.—After eating fruit, the relaxation of bowels returned, but had ceased, and was replaced by costiveness, distension of the abdomen, vomiting, and thirst.

*Prescription.*—Nux vom. repeated.

Oct. 2nd.—Slight improvement; no vomiting; two motions daily, and the abdomen still hard; less impatience of temper.

*Prescription.*—Bell., one globule 30th.

9th.—Continued improving; felt rather stronger; complexion better; the fæcal evacuations regular, though rather hard.

*Prescription.*—The same repeated.

16th.—The bowels continued regular, but the child had taken cold, and felt very poorly; there was a dry hard cough, with tickling in the throat; much dyspnœa when lying down; obstruction of the nares; thirst; great heat of the skin; pulse accelerated.

*Prescription.*—Acon., one globule 12th, two doses; and Nux vom., one globule 12th; a powder to be taken each day.

23rd.—Much improvement; all the symptoms removed, excepting a loose and slight cough at night, and rubbing of the nose.

*Prescription.*—Cina, one globule 9th; and three days after, Bell., two globules 12th.

30th.—The child was perfectly well, and of a cheerful disposition. He remained under the action of the last medicine. On the 6th November, he continued quite well. This child already exhibited a remarkable change: he was constantly cheerful, and had grown stout and fat; the skin had also resumed its natural colour.

*Prescription.*—Sulph., two globules 30th.

Nov. 13th.—Continued quite well, and had no medicine, he might remain under the action of Sulphur.

29th.—The child had again taken cold, and for the few previous days had coughed very much, and particularly so at night; when coughing, he appeared to suffer in the forehead.

*Prescription.*—Lach., one globule 9th.

Dec. 18th.—The cough completely left him on the day after his medicine; but when brought it was stated, that for about a week his health was not so good as before; he ap-



peared languid, low in spirits, and irritable, and much agitated in his sleep.

*Prescription.*—Nux vom., one globule 30th.

27th.—Rather better, but again had a cough, though slight, and only in the morning; the abdomen distended with flatus, and the complexion frequently pale; sleep restless.

*Prescription.*—Calc. carb., two globules 30th.

1842, Jan. 3rd.—Slight hacking cough at times; continued rather pale and languid; the palpebræ agglutinated in the morning; one motion daily, but watery, and clay-like; obstinate disposition; seldom cheerful.

*Prescription.*—Lach., one globule 30th.

The child soon got quite well, and having continued so, was discharged on the 16th February.

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#### *Catarrh.—Slight Laryngitis.*

C. R., aged 23, 49, Gloucester-street, Lambeth, had, a few years back, inflammation of the windpipe, of which she was perfectly recovered. In April 1841, without being able to ascertain the cause, she took cold, and her throat again became affected. She came to the Dispensary on the 19th, the sixth day of her illness; she had done nothing for the disease, which had increased gradually.

She had much heat of the skin; the face was flushed, the pulse accelerated, and there were cold shivers at times.

The right tonsil was enlarged; the voice hoarse, broken, varying much in tone and intensity; it was at times nearly lost; she complained very much of pain in the larynx, and of a feeling of obstruction, as if a lumpy substance stuck in it, which she could not detach; sense of oppression at the sternum; pressure at the forehead; heavy drowsy feeling.

Aconitum, two globules 18th, was dissolved in water, and taken by spoonfuls in the course of that afternoon; and a few hours after the use of that medicine, the voice resumed its usual tone, clearness, and intensity. She took Carbo vegetabilis the next morning; two globules of the 30th attenuation, were dissolved in water, and given in the same manner.

At her next visit, on the 24th, her only symptoms were a feeling of pressure at the forehead, weight at the lower part of the sternum, and hawking up of phlegm, without cough: two globules of the 30th attenuation of Nux vomica, were prescribed, and quickly removed all her complaints.

On the 1st of May, Sulphur, two globules 30th, was given, though she felt quite well. At her next visit, she complained

of much drowsiness, which appeared to be caused by the medicine, and a little heaviness at the forehead: no medicine was given, in order that the action of Sulphur should wear itself out. Having continued well, she was discharged on the 19th of May.

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*Bronchitis.—Spasmodic Cough.*

Ann P., aged 29, 4, Salisbury-row, Walworth, was of a strong and healthy constitution, and never had any serious illness, till she became affected with a chronic catarrh, which, at the date of her admission for treatment (9th October 1841), had lasted without intermission for four years; her cough, generally, was trifling in the summer, but was much aggravated each winter. She consulted several medical men, and the previous winter, was for five months under the care of a skilful physician; yet, in spite of all their means, she had obtained no relief. A fortnight before she first applied at the Homœopathic Dispensary, her cough had assumed a greater degree of severity; she made use of a cordial, without the slightest remission of her symptoms.

When first examined, her complexion appeared rather pale, the cheeks flushed; her frame slender and delicate. She stated, that since the commencement of her cough, there had been much emaciation.

She presented the following symptoms:—Tongue slightly furred, but the digestive functions were not deranged.

She complained of a violent spasmodic and hollow cough, always worse at night. The fits of cough were excited by a tickling in the trachea, or exertion; acids always brought them on, by producing a tickling sensation in the throat. The cough was occasionally followed by dyspnoea for a short time. The expectoration white, thin, frothy, and abundant; on the morning she came, it was tinged with blood for the first time: irritability of temper.

*Prescription.*—Bell., two globules 18th, to be repeated three days after.

16th.—Though it was raining, and the thermometer at 50, she had felt a very remarkable improvement in her cough the last three days; since that period, the spasmodic character was removed, and there remained only a hacking at times; the dyspnoea removed.

*Prescription.*—Dulc., two globules 12th; and three days after, Sulph., two globules 30th.

22nd.—The weather was now dry, but colder, the ther-

mometer at 42; the cough, which had gradually subsided, again returned, through exposure to cold, and had been rather frequent, though short and dry, for the whole of the previous day.

*Prescription.*—Nux vom., two globules 18th.

28th.—There was much improvement after taking her medicine; the cough now was slighter, and followed by a little expectoration of mucus. There was much rain, but the temperature a little more favourable.

*Prescription.*—Dulc., one globule 30th; and four days after, Sulph., one globule 30th.

On the 9th of November she felt perfectly well, and had only two slight fits of cough since the previous report. No medicine was given, that the action of Sulphur might not be interrupted; she continued perfectly well till the evening of the 14th, when she took cold; she had a troublesome cough that night, which continued the following day, but was worse on the ensuing night. She came on the 16th for medicine, and Belladonna was given; she took at once two globules of the 12th, which speedily removed the cough, but there remained a secretion of mucus, which, however, gradually decreased in the course of three or four days; on the 24th, she complained of frequent hot flushing of the face, and had that morning, as she walked, a little cough; the bowels were, moreover, rather confined. Lycopodium, two globules of the 30th, was prescribed, and completed her cure. She was dismissed on the 1st of December.

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#### *Acute Bronchitis and Hæmoptysis.*

William R., a whitesmith, aged 25, applied for relief on the 3rd of March, 1841. When an infant, he had some glandular swellings at the neck; and was very subject to diarrhœa for many years during his childhood. For several years, he was subject to violent and almost continual cough each winter, which could be accounted for easily by his state of utter destitution; badly clothed and badly fed, he had at times to work very hard, and frequently was compelled to remain for a whole day with his feet wet; he struggled against these difficulties, till at last he was obliged to give up his work, and thereby was reduced to a state of want, and quickly became very weak and emaciated. He had consulted a physician, but was under his care for only a week, and had derived no benefit from the treatment.

On the day of his admission, he complained of a constant aching at the forehead and temples, with tightness and darting pains whenever he coughed; weakness of the sight; appetite completely lost; tongue red, partly furred and streaked with yellow; bad taste in the mouth; neither relished nor tasted his food; much thirst; a constant sense of emptiness and sinking at the epigastrium; vomiting at times after a fit of cough; bowels costive; urine thick and high-coloured.

Much cough chiefly at night, or in the day through the slightest movement, always excited by a tracheal tickling, and attended by drawing pains and shootings at the hypochondria and epigastrium, extending to the back.

Expectoration thick and yellowish, streaked with blood; shortness of breath on the least exertion. No dulness of percussion, but mucous rattling at times in various parts of the lungs.

Much heat of the skin, particularly at night, with, at times, profuse perspiration. Pulse 92.

Much debility and depression of spirits, and impatience of temper.

*Prescription.*—Acon., two globules 18th, and Bryo., two of 12th on the next morning, each powder to be taken dissolved in water.

5th.—He reported that soon after the first powder he felt as if it operated through his whole frame; he at first experienced a general sense of sinking or faintness followed by a gnawing pain at the right side of the chest, about the extremities of the 9th, 10th, and 11th ribs, and almost complete removal of other pains; but the gnawing pain just described continued, and was accompanied by a catching of the breath during cough. Pulse 84.

*Prescription.*—Phos., two globules 18th, to be taken immediately; Acon., same dose, the next morning.

7th.—Much improvement in his appearance and in his other symptoms; there was now a little appetite; the tongue neither so red nor coated; the bowels relieved daily; the cough was still violent and loud; the expectoration not so much streaked with blood, but rather tenacious.

*Prescription.*—Bryo., one globule 18th.

9th.—Continual improvement; the pulse was quite natural; the cough much diminished; expectoration yellowish and without blood; the pain at the right side of the chest continued, though much abated; it manifested itself during the cough, or when he lay upon the right side.

*Prescription.*—Phos., two globules 30th.

12th.—Pain of the right side altogether gone; cough with less expectoration (and not bloody) only in the morning, appetite much improved as well as his strength and spirits.

*Prescription.*—Nux vom., one globule 18th.

15th.—General and gradual improvement, but the cough rather hard and concussive, chiefly in the morning; expectoration yellowish and scanty (he could not account in any way for the increase of his cough); tongue a little furred.

*Prescription.*—Nux vom., 1 globule 30th.

20th.—Much improvement in strength; only a little morning cough, with white mucous expectoration.

*Prescription.*—Nux vom. repeated.

27th.—Scarcely any cough, which was quite dry. Three days previously, he was suddenly seized with a tickling in the trachea, which produced a fit of cough, during which he expectorated a small quantity of dark coagulated blood.

To remain under the action of last dose.

30th.—No cough nor expectoration, except when walking fast; quick exertion would bring a tracheal tickling and cough: continued rather weak.

*Prescription.*—Phosph., one globule 30th.

April 7th.—He found himself better and stronger, and complained only at times of a little short cough.

*Prescription.*—Phosph. to be repeated.

14th.—He had the imprudence, a few days before, to run for some distance; this forced exertion brought an oppression of the breathing, a tickling in the chest, and a hard cough, with expectoration of phlegm; after a little cough, he raised a small quantity of florid blood, with the phlegm. Since this, there were pains underneath the heart whenever he coughed; the hands felt cold and clammy; he was, besides, exceedingly cross.

*Prescription.*—Ars., two globules 30th.

22nd.—Felt quite well; his only remaining symptom was a little cough after first lying down at night.

*Prescription.*—Phosph., two globules 30th.

This man resumed his occupation, and feeling quite well, he did not think it requisite to come to the Dispensary: on the 1st of June, he returned to give thanks, and state that he had continued perfectly well.

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*Slight Gastro-Duodenitis.—Headache.*

Elizabeth K., aged 56, 31, Broad-street, Golden-square, a needle-woman, was all her life subject to frequent

headache and gastric derangement. About five years back she was salivated, and since that period always had a sallow or yellowish complexion, and delicate health; her illness had become gradually more severe, chiefly so since about a year. She could not assign the first cause of her affection, but the aggravation evidently depended upon the daily use of stimulants, such as tea and porter, combined with the injurious effects of sedentary occupations.

When admitted at the Dispensary, on the 24th February, 1841, there was much yellowness of the complexion; the face always became of a deeper yellow whenever she suffered with sick headache.

Every week she regularly had an attack of headache, coming on in the morning, and lasting for the whole of the day; the pains were pressure at the forehead, over the eyes, occupying only one side of the head at a time; dryness of the mouth at night, with thirst; tongue slightly coated, and white; appetite bad; she relished no kind of food; when fasting, she frequently experienced a sense of heat at the epigastrium, followed by a feeling as if something mounted up the œsophagus to the pharynx. This sensation was generally accompanied by nausea, which would disappear immediately upon taking food. She also complained of frequent pressure at the epigastrium; costiveness; much debility; weakness of the limbs when walking. Disposition mild, cheerful, resigned when suffering.

*Prescription.*—Puls., two globules 30th.

*March 3rd.*—Symptoms much about the same; head better until this morning.

*Prescription.*—Puls. repeated, of the 18th attenuation.

10th.—Diminution of the symptoms, which remained of the same character; the headache was now stated to be accompanied by much chilliness.

*Prescription.*—Sulph., two globules 30th.

17th.—Much better in every way; the headaches not by far so frequent, nor so severe.

*Prescription.*—Puls., one of 30th, three days hence.

30th.—Had, a few days after the last report, a return of headache, with pressure at the epigastrium, which were relieved by taking the dose of Pulsatilla; bowels more regular.

*Prescription.*—Puls., to be repeated after a week.

*April 12th.*—The same symptoms, but with alleviation; slight lachrymation of both eyes from cold.

Remained under the action of the medicine.

26th.—She had so much burning and smarting in the eyes

the week before that she could not come; the eyes were now well; she had experienced several times after rising a little frontal headache, which disappeared in the course of the morning; costiveness.

*Prescription.*—Sulph., two globules 30th.

On the 17th of June she was dismissed, not having experienced any headache, or any other symptom, for a long time past.

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*Bronchitis Chronic-Enteritis.—Leuco-Phlegmatia, Sequelæ of Scarlet Fever.*

Mary T., aged 3 years, 7, St. Mark's-row, Camberwell, never had any other disease than scarlet fever, which occurred five weeks previously to the commencement of the Homœopathic treatment. It was from that period that her affection was upon her, and appeared to be partly the result of the fever, not well cured. Her mother could not say what were the medicines she had taken during her treatment for scarlatina.

On the 9th June, 1841, her complexion was pale, the face œdematous; a dark spot on the middle of the forehead; the left eyelid red and scabby at the margins; much enlargement of a gland behind the left ear. There was a constant loose and short cough, relieved by lying down; mucous rattling on a deep inspiration could be detected with the stethoscope.

Slight thirst; appetite craving in the morning; abdomen much enlarged and œdematous; motions once daily; fæces hard and offensive; urine scanty, high coloured, and of a strong smell; chilliness after exertion, inducing her to seek for the fire. Disposition hasty, irritable; carelessness for desired objects when obtained. Pulse 120.

*Prescription.*—Sulph., two globules 30th.

14th.—Improvement of all the symptoms; abdomen less tumid.

*Prescription.*—Sulphur repeated.

29th.—No cough; slight agglutination of the lashes of both lids on the left eye, and of lower on the right; abdomen less tumid; œdema removed, but still craving appetite; much rubbing of the nose.

*Prescription.*—Cina, two globules 30th.

July 6th.—Improvement.

*Prescription.*—Sulph., one globule 30th.

14th.—A little short cough, and the abdomen rather too large, but no other symptom.

*Prescription.*—Calc. carb., two globules 30th.

She was quite well after taking this medicine, and was dismissed.

*Hæmorrhoids.*

Edward H., aged 53, a carpenter, 13, Type-street, Finsbury, never had any other disease than scabies; his father was affected also with piles: the only medicines he took for his affection were aperients.

He was admitted for treatment on the 29th July, 1840, and had then been ill full 7 years.

His appetite was bad; thirst; fulness at the epigastrium after food; the bowels irregular, either costive or relaxed. For the last 7 years, he had constantly been affected with piles, in which there were aching and burning pains; and at all times, a discharge, either of blood or of a thin matter: peevishness of temper.

*Prescription.*—Sulph., one globule 30th, at four days' distance.

*Aug. 12th.*—Said that he had several times, since he took his medicine, experienced tremblings in the limbs, and one day was quite unable to work.

*Prescription.*—Sulph., to be taken again three days hence.

*March 22nd.*—Much improvement in the piles, no bleeding or other discharge since four days; felt at times shooting pains in both hips (a symptom which he formerly complained of).

Remained under the action of the medicine.

*29th.*—Slight return at times of discharge; aching and throbbing; also shootings and burnings in the hæmorrhoids.

*Prescription.*—Sulphur repeated.

*Sept. 5th.*—Suffered much since last report; now, he was better; no discharge of blood.

*Prescription.*—To remain under the action of last dose.

*14th.*—Felt much better than he had for some months.

*Prescription.*—To remain still under the action of the last dose.

*21st.*—Slight relapse.

*Prescription.*—Carbo veg., two globules 30th.

*29th.*—No discharge of blood; fulness after taking food; flatulency in the evening, and prickings in the tumours.

*Prescription.*—Bary., two globules 30th.

*Oct. 6th.*—Felt nearly well; there was a little bleeding once from the piles after a hard evacuation.

*Prescription.*—Nux vom., one globule 30th.

*Nov. 14th.*—Having been for more than a month quite well, he was discharged.



# CLINICAL LECTURES

ON

## H O M Œ O P A T H Y.

By P. F. CURIE, M.D.

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### CASES.

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#### *Amenorrhœa—Gastric Affection.*

Margaret P., aged 16, residing at 8, Stafford-place South, Pimlico. This young girl was in good health till about eighteen months previous to her admission at the Dispensary. Her affection was caused by bathing her feet in cold water when heated by a walk; this was quickly followed by loss of appetite, pale countenance, headache, and debility; she did not recover her strength, and continued ailing; the catamenia at last were suppressed; she consulted a physician, who advised iron preparations and other tonics, which did her some good, but the amenorrhœa continued.

On the 17th January, 1842, she presented the following symptoms:—Her countenance pale, chiefly in the morning; dark blue lines underneath the eyes. She complained of a frequent aching across the forehead, attended by giddiness and faintness; her appetite was bad: she scarcely took any other food than milk puddings and a little bread, and had, since her illness, a decided aversion for animal food. After her meals she experienced a painful sense of distension and of pressure at the stomach; at various times in the course of the day shooting pains at the left hypochonder, and frequent belching of flatus.

For three months previous to her admission the catamenia had been entirely suppressed, and during that time there frequently appeared a little thick leucorrhœa. Naturally of a playful and lively disposition, she had become low-spirited, and rather irritable in temper, since her illness. As she lived with friends who followed the Homœopathic diet rules, no other restriction was imposed upon her than abstinence from

tea, which she at times took, though very weak; two globules of 30th of Graphites were prescribed.

On the 24th there was improvement in her state of health, but no appearance of catamenia. She took two globules of Cinchona of the 18th, which was soon followed by pains in the uterine region, and on the third day by a plentiful show of menses. She felt unusually restless for the three first nights after Cinchona, but was much improved at her next visit, on the 5th February, and only complained of a slight degree of fulness at scrobiculus after meals. Nux vomica two globules 30th was prescribed. She had another appearance of catamenia on the 18th; she felt perfectly well, but looked rather pale; a dose of Sulphur, two globules 30th, was given her to take at the cessation of the menses. From that time her health has continued good, and the menstrual function been performed regularly.

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#### *Amenorrhœa and Gastritis.*

Elizabeth I., a servant, aged 18, residing at No. 42, Poultry, City, was in good health until she first came to town, in the summer of 1840; from that time the menses became irregular, were attended with much pain, and at times suppressed for two or three periods. When she applied at the Dispensary there had been no appearance of menstruation for six months; her health had been affected for about a year. Her diet consisted of beef, cocoa, tea at times, and porter; she had taken infusion of penny-royal, pills, and purgative salts, but without any benefit.

On the 20th December, 1841, when first examined, her face was flushed; the conjunctivæ yellowish; and she presented signs of a leuco-phlegmatic constitution. She complained of frequent and violent aching at the forehead across the eyes, and occasionally at the occiput, with sensation of great heaviness, and always aggravated by stooping; she generally rose without pain, it would come on in the course of the day and last till night; darting pains in the malar bones; dimness of vision towards evening. Tongue much coated; a very bitter taste in the morning; appetite always good, sometimes ravenous; occasional nausea; frequent stitches and catching pains in the right flank and lumbar region when running up stairs. She was first menstruated at 15, and continued to be so at irregular intervals till her present illness; the blood usually was dark and clotted; during the whole period she had darting pains

from the uterus to the sacrum, and pinching pains in the mammæ; between the periods she experienced at times the hypogastric pains; there had been no appearance of catamenia for six months; she complained, moreover, of frequent stitching pains in the groin, proceeding from the uterine region; aching and weariness of the lower extremities; swelling of the ankles towards evening, with occasional redness of the legs. She frequently was very low spirited, and would fall into a fit of crying without cause, which generally gave relief; she besides was impatient and irritable in temper when suffering.

She was ordered to abstain from tea and porter, and took two globules 30th of Bryonia; on the second day after the medicine, and the two following days she had much hypogastric and sacral pain, which ended in the appearance of the catamenia on the 25th, for the first time since six months. All her gastric symptoms were removed, and at her second visit, on the 27th of December, she only complained of a burning sensation in the forehead and bones of the face. She remained under the action of the dose of Bryonia. At her third visit, on the 3rd January, she was suffering from the effects of a severe cold she had taken during the week; she had a sense of weight in the forehead and occiput, much nasal running, a troublesome dry cough, occurring chiefly night and morning; nausea in the morning, and severe catching or shooting pains in the right flank; catching pains also at the hypogaster and sacrum; the catamenia had ceased on the 29th, having lasted four days. She was ordered to take *Nux vomica*, two globules 30th. On the 10th the coryza was better, but the cough had increased, and was accompanied by a sense of constriction behind the sternum; the pain in malar bones had returned, and there were frequent chills. *Belladonna*, two globules of the 30th, was prescribed; the dose to be repeated after two days if necessary.

On the 17th the cold was quite removed, and her health restored; but she felt very low in spirits, without apparent cause: for this *Aurum*, two globules 30th, was given.

24th.—No appearance of the catemenia, though a month had elapsed since the last period; the spirits were better, but there was frequent flushing of the face, and much drowsiness during the whole week. She took a dose of *Bryonia*, two globules of 30th, three days after her visit.

31st.—She presented several symptoms indicating a powerful action of *Bryonia*,—much aching of the knees and legs, worse on motion; burning sensation up the centre of the

chest, particularly at the scrobiculus cordis; and therefore no further medicine was given, that its influence might be undisturbed.

*Feb. 7th.*—All the symptoms observed at the preceding visit were removed; she now had furred tongue, nausea, vertigo, and faintness; she, moreover, experienced the pinching pains in the mammæ, which six weeks before had preceded the eruption of the menses.

*Prescription.*—Puls., two globules 30th.

14th.—The catamenia appeared on the 7th, and lasted nearly all the week. She felt quite well, and was left under the action of the last dose.

21st.—Had weight and burning heat of the forehead and occiput, flushing of the face, pruritus and festering of the skin, at the slightest scratch. As the action of Pulsatilla evidently continued, it was thought proper to leave the patient for another week under its influence.

28th.—Though she felt stronger and better than previously, she had several new complaints, for which she could not satisfactorily account—dryness of the mouth, at times heartburn, aching at the right hypochonder, with occasional catching pain; flushing of the face when walking; the weight of forehead and occiput still continued, and was greatly aggravated every time that she stooped. Her temper had become more irritable than usual.

*Prescription.*—Nux vom., two globules 30th.

*March 7th.*—Had much aching in the forehead, and a metallic taste; all her other complaints had disappeared.

*Prescription.*—Graph., two globules 30th.

14th.—The cephalalgia and metallic taste removed. She had passed the catamenial period without any appearance; had taken a severe cold, the weather being rainy; she complained of lassitude; had a strong throbbing at the sternum after ascending the stairs: much dryness of the throat, with suffocation and a tickling, promoting cough and hoarseness.

*Prescription.*—Dulc., two globules 12th, and Lach., two globules 30th, two days after.

21st.—Cold much improved; the cough loose, and followed by a mucous expectoration. On the 17th (the day after taking Lachesis), the catamenia appeared for the third time since her treatment. Was to remain for another week under the action of the last medicine.

28th.—Tongue white, dryness of mouth, slight pressure at epigastæ after meals; at times bitter eructations, with burning

at the sternum soon after food; irritability of temper and lowness of spirits.

*Prescription.*—Bryon., two globules 18th.

*April 4th.*—Improvement of all her former complaints; during the whole of the week had soreness of the abdomen. Continued under the action of the same.

On the 11th, she stated that she had been quite well for a few days, and wished to give up her admission card. She was not, however, considered so far cured as not to be in need of an antipsoric.

*Prescription.*—Sulph., two globules 30th.

On the 15th, she stated that since Sulphur, there had appeared a rash, without itching, occasionally receding; a little whiteness of tongue, much thirst, sense of obstruction of the chest behind the sternum. To remain under the action of the last dose.

22nd.—Eruption better, as well as the affection of the chest. The catamenia had appeared on the 18th, and were declining. The action of the same dose of Sulph. allowed to continue.

23rd.—Felt quite well, excepting occasional flushing of the face, and occipital aching. To remain under the action of the same.

*May 6th.*—Having continued well, and there being no complaint whatever, she was discharged.

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### *Metritis.*

Bridget R., aged 40, a widow, 180, Queen-street, Cheap-side, applied on the 19th June, 1841. This patient always enjoyed good health till she bore twins, about fifteen years previous to her admission. Her accouchement was laborious, and followed by profuse uterine hæmorrhage, which continued, though somewhat checked, for about two months. This left much debility and pain at the sacrum, which had gradually increased for the two or three months preceding her application. She consulted a medical man, who prescribed tonics, a generous diet, and ordered the daily use of port wine and brandy and water, with other stimulants. This treatment only aggravated the chronic inflammation seated in the womb: under its influence she got worse, her debility increased, and the emaciation went on very rapidly. On the day of her first application, the countenance was pale and dejected, the frame much emaciated. She complained of pinching pains in the abdomen, with rumbling of flatus; costiveness, the bowels being moved every three or

four days only, yet the appetite kept good; the urine frequently turbid. The catamenia were present, and generally regular, without any particular pain; her principal complaint was a constant weakness at the sacrum, which had never left her since fifteen years; much soreness and sense of stiffness at the sacrum preventing her from bending forwards or walking, as these actions greatly increased the pain: the positions in which she felt most at ease were recumbency upon the back, or a sitting position, with the sacrum and loins supported; she no sooner attempted to move than the pain returned as violent as ever. She complained also very much of other pains, but these she thought less of, as they were not constant; stinging pains, soreness, and aching through the hips, and extending down the posterior part of each thigh, always increased by her work; cramps in the thighs at various times, but mostly at night. There was at times thick and white leucorrhœa; heat of the palms of the hands chiefly in the morning; sleep pretty good; disposition naturally mild; occasionally since her illness, lowness of spirits and fretful temper.

*Prescription.*—Sep., two globules 30th.

*June 26th.*—All the pains were removed; there remained much debility and costiveness; and sometimes a feeling of wavering of the brain.

*Prescription.*—To take a second dose of Sepia in three days.

*July 5th.*—The pains had not returned, she merely complained of numbness down the right thigh; the weakness at the loins was much abated, and her general state much improved. To remain under the action of the last dose of medicine.

12th.—The numbness of the right lower extremity continued, but only after exertion. General state improved.

*Prescription.*—Repeat Sep., one globule 30th.

19th.—Felt strong and well, and had not the slightest pain or unpleasant feeling to complain of. She continued rather thin, but was daily gaining in flesh and strength.

Having continued well, she was discharged

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### *Hooping-cough.*

Ella A., aged 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ , residing at 3, Church-crescent, Kennington, had measles and scarlet-fever, of which she easily recovered; on the 29th of May, 1841, she was brought to the Dispensary, being affected since a week with hooping-

cough, which had been contracted by contagion; no efficacious treatment had been resorted to.

This child was of a leuco-phlegmatic constitution; the cheeks much puffed since the cough; herpes at the right commissure of the mouth. She had obstruction and slight running from the nares. Frequent fits of cough during the day, but chiefly night and morning, with redness of the face, a distinct hoop, and generally followed by retching; taking food would immediately excite a fit of cough.

Tongue white; thirst; abdomen distended, but not hard; at times rubbing of the nose. Feverish heat of the skin at night; she frequently got out of her bed during sleep, and walked about the room, but not finding her way back to her bed, would awake and cry. Disposition very fretful.

*Prescription.*—Dros. rot., two globules of 18th.; two doses at twenty-four hours interval.

*June 1st.*—The fits of cough and hooping continued; but with a slight degree of amelioration in her general state.

*Prescription.*—To take on the next day Dros., two globules 30th.

4th.—The fits of cough were less frequent, her sleep more quiet, and not disturbed by somnambulism; the cough still followed by vomiting.

*Prescription.*—The same repeated.

12th.—Much improvement of the cough; only three or four fits daily; sleep quiet; the appetite was craving, and the temper irritable.

*Prescription.*—Repetition of the same.

*July 3rd.*—The spasmodic character of the cough had quite disappeared, as well as the hoop; there remained a short, dry cough by day only. The nausea and vomiting removed.

*Prescription.*—Nux. vom., one globule 18th.

This medicine entirely removed the remaining symptoms, and the child was discharged.

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### *Hooping-cough.*

Charles H., aged 10 years, 10, Type-street, Finsbury. This boy had always been in a good state of health; all his family became affected with hooping-cough in October 1841; he was the last to feel its effects, but contracted it most severely. As he was too ill to be brought, he was not put under Homœopathic treatment till about a fortnight from the commencement

of the disease, when the mother, finding that he was getting worse under the treatment adopted, came to the Dispensary for advice.

On the 10th November, there was great heat of the skin, very frequent and violent paroxysms of cough, always attended by hooping and reddening of the face; and much wheezing in the chest.

*Prescription.*—Acon. nap., two globules 12th, to be taken in solution, and repeated after twenty-four hours.

12th.—Continued pretty nearly in the same state, and complained besides of much soreness and heat at the scrobiculus, loss of appetite, vomiting through the cough. The cough and hoop very bad and frequent, worse at night, and not allowing him any rest, with rattling in the chest.

*Prescription.*—Bry., two globules 12th.

19th.—Continued bad till the morning of the second day after last medicine, when the pain at stomach completely disappeared, and did not return. The fits of cough recurred less frequently; but were all followed by vomiting and nasal hæmorrhage.

*Prescription.*—Dros., two globules 12th, two doses at three days' interval.

26th.—The spasmodic character of the cough nearly removed. The paroxysms were now slight, and returned only twice or three times daily. General health recovered.

*Prescription.*—Sulph., two globules 30th.

Dec. 3rd.—The patient might now be considered as cured, having only a little dry and short cough occasionally.

*Prescription.*—The same repeated.

10th.—The weather was rainy; the boy had taken cold through exposure to the wet, coughed more, and had dyspnœa at night.

*Prescription.*—Dulc., two globules 12th.

17th.—Much improvement of all his symptoms; cough only twice or three times daily; there had appeared a few herpetic vesicles on the chin, discharging a serous fluid.

*Prescription.*—Hep. sulph., two globules 30th.

24th.—The weather being damp, the patient had again an increase of cough; the eruption had also increased.

*Prescription.*—Dulc., two globules 12th.

31st.—Improved in every respect; a small gland appeared underneath the chin; temper rather passionate.

*Prescription.*—Nux vom., two globules 30th.

Jan. 7th. 1842.—Herpes altogether removed, but the gland



still remained ; cough again increased, rather hoarse and shrill. To remain under the action of the last dose.

14th.—Cough a little better, occurring only when at play ; shrill, but not hoarse.

*Prescription.*—Arn., two globules 30th.

From this time to the 12th of April, when he was finally discharged, the patient continued under treatment for repeated colds ; he took several doses of Sulphur, Nux vomica, one dose of Arnica and another of Dulcamara. Through their influence this susceptibility of cold was gradually overcome.

### *Hooping-cough.*

Mary Ann L., aged 3 years, 13, Kensington-street, Knights-bridge. Had successively the measles, variola, and scarlatina ; in July 1841, she contracted by contagion the hooping-cough, for which opening powders and other medicines were given her. After three weeks illness, during which there was no improvement in her state, she was brought to the Dispensary the 7th August.

Languid, dejected look ; complexion sallow ; cheeks puffed ; sclerotics blue ; eyes watery ; enlarged glands underneath the maxillæ ; eruption of small vesicules on one side of the face. She complained of pain and heaviness of head ; frothy discharge from the nares when coughing ; tonsils enlarged ; tongue white and coated ; bowels moved three or four times daily, the evacuations offensive, dark, consisting chiefly of undigested food, and generally passed about three hours after taking it ; frequent colicky pains, but chiefly before the evacuations. Cough, at times short, but more frequently spasmodic and suffocating, with hooping, congestion of the face, and expectoration of a little white mucus ; skin hot and dry, more so at night ; pulse 120 ; temper mild.

*Prescription.*—Bell., one globule 12th.

August 9th.—Puffy swelling of the cheeks diminished, as well as the eruption ; less difficulty to turn the head ; improvement of all the other symptoms, but the tongue still furred.

*Prescription.*—Nux vom., one globule 12th.

12th.—The improvement continued ; the cough was very much better and no longer spasmodic ; it was dry, and excited only by a fit of crying ; still a small gland underneath the angle of each jaw, a few enlarged glands underneath right

ear; eruption of face removed; the bowels continued disordered, three or four relaxed evacuations daily, but of a better appearance.

*Prescription.*—Arn., one globule 12th, two doses.

23rd.—Hardly any cough; health good, excepting the functions of the bowels, which, however, were a little improved; much irritability.

*Prescription.*—Cham., one globule 12th; two doses at two days' distance, followed by Sulph., one globule 30th.

30th.—Much improvement; a very slight cough at times; slight aching in the bowels, the motions more natural.

*Prescription.*—Nux vom., one globule 30th.

The boy was dismissed a few days afterwards, being cured.

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### *Chronic Bronchitis.*

Eleanor F., a laundress, aged 62, residing at 19, Summerfield-street, Whitechapel; was subject, for several winters before the present illness, to colds, which gradually increased in severity, yet did not affect her general health. She took various medicines, chiefly cathartics, but without benefit. Four years previous to her admission, she was for some months an out-patient at the East London Hospital; her state not having improved under the treatment, she took no more advice, and bore with her disease patiently. When she was first examined, on the 2nd April, 1842, she was weak and much emaciated; her appetite bad, and her bowels so inactive, that they could be moved only with the assistance of purgatives; she was affected with chronic coryza, but her chief complaint was a constant, violent, and troublesome cough, excited by a sense of dryness and tickling in the larynx and trachea, and causing pain in the forehead; the fits of cough were more frequent at night than by day, and accompanied by heat of the skin and perspiration; much dyspnoea at all times, but chiefly at night; frequent chills, and cross, peevish disposition.

She was ordered to suppress tea and ale, the only objectionable articles in her diet, and to take two doses of Sulphur, containing each two globules of 30th attenuation, at six days' interval. At her next visit, on the 13th April, she already manifested a very remarkable degree of improvement; no medicine was given, that the salutary action of Sulphur, which was still evident, might continue undisturbed. On the 20th

the improvement was so marked, that she considered herself to be cured. The action of the two doses of Sulphur was allowed to continue; a third dose of the same attenuation was prescribed the following week; and a fourth on the 11th May, with the view of destroying the *psoric* cause which had kept up the disease in a chronic state for so long a period, though she presented no symptom whatever. A week after this she was discharged.

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#### *Chronic Bronchitis.*

John W., a wheelwright, aged 22, born of consumptive parents, was from his infancy subject to severe coughs each winter, from the slightest cause. When he was first admitted, on the 21st February, 1842, his health had not been, as yet, visibly affected. His appearance was good; his digestive functions healthy. He complained of a hard cough, chiefly in the day and in paroxysms, generally excited by a feeling of tickling behind the upper part of the sternum; exertion or a damp and foggy air rendered the paroxysms more frequent. When the cough was severe it created soreness of the chest; the expectoration was mucous and scanty, but easy. Irritable temper.

*Prescription.*—Sulph., two globules 30th.

On the 28th, the violence of the cough had much abated; it no longer came on by paroxysms; was looser, and followed by expectoration of a thick mucus. The Sulphur was repeated at the same dose. On the 7th March there was hardly any cough, and the expectoration trifling; he had another dose of Sulphur, which completed his cure. The cough not having returned he was dismissed a fortnight after.

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#### *Acute Gastro-Bronchitis.*

William A., aged 6½ years, residing at No. 2, Charles-place, China-place, Lambeth-walk, had been for some time poorly, and getting thin and weak previously to his acute attack. About a week before his admission, he was taken, without any apparent cause, with flushing of the face and heat of the body, alternating with chilliness and pale countenance, and soon cough appeared. Medicines were given to him by a general practitioner, which induced vomiting and purging, yet did not in the least alleviate the disease.

When he was brought, on the 7th April, 1841, he was in a state of great debility; could not hold up his head; the features expressive of much suffering and dejection; the eyes dull and almost glassy; the countenance pale, but frequently flushed; the tongue coated, yellowish at centre, and red at the edges and tip; no appetite; vomiting after taking any food; great thirst; pain at the epigastrium; abdomen distended; urine high-coloured; a distressing cough without remission, and causing much pain in the chest and throat. By aid of the stethoscope mucous rhonchi were found throughout both lungs, and sibilant rhonchi in the right. Skin hot and moist at night; chilliness by day; no sleep at night; and much peevishness. Pulse frequent.

*Prescription.*—Cham., one globule 18th, to be taken dissolved in water, and to be followed after a few hours by Acon., one globule 18th, in the same way.

On the following day, the 8th, the pulse remained still too frequent, but the appearance of the child was quite different; he was found (being visited at home) sitting up in a chair, and the countenance, though pale, no longer exhibited that expression of dejection and suffering; his look was bright; the tongue was still white and the cough bad; it was almost incessant during the night.

*Prescription.*—Bell., one globule 30th, to be followed on the next day by Acon., one globule 18th, each of them in solution.

On the 11th, the cough was very much better, and allowed him quiet rest at night; it occurred chiefly in the morning and during the day, attended by pain underneath the sternum; the gastric functions were deranged; the tongue furred and whitish; no appetite; two relaxed evacuations on the previous day; disposition cheerful, at times passionate.

*Prescription.*—Nux. vom., one globule 30th.

13th.—Appetite restored, and gastric symptoms removed; a little cough at night only, with white mucous expectoration; tingling in the legs.

*Prescription.*—Repetition of Nux.

17th.—The child was quite well in health, there only remained a trifling loose cough.

*Prescription.*—Sulph., one globule 30th.

24th.—Cough removed; being cured, the child took no more medicine; he was discharged on the 1st of May.

*Chronic Gastritis, with Cephalalgia and Acute Catarrh.*

A. K., aged 52, residing at No. 24, Meredith-street, St. John-street-road, was from her infancy very subject to frequent attacks of vomiting, with violent headaches. About ten years ago she became affected with severe epigastric pain, for which she followed a long and regular course of treatment, which procured her some relief, but greatly weakened her digestive powers; she took much Calomel, and afterwards made an extensive use of the decoction of Sarsaparilla. Several years ago she was subject each winter to cough, but that susceptibility disappeared when the gastric affection became severe. She never could eat much meat, and always was more partial to vegetable food; her drinks were tea, a little coffee, and ale.

On the 22nd February, 1842, the complexion was sallow; the integuments around the eyes and the palpebræ yellowish; much emaciation since a twelvemonth.

She had twice or three times each week severe headaches, seated particularly in the left side of the head, always accompanied by giddiness, and usually vomiting, which never relieved them. These attacks of headache always lasted from the time she rose in the morning till six o'clock at night.

Since about seven or eight months the palpebræ could be closed with difficulty, and when open allowed too great a portion of the globe of the eye to remain uncovered, which induced frequent inflammatory irritation of the conjunctivæ, and was accompanied generally by the feeling as if the eyes would "start out of the sockets." On inspection there appeared a slight degree of puffiness of the cellular tissue covering the orbitales, with drawing up of the upper lids, as from spasmodic action of the levatores; the skin slightly ecchymosed; the conjunctivæ pinkish, and carunculæ rather red; had a feeling of a foreign body, such as sand, in the eye.

After partaking of any kind of food, she experienced nausea, and a sense of fulness at the epigastrium, incapacitating her from attending to her occupations whilst it lasted; this sensation was usually somewhat relieved by eructations of flatus, but much more effectually by raising a clear and white liquid; bowels costive (she habitually used blue pills and black draught twice or three times a-week).

All her life had abundant secretion of a thick and tenacious mucus from the nares.

Sleep bad, generally disturbed by sense of fulness of the legs; she would awake pretty nearly every half-hour.

Frequent cramps in the legs and hands; great debility and emaciation of late. Disposition very irritable and excitable; for the least cause she would burst into tears.

*Prescription.*—Nux vom., two globules 30th, and at the end of a week Sulph., two globules 30th.

*March 8.*—All her symptoms were improved excepting those of the eyes; the palpebræ rather more drawn up; a little photophobia and soreness of the external canthi.

*Prescription.*—To take in three days Nux vom., two globules 30th.

*22nd.*—The gastric symptoms were all quite removed, when she unfortunately took a severe cold; had now anorexia; much thick nasal running; a dry and very hard cough, very frequent and distressing; feeling of soreness and excoriation down the trachea and in the larynx; expectoration rare, thick, and streaked with blood; pulse full and rapid; skin hot and moist.

*Prescription.*—Acon., two globules 12th, to be followed on the next day by Bryon., two globules 12th, both in solution, and taken by spoonsful every two hours.

*24th.*—Much improvement of the bronchitis, which had lost its inflammatory character; the sputa continued tinged with blood on the 23d for the whole day, but now were yellowish and thick, and without blood; cough still hard, but much less frequent, not causing any pain in the chest; much nasal secretion; pulse nearly natural.

*Prescription.*—Puls., one drop of the tincture 6th dil., in solution for three days.

*28th.*—Was greatly improved but felt very weak; the cough slight and only at night. To take on the next day Nux vom., two globules 12th, in solution.

*April 4th.*—Had taken cold again, and had an almost incessant cough, both by day and night, excited by a constant titillation in the trachea; expectoration white; pain at the epigastric region and lower part of the chest when coughing; frequent hot flushes.

*Prescription.*—Rhus tox., one drop of tincture 6th in solution.

*11th.*—No cough at night, but much still by day; the cough was much softer since the Rhus.

*Prescription.*—Sulph., two globules 30th; to take four days after Nux vom., one of 30th, if the cough should not be better.

*18th.*—The cough continued unabated, and indeed appeared rather worse after Sulph.; she took Nux on the 16th, which

removed it altogether. She now had, at times only, but chiefly at bed-time, a trifling and dry cough.

*Prescription.*—To continue under the action of the last dose.

25th.—Continued well. No gastric symptoms; at times she had a slight cough. A dose of Nux and one of Sulphur, to be taken at six days' interval, were ordered. She was discharged, and has continued well since.

### *Chronic Gastritis.*

Charlotte R., aged 3 years, residing at No. 18, Wilson-street, Old-street-road, had the measles fourteen months previously to her admission, and since never enjoyed her former health. She was very subject to inflammation of the mouth and ulcerated sore throat; a fortnight before had an attack of an epidemical exanthema, with fever, thirst, anorexia, &c. She was ill, particularly since eight months, and her affection could be partly traced to her diet, which was improper for so young a child; it consisted of mutton, beef, *pork*, tea, coffee, and porter. She was under treatment for some time; took various medicines, amongst which Jalap and Calomel, or some other mercurial, but all to no effect, as there was not the least amelioration in her symptoms.

At her admission on the 17th June, 1841, the child, who was before her illness stout and remarkably fresh-coloured, was thin and pale; the skin of the cheeks and chin rather rough. The tongue white; the mouth, sore and painful, exhibited an aphthous eruption underneath and around the tongue, as well as inside of the cheeks; she could take no food without increasing the pain of the mouth; pain at the scrobiculus after eating. Very cross and wayward disposition.

*Prescription.*—Sulph., one globule 30th.

30th.—The mouth was quite well a few days after Sulphur; the pain at the scrobiculus continued; disposition quiet and mild.

*Prescription.*—Puls., one globule 30th.

July 14th.—Much improved in appearance; pain at the scrobiculus only after eating bread and butter.

*Prescription.*—Nit. acid., one globule 30th.

August 4th.—She was pretty well till within the few last days; tongue furred in the morning; skin hot; feverish disposition, and much inclined to cry.

*Prescription.*—Cham., one globule 24th.

11th.—Felt quite well; tongue, however, rather white in the morning; disposition changeable, but less cross.

*Prescription.*—Ign., one globule 24th.

18th.—There being no complaint whatever, and having the appearance of good health, she was discharged.

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### *Neuralgia Facialis.*

Elizabeth W., residing at No. 28, Half-moon-street, Pentonville, aged 20, habitually in a good state of health, became affected in March 1840, without any cause that she could ascertain, with severe gnawing and scraping pains in the lower maxilla of the left side, extending up the face to the ear and entire left side of the head. This pain invariably came on soon after she was in her bed, but was always more violent towards morning; she also had occasionally vertigo when walking. Along the dorsal part of the spine there were at times, when she bent forward, pains similar to those of the face; at other times catching pains in the chest upon inspiration; appetite bad; lowness of spirits.

She was admitted on the 7th May, and Indigo, two globules 30th., was prescribed.

14th.—No change.

*Prescription.*—Phosph. acid., two globules 30th.

21st.—There was now a marked improvement in the pains, which were much less severe.

*Prescription.*—Repeat the same.

28th.—She felt quite well, and having continued so, she was discharged a few days after.



CLINICAL LECTURES  
ON  
H O M Œ O P A T H Y.

By P. F. CURIE, M.D.

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CASES.

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*Erysipelas of the Face and Typhus Fever.*

Hannah F., aged 25, residing at No. 9, Greenhill's-rents, Smithfield-bars, had been for some time under a course of Homœopathic treatment, which was attended by the most beneficial results, for a glandular affection and chronic gastritis, the latter disease being cured, and the former much improved. She was seized in the evening of the 16th April, 1842, with shiverings, and the next morning she awoke with much heat, pain, and swelling of the face; the swelling increased in the course of the day; during the night she was hot, restless, and at times delirious.

She was visited at 6 o'clock in the evening of the 18th, and found in the following state:—Decubitus on the back; the hand pressed upon the head; the whole of the face was much swollen and shining, chiefly at the dorsum nasi, the cheeks, and palpebræ; the latter were so much engorged that the left eye could not be opened, and the right but partially; the swelling extended all over the forehead and to the scalp; all these parts were red, the cheeks particularly so, and covered by several small superficial vesicles like blisters. She complained of much soreness of the integuments of the face and head, of throbbing and aching pains throughout the head; much increased by pressure, noise, and the least movement of the head, as well as by efforts to vomit. There was much thirst, anorexia, and constant nausea; the tongue dry, slightly furred, and yellowish at its centre. She had very frequent vomitings of a greenish liquid, occurring immediately if she took the smallest quantity of drink; costiveness, general soreness, and bruised feeling. Skin hot, dry; pulse hard, at 132 per minute. *Aconitum*, one drop of

the tincture, 6th dilution, in six parts of water, one to be taken hourly, was prescribed.

19th, at 8 A.M., she was much better, and though delirious at times in the night, she felt more at ease; there was much less frequency of pulse, and less hardness. The redness and shining appearance had disappeared, most of the vesicles were desiccating. The vomiting had continued very frequent and caused much pain; early in the morning she had two fecal evacuations. *Belladonna*, one drop of tincture, 6th dilution, in solution, to be taken in the same way as the *Aconitum*.

At 7 P.M. she was worse; the pulse had risen to above 112; the heat of the skin increased; the tongue was rather rough and dry at its centre; the vomiting continued with much violence, and a little blood had been brought up with the last retchings; she had in the course of the afternoon three relaxed and offensive evacuations, the last bloody, and accompanied by tenesmus; there was a strong pulsation at the epigastrium, quite superficial, giving a sensation as if the aorta or heart were next to the abdominal parietes; she complained also of throbbing at the left hypochondrium, and very much soreness and tenderness at the umbilical region and right side of the abdomen, rendering the slightest pressure intolerable. The erysipelas was much improved. *Aconitum*, half a drop of 3rd dilution; and *Belladonna*, half a drop of 3rd, to be dissolved in succession, each in four parts of water, one of which to be given every two hours.

20th.—Being much better, after taking the *Aconitum*, she did not take *Belladonna*. The face was much improved, the cuticle had commenced desquamating on the left cheek; the eye-lids were still much swollen and red, but the left could be partly opened. She had much heat and tenderness of the integuments of the forehead, and on pressing over the right eye much pain was caused within the head. The tongue was red at the edges and tip, and coated; less nausea; she had but two vomitings since the *Aconite*, and a natural evacuation. The soreness of the bowels had abated; the pulse was less frequent, at 96. To take the *Belladonna*.

At 8 P.M. there appeared to be a relapse of the erysipelas; the tip of the nose, upper lip, and that part of the right cheek which had remained free, were red, shining, and swollen; the sub-maxillary glands enlarged and sore. There was much mucus running from both eyes, however the œdema of the eye-lids was less considerable, and the eyes could be opened a little more. The tongue was covered with a buff coating at the sides, at the centre red-brownish and rough, as if covered by a thin pellicle, and red at the tip. She had but one vomiting;

there was less pain in the abdomen. Urine thick and dark; skin hot but not so dry; pulse 120. *Rhus toxicodendron*, one drop of tincture, 6th solution, to be divided in two doses.

On the 21st she was about the same, but had a little sleep. *Rhus* was repeated, and divided into six doses, one each hour.

At 7 P.M. the pulse was hard, and kept at 120; the tongue dry, and the swelling of the face abated. There was very much prostration of strength and drowsiness. She continued taking the *Rhus*.

On the 22nd the pulse was not so hard, and less frequent at 112. Mouth parched, but no thirst; tongue slightly crusted, dry, and cracked at its centre, furred at the edges; nausea after drink. Erysipelas continued desquamating, the palpebræ less inflamed, but the conjunctiva slightly injected. Aching shootings, and humming noise in the ears, with confusion of head, caused by having been uncovered. *Belladonna*, one drop of 3rd, in six doses.

23rd.—Improving in all her symptoms, and had a good night; the tongue, however, remained crusted and brown; there was much putrid taste, and very great debility; noise and throbbing in the ears, but no pain. *Pulsatilla*, one drop of 6th dilution, in six doses, one every three hours.

24th.—At the right cheek, on a limited spot, there were tenderness and redness of the skin, and the cuticle raised into phlyctenæ, filled with a white fluid. Improvement in the general state. The tongue remained the same. *Bryonia*, one drop, 3rd dil., in four doses, one dose every three hours.

25th.—She was going on favourably; the crust on the tongue was cracked, and appeared to detach itself. *Bryonia* was repeated at the same dose; and as she began to wish for food, a weak solution of gum arabic was allowed.

26th.—The improvement continued; she had no complaint to make but of great weakness; the tongue continued in the same state. *Pulsatilla*, one drop of 6th dil.

27th.—At four in the afternoon she was found to be much worse altogether, the pulse had risen since the previous day from between 84 and 90 to 116; it was feeble; the skin hot, clammy; the tongue red, and the dryness had extended over a larger portion of it. She was very weak, and extremely low. No cause could be discovered for this relapse; it was suspected that she had taken some food, but this was denied by her mother most strenuously. *Rhus tox.*, 1 drop of 6th, in four doses: the gum water was withdrawn, and she was again put upon pure water.

28th.—Not quite so much frequency of pulse, no other change. Sulph., two glob. of 12th atten. At six in the even-

ing she had a fainting fit, which lasted for nearly ten minutes. *Arsenicum*, one drop of 6th dil., in eight doses, one every two hours.

29th.—She vomited a greenish liquid, very like bile; the mouth and tongue continued dry and crusted; much difficulty to swallow, and dryness in the throat; rumbling in the bowels; pulse equally frequent and very feeble. *Bryonia*, one drop of 3rd dil., in six doses, one every two hours.

30th.—Much soreness at the epigastrium, and abdomen increased by pressure; she vomited several times, chiefly after drinking; the gastric pain had prevented her sleeping in the night, and obliged her to keep on her back. The tongue continued in the same state; the lips and teeth crusted; the pulse quick and feeble; the skin moist and cold. *Arsenicum*, one drop of the tinct. of 6th dil., in eight doses, one every two hours.

May 1st.—There was much improvement; she appeared to have recovered from the very low state in which she was on the previous day; the countenance looked brighter, the tongue was not so thickly crusted, and the teeth were white and moistened a little. The skin had a natural heat, the abdominal soreness was better. She had slept quietly during a part of the night. *Pulsatilla*, one drop of 6th dil., in five doses, one every three hours.

2nd.—She had again several vomitings, and complained of cutting pains at the epigaster; the state of the tongue continued the same; the pulse kept at 112. *Sulphur*, two glob. 12th. She was again visited in the evening, the epigastric pains had increased. *Bryonia*, one drop of 3rd, in four doses, at two hours' distance.

3rd.—She was better; the pulse kept at 112. *Bryonia* repeated.

4th.—A little improvement; the epigastric pains were less severe and not constant; she had, however, much cutting and pinching at the middle of the back, catching the respiration, and belching of flatus each time that she drank; the urine, which for some days had been thick and turbid, now was clear. Pulse at 112. *Sulphur*, one glob. 18th.

5th.—She had a very restless night, and was found extremely low and weak; the mouth much parched; the tongue more crusted; the pulse quicker, at 120; the pains in stomach and bowels violent. *Rhus tox.*, one drop of 3rd dil., in twelve doses, one hourly.

At eight in the evening there was much pain still, and the pulse was at 132; she had three vomitings; the tongue, however, was less crusted. *Bryonia*, one drop of 3rd dil., in four doses, one every two hours; the *Rhus* was discontinued.

6th.—Was better, and had slept a little towards morning; pulse 116; tongue less crusted, and somewhat moistened, but red at the centre and tip. Much borborygmus and flatulent eructations. *Bryonia*, two glob. 12th. In the evening she had much cutting pains across the umbilical region, caused by the movement of flatus, and between the shoulders; the improved appearance of the tongue continued; pulse the same. *Bryonia*, one drop of 3rd, in six doses, one every two hours.

7th.—She was much improved in appearance, and had slept quietly during the night; she felt so well that she sat up in her bed to have her face washed and her hair smoothed. There were cutting pains still, at times, in the stomach. *Nux vom.*, one drop of 3rd, in twelve doses, one hourly.

8th.—The improvement had continued. She felt comfortable and cheerful; the tongue was moist and soft, yet red at its centre and tip; very little abdominal pain; but at the left part of the umbilical organ there was a spot which, if pressed, evinced much tenderness. She craved much for food, and was allowed barley-water instead of pure water. *Nux vom.*, half a drop of 3rd, taken as above.

9th.—Less redness of the tongue, which was soft and moist, but covered with a buffy coating. She had not yet had any fecal evacuation since the 19th. *Nux vomica*, two globules 18th.

10th.—Her mother having taken her out of bed to change the bed-clothes, she swooned away as soon as she was seated on a stool near the bedside. She looked very pale when visited a few hours after, and could hardly answer a question or show her tongue; she had quite lost her appetite; in the evening she revived a little, and was ordered to take one spoonful of beef-tea, diluted in 12 of water. She remained under the action of the last medicine.

11th.—She was much better and craved for food; the pulse between 96 and 100, but more full; tongue still too red. She was allowed two table-spoonful of beef-tea, diluted in the same way.

12th.—The improvement continued; pulse at 88. Three spoonful of broth. In the afternoon she had strong throbbings at the epigastrium, resembling those of an aneurism.

13th.—Was stronger, and felt well; pulse 80. Took six spoonful of broth, diluted.

14th.—The abdomen, which hitherto was much retracted, now had resumed some degree of elasticity. She had an inclination for stool, but ineffectual; there had been no evacuation since 24 days. She was ordered to take 10 spoonful of

broth, diluted with 20 of water; and *Sulphur*, one glob. 30th, was administered.

15th and 16th.—Continued improving. Took an increased quantity of broth. On the 17th she tried calf's-foot jelly, which she did not like; broth, with arrow-root, was substituted. In the evening she had an ineffectual inclination for stool. On the 18th she complained of a load at the epigastrium, evidently caused by having too quickly increased the quantity of her food; she was ordered to take nothing but a little pure broth; and *Pulsatilla*, two glob. 12th.

19th.—Load at epigastrium relieved; much and loud rolling of flatus in the bowels. To take broth, milk, and chew a small crust.

20th.—Less flatulence; she felt quite well, and her appetite had much increased. She was allowed to masticate a portion of a mutton-chop and reject the fibres. The glands were decreasing rapidly in size. *Nux vomica*, two glob. 30th.

21st.—She had this day an evacuation of voluminous and hard feces; this was the first motion since the diarrhoea ceased, it being the 32nd day of the constipation.

22nd.—The improvement continued; she increased the quantity of her food, and probably ate too much, as on the 23rd there was bad taste, a white coating on the tongue, loss of appetite, griping pains in the bowels, and lowness of spirits; she was allowed only pure broth; and took *Pulsatilla*, two glob. 12th; from that time she continued progressing. She took *Nux vom.*, two glob. 30th, on the 25th, on account of her constipation, and on the following day *Opium*, one glob. 30th, for lowness of spirits caused by a fright. On the 28th, *China*, one glob. 30th, was prescribed to remedy the debility which remained; from that day the alvine evacuations took place every other day, and after the space of a week were regulated daily. Her strength rapidly improved, and she resumed the duties of her avocation in the course of the second week in June. The enlarged maxillary glands, which increased in size and number after the erysipelas, now began to decrease; she continued her treatment for these glands. On the 16th June she complained of a loud noise in both her ears, deafness of the left ear, and dulness of the sight; this was removed in the course of a few days by two glob. of 12th of *Mercurius*. This patient was now recovered from her acute affection, and, with the exception of a few enlarged glands about the neck, health is perfect.

*Epilepsy.*

Mr. G. F. T., aged 16, residing at No. 10, Minerva-street, Barnsbury-park, Islington, was admitted on the 18th of April, 1842. This patient, whose constitution always was delicate, enjoyed, nevertheless, up to the commencement of this year, a pretty good state of health; he usually suffered from chilblains in the winter, and frequently had styes in the eyelids. In the month of January his sight became affected in a curious manner: objects which were near appeared distant, and the impression remained vivid after the eyes were closed; shortly after he had his first fit. The fits continued from that time up to the date of admission as follows:—on the 25th of January; 9th, 15th, 25th of February; 1st, 4th, 5th, 12th, 20th, 27th, 31st of March; 5th, 9th, and 14th of April, (two fits at two hours' distance). They seized him invariably in the morning before rising, sometimes before waking, sometimes after. The paroxysms were ushered in by a scream; convulsive efforts about the chest and general rigidity of the body followed. They were attended by a state of insensibility, moaning, biting of the tongue, and lasted for about ten minutes; a great degree of lassitude followed them. He was placed from the commencement of his affection under allopathic treatment, and continued so till his admission, yet the fits had increased in frequency, as may be seen by the above dates; at first occurring at intervals of a fortnight, they were repeated afterwards every four or five days. The complexion of the patient was rather sallow, on his first visit; his frame slender; the skin of the hands of a purplish red, and the fingers swelled; the nails rough.

His appetite was good, but there were occasional risings of the taste of food, and flatulency; the tongue narrow, and much furred; the papillæ red and prominent. His sleep was not good just before his illness, but got better after a short time; and excepting talking during sleep it was quiet. Previous to his affection he was habitually cheerful, but since his disposition became changeable, and showed a certain degree of irritability. His habits were active; there appeared no other change of the mental faculties than loss of memory. *Sulphur*, one globule 30th, was prescribed.

25th.—He had a fit in the morning of the 21st, pretty nearly as usual, there being, however, less convulsion, and a longer continuation of the stupor. The tongue was less furred; his appetite keen; and there appeared to be a general improvement, excepting in the memory, which continued bad. Repetition of *Sulphur*.

May 3rd.—Improvement of his health, and also of his memory. He had no fit since that of the 21st, which was the last. *Nux vom.*, two globules 30th.

10th.—Less talking in sleep; less irritability; he had a large stye in the left eye. To remain four days longer under the action of *Nux*, after which to take *Sulphur*, two globules 30th.

Since this report his health continued good, with the exception of talking at times during sleep; and on one occasion it was reported that he had arisen in his sleep. He took successively *Belladonna*, *Natrum muriaticum*, *Sulphur*, two doses of *Belladonna*, and again *Sulphur*, in doses of one and two globules of the 30th. In the middle of July he returned to his usual occupations, his health being quite good, and his sleep quiet. At his last visit *Belladonna*, two globules 30th, was given. He now had been cured for three months of fits, which during the previous three months had continued at pretty regular intervals, and which rapidly increased in frequency.

### *Epilepsy.*

Hannah C., aged 26, residing at No. 79, Great Portland-street, Portland-place, was received as a Dispensary patient on the 31st of December, 1839. She had been affected from three years of age by frequent convulsive fits, of which no other description could be obtained, further than their being attended by bluish injection of the face and efforts at deglutition. From the age of 17 to these fits were joined others of a more severe character, and of which the following account was given. They were usually preceded by a sense of heat at the vertex vertigo, and confused sight: when about to be seized she felt as if she were entering a dense crowd through which she could not pass; beyond that sensation she could recollect nothing of what happened during the fit, and appeared to be perfectly unconscious until her complete recovery from it. At the commencement of the fit she uttered a faint cry; the left arm was agitated and drawn up by sudden muscular contractions, and she fell on that side; during the fits there was foaming at the mouth, flow of saliva, grinding of the teeth, throwing about of the arms, and clasping of anything within her reach. When recovered the face assumed a bluish-white appearance, then turned sallow; she had a bruised feeling throughout the whole of the muscular system; sometimes perspired, and generally felt very thirsty.

The violent fits were less frequent than the slighter ones; the latter occurred nearly every day, and appeared to



be more of an hysterical character. She frequently complained of a choking sensation of the throat, appearing to be produced by flatulency, and accompanied by cramp-like pains of the fingers. There was also a frequent difficulty of speech, seemingly produced by a tingling sensation, and numbness of the tongue. This tingling and numbness were also experienced in the left leg when walking.

She had a constant and pricking pain at the left side of the abdomen, compelling her when in bed to lean upon it, this being the only position in which she could obtain sleep; there was also at all times in this part a great degree of tenderness upon pressure, and a gnawing sensation. These pains were always aggravated by the fits, and, moreover, they frequently extended to the lumbar region, and caused cramp-like contractions in the left leg. The menses were of too frequent occurrence; her appetite generally ravenous. She was frequently in a very depressed state of mind, with repeated sighing, and would neither speak nor move out of doors; on two occasions she remained for a considerable time without any apparent consciousness of what was passing around. At times she would become very irritable and sulky. She had been a patient in an hospital for some time, and at several dispensaries, but had never derived any benefit from the treatment to which she had been subjected. *Ignatia*, one globule 30th atten. was prescribed at her first visit.

*Jan.* 7th.—There appeared as yet to be no change in her state. Repetition of the *Ign.*

14th.—There seemed to be a slight degree of improvement. *Cina*, two globules 30th.

22nd.—She was suffering from a relaxed state of the bowels. *Cina*, one globule.

27th.—She had fewer fits in the course of the previous week, and of less duration than formerly. *Filix mas.*, two globes. 30th.

*Feb.* 3rd.—Much improvement; there had been no fit during the week, and there was more cheerfulness of disposition. Repetition of *Filix mas.*

9th.—She had but one fit in the course of the week, and the health was improved. Two doses of *Filix mas.*

15th.—She continued to improve. *Nux vom.*, two globules 30th.

22nd.—Slight cough from taking cold; had but one fit. *Dulcamara* two globules 30th.

29th.—No change. Two doses of *Filix mas.*, one globule in each.

*March* 8th.—A decided improvement in her health; she had but one fit. *Sulphur*, two globules 30th; and *Filix mas.*

17th.—She had one fit only. To take *Filix mas.* again, but only in case of a fit.

23rd.—She had three fits; she complained of giddiness and of a sensation of movement in the head like that of a living being; shooting pains in the eyes; and a feeling of restlessness, as if it were impossible for her to remain quiet; numbness of the whole of the left side of the body, with pricking in the leg, as if it were asleep; when she walked the leg felt as if it were a bit of wood; bowels relaxed. *Cocculus indicus*, two globules 30th.

28th.—There was still diarrhœa and rumbling of the bowels; in the morning before her report was sent she had two fits, with loss of consciousness. *Filix mas.*, two globules 30th.

*April* 7th.—No amendment excepting in the state of the bowels. *Pulsatilla*, one globule 30th; and *Cina*, two globules 30th.

16th.—Slight improvement since the last visit; the bowels rather loose. *Puls.*, one globule 30th; and *Filix mas.*, two globules 30th.

24th.—Complained of giddiness; she had several fits in the course of the week. *Cina*, one globule 30th.

*May* 4th.—The fits appeared to be upon the whole less severe, and of shorter duration than before. *Nux vom.*, one globule of 30th.

12th.—She had three fits after taking her medicine, but none since; she appeared altogether better. *Silex*, one globule 30th.

19th.—She had a fit in the morning early, which was the only one since the previous report. *Nux vom.* and *Filix mas.* were ordered, two globules of each at five days' distance. These medicines were repeated twice more in the same order, and with evident benefit. On the 16th of June it was reported that she had been free from fits for nearly a month. She then had diarrhœa, with griping and borborygmus. *Veratrum album*, two globules 30th; and *Filix mas.*

*June* 23rd.—She had a pain occasionally in the left side of the abdomen; she had not had one fit for several weeks. *Veratrum*, one globule 30th.

30th.—No return of the fits; her general feelings much improved, but the bowels were again relaxed. *Veratrum*, one globule 30th.

*July* 7th.—Much improvement; at times much flatulency of the bowels. *Phosphorus*, two globules 30th.

14th.—She complained only of an occasional shooting pain at the top of the head; at times dimness of sight, with

weeping, and pruritus of the nose. Sabadilla, two globules 30th.

21st.—She felt much better, and had no return of the fits since mentioned ; she still had pain at the left side of the abdomen at times, and dimness of sight ; but the headache was removed. Cina, two globules.

28th.—Much improvement in her health and her temper, which was becoming more placid. Ignatia, two globules 30th.

August 4th.—She felt quite well, and desired to be discharged ; as she had not a single fit since the 19th of May, her request was complied with. Sulphur, one globule 30th, and two globules of Cina were, however, given her.

After an intermission of treatment for nearly three months there was a return of the fits, probably through the unkind treatment of her parents. She applied on the 26th of October for more medicine. Nux vom., two globules 30th.

Nov. 2nd.—She complained of much itching at the nose ; loud rumbling and pain in the left side of the abdomen. Cina, two globules 30th.

9th.—Had for two days spasmodic pains in the bowels, with contraction and rumbling, as if she had taken medicine, followed by frequent purging. Filix mas., two globules 30th. The diarrhœa was arrested by the medicine, which was repeated, and afterwards Sulphur, Filix mas., Nux vom. ; Filix mas. again and Sulphur were successively given at doses of one or two globules of the 30th atten. During all this time her health was pretty good, excepting habitual flatulency and a tendency to relaxation of the bowels. On the 15th of December she walked rather fast on her way to the Dispensary, and on her arrival had a few convulsive twitches. Cina, two globules 30th. She continued improving in her health, and took successively Sulphur, Filix mas., Cina Sulphur, and Filix mas., one or two globules of 30th in the dose.

On the 11th of January, 1841, there was much loud rumbling of flatulence in the bowels, and a ravenous appetite. Nux vom., two globules. 30th.

From this time up to her last visit she continued well in her feelings, but had at times abdominal cuttings and flatulence ; the medicines prescribed were Filix mas., Nux vomica, Graphites, Sulphur, and one dose of Spigelia, each dose containing one or two globules of the 30th atten.

At her last visit, on the 6th of April, she felt quite well, and left for the country to join her father. A few weeks after her aunt (with whom she resided whilst in town) came to report that she had been seized with an acute affection, attended by abundant hæmorrhage by the anus, but of which

the nature could not be ascertained. She was treated allopathically, and died. She had had no return of the fits since October; the relapse in October being very slight, and the only recurrence of them since the month of May 1840.

### *Epilepsy.*

Elizabeth C., aged 24, residing at East End, Finchley, enjoyed a good health until the age of 17; about this time she became subject to vertigo, and pressing pain over the eyes; these symptoms gradually increased and were soon followed by aching in the centre of the left eye, and by the appearance of a bright star before that eye. This star was not constantly present; it manifested itself chiefly by day and on application to work; when present it would not disappear on closing the eye, at times it wore a variegated aspect. Five months from the commencement of this state she had an epileptic fit, brought on by mental agitation, after which her health improved considerably, and the star disappeared. Two years after she had another fit, and again, after a period of two years, she had three fits at intervals of an hour. She had two other fits in the day, about six weeks previous to her admission. For about five or six years she had been very subject to worms. Before her homœopathic course of treatment she was under the care of two different medical gentlemen, who prescribed aperient medicines, chiefly the blue pill.

On the 12th of August, when admitted, her appearance was dull and heavy; her countenance easily flushed, and sallow round the mouth.

She complained of a sense of weight and tightness at the vertex, generally worse at night and after food; at times vertigo, singing in the ears, and dizziness of sight. The tongue was furred, the appetite very voracious, the breath offensive. Regurgitation of food, sense of coldness and numbness in the left hypochonder, worse at night, and difficulty of breathing. Bowels costive; ascarides in great number. She was regularly menstruated up to the age of 17, from that time this function became very irregular, being suppressed for four or five months together, but returned to its proper state nine months before her admission: thick, yellowish leucorrhœa for a few days before the menses.

The fits were usually preceded by much dulness of mind and lowness of spirits, twitchings in the eyelids, and benumbed feeling in the left side of the face, followed by contractions of the muscles of that side of the face, foaming at the mouth, general rigidity, coldness of the hands and feet, and livid

countenance. The fits usually lasted about fifteen minutes, after which she would sleep for one or two hours. All her fits, excepting the last one, were attended with loss of consciousness; in this one she appeared partially conscious, or at least she could recollect that the left upper and lower extremities were principally affected.

Her sleep was very much disturbed by fearful thoughts, and her mind much affected; she was very averse to society and conversation; she seemed lost in her thoughts, yet did not reflect upon anything; she would sit down for hours together in a room without the least inclination to move or work; at times she lost all hopes of recovering, and entertained much fear of dying suddenly; she generally thought much about religious matters, and despaired of her salvation; her spirits were usually low, with much inclination to tears; she was always mild in her disposition. This state of mind was always aggravated for some time before the fits, and improved very much after them. Cina, two globules 9th; and Sulphur, two globules 30th.

*Aug. 27th.*—She felt better of the symptoms of the head; the gastric symptoms continued, but she had not perceived any worms for several days. In the night of the 25th she was seized with coldness, difficulty of breathing, throbbing in the head, palpitation of the heart, and loss of speech; this state lasted for one hour. Puls., two globules 30th.

*Sep. 10th.*—She experienced a sensation in the head of heat rising towards the forehead, as if it would come out at that part. The catamenia had not appeared for two months. Sulph., two globules 30th.

*24th.*—There was much lowness of spirits, and at the same time a great deal of irritability of temper, a thing quite unusual. There was very much timidity, causing her to fear solitude, and sense of choking in the throat when lying down. Conium, two globules 30th.

*Oct. 8th.*—Slight improvement of all her complaints. Puls., two globules 30th; and Conium, two globules 30th.

*22nd.*—There was still much lowness of spirits, and inability to apply her mind to anything; indeed, at times she appeared unconscious of what was going on around her. Puls., two globules 30th.

*Nov. 5th.*—During the first part of the fortnight she continued as usual, but afterwards she became very careless and light in her talk and manner. She appeared inclined to be mischievous, and at times suddenly burst into a fit of laughter without cause. Conium, two globules 30th.

*19th.*—The mischievous propensities disappeared very soon

after the medicine; she had several times twitchings of the eyelids (one of the premonitory symptoms of the attacks), but without any result. Her spirits were much improved; she was cheerful and felt disposed to converse. Sulphur, two globules 30th.

*Dec. 3rd.*—The menses had appeared a few days previously for the first time since August. There was much improvement of her state in all respects; she still had uneasy feelings in her mind, sometimes believing that things were not going on as they ought, and that her parents were not sufficiently kind to her. Lachesis, two globules 30th.

*17th.*—The improvement continued. Her appetite was much less voracious than hitherto; she had frequent feelings of weakness of mind, or vacancy, and hot flushes followed by a general chill of the body. China, two globules 24th.

*31st.*—She continued better, and her countenance was cheerful, but she felt a want of assistance in any pursuit, and could not pursue a train of thought without confusion and sense of creeping in the head. Phosphoric acid and Sulphur, two globules 30th of each, at a week's distance.

*Jan. 15, 1842.*—Her symptoms continued in a milder form. China, two globules 12th.

*29th.*—Much less confusion of head; cheerful disposition. Phosphoric acid, two globules 30th.

*Feb. 12th.*—She complained of much heaviness of head with lightness and dizziness of sight when at needle-work. China, two glob. 12th, followed by Sulphur, two glob. 30th.

*March 5th.*—General improvement. The dimness of sight was better after the first medicine, but returned since. Belladonna, two globules 30th, followed by the same dose of Sulphur.

*26th.*—The improvement continued; her mental faculties were much stronger, yet the lightness and heaviness of head remained; the sight improved, though still dim at times. Calcareo carb., two globules 30th.

*April 9th.*—She had eaten parsnips, which had caused acidity of the stomach, pain, and flatulency in the bowels. Bell. two globules 30th; and Calcareo carb., two globules 30th.

*23rd.*—She complained of a sense of coldness at the left hypochonder, and soreness on moving at the right flank. The hair was very scurfy since the Calcareo. To remain a week more under the action of the Calc., and to take at the end of that period Sulphur, two globules 30th.

*May 6th.*—She looked better, and felt happy and cheerful; the coldness and soreness removed. To take, after the expiration of a week, Calc. c., two globules 30th.

This patient still continues under treatment, though quite

well of her principal affections—the epilepsy and her state of mind. She has complained, from time to time, of a coldness at the hypochonder, at times slight involuntary twitchings of the facial muscles, and a little scurfiness of the hair. She has taken Sulphur, Calcareo, and Staphysagria for these complaints; and is, with the exception of a slight degree of the cold sensation at left hypochonder, quite well.

### *Epilepsy.*

Mrs. S., residing at West Wickham, Bromley, aged 50. This person was married at twenty, and had three children. During each pregnancy she had epileptic fits nearly every day, and which continued until delivery. These fits produced a great degree of prostration of the intellectual faculties. From her last confinement up to five years previous to her first application to the Dispensary, her health was pretty good, though troubled occasionally by a few hysterical symptoms, fainting, and depression of spirits. In 1835 she had frequent attacks of severe pains in the hypogastrium, with uterine hæmorrhage and violent epileptic fits. Her digestion became impaired so much that she was compelled to relinquish the use of animal food: the intellectual faculties declined very rapidly. This state continued, and appeared much aggravated by violent occipital pains, which came on about two years before she was placed under Homœopathic treatment, notwithstanding the application of blisters upon the head and the abstraction of blood by means of leeches and cupping-glasses. The fits from that time became more frequent, and occurred almost every day; they were, for the most part, very violent; during the intervals there appeared much stupidity and dullness of the mental powers; the memory was much impaired; the ideas unconnected and confused; the speech embarrassed, and the elocution very difficult. She was placed under Dr. Curie's care in November 1839, and treated by correspondence. She took, successively, Calcareo carbonica, Sulphur, Nux vomica, and Arsenicum. By means of these remedies her state gradually improved, and in January 1841, when she paid her first and only visit to the Dispensary, she was enabled to give a correct account of her state from her own observations and that of others; her memory was restored, her thoughts connected and fluently expressed (and she had been for four months without one severe fit). She attributed the return of the fits to the uterine pains, and this source of sympathetic excitement was rendered probable by the fact that her first epileptic attacks occurred only whilst the uterus

was in the gravid state ; she ascribed, the more recent aggravation to the severe occipital pains.

On the 18th of January, 1841, she took Belladonna and Calcarea, two globules of 30th of each.

On the 27th she stated that she had felt the premonitory symptoms of a fit, but without the usual result ; her appetite was bad, bowels costive : she felt nervous and timid. Puls., two globules 30th ; and Belladonna, two globules 30th.

On the 8th of February the preceding were removed. She now complained of cutting pains in the hypogaster. Belladonna, two globules 30th. She soon felt quite well, and took Lachesis, two globules 30th, followed by the same dose of Nitri acidum.

On the 20th of March there supervened headache, anorexia, sour taste, and thirst, which symptoms were removed by two globules 30th of Nux vomica.

On the 19th of May she had a pain in her right foot, which a year before preceded each fit ; lowness of spirits, confusion of head, besides which she had a cough and oppression of breathing ; altogether she experienced all the sensations which formerly warned her of the approach of an epileptic fit. Nux vom. and Lach., two globules 30th, were given at three days' distance. These sensations passed off without any fit, and her health was very good up to the first days of August, when, immediately after the cessation of the menses, she had a slight epileptic fit, after which she remained weak and poorly for a few days, when the report was sent.

On the 13th of August she experienced a violent sick headache ; the head and face hot with much giddiness. Nux vom., two globules 30th. She soon recovered from this state, and continued well until the 5th of March, 1842, when, after a walk, she was seized with confusion of head, soon followed by a violent pain in the heart, and fell into a state of insensibility, in which she remained for nearly three hours. Nux vom. and Calc. carb. at six days' distance, two glob. of 30th of each. The giddiness continued, and on the 28th of March she took a dose of 30th of Belladonna. From that time, though subject to occasional giddiness and sensations, which made her apprehensive of a relapse, she has not suffered any.

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The readers of the Annals are hereby informed that the London Homœopathic Dispensary is now blended with the London Homœopathic Medical Institution, No. 17, Hanover-square, where visitors are admitted on Saturdays at 12 o'clock.

The Annals will be continued under this new title, and give reports of acute and chronic cases.



DR. CURIE'S  
CLINICAL LECTURE  
ON  
H O M Œ O P A T H Y.

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TREATMENT OF ACUTE BRONCHITIS.

(Continued from p. 22.)

IN order to bring an acute bronchitis to a favorable termination, the same rule is to be followed in the choice of the medicines as is observed in all other diseases. It is necessary to study carefully the vital reactions, and to assist them according to the different shades or gradations which they present.

It is easy to understand that if the functions of any organ have been disturbed by an external influence, or otherwise arrested, the efforts of the vital power towards a restoration of the equilibrium, will generally present a certain definite action; but as this action assumes different forms at the commencement and the end of the struggle, several organs, several tissues cooperating in succession, it is necessary to pursue this natural order in the treatment, by aiding the vital reaction sometimes in one tissue, sometimes in another, as nature herself may indicate.

BRONCHITIS—ACONITE.

It is especially at the commencement of the disorder that aconite is indicated when the cough is dry, short, and rough; when it is excited by a continual tingling of the larynx; by the act of drinking; or when the presence of smoke is sufficient to render it incessant; also when it is most troublesome at night, especially after twelve o'clock; when respiration is more or less oppressed; when there are shootings and *itchings* in the chest; when the pulse is more or less frequent and developed; or when the blood is carried with force towards the lungs, to be there cleansed from its impurities.

*Dose.* If the fever takes a slight form, the development

of the circulation is to be promoted by two globules of the 12th dilution of aconite; but if, on the contrary, it is strong, and accompanied by violent cough, a drop of the 3d dilution is to be mixed, in the case of an adult, in four tea-spoonfuls of water, and six or eight spoonfuls in that of a child, and one taken every three or four hours.

It is necessary to be careful to desist from the exhibition of the medicine when, after each dose, there is either an aggravation or amelioration; in the first case, time must be given until the symptoms have diminished in intensity; in the second, until the improvement is no longer observable.

Aconite is to be continued as long as the same indications remain.

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#### BRONCHITIS—BELLADONNA.

*Belladonna* is indicated when, during the first days of the bronchitis, there is coryza; rough and hoarse voice; cough dry and violent, as if from some obstruction in the air-passages; also when, in the evening, there is insupportable tickling in the larynx, which excites a dry, short cough; when the patient experiences, at the lower part of the chest and in the pit of the stomach, sensations inducing cough; when the cough is sometimes hollow and grating, and violent and frequent during sleep, accompanied by grinding of the teeth; also when in some cases a general heat establishes itself after the paroxysm, and at other times when there is a copious flow of viscous saliva; when a mucous secretion takes place in the bronchial tubes and stertorous breathing is heard, accompanied by an expectoration of clear mucus, sometimes mixed with blood; likewise when the chest seems to be stuffed up and the patient expectorates thick yellow mucus, which sometimes takes a purulent character.

The cough is often accompanied with lancinations in the chest; pains in the nape of the neck, as from a bruise; and the respiration is more or less oppressed.

Frequently there are manifestations of derangement in the digestive organs, such as retching; pressure on the anus; clammy mouth; loaded tongue; repugnance for food; thirst more or less intense; fulness at the epigastrium, with pain in the region of the stomach; constipation; urine too clear, afterwards turbid, with a white sediment, or thick, as with the dregs of wine, and reddish sediment.

There are frequent alternations of heat and cold, afterwards,

the heat becomes more or less intense and permanent; the pulse assumes a developed and frequent character, and there is irritability and bad temper.

In slight cases, two globules of the 6th or 12th are to be given and repeated in six or twelve hours, if the symptoms have undergone no remarkable alteration. If the vitality appears very weak, a preference is to be given to the 18th or 24th attenuations; and when it shall be raised, the lower attenuations, as the 6th, the 9th, or the 12th, may be commenced.

When the disorder takes a very active form, it is necessary to choose the 2d or 3d dilution, which must be administered in tincture. A drop in four or eight spoonfuls of filtered water, one spoonful to be taken every three, six, or eight hours; and in the case of the vitality again failing, two globules of the 18th or 30th must be given, and afterwards the tincture resumed if necessary.

The same medicine should be repeated for one or two days upon the principles indicated; but the moment the form of the vital reaction changes, it is necessary to pass to another remedy, since in this case it may be inferred that there are other efforts which nature must accomplish to complete the restoration of the patient, and which the medicine just administered has no power to promote.

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#### BRONCHITIS—CHAMOMILLA.

*Chamomilla* is proper in bronchitis, when the disorder has been produced by a chill during the cold weather. It is also especially suitable in the case of children, when the cough is preceded by a fit of passion.

The symptoms which particularly indicate its employment are: Hoarseness, caused by tenacious mucus adhering to the larynx; hissing sound and mucous r le in the trachea and bronchia; cough sometimes very dry, excited by a continual and insupportable tickling in the trachea, or pharynx, or lower down beneath the sternum: the fits occurring frequently during the day, increasing at night, and even during sleep; the patient in the middle of the night being seized with a violent cough, accompanied by a sensation as of some substance resting in the throat and threatening to cause suffocation.

In many cases fever declares itself in the evening; there is first shivering, then heat, and afterwards perspiration, the patient is irritable, bad humoured, and agitated.

It will be observed that these symptoms do not afford indications of deeply-seated disorder. Chamomilla, therefore, is proper in the commencement of the disease, before much alteration has taken place in the circulation, and when it is only occasionally and especially in the evening that the exacerbation takes place.

In slight cases, one or two globules of the 6th, 9th, or 12th dilution may be given and repeated after six or twelve hours, if there is not any remarkable change in the case. When the disorder assumes an active form, a drop of the 3d dilution, in four or eight spoonfuls of water, should be prescribed, and one spoonful taken every three or six hours, and the same medicine continued until a change manifests itself. The frequency of the dose must be in proportion to the severity of the case.

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#### BRONCHITIS—ARNICA.

This medicine is suitable when muscular efforts and fatigue are succeeded by chilliness, and when the following symptoms are observable: In the evening, the patient is seized with a coryza, and towards morning the bronchitis declares itself; tingling at the lower part of the trachea in the morning, as soon as the patient rises from his bed, provoking a dry hacking cough; cough during sleep; yawning exciting the cough, also ill humour. In the case of children, the attack coming on as soon as they cry, scream, or throw themselves about; stunning in the head in the evening; ebullition of blood; pulsation experienced by the patient all over the body; cough for hours together, until it produces vomiting.

Expectoration, which appears to come from the posterior part of the nasal fossæ; sometimes spitting of blood; pain, as of excoriation in the chest, during cough, which causes vomiting; a sensation, as of contusion in all the limbs, and shootings in the side of the abdomen.

Very disagreeable aching in the periosteum of all the bones; drawing pain, as in an intermittent fever; sensation of cold over the whole body, although the patient is as warm as usual; bad temper; self-sufficient and obstinate disposition.

*Dose.* Two globules of the 6th or 12th dilutions, to be repeated, if necessary, after twelve or twenty-four hours.

If the symptoms are very acute, a drop of the 3d in four or eight spoonfuls of water (in proportion to the age of the pa-

tient), one spoonful to be taken every three or six hours, according to the progress of the case.

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BRONCHITIS—DULCAMARA.

This medicine is given in those cases where the disease has its origin in the influence of a humid atmosphere; where the cough is excited by the act of respiration, where it occurs in short fits and is followed by expectoration of mucosity; where there are pains of various kinds in the chest, pressive, cutting, or lancinating, often extending even to the back; where there is general heat of the skin and of the hands, with thirst and full pulse, followed by shivering; also in certain cases where there is abundant sweat, which continues for many days. From the above detail it will be seen that this medicine is proper in the commencement of the disorder, or when it arises especially from exposure to humidity.

*Dose.* One or two globules of the 12th dilution, and when the case is acute a drop of the 3d, in four doses, one of which may be taken every four or six hours.

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BRONCHITIS—HYOSCYAMUS.

This medicine is proper in bronchitis when the cough is much aggravated at night, when it is dry and fatiguing, or spasmodic and resembles hooping-cough; when the patient experiences a sensation in the air-passages as of something which he is unable to dislodge; when the cough is almost incessant each time the patient lies down, and is mitigated by a sitting posture; when the voice is rendered indistinct by the presence of mucus in the larynx and trachea; when the expectoration is greenish; when there is redness of the face on coughing; vomiting of mucus; and pain as from a wound in the abdominal muscles during the efforts of coughing.

*Dose.* This medicine is given in the dose of one or two globules of the 12th attenuation in slight cases. When the symptoms are severe a drop of the 3d dilution is mixed in four or six spoonfuls of water, one of which is taken every three or six hours, according to the progress of the case; and its use is continued so long as the same circumstances present themselves.

## BRONCHITIS—NUX VOMICA.

*Nux vomica* is one of the most important medicines in bronchitis when the disease shows itself in adults addicted to spirituous drinks, in those who are very sensitive to the cold, and who have an aversion to any exposure to free air; in those who are active, passionate, and irritable, and particularly when it presents the following phenomena:

Dry cough, excited by tickling at the velum palati, by a roughness and grating in the throat and larynx, or by an itching in the larynx and trachea; cough dry and violent, returning in paroxysms in the evening upon retiring to bed, during the night, and principally in the morning before rising, sometimes mitigated when the patient rests upon his side; cough returning with hoarseness in the morning; the patient feels his chest affected, and experiences pain in those parts of the trachea from which the cough detaches the mucosity. Movement, reading, eating, and the action of the air augment the cough or provoke it; in the morning some viscous mucus is present at the superior part of the chest, which excites the paroxysms; the cough is sometimes so violent in the morning as to cause severe pains in the chest, and to be followed by spitting of coagulated blood; in the night the chest seems constricted; sleep interrupted or impossible; roughness in the throat during the attacks; pain in the trachea and in the pit of the throat; at other times shooting or sensations of ex-coriation in the air-passages.

During the efforts of the cough a sensation as if the cranium was splitting; contused pain at the epigastrium; cracking in the ears; heat over the whole body; scanty expectoration of sweetish mucus.

*Dose.* The fourth or eighth of a drop, according to the age of the patient and the intensity of the case, mixed in a teaspoonful of water, and taken every three or six hours. The frequency of the repetitions to be proportioned to the severity of the symptoms. When the affection is very slight one or two globules of the 6th or 12th dilutions may be given and repeated after twelve or twenty-four hours, if the same indications continue.

## BRONCHITIS—IGNATIA.

*Ignatia* is especially suitable to persons of great nervous excitability, to those who are anxious and precipitate in all

their actions, and who are of a capricious and changeable disposition. This medicine will be particularly proper if to the preceding circumstances are added the following symptoms: The bronchitis commences by a coryza, with very strong crawling sensation in the nose; obstruction of one of the nostrils, as if it were lined by a membrane and stuffed up; the chest seems loaded; the trachea full of mucosity; on rising in the morning the cough is dry and hollow; in the evening, after lying down, the patient experiences a continual irritation in the larynx, causing slight cough; the cough does not remove the sensation—on the contrary, towards evening the more the patient yields to it the worse the irritation becomes. At other times, in the evening, the inspiration is suddenly interrupted at the upper part of the trachea, which excites irresistibly a short and violent cough; sometimes a sensation of constriction in the trachea is experienced, as if from the vapour of sulphur; expectoration is difficult; the sputa yellow, hairy, the odour and taste of the mucus of an old coryza.

*Dose.* At the commencement of the disease one or two globules of the 12th dilution, to be taken in the morning, and repeated at the end of twelve or twenty-four hours if necessary.

If the symptoms take a greater intensity a drop of the 3d dilution in four or eight spoonfuls of water, according to the age of the patient, should be prescribed and a teaspoonful taken every three, six, or eight hours; the frequency of the repetition being regulated by the severity of the symptoms.

#### BRONCHITIS—BRYONIA.

*Bryonia* is indicated for persons who experience a sensation of general cold, frequent shiverings; passing heats, thirst, propensity to be sorrowful and ill-tempered.

The cough is excited by a constant titillation in the throat; there is hacking cough; pain and grating in the larynx (as if in consequence of dryness,) in the evening after going to bed; short cough, dry, sudden, isolated, spasmodic, and violent, proceeding from the upper part of the trachea, which seems to be lined with dried mucus.

Sensation of fumes in the trachea, which excite the cough; the patient feels as if he could never inspire sufficient air. Immediately before each paroxysm there are inspirations rapid and spasmodic, as if he could not take breath, and, for this reason, could not cough; a kind of fit of suffocation, to

which the cough supervenes, principally after midnight; desire to expectorate; a sensation as of mucus in the trachea; pain after having coughed for some time; and a sensation of astringency and pressure, which becomes more acute on speaking and smoking.

The patient spits viscous mucus after frequent efforts; frequently the expectoration is abundant, and sometimes yellow mucus detaches itself from the throat.

On coughing the patient feels a pain involving the whole head, sometimes as if it were strongly compressed on all sides; there are risings from the stomach without nausea or vomiting of food; at other times water rushes from the mouth; in certain cases there remains shooting in the left side of the head, deep in the brain, or else at the throat or under the last rib, in the sternum; pain at the epigastrium on coughing.

*Dose.* When the bronchitis is slight, bryonia is given in the dose of two globules of the 12th dilution, and repeated after twelve or twenty-four hours if the symptoms continue to indicate it.

In the more serious cases or when the vitality is powerfully called into action, a drop of the 3d dilution in four or eight spoonfuls of water is to be prescribed, and one spoonful taken every three, four, or six hours, according to the intensity of the symptoms.

In the cases in which the system does not offer a powerful reaction it is necessary to alternate the high and low dilutions, having in view the object of raising the vital power with the high, and of combating the morbid cause, and protecting the pulmonary organs from its influence with the low.

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#### BRONCHITIS—EUPHRASIA.

This medicine is useful in bronchitis when it has been preceded by a very severe coryza; when there is much mucosity which detaches itself from the throat by a voluntary hawking.

The cough is stronger or perhaps only experienced during the day; there is much mucosity in the chest which cannot be raised; during the cough, the patient, as is observed in hooping-cough, is unable to respire; it is also impossible for him to take a deep inspiration.

*Dose.* One or two globules of the 12th attenuation must be administered when the symptoms are not well marked; when, however, they become violent, the tincture must be



given ; one drop of the 3d dilution in four or six spoonfuls of water, one of which is to be taken at periods varying from four to eight hours, according to the intensity of the symptoms.

The medicine should be given at the 30th attenuation, when the vital energy is depressed, and the bronchitis passes to the chronic state.

#### BRONCHITIS—ARSENIC.

*Arsenic* is the most suitable medicine when the following form of bronchitis is met with ; it is most commonly in *psoric* subjects that it is observed.

The cough is violent and dry, and is excited by a continual sensation of tickling in the trachea. When the fits of coughing come on, the patient is obliged to sit up in bed or to rise up ; he experiences at the pit of the stomach and at the epigastrium, a painful feeling of constriction which keeps up the cough and causes fatigue ; there is often nausea and retching.

The cough is generally more violent at night, the paroxysms being at times so violent as to induce a fear of suffocation. The cough is sometimes short and almost incessant after midnight ; the neck of the patient swells, and it seems to him as if the cough would burst open the chest.

In the open air there is a feeling of suffocation, which obliges him to cough ; he feels at the upper part of the trachea a kind of constriction as if produced by the vapour of sulphur, which excites the attack ; at other times, the cough is dry, hissing, and laboured, and causes a smarting pain in the chest ; and tearing sensation in the groin ; the paroxysms cause heat in the head, flowing of water from the mouth ; pain as from a bruise in the lower part of the abdomen, shootings at the pit of the stomach ; drawing and lancinating pains under the false ribs of the left side which ascend towards the chest ; shootings, first on one side of the chest, then, in the hypogastrium ; shootings at the upper and lower part of the sternum ; on taking a deep inspiration shooting in the left side of the chest, which causes cough ; frequent attacks of short and difficult breathing, together with dry cough and pain as of excoriation extending from the pit of the stomach to the middle of the chest.

After having coughed the breathing is always short as if the chest were pressed on all sides.

Difficult and scanty expectoration of viscous, frothy mucus, or of a salt mucus, or mucus streaked with blood.

*Dose.* The dose depends upon the acuteness of the case; if it is serious and the symptoms active, a drop of the 3d dilution should be mixed in four or eight spoonfuls of water, and one taken at intervals varying from four to eight hours.

When the vitality is much enfeebled, a high attenuation should be given, such as a globule of the 30th, and this should be followed four or eight hours after, as the case may require, by the medicine in tincture as above directed.

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#### BRONCHITIS—PULSATILLA.

*Pulsatilla* may be used at any period of the disorder, but much more rarely at its commencement than at a more advanced stage. It is indicated with patients who occasionally feel chilly; in lymphatic temperaments, in persons of mild disposition, or in those who are subject to lowness of spirits.

This form of bronchitis is characterized by the following symptoms; the cough is dry and fatiguing, afterwards it becomes moist; it occurs chiefly in the evening and during the night; it is excited by a grating and dryness in the throat and trachea, or by a tickling extending from the base of the lung to the epiglottis; at other times, it is produced by a feeling of constriction in the larynx, especially after eating; or it is accompanied by vomitings, and bleedings from the nose, or, in other cases, is excited by a tickling in the region of the thyroid cartilage.

The cough ceases to be dry; the patient at first expectorates mucosity with some difficulty, afterwards more easily; it often becomes very abundant; is sometimes of a saltish, bitter, bilious, or empyreumatic and burning taste.

The cough causes much exhaustion, and often ceases when the patient sits up in his bed, only to return when he again lies down.

When the patient coughs, he experiences a sensation of heaving in the stomach, as if about to vomit; at other times his eyes are filled with tears, and in some cases he feels a sensation as of the vapour of sulphur in the throat; dryness in this part; tired feeling in the hypochondrium; stitch in the side; pain in one of the sides when drawing the body erect; feeling of tenderness of the chest; shootings in the shoulders, right arm, and back.

*Dose.* When the disease appears to be in any degree serious, a drop of the 3d dilution may be administered in four or six spoonfuls of water, according to the age of the patient

and the activity of the symptoms, of which a spoonful may be taken every four or six hours.

In slight cases, two globules of the 12th of *pulsatilla* should be given, and repeated after twelve, twenty-four, or thirty-six hours, if the symptoms still indicate the same medicine.

In the event of the vital reaction requiring energy, one globule of the 30th attenuation may be prescribed, and after eight or twelve hours, the medicine in tincture may be resumed, should it still continue to be indicated.

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#### BRONCHITIS—RHUS.

*Rhus* is especially proper for patients of an anxious, timid, and sorrowful disposition. The following symptoms strongly demand its employment :

Short cough, anxious and painful, which arises often before midnight, with very short breathing ; at other times, during the day, tickling irritation in the air-passages, which brings on the cough, and renders the respiration short ; a moderate movement removes the sensation.

Cough very fatiguing, with expectoration of white mucus both day and night ; the cough strong, especially after rising ; the fits shake the head and the chest as if the viscera were loose ; a roughness in the throat and trachea, as if the chest were raw ; pains in the stomach ; vomiting of the food ; taste of blood in the mouth ; shootings in one side of the lumbar region, or in the left side of the chest ; darting pain and sensation of constriction on the sternum, rendering respiration difficult ; continual hacking cough, without expectoration ; in other cases, cough, followed by the expectoration of white mucosity or else black and viscous sputa.

*Dose.* When the disease is very acute, a drop of the 3d dilution must be mixed in from four to eight spoonfuls of water, and one spoonful given at the interval of four or six hours. When it is less active, two globules of the 12th may be prescribed and repeated in twenty-four or thirty-six hours, if the same circumstances continue.

In cases where the vitality is languid, one globule of the 30th must be given, and after twenty-four hours, the low dilution, as previously pointed out, should be resumed.

## BRONCHITIS—MERCURIUS.

This medicine is useful in bronchitis, especially with subjects of a scrofulous diathesis, or whose constitutions are tainted with syphilis; also with those who, being very susceptible to atmospheric influences, are liable to chills, and are especially inconvenienced by exposure to night air.

The cough is short, dry, and fatiguing, excited by a tickling beneath the upper part of the sternum; it comes on principally while speaking, hardly allowing the patient to utter a word. Sometimes during the night, an irritation is experienced from below upwards in the chest, which seems to proceed from the stomach; at other times the cough is resonant, the patient experiences a sensation as if all the thoracic viscera were dry; there is at the same time pain in the chest and in the sacrum.

Mercurius is still more useful when the cough is hoarse, or when it returns every two days; when in the evenings the fits are violent, shaking the body; when it appears as if the head and chest would split; and when there is much stretching of the limbs after the cough.

Desire to vomit while coughing; sensation of oppression in the region of the sternum; lancinations on coughing from one part of the chest to the other, extending even to the back; perspiration on the slightest motion; inability to keep the limbs quiet; access of fever, especially at night; alternate attack of cold and heat; irritability.

*Dose.* Two globules of the 12th dilution should be administered in slight cases, and may be repeated after an interval of twelve or twenty-four hours. In more severe cases, a drop of the 5th dilution must be mixed in four or eight spoonfuls of water, according to the age of the patient and the severity of the disorder, one spoonful to be taken every four or six hours.

## BRONCHITIS—IPECACUANHA.

*Ipecacuanha* is especially adapted to those persons who cannot bear the influence of cold; who are very sensible to high and low temperature, and who have a great disposition to be angry and sorrowful.

The following are the symptoms which particularly call for its administration:

Spasmodic cough, which stops the respiration, even to suffocation, during the paroxysm; the appearance of the patient blueish and the limbs stiff; the cough dry, provoked by a tingling at the superior part of the larynx, extending sometimes to the commencement of the bronchial ramifications.

The cough continual, without intermission, after having been in the cold air, on lying down, or in the morning and evening; it is excited by deep inspirations; the patient finds pains in the abdomen, as if the umbilicus was pulled; or pains deep in the pelvis, as if from desire, but with inability to urinate; heat of the face and sweat on the forehead; desire to vomit during the cough and after it has ceased; beatings in the stomach; pullings in the chest; or pains as if it were excoriated, stertorous breathing.

This form of bronchitis resembles the whooping-cough of authors, and is indeed frequently one of its first stages.

*Dose.* One or two globules of the 6th, 9th, or 12th dilutions, frequently suffice, when administered at its commencement, to check the progress of the disorder; but if necessary the same dose may be repeated after four or eight hours, or any intermediate period.

When the disease is much more powerful, it is necessary to give Ipecacuanha in tincture; in this case, a drop of the 3d dilution may be prescribed with four or eight spoonfuls of water, of which one may be given every two, three, or four hours. In very violent cases, the medicine ought to be administered even more frequently, for example, every hour or half hour, the action of Ipecacuanha being of very short duration.

#### BRONCHITIS—LACHESIS.

*Lachesis* is very appropriate in cases of bronchitis occurring in persons addicted to alcoholic drinks; who have taken much mercury; also with those who are powerfully affected by changes of temperature, and wet weather; it is especially adapted likewise for bilious temperaments, and lymphatic constitutions, and for persons of cautious, gloomy, and suspicious character, also for those who are lazy and averse to occupation, and for those who are precipitate and restless, or timid and jealous.

The pulmonary symptoms which indicate it are the following:

Hoarseness, and pains from time to time, in the head and

in the limbs, as much in one place as in another; cough, especially in the evening, preceded by a tingling in the air-passages; the cough shows itself upon the least movement of the air; it is also excited by a tickling in the larynx or dryness in the throat and in the pit of the stomach.

It is at times short excited by crawling in the throat, is stronger at night, and suffocating; cough short, constant, and sensation of dryness and constriction in the neck, and oppression of the chest.

Cough with efforts of vomiting and difficult expectoration, pain at the pit of the stomach which obliges the patient to press the part with his hand; cough in the daytime after sleeping, when the weather is moist, stronger after walking and especially after speaking, and which causes also dryness of the throat.

Cough followed by congestion of blood to the head and face; the fumes of tobacco and other like causes produce a violent desire to cough, which continues for some minutes. During the cough water pours from the mouth; tension in the head, as if one of the sides was contracted from the nape of the neck, to the ear, and even to the eyes; pain at the epigastrium or sensation of tearing; at the same time, great sensibility of the air-passages; violent burning pain in the chest, pain as of an ulceration upon the sides; pains in the abdomen, and at the anus, vomiting, shootings in the groins.

The expectoration various, sometimes of grayish mucus or simply of mucosity either in lumps, or frothy, or streaked with blood.

*Dose.* In slight cases two globules of the 12th or 15th attenuation may be given and repeated after twelve or twenty-four hours, if the symptoms remain the same. If the medicine acts very strongly it is best to wait until the action ceases, and when the disease seems stationary, to repeat it. In more serious cases a drop of the tincture of the 3d, 5th, or 7th dilution may be mixed in four or eight spoonfuls of water, and one administered to the patient every three, four, or six hours, according to the intensity of the symptoms and the action produced by each dose.

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## BRONCHITIS—CINA.

This medicine is indicated when the bronchitis takes a spasmodic character and resembles hooping-cough, or is complicated with an enteritis in consequence of worms, with the face more or less puffed, the eyes black and blue, canine appetite.

It is indispensable also when the following phenomena are observed.

In the morning the patient hawks incessantly in consequence of mucus adhering to the pharynx and to the larynx, and which is quickly reproduced after expectoration. Irritation deep in the trachea, which brings on the cough, and is followed by the expectoration of a whitish mucus; before the cough in certain severe cases, the patient if a child, is attacked suddenly, with symptoms resembling those which immediately precede an attack of epilepsy; he stares with his eyes fixed straight before him, his whole body appears stiff, and he is without consciousness; after the cough the child groans; a gurgling noise is heard from above downwards; he experiences anxiety; draws in the air with avidity, and becomes exceedingly pallid, the fit lasts many minutes, and returns from time to time.

Hoarse hacking cough, in short fits, of which the exciting cause only returns after certain intervals in the evening and in the morning; the inspirations create a desire to cough.

In the morning on rising, hollow cough; violent shakings towards the upper part of the trachea, which detach mucosity, but with difficulty; violent paroxysms which bring tears into the eyes; pain in the superior part of the chest after having detached with difficulty the mucosity; burning pain as of excoriation in the part whence the mucus is expelled.

Agitation at night; frequent wakings from inquiet dreams; distaste for all things, even that which has previously been preferred.

These above-mentioned moral symptoms are usually observed in children.

*Dose.* Cina is administered in the dose of one or two globules of the 9th or 12th dilutions, which is repeated in twelve or twenty-four hours, according to the urgency of the case. When the symptoms are very active, a drop of the 3d is prescribed in four or six spoonfuls of water, and one taken

every three, six, or eight hours, according to the intensity of the disorder.

The medicine is to be continued until new symptoms present themselves.

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BRONCHITIS—CHINA.

*China* is proper in bronchitis when the subject affected has had his constitution weakened by previous illness, loss of blood, venereal excesses, the abuse of stimulants and of tea, and when he presents the under-mentioned symptoms.

The patient is seized in the night with a suffocating cough, similar to that of whooping-cough, which draws cries from him; violent cough soon after eating; in the evening, tingling, exciting a cough, which cannot be restrained; cough excited by laughing; sometimes an acute shooting in both sides of the chest; pain in the trachea and sternum on coughing; pressive pain in the chest; sensation of excoriation in the larynx.

Expectoration of mucus mixed with blood.

In the night, oppression at the chest; stertorous breathing; hissing sound in the trachea.

The nervous system is often in an excited state, there is extreme sensibility of all the nerves, with feeling of general weakness, timidity, intolerance of the least noise; the slightest breeze of air is unpleasant; the patient is inconsolable, taciturn, discontented, and ill tempered, and he thinks that all the world are opposed to him. If a child, he is fractious and disobedient.

*Dose.* When the vitality appears much depressed, one or two globules of the 30th dilution may be given; then, after twelve, twenty-four, or thirty-six hours, according to the case, two globules of a lower dilution, as the 9th or 12th; but if the symptoms are very active, recourse must be had to the tincture—a drop of the 3d dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, one to be taken every four or six hours. As soon as new indications present themselves this medicine must give way to another more appropriate.

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DR. CURIE'S  
CLINICAL LECTURE  
ON  
H O M Œ O P A T H Y.

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BRONCHITIS—VERATRUM.

*Veratrum* is indicated when the affection presents the following symptoms :

Scratching in the throat, as in a catarrh ; tingling at the inferior part of the bronchia, which excites the cough, with easy expectoration ; hacking dry cough, caused by a tingling at the lowest part of the sternum, or the most inferior part of the bronchia without expectoration ; deep and hollow cough in the evening, which seems to come from the abdomen ; cough hollow and long continued, with incisive pain in the abdomen ; violent cough with salivation in the evening ; after a dry cough copious expectoration, with blue appearance of the countenance and involuntary emission of urine ; shootings in the inguinal ring on coughing ; oppression of the chest ; pain in the left side, and headach ; weakness.

Sudden and rapid prostration of strength, united with the preceding characteristics, is a very important indication for the choice of *veratrum*.

*Dose.* In the cases in which there is great prostration of strength one or two globules of the 30th must be administered ; when the vital force is aroused, one or two globules of the 12th attenuation about six or eight hours after the dose of the high dilution.

If the symptoms have much intensity a drop of the 3d dilution, mixed in four or six spoonfuls of water, must be prescribed, and one spoonful taken every three, four, or six hours, according to the activity of the disorder. When the case is slight and the vitality strong, the dose may consist in the first instance of one or two globules of the 12th dilution, and this may be repeated, if necessary, at the end of twelve or twenty-four hours.

The medicines which have thus been passed in review are those principally employed in the treatment of acute bron-

chitis, and frequently in a single case many of them are required. The great art in practice is to know exactly when it is necessary to pass from one to another; but this will be readily acquired by those possessing a thorough knowledge of the disorder in all its modifications, since it will be easy for them to discover the resemblance of the organic actions to the indications we have given.

When acute bronchitis appears in individuals previously affected with the same disorder in its chronic form, or even with any other chronic malady dependent upon psora, the treatment must be calculated to fulfil a twofold object—the removal of the acute affection and the sustaining the struggle of the vital force against the chronic cause, which is in some manner aroused by the acute state, to act much more powerfully upon the system, and to induce rapid decomposition of the tissues.

In these cases, in addition to the medicines recommended above, antipsorics must be prescribed as intermediate remedies; as, for example, in the instance where Belladonna is indicated, that medicine must be given as has been directed, and six, twelve, or twenty-four hours after the last dose; if there is a positive indication for the employment of an antipsoric, such antipsoric must be administered if the vital force is feeble. One globule of the 30th will be sufficient; but if it still manifests some energy, two globules of the 24th, 18th, or 12th.

In the cases in which the vital power is very active, the antipsoric medicine should be given in tincture, a drop of the 5th dilution to be mixed in four spoonfuls of water, and one taken every four or eight hours. After this, an antipsoric should be again selected according to the indications, and the antipsoric may be renewed every two, three, four, six, or ten days according to the exigences of the case.

The antipsoric medicines principally used in bronchitis are: Ars., Calc., Carb. Veg., Caust., Lycop., Mang., Natr., Nat. Mur., Petrol., Phos., Phos. Ac., Sil., Stann., Staph., Sulph.

The reader is referred for further information with respect to these medicines to the article Chronic Bronchitis, page 93 of the first volume of the Annals.

To ensure a prompt and radical cure, a strict hygienic and dietetic regimen must be observed, in conjunction with the employment of proper medicines.

In this disorder, as in all others, it is most important to suppress or exclude the exciting cause, and to protect the patient from any further exposure to it.

If the affection has taken its rise in the direct action of

moist and cold air or fogs upon the pulmonary mucous membrane, the patient should immediately be removed from their pernicious influence, or, if this cannot be effected, he should be clothed warmly and wear a *Respirator*—an excellent means for purifying the air at the same time that it excludes the cold from the bronchial tubes.

If the affection has been brought on by the respiration of air loaded with dust or irritating gases, it is necessary to place the patient in as pure an air as possible, or to cause him to wear an apparatus before the mouth, which will protect him from the irritating vapours should he be compelled to expose himself to their influence.

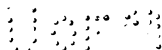
When the affection takes its rise in the cessation of the functions of the skin in consequence of a chill, the sufferer should be confined to his room or even to his bed, if the case is intense. The temperature of his room should be equable at from 60 to 68° of Fahrenheit.

If these conditions are not fulfilled, the disorder will be prolonged; it is also likely to be aggravated suddenly, and to turn to pneumonia or to pass into the chronic state, particularly if a psoric state of the constitution previously existed.

In order to avoid attacks of acute bronchitis, care must be taken that the clothing of the body is sufficiently warm. It is especially necessary to cover children all over, and not to permit their chests and limbs to be exposed. This custom is one of the most injudicious that can be adopted, and is inevitably followed by the most disastrous consequences; it engenders acute bronchitis, leads gradually to bronchitis in the chronic form, and finally, in a vast number of cases, induces pulmonary phthisis.

The regimen will be proportioned to the severity of the affection. If it is slight, the patient may continue to take food in moderation, always, however, keeping within his appetite, consisting of the lightest kinds, such as broths, milk, fish, or a small quantity of fowl, a mutton cutlet, fresh vegetables; he must abstain from all stimulants, such as tea, coffee, wine, beer, acids, and spices.

If the disorder is serious, no food must be allowed for many days, until the fever shall be entirely overcome, the general healthy condition of the patient restored, and the appetite thoroughly returned; light food may then be given in very small quantity, in the first instance, of the nature of that which has been just pointed out for bronchitis under a slight form, and gradually the patient may be permitted to return to his accustomed diet.



## CASES CURED AT THE INSTITUTION.

*Deafness.*

J. S., aged 14, a healthy looking lad, with freckled, fair complexion, and red hair, was admitted an out-patient of the Institution on 1st September, 1842. He belonged to a healthy family, was accustomed to active employment, and to subsist upon a coarse country diet, in which were included pork, tea, coffee, and beer; he was naturally of an even disposition, and had never suffered from any serious disorders beyond those incident to early life.

He complained, at the time of his admission, of deafness, affecting both ears, which rendered him unable to hear, excepting when those with whom he was intimate spoke exceedingly loud; when standing, he experienced a buzzing noise in the ears; he had sharp pain at the occiput; and occasionally found much difficulty in articulation.

He had been thus affected four years, and during that period had frequently suffered from earach. He attributed his deafness to the united effects of cold and damp, to which he had been much exposed while tending sheep, and sleeping in the open fields. He had been subjected to no medical treatment, but had occasionally applied almond oil to the ears.

He was ordered to abstain from pork, tea, coffee, beer, and all stimulating food, and to take

Dulcamara, two globules of the 12th, and five days afterwards, Sulphur, two globules of the 30th, and then at five days' interval to alternate the same medicines.

He came to report himself on the 21st; he certainly heard better, and although the buzzing noise in the ears still annoyed him, he appeared less dull and heavy; he remarked that he was always worse as the cold season approached.

*Prescription.* Calcarea, two globules of the 30th, and after seven days, Dulcamara, two globules of the 30th, then Sulphur and Dulcamara, of each two globules of the 30th, at intervals of a week.

On the 20th October, his hearing was much improved, and the buzzing noise in the ears entirely removed.

*Prescrip.* Repetition of the medicines ordered on the 21st.

December 1. He had no return of the buzzing noise in the ears; he continued to hear better.

*Prescription.* Sulphur, two globules of the 30th, and after three weeks, Silicea, two globules of the 30th.

On the 13th of the following February, his sister attended to say he was perfectly cured of the deafness.

*Amaurosis.*

Mr. E. D—, a student in medicine, of vigorous constitution, strong muscular frame, and healthy appearance, presented himself at the Institution on the 11th July, 1842, and stated, on being admitted as an out-patient, that he was 24 years of age, had married at 17, and had always enjoyed good health; that eight years back he had suffered from a violent inflammation in the eyes, attended by loss of vision, during nine days, in consequence of a burn received in the explosion of gunpowder; that a year or a year and a half after his recovery from the effects of the accident, and six months after his marriage, he found his sight gradually becoming imperfect, especially when exposed to a bright light, but without suffering any pain in the eyes; that he had been enabled at the different hospitals to consult many eminent medical men, under whose advice he had taken quinine, ferruginous preparations and other tonics; had been cupped behind the ears; had applied leeches to the temples, and had also resorted to electricity, even with the needles placed at the external angle of the left eye. Notwithstanding these modes of treatment the affection continued unameliorated, and at the time of his admission to the Institution it presented the following symptoms:

Occasional slight aching pain, apparently deep-seated in the anterior third of the brain; giddiness during the attack of blindness; at times the sight perfect, but twice or three times in the course of the day partial loss of vision, sometimes of one eye, sometimes of the other, but never of both eyes at the same moment. In this state he could perceive the upper part only of the object at which he looked, at the same time the sight was confused, and everything appeared as though surrounded by a mist.

Three or four times during the previous month there had been complete blindness of one eye for the space of five minutes; he saw best by twilight; his sight between the attacks remained weak, and a sudden glare of light would have been sufficient at any time to bring on blindness of one eye or the other, if unprotected by his preservers; the pupils acted well and the eyes appeared perfectly translucent.

He was ordered to abstain from all stimulating food or drinks, tea, and coffee, and to take only nourishment that was nutritious, easy of digestion, and without any medicinal properties.

*Prescription.* Belladonna, two globules of the 30th, at intervals of four days.

On the 18th he paid his next visit. He had had no head-ach or giddiness; after each of the doses of belladonna he had experienced a slight tickling and smarting in both eyes: had had only two attacks of ambliopia, both of which differed from any he had previously experienced, since, instead of perceiving the *upper part* of the objects, the *lower* was more distinct.

*Prescription.* Continued under the action of belladonna.

On the 23d he stated he had had one attack of blindness, which had lasted about two minutes; on this occasion the appearance was remarkable, a triangular portion of the retina alone being affected.

*Prescription.* Belladonna, two globules of the 30th.

He continued without any attack until the 9th of August, on which day Sulphur, one globule of the 30th, was prescribed.

On the 15th August he was discharged, cured, taking with him a dose of Belladonna and Sulphur, to be taken after an interval of a few days.

Up to the 2d of December, 1843, when the last account was received from him, he continued perfectly well, without any return of the affection.

### *Syphilis.*

E. D., aged 24 years, following the avocation of a linen-draper, came for the purpose of consultation to the Institution on the 28th of August, 1842, and made the following statement of his case.

He had lost a brother from pulmonary phthisis two years before; had himself enjoyed good health, but was naturally of a quick, hasty, irritable disposition, and rather inclined to lowness of spirits; his diet had been of the usual kind, and had included tea, coffee, and beer: when a child he had had scarlatina, and, at the age of seventeen, an attack of scabies, which was removed after two months' treatment; he had been, however, every succeeding year affected with eruption on the hand, of small serous vesicles.

About two years before coming to the Institution, he had been seized with swelling in the left groin, without any apparent cause; for this he was treated, and the swelling lanced by M. Ricord; the wound had continued to discharge matter for four months; some time afterwards he had a similar af-

fection of the right groin, the abscess in this case had broken of itself.

On the Friday before his admission, he had bathed and swam about a good deal; and on the following morning, a slight swelling which always continued in the right groin, and was always tender, became more swollen and painful; he had been exposed to the infection, but had never perceived any of the usual symptoms of syphilis.

On examination, a large swelling was found in the right groin, with a slight degree of redness, and tenderness to the touch; when at rest he suffered no uneasiness whatever, but walking and every kind of exertion caused pain. The tumour was tough, and appeared formed of several enlarged glands: around the base of the glans penis there was excoriation and redness, with a little mucous or purulent discharge. The pulse was too frequent; he slept well; had suffered no alteration in disposition; and his general appearance was not unhealthy; he had applied black-wash to the excoriations, and rubbed mercurial ointment into the tumour.

Hepar Sulphuris, three globules of the 12th.

On the 27th, the enlarged glands were somewhat better; he experienced pain particularly on rising suddenly from his seat; the pulse continued too quick, being at 92 or 96. The tumour was harder, but with less redness; he felt stronger.

Continued without medicine.

When he came on the 30th he complained of having suffered much shooting pain in the tumour; on the 28th and on the following day it became redder; it appeared forming into a head, but was less painful; there were more excoriations about the glans.

Three globules of the 12th of Hepar Sulphuris was prescribed, which was again repeated on the 1st September; the redness continuing, and fluctuation being perceived at the apex of the bubo.

On the 5th, the tumour was very tender, and appeared to contain much fluid; the integuments at one part were getting thinner.

*Prescription.* Mercurius, three globules of the 12th.

On the following day the tumour burst; and when he came on the 7th there was copious discharge of thick whitish matter.

He was ordered to remain without medicine.

He consulted again on the 9th; there was at that time no

pain, but from a very small opening a little oozing of a serous fluid.

Mercurius, three globules of the 5th, was prescribed.

There was very little swelling, and hardly any discharge, but much itching in the groin on the 16th.

Mercurius, two globules of the 12th.

On the 30th he came to say he was quite recovered; he was ordered to take two globules of the 30th of sulphur, and a few days afterwards was discharged cured.

### *Chronic Laryngitis and Amenorrhœa.*

S. S—, æt. 20, a single woman, following the occupation of a housemaid, was received as an out-patient at the Institution on the 27th August, 1842; she was naturally of a mild, cheerful disposition, belonged to a healthy family, and had herself previously enjoyed good health, with the exception of a fever which she had had two years before; she had a pallid, yellowish complexion, was stout, but not apparently strong; she stated that four months before, having got wet in the feet, her throat became affected, and from that time she had been, to a greater or less extent, an invalid; the treatment which she had employed had been the application of leeches and a blister upon the larynx at the commencement of the affection, and she had lately taken two globules of the 12th of Hepar Sulphuris. She complained at the time of her admission of pricking and shooting, with throbbing at the top of the forehead, and giddiness when she stooped; she generally had the headach when she first got up, before taking her breakfast, after which it went off and returned again in the afternoon; she sometimes also had it in the evening: she had thickening and redness of the margins of the eyelids, and a blue line underneath the eyes; ringing noise in the ears (as of bells) when she had the pain in the head; the tongue was large and indented; she had bitter taste in the mouth, sometimes so intolerable as to prevent her tasting her food: when the affection first commenced, she had soreness of the larynx, and ever since there had been hoarseness, which was worse in the morning; she complained of cough, chiefly at night, occurring in long-continued fits, which used to last for nearly a quarter of an hour; these had been shorter since she had taken the Hepar Sulph.: the cough was preceded by a pain and tickling up the trachea, and in the throat, and occasionally with sense of constriction



of the chest; the expectoration was thick, frothy, white, of a bitter taste, and easily raised; on applying the ear to the chest, a little mucous rattle was heard at the anterior part of the second and third intercostal spaces of the right side; the respiration was rather dull beneath the right clavicle, and at the outer portion of the sub-clavian region, there was resonance of voice; she had much perspiration, chiefly by night, and on taking exertion; her sleep was disturbed at night by cough and distressing dreams, and she was further subject to lowness of spirits; she had pinching and aching pains all round the pelvis from the sacrum to the hypogastrium; contracting pains in the uterus, with bearing-down pains. These symptoms were chiefly present at the periods when the catamenia should have appeared. There had been no appearance of the menses for five months.

*Prescription.* Pulsatilla, two globules of the 18th, followed a week after by Hepar Sulph., two globules of the 30th.

September 8th. The cough was less frequent and less hard. The appearance of her countenance was improved; she chiefly complained of dizziness when she stooped, with a little pain in the head and chest on coughing; she had shortness of breath upon going up stairs. The catamenia had not returned.

*Prescription.* Pulsatilla, two globules of the 30th, followed in a week by Hepar Sulphuris, two globules of the 30th.

27th. The cough no longer continued; she still had some dizziness in the head when she stooped. The catamenia had not appeared. She felt altogether better.

*Prescription.* Conium, two globules of the 30th.

October 10th. She took cold about a week before, and since that time her cough had been hard, dry, and concussive, and caused a pricking and shooting sometimes as if a knife had been forced into the left side; it came on in paroxysms, and with a sense of suffocation; the fits were most severe on going to bed and on getting up in the morning. The head-ach and giddiness continued; the pains of the pelvis were slighter; she was hoarse; pulse 96, but firmer; the skin hot at night.

*Prescription.* Aconite, a drop of the 3d, one quarter every four hours, followed in two days by Belladonna, a drop of the 3d, one quarter every four hours.

14th. After taking her medicine, she experienced pains in her right side, extending down to the foot; she had less cough, but it was still hard and accompanied by pain in the

back and chest. The appetite was not good; she had giddiness; was restless at night. On the whole she was much improved; she had lost the heat in the head.

*Prescription.* Pulsatilla, one drop of the 3d, mixed in six spoonfuls of water, one every four hours.

18th. She stated that while taking her medicines on the 15th and 16th there was no cough, but it returned slightly on the 17th; her head was better, as well as the pain in the back; she had a rattling noise in the chest when she coughed.

*Prescription.* Pulsatilla, one drop of the 3d, to be taken as on the 14th.

26th. The cough was very much better, less frequent, not accompanied by pain in the chest; she had no pain in the back, but she complained of an uneasiness at the epigastrium, with feeling of weight about an hour and a half after food; she looked much better.

She was ordered to take two globules of the 12th of China.

When she again came to consult upon the 8th November, she was still rapidly improving, and had lost the very sickly appearance which characterized her at her first visit; all her pains, if not absent, were much abated; she had further entirely lost her cough. The catamenia had appeared a week before. Her only symptoms were occasional dizziness in the head and sickness after meals.

Hepar Sulph., two globules of the 30th, was prescribed.

On the 19th she was quite free from all affection of the larynx; she complained merely of a little occasional cough with shortness of breath on ascending the stairs.

She was ordered to take two globules of the 30th of Phosphorus.

She again consulted on the 2d December; she was in every way better, only, when swallowing, she felt as if about to be suffocated.

*Prescription.* Belladonna, two globules of the 18th.

On the 9th she returned her card of admission, and was discharged in perfect health.

### *Ophthalmia.*

C. D., a married woman, aged fifty, who obtained her living by street-sweeping, and was consequently much exposed to atmospheric vicissitudes, presented herself at the Institution with an out-patient's ticket on the 12th November, 1842.

Three weeks before, she had taken cold from standing in the rain. This had given rise to a very violent attack of ear-

ach, attended with much drumming noise in the head. In a few days she became better of these symptoms; but, with the improvement, inflammation of the eyes had appeared, and had continued increasing, up to the period of her admission.

She complained at that time of aching pain and sensation of weight across the forehead and over the eyes, with giddiness; of much cavernous noise in the right ear, increased sensibility of hearing, and constant roaring in the left ear; of photophobia, particularly by candlelight; of pain of the eyes, and sensation as if they were full of gravel, with profuse lachrymation.

On examination, both eyes were found to be inflamed. The conjunctivæ deeply injected, and a small pustule was observed, a little exterior to the cornea, on the left eye. The palpebræ of the same eye were also swollen, and mucous at the edges.

Besides the ophthalmia, she had a cough, accompanied by expectoration of much thick phlegm, which aggravated the pain in the eyes: she had been deprived of sleep for two nights.

A drop of the 3d dilution of Aconite was prescribed, in eight teaspoonfuls of pure water, one of which she was directed to take every three hours.

On the 14th she stated she had suffered much pain in the left eye on the night of the 12th, but was easier on the following day; the photophobia had diminished, and the congestion of the conjunctiva lessened; the right eye, however, was not so well.

*Prescription.* Belladonna, a drop of the 3d, in eight doses, one every three hours.

When she came to consult on the 18th, she had again taken cold, and was suffering from a fluent coryza, with aqueous discharge from the nostrils; she had also suffocating cough in the morning, with thick whitish expectoration.

The eyes were nevertheless much better, the conjunctiva less injected; she had had a good deal of pain in them, of a burning character, with lachrymation on the previous night, but had slept better than usual.

A drop of Aconite was prescribed in four teaspoonfuls of water, one every three hours.

On the following day the eyes were very much better; the injection was removed, merely a pinkish hue of conjunctiva

remaining. The nasal discharge continued, and also the cough, which occurred principally at night.

*Prescription.* Belladonna, a drop of the 3d, one fourth to be taken in a teaspoonful of water twice a day.

The eyes were again rather injected, and the sensation, as of gravel in the eyes, was somewhat returned on the 21st.

She remained without medicine.

On the 23d, the eyes being still somewhat injected, although free from pain; the discharge from the nose thick; and the noise in the ears and deafness continuing.

Two globules of the 12th of Sulphur were prescribed.

She came again on the 3d of December. The eyes were well, with the exception of a little watering of the left. The acute sensibility of the ear was removed, and, in consequence, she heard better. She had excoriations on the mucous membrane lining the buccal muscles and lips, and also on the gums.

For this, two globules of the 12th of Mercurius were prescribed, under which she recovered in a few days.

On the 18th February, 1843, she continued well, though constantly exposed to the bad weather.

#### *Metritis, Metrorrhagia, and Gastric Symptoms.*

M. M., ætat. 46, who had been married twenty-five years, but had had no children, presented herself at the Institution as an out-patient on the 18th of October, 1842. She was at the time engaged as a housekeeper; she lived on a generous diet, and was in the habit of taking tea and porter.

She was naturally of an even temper, and had always enjoyed good health until within four years; she belonged to a family subject to scorbutic affections, three of whose members had died of phthisis. The only illnesses from which she had herself suffered, besides those incident to early life, had been the measles, which she had had when twenty-two years of age; loss of motion during a month the previous year, in consequence of cold and frequent attacks of headach. She had laboured under her more urgent symptoms for three weeks, and for them had taken salts and senna and some pills, with the composition of which she was unacquainted; no cause could be assigned for her complaint. She was of a pale, sallow, unhealthy appearance; low spirited; drowsy by day, but restless during the night. She complained of pains re-

sembling those of rheumatism at the occiput, which, on pressure, extended round to the side of the head; throbbing and sometimes heavy pain at the back of the head; and she occasionally experienced a hollow sensation in the front part on stooping, and sharp darting pain across the forehead; dimness of sight when working or otherwise engaged; singing, humming, or buzzing noise in the ears; dryness of the mouth; and taste of the food she had taken, or acid taste, in the mouth, after tea or other liquids; she had sinking at the epigastrium; was unable to bear the pressure of her clothing; she had catching sensation on taking a full inspiration at the right hypochondrium; she also experienced a dull, heavy pain, with soreness and tenderness to the touch, in the hypogastric region; and also in the same part a bearing-down sensation particularly in walking or any exertion, accompanied by pains in the sacrum. The catamenia had been quite regular until within three weeks, but for that period there had been no cessation of the discharge, which had been lumpy, thick, and dark red, but within three days thinner and not so dark; the urine had for some time presented a brick red sediment; she also complained of weakness in the limbs on exertion, and a listless feeling during the day; constant dyspnea which prevented her walking up stairs with ease; pain at the centre of the sternum when she drew up her body; her appetite was indifferent; her bowels confined; the pulse a little too frequent.

*Prescription.* Platina, two globules of the 12th.

October 20th. The flow of blood had ceased during the night of the 19th; there was much soreness at the hypogastrium chiefly when walking; she felt very weak and faint, had nearly fainted three times on her way to the Institution, which was a distance of about 200 yards; she had lost the pain in the hypochondrium. The other symptoms continued unaltered.

*Prescription.* China, two globules of the 12th.

22d. She had had no return of the hemorrhage; much soreness at the hypogastrium and neighbouring parts of the abdomen, which was increased on pressure or by her bending backwards; she had had no evacuation from the bowels for four days.

*Prescription.* Aconite, one drop of the 3d dilution to be dissolved in four teaspoonfuls of water, and one taken every three hours, to be followed by a drop of Belladonna, of the

3d dilution, one quarter every four hours, if the soreness was not removed by the following day.

24th. She continued very bad for several hours after the aconite, but in the night the symptoms left her; she remained free from pain.

*Prescription.* To remain under the action of the last doses of Aconite.

27th. On the day before she had taken a long walk, yet had not experienced the slightest pain in the abdomen; the soreness was quite removed as well as all the gastric symptoms; she was strong and in even spirits; she was discharged on this day, but came back again on the 1st November; her regular menstrual period had come round, and the discharge being very profuse, she feared a relapse; the blood came in large clots, without pain; the clots are dark coloured; she complained of dimness of sight; the pulse was rather hard, wiry, and small; she further looked pale.

*Prescription.* Platina, two globules of the 12th.

November 2d. There was less discharge of blood, the clots were not so frequent; at the sacrum there was a "wearying pain;" she had some feeling of faintness, but did not swoon; she was at the time of her visit very faint and extremely pale.

*Prescription.* Continue under the action of the medicine.

11th. The discharge had ceased for three days, and she had no complaint.

*Prescription.* China, two globules of the 12th.

After this medicine she got perfectly well.

#### *Acute Colitis, attended with measles.*

J. R., a little boy, about three and half years of age, was received at the Institution on the 27th day of July, 1842. This was the fifth day of his illness. On the 23d, he had asked to go to bed; and was very hot and restless in the first instance, but afterwards became cold, and shivered a good deal. On the following morning he had cough, and on the 25th diarrhea commenced. On that day he had as many as ten motions; and, up to the time of his admission, they had not become less frequent. Before the appearance of the relaxation of the bowels, his mother had given him some castor oil. He was a stout strong child, had a blueish mark beneath the eyes, and since his complaint a dull expression of coun-

tenance, and watery eyes; he was further considerably reduced in strength. He was naturally of a mild, quiet disposition; and, in this respect, had undergone no change: his previous health had been uniformly good.

The tongue and mouth were dry, red, and sore; he had no appetite, and the abdomen was distended; he had much perspiration over the head and face during the evacuations, and appeared at those times very faint, he remained on the chair for ten minutes, and had tenesmus; the fæces were serous and mixed with slime and blood, and had the appearance of flesh; the urine had a bad smell, and was scanty, dark, and frothy; he had cough during both day and night, but especially during the day; he sneezed frequently and had mucus running from the nose; he had all his life been subject to a certain shortness of breath, but since his illness this dyspnea has considerably increased; the skin was hot, and the pulse frequent.

He was ordered to abstain entirely from food, and to relieve thirst with toast-water; and to take a drop of 6th Mercurius, dissolved in twenty teaspoonfuls of water, one dose, of a teaspoonful, every two hours.

On the morning of the 28th he had had but one motion, not much relaxed, and quite without blood. He had passed an exceedingly restless night, and in the morning was found to have the body nearly covered with the eruption of the *Measles*. The skin was hot and itching; the pulse 120; he had much wheezing at the chest, shortness of respiration, and a good deal of cough, which was rather hard and dry. The tongue was red at the apex and edges, and coated in the centre with a whitish exudation; the urine was less high in colour, but in greater abundance; he was much depressed in spirits, and was feeling exceedingly weak; had a heavy look, and the eyes watering; the coryza also continued.

A drop of Aconite, of the 3d, was prescribed, in eight doses, one every three hours.

At seven o'clock in the evening of the same day the child continued in about the same state; the eruption covered the whole body.

Pulsatilla, a drop of the 3d, in six doses, was ordered, one dose every three hours.

On the following morning the heat of skin was much reduced, the pulse was 108, the child had slept during the greater part of the night; the cough continued in great mea-

sure, and could be heard to extend to all the ramifications of the bronchia.

*Prescription.* Aconite, a drop of the 3d, in six doses, one every three hours.

On the 30th, the cough continued the same; the skin was paler; the appetite had returned; and there had been no evacuation.

Two globules of the 12th Pulsatilla were prescribed.

He was continued under treatment for the Measles, of which he was shortly cured, but had no return of the symptoms of Colitis.

### *Strain.*

J. M., ætat. 30, a bookbinder, came to the Institution on the 18th of July, 1842, in consequence of a strain which he had received in the left side of the body, whilst carrying a heavy weight on the 9th of the same month. The pain he experienced at the time had gone off, and had continued absent until the 11th, when it returned with renewed violence. The pain itself was of an aching and burning character, and extended from the posterior part of the left hip to the groin; it was much increased on moving the leg or on pressing the parts, and occasionally in the same situation there was a throbbing or shooting pain; he had also aching and shooting in the joint and fibrous structure around it. The appetite had failed; the tongue was furred at the root; he had nausea and clammy taste in the mouth.

He was desired to rub the parts with a lotion made with the mother tincture of *Rhus Toxicodendron* and water.

And to take the same medicine internally: two globules of the 12th.

By the 20th, the pains of the hip-joint and of the adductor muscles of the thigh were removed, but there still remained soreness of the left flank, iliac fossa, and groin, upon pressure, on bending forwards, or coughing. The appetite continued bad, but there was less nausea.

*Prescription.* *Rhus Toxicodendron*, two globules of the 12th, and, two days afterwards, *Arnica* lotion to the parts.

On the 25th, the pains were quite gone.



DR. CURIE'S  
CLINICAL LECTURE  
ON  
H O M Œ O P A T H Y.

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ACUTE GASTRITIS.

THE name of *Acute Gastritis* is given to the acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach, but it is not of frequent occurrence in its simple state, for in the majority of cases the inflammation extends to the mucous membrane of the intestines. This affection is variously designated by authors as *cardialgia*, *causus*, and *gastritis*.

Formerly inflammation of the stomach was only recognized in its most severe forms, all its milder manifestations being misunderstood by physicians; but, through the labours of Broussais and his school, we have obtained a more complete knowledge of this phlegmasia. Gastritis presents itself under the continued and the intermittent forms; the former of which we will now proceed to examine.

*Symptoms.* These differ according to the intensity of the affection. In slight cases of gastritis the appetite sometimes continues in its natural state, in other instances it is either increased or entirely destroyed. After a meal the patient experiences a sensation of weight in the epigastrium, with tension, and occasionally pain more or less intense; he becomes thirsty; the throat is dry; and there are acrid risings, with the vomiting of an oily fluid that burns the throat. The tongue is red at its point; and there is a certain degree of nausea; the head becomes embarrassed or painful, and some persons suffer from a feeling of, or even from true, cerebral congestion, with throbbing of the temporal arteries. The pulse is slightly accelerated; and, lastly, the patient is almost overpowered by a distressing heat, which is particularly felt in the head, abdomen, and palms of the hand—occasionally the heat is felt in other parts. There is likewise great lassitude in the limbs.

The symptoms which have just been enumerated either

undergo a gradual aggravation and at length arrive at a high degree of intensity, or else gastritis, in a very acute form, suddenly appears. In the latter case it is ushered in by shivering, which continues for a longer or shorter period; the appetite is also entirely lost, but thirst, on the contrary, is excessive. The patient desires cold and acid drinks: but it frequently happens that he is unable to take even the smallest quantity of liquid without its exciting vomiting.

Pain at the epigastrium is far from being an invariable characteristic of gastritis; but it often exists, and occasionally becomes intolerable. When there is pain it is not always in the epigastrium; it may be situated beneath the diaphragm, behind the sternum, between the shoulders, or in either of the hypochondria; in the latter case it not unfrequently extends to the shoulder, and down the arm of the same side. The pain generally consists in a feeling of internal burning; sometimes it is increased by the descent of the diaphragm during the inspiratory movement; the respiration then becomes constrained; the throat is dry and sometimes inflamed.

The vomitings are frequent, often of long duration, and accompanied with pain, but they are always followed by relief to the patient; the matter expelled generally consists of the liquids taken into the stomach, or of a little bile and streaks of blood, but at other times it contains much dark green bile, of an acrid character; the tongue is red, pointed, and retracted; and the head often painful. In some cases there is hiccup, aphonia, delirium, playing of the tendons, irregular movements of the muscles of the face, and convulsions. The pulse is frequent and extremely small, the pulsations unequal, jerking, intermittent, and occasionally slow, as if the pain constrained the action of the heart. The heat is burning and generally extends over the body, but it is always more intense on the abdomen—sometimes it is even entirely centered in that part, and the extremities remain cold; the patient continually uncovers himself to be relieved from the extreme heat; he suffers the utmost anxiety; lies upon the abdomen; and is in continual agitation. At last the secretion of the skin as well as the urine is suppressed; sometimes, however the last-mentioned excretion remains, but it is voided with smarting, is small in quantity; thick; and red in colour.

The moral symptoms are very numerous, and to them it is necessary to pay close attention. The patient often feels extreme anxiety and agitation; he is discouraged and fearful; and believes his end is approaching. In other cases he is

passionate, or very sad and melancholy, sheds tears, screams, and utters cries; his extreme anxiety totally deprives him of rest; the least noise is insupportable; all conversation irritates him; and he feels an inclination to commit suicide.

Between the slightest form of the affection which was first described, and that in which it takes the most violent character and presents phenomena analogous to those last detailed—acute gastritis has various degrees of intensity.

In the case of children, the slightest inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach, or even simple indigestion, is frequently attended by cerebral symptoms, which might induce a very unfavorable prognosis. Sleeplessness, coma, alternate contraction and dilatation of the pupils, turning up of the eye-balls, grinding of the teeth, clenching of the jaws, convulsive movements and delirium, often manifest themselves in children in the event of even the slightest irritation of the stomach.

In the case of women, startings of the tendons, convulsive movements and delirium are added to the usual characteristic symptoms of gastritis much more frequently than with men.

Finally, in the case of elderly persons quite a different state exists, for in consequence of their vitality being greatly diminished, the gastric mucous membrane is frequently the seat of a serious disease, without its intensity or sometimes even its very existence being suspected.

These differences appear in individuals according as their peculiar temperaments and idiosyncrasies identify them with infancy or old age. They are explained by the activity of the cerebral system in children and in women, and by its diminished energy in advanced age.

*Progress, Duration, Terminations.* If the inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach be prolonged, it extends, in the majority of cases, to the intestinal canal. Death does not generally supervene until the fifteenth or twentieth day, but this disease may prove fatal in a few hours; it is very unusual however for its progress to be so rapid, except in the case of poisoning, when the morbid cause is so powerful that the organ is speedily destroyed. Acute gastritis terminates by resolution, by ulceration, by passing into the chronic state, sometimes by mortification, and lastly, by perforation of the membrane of the stomach.

*Anatomical Characters.* Different alterations are found to have taken place in the mucous membrane of the stomach, according to the intensity of the inflammation, and the rapidity

of its progress. In general it is red and thickened, the vessels being considerably injected; the colour varies from that of a bright rose-tint, to a brown-violet, and penetrates more or less deeply the thickness of the mucous membrane, which is usually at the same time softened. The duration of the disease can generally be determined with tolerable exactness by the colour of the mucous membrane. A bright rose colour indicates that the inflammation was recent, a brownish tint, on the contrary, proves that it had lasted for some time before death took place. The volume of the stomach is sometimes diminished to such an extent, that its capacity is hardly greater than that of the intestines.

The mucous membrane is occasionally converted into a kind of gelatinous pulp, which may be easily scraped off, so as to reduce the coats of the stomach to a state of extreme thinness. In some rare cases, different parts gradually diminish in thickness, producing from the circumference to the centre of the organ, the appearance of its being worn out; this alteration, however, more frequently belongs to chronic gastritis. Ulceration and mortification are very seldom found.

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## CASES CURED AT THE INSTITUTION.

### CHRONIC LARYNGITIS.

#### *Gastritis.*

W. J. aged twenty-seven, with light hair, blueish eyes, pale complexion, and somewhat emaciated in appearance, was received as a Dispensary patient, August 4th, 1841. He stated that his illness had been caused by exposure to wet and cold about four years previously, at which time he had had a violent inflammation of the lungs. He had been subject to pain in the head for eight months, for which he had been bled three times, and been treated by various medical men, but without experiencing any relief.

He complained of aching pain and heaviness of the head, with fulness in the forehead and occiput, the pain was worse on stooping, and was relieved by lying down. In the evening there was a sensation of dust in the eyes, and they became red and weak. Occasionally there was a sense of fulness in the nose, and in the morning a bitter taste in the mouth, the tongue was furred: his appetite was good; he had heavy

weight at the scrobiculus after eating meat or fruit, accompanied by a feeling as if the clothes were too tight; much flatulence, and a hard cutting pain in the hypogastrium, on two occasions when the bowels, which were usually regular, were confined. He had much hoarseness, with constant tickling in the throat, and rising of small white hard portions of phlegm. He had no cough, but was subject to it whenever he took cold, and it was usually accompanied with tightness on the chest; and white slimy expectoration; he had partial aphonia, was subject to palpitations of the heart, and occasionally with the changes of the weather, to rheumatic pains in the limbs, which were relieved by warmth. He was of hasty disposition, irritable, and nervous.

*Prescription.* Nux Vomica, two globules of the 30th.

August 11th. He had the same cerebral symptoms, but they were now worse in the afternoon, the eyes were slightly injected, sore and stiff at times, and felt as if a foreign body were in them, there was fulness of the nose, the tongue was furred, the appetite good. The gastric symptoms were much ameliorated, but there was increase of the hoarseness and tickling in the larynx, which caused a short hacking cough; expectoration white and scanty, rarely lumpy. No palpitation, no pains in the limbs, slept well, pulse seventy-six.

Carbo v., two globules of the 30th.

August 18th. Complained of heaviness and fulness in the forehead and eyes; which symptoms were much worse on stooping; sensation of dust in the eyes on reading, or on steady attention to an object; worse at night, the tongue was cleaner, but he had heavy pains in the cardiac region, with shootings in various directions, the abdomen was hard, and the bowels costive. The hoarseness was increased, accompanied with tickling in the trachea, and temporary loss of voice, the latter symptom was relieved by hawking; he expectorated a small quantity of solid dark thick phlegm, and had a sense of weakness and slight swelling of the right leg after exertion. He was ordered to remain without medicine.

September 1st. The symptoms of the head and eyes as well as the shooting pains in the epigastrium continued the same. Bowels costive, abdomen hard, the hoarseness and the cough were the same also.

Sulph., two globules of the 30th.

8th. The head and eyes were the same, but the tongue was cleaner, and the shooting pains were less frequent; the hoarse-

ness and tickling in the larynx were worse ; there was also frequent hawking and temporary aphonia, with occasional expectoration of thick scanty phlegm like starch.

Dulcamara, two globules of the 30th.

20th. The throat and hoarseness were about the same, there was tickling in the throat, and the voice failed for a few moments only, being relieved by the expectoration of some phlegm. The gastric symptoms were removed, but one night he had had aching and griping pain in the abdomen, and shortly afterwards a loose motion which relieved the pain, (he had taken Dulc. two days before ;) complained also of much weakness, with pains in the joints of the limbs, shoulders, and back.

He was continued without medicine.

27th. He complained of tenderness at the pit of the stomach after walking and eating. The heaviness on the forehead, the weakness of sight, and the hoarseness remained about the same, temper rather hasty.

Nux Vomica, two globules of the 18th.

October 4th. The symptoms were ameliorated after taking the last medicine. There was a slight eruption on the forehead.

Nux Vomica, two globules of the 18th, and after an interval of four days, two of the 30th.

11th. The throat was about the same, he had tickling in the larynx, which caused a hawking of phlegm, but there was no cough. The soreness at the epigastrium continued, the weakness in the joints remained, but it was unaccompanied with pain.

No medicine prescribed.

25th. The tickling in the throat was worse ; hitherto it had been relieved by expectorating phlegm, but now it brought on a short cough ; no expectoration. The headach was always relieved by exertion or lying down, but it was worse if he stooped or remained quietly seated. There was sense of weakness at the scrobiculus, accompanied with tightness and slight difficulty of breathing ; pupils rather too dilated ; constant itching at the scrobiculus ; disposition timid and excitable, lowness of spirits.

Ignatia, two globules of the 30th.

November 1st. After taking the last medicine, the pain in the epigastrium was removed, and did not return, there was however, heaviness at the occiput, and a little heaviness on the forehead, dryness of the eyes, which ached by candle-light ; dimness of sight. During sleep he experienced con-

gestion of the head, and stoppage of the nose; the hoarseness continued.

Sulphur, two globules of the 30th.

22d. He complained only of heaviness in the head, accompanied with aching; slight cough occasionally; dimness of sight, the eyes were painful if directed to the same object for any length of time; voice husky.

Carbo Veg., two globules of the 30th.

29th. He continued to improve in health, and gained flesh and strength; there were pimples on the chin which itched; he felt a heaviness in the scrobiculus after eating bread and butter. Pain in the occiput, fulness and tender to the touch, aching at the forehead; he was very nervous and irritable.

Nux Vomica, two globules of the 30th.

December 6th. Heaviness of the head, he felt a soreness at the epigastrium yesterday, after eating an apple; the voice was about the same, only a little cough, no tickling in the throat.

Arsenic, two globules of the 30th.

13th. Less heaviness in the head, the eyes often felt full of dust; there was dizziness and heaviness in them after reading; voice the same; slight uneasiness in the throat when talking.

Calc. C., two globules of the 30th.

20th. No change in the symptoms, the heaviness in the head increased when stooping, it commenced at the occiput, and passed to the forehead. He had heaviness and weight at the lower part of the chest after walking fast. An itching eruption appeared on the thighs; and on the hams, and slightly on the eyebrows, after the last powder was taken.

He was continued under the action of the medicine taken on the 13th.

January 3d, 1842. He was much the same, the pain at the right side of the chest was less frequent, the hoarseness and eruption were much the same. He was very drowsy all through the day, but chiefly so after dinner.

Sulphur, two globules of the 30th.

17th. He had had a severe cold since the 11th, with much cough, increase of hoarseness; tightness of the chest; and dryness of the trachea. Morning cough, with scanty, white expectoration raised with difficulty; in the day it was more free, blue, and thinner. When remaining quiet, he did not cough. There was soreness at the epigastrium after cough-

ing; the eruption and the sense of weight on the head were better.

Arsenic, two globules of the 30th.

24th. The cough had continued bad since he took cold, and generally occurred on going to bed, or on rising, but it was always brought on by movement. After coughing several times, a little thin blue phlegm rose, and then the cough ceased for some time, in the day it was looser. Dyspnea during the cough, chiefly at night.

Hepar Sulphuris, two globules of the 30th.

31st. The cough was much improved, he coughed for some time in the morning, until he raised the phlegm; there was no cough at night, and scarcely any in the daytime. The eruption on the thigh continued.

No medicine prescribed.

February 14th. The eruption was better, there was a little heaviness of the head when he coughed heartily. The cough was almost entirely removed, he had a feeling of fulness at the nape of the neck and occiput, which passed over the head to the forehead.

Calcar. C., two globules of the 30th.

March 7th. He had got wet, and had caught cold since his last visit; he was much affected in the chest, and could not come to the Dispensary. After eating, there was fulness and tightness across the epigastrium: he complained also of heaviness and aching of the forehead, with dimness of sight; temper irritable.

Nux Vomica, two globules of the 30th, and after a week, Hepar, two globules of the 12th.

21st. He had caught cold again, there was cough in the morning, which was excited by a tickling in the lower part of the chest, and near the epigastrium; rattling in the chest, expectoration of phlegm less, and raised more easily.

Lachesis, two globules of the 30th; and in a week, Nat. Mur., two globules of the 30th.

April 11th. He had a dry cough, but no expectoration; the hoarseness remains the same; he complained of weakness of the eyes, and heaviness of the head; nervous and irritable.

Manganum, two globules of the 30th.

May 9th. He had no cough, but the huskiness of the voice continued, and there was slight heaviness over the eyes, and weakness of sight. He had no other complaint.

Nux Vomica, two globules of the 30th Manganum; two



globules of the 30th; Sulphur, two globules of the 30th; Nux Vomica, two globules of the 30th; and Manganum, two globules of the 30th, were then administered—to be taken at intervals of 12 days. After the expiration of two months the patient was discharged, cured.

*Deafness from enlargement of the Tonsils.*

E. D., aged four and a half years, having been troubled with the above affection for eight months, and not having received any relief from various applications, such as Caustic, Ammoniacal Liniments, &c., was brought by her mother to the Dispensary, on the 21st of August, 1841; she was a child of by no means an unhealthy appearance, she had brown hair and eyes, thickened lips, and an eruption on the face; the mouth was constantly kept half open. It was stated that she had never had any of the infantile diseases, that her diet chiefly consisted of beef, mutton, bread, tea and coffee, and that it was supposed she had been taking calomel; her mother attributed her affection to cold.

She had dryness of the external meatus, and occasionally pain in the ears; she had constantly a watery discharge from the nose, which occasionally became thick. The lips were dry and fissured; in the corners of the mouth there was a slight scaly eruption, and about the face there were patches of red spots with minute miliary eruption; the tongue was furred; the bowels costive; the tonsils were to some degree enlarged, and the voice was thick. She was hasty in temper, and showed more heaviness and dulness of intellect than was natural to her.

Her treatment was commenced by two globules of the 30th of Hepar Sulphuris, followed in a week by Aurum, two globules of the 30th; and the usual directions were given respecting diet, but she was particularly requested to abstain from tea and coffee.

At her next visit on the 11th of September, the deafness was worse; but there was an improvement in her general health, the eruption was more apparent; and the tongue remained coated.

The medicines before prescribed were repeated.

On the 25th of September, there was no further improvement; the nasal discharge was much more copious, and she heard no better.

A drop of Iodium of the 5th dil., was prescribed in four doses, one every six hours.

On the 2d of October, the above symptoms were much improved, but her bowels were relaxed; the motions being white and frothy.

She was ordered to remain without medicine for a few days, and then to take

Calcarea Carb., two globules of the 30th.

On the 23d of October she was much better, the hearing had considerably improved; the bowels were acting naturally; the tonsils had decreased in size, and the discharge from the nose had much diminished in quantity.

Iodium, two globules of the 30th.

On the 20th of November, no alteration had taken place in the size of the tonsils; the ear still continued dry, but she heard considerably better.

She was ordered to take two doses of two globules of Sulphur, at intervals of a week.

On the 4th of December, she had had a cold for several days, accompanied with much cough; the tonsils were slightly red, and she heard with greater difficulty; the tongue was white.

Two globules of the 30th of Nux Vomica were prescribed, followed in a week by Sulph., two globules of the 30th.

On the 18th, the cold and cough were quite removed, the hearing was considerably improved, and the tonsils were less in size.

Acid Nit., two globules of the 30th.

A month elapsed before her next visit; she had again caught cold, which was attended with increased dulness of hearing, aching pain in the ears, much discharge from the nares, and sneezing. A few aphthæ had appeared in the mouth; she picked her nose much, and was found to have ascarides; disposition hasty and passionate; she was not wearing sufficient clothing.

Calcarea C., two globules of the 30th, followed in eight days by Hepar Sulph., two globules of the 30th.

On the 23d of January the hearing was better, but she was frequently renewing her cold; the tonsils were very large, and almost entirely obstructed the fauces; she had constant sneezing.

Dulcamara, two globules of the 30th; followed, in a week, by Nitric Acid, two globules of the 30th.

There was a very marked improvement on the 5th of

February; the hearing, indeed, was quite good. The tonsils were less enlarged, but the sneezing and nasal discharge continued.

Aurum, two globules of the 30th.

She did not come again for a month. In the meantime she had been attacked with loss of appetite, furred tongue, costiveness, and heat of skin, for which she had taken some castor-oil. The hearing was not so good; she had aphthæ in the mouth, the skin was hot, and she looked very ill; the tongue was white, and accompanied by much thirst; she complained also of aching in the ears.

Bryonia, two doses, each containing two globules of the 18th, to be taken with an interval of three days between them; afterwards, Hepar Sulphuris, two globules of the 30th.

On the 26th she had a cough, in consequence of a fresh cold—it occurred chiefly in the daytime; there was much wheezing at the chest; appetite not good; bowels costive; thirst; and temper rather passionate.

Nux Vomica, two globules of the 12th; followed, in a few days, by the same medicine, two globules of the 18th.

On the 23d of April, the tonsils were still rather enlarged; the ears ached occasionally, but the hearing was perfectly good.

Belladonna, two globules of the 30th, followed, in week, by Hepar Sulphuris, two globules of the 30th.

With these medicines her treatment was concluded. She attended once more, on the 24th of May. There was not then the least remains of deafness; and the enlargement of the tonsils, and the other symptoms, were completely removed.

#### CHRONIC ECZEMA.

##### *Leucorrhœa.*

Mrs. H. was under homœopathic treatment at the Dispensary during the winter, 1841-2, for a Chronic Gastritis, of which she had been completely cured. She again applied for advice on the 16th of the following June, in consequence of an eruption on the inner part of the dorsum of the right hand, attended by pruritus, and dryness, with thin scales and corrugated cuticle.

*Prescription.* Two globules of the 30th of Sulphur.

She attended, for the second time, on the 23d of June. Considerable improvement had taken place in the eruption;

but, in addition to previous symptoms, she complained of copious, thick, yellow leucorrhœa.

Two globules of 30th dilution of Graphites were then administered.

On the 7th of July a further improvement had taken place in the eruption, and the leucorrhœa had altogether ceased; the appetite was deficient.

Pulsatilla, two globules of the 30th, followed, in a week, by a repetition of Sulphur, two globules of the 30th.

On the 21st July she stated that the eruption had been nearly removed, but that the irritation of the soap in washing had caused it to reappear. She had also been seized two or three times on the previous day, without any known cause, with complete blindness of the left eye; the conjunctiva was slightly injected.

Belladonna, two globules of the 16th, and four days afterwards, Psoricum, two globules of the 30th.

In a fortnight she came again, complaining of much pain in the abdomen, griping, sickness, and constipation, with irritability of temper, and depression of spirits.

Nux Vomica, two globules of the 18th, and, two days afterwards, two globules of the 30th.

On the 5th of August she had relaxation of the bowels, with much griping pain; motions slimy and of a green colour. The leucorrhœa had also returned.

Lachesis, one drop of the 7th dil., mixed in four teaspoonfuls of water, one every three hours.

On the 15th of August the eruption had disappeared, and the leucorrhœa was much better; she had three or four greenish relaxed motions daily, but without pain; the tongue was red at the apex, and furred up the centre; the pulse was too frequent; she had a general feeling of aching on first rising in the morning; her spirits were better, and she was not irritable in her temper.

Pulsatilla, two globules of the 18th.

On the 22d of August the motions were more solid, and were not attended with pain; the tongue continued furred and red at the point; she had sharp shooting pain across the abdomen; the feet and ankles were swollen in the evening.

A drop of Veratrum was prescribed, divided into four doses, one every six hours; this was followed, in a week, by Sulphur, two globules of the 30th.

On the 5th of September she stated that she had always

been subject to itching of the hands after washing; there were a few pustules on the thumb, and the leucorrhœa was much less copious.

Hepar Sulphuris, two globules of the 30th.

She came again on the 9th, and stated that since taking the Hepar Sulphuris, the eruption of small vesicles had considerably increased; there was much itching, and several pustules on the hands; her general health and spirits were, however, good; and there was scarcely any leucorrhœa.

She was ordered to remain for ten days without medicine, and then to take Graphites, two globules of the 30th.

The eruption was quite removed by the 21st. She had taken cold a few days before, and had a tight cough, occurring in paroxysms of two or three minutes' duration, followed by expectoration of white phlegm. The cough occurred principally in the daytime.

Nux Vomica, two globules of the 12th.

October 7th, the skin on one of the fingers was a little rough; the leucorrhœa was very slight, but yellowish.

Sulphur, two globules of the 30th.

A fortnight afterwards the skin itched very much, and the roughness remained; there was no alteration in the leucorrhœa.

Sepia, two globules of the 30th, and a week afterwards the same dose of Sulphur.

On the 29th of November the eruption was quite removed, but returned in a slight degree after washing; her general health was good.

Graphites, two globules of the 30th.

After which the eruption and leucorrhœa were entirely removed.

### *Paralysis and Ophthalmia.*

S. F., ætat. nine years, was sent to the Institution by a subscriber, on the 20th of August, 1842. Her mother gave the following history of the case.

Two months before her application she had been laid up with an attack of fever, under the influence of which she remained for fourteen days; she then gradually recovered, but during the second week of convalescence, and before her strength was reestablished, she was subjected to a fright, and shortly afterwards paralysis supervened. The attack commenced with convulsive movements of the body and limbs of the right side; the mouth was drawn to the left side, and she was troubled with constant drivelling of saliva and im-

perfect articulation ; a few days later there was perfect paralysis of the right arm, and her efforts to speak were almost ineffectual. On the 14th of August the flow of saliva ceased ; there was much bleeding from the nose ; the power of speech returned, and the mouth became less distorted. At the time of the patient's admission to the Dispensary, which was six days after the epistaxis, she was exceedingly emaciated, and appeared very sickly ; her countenance was distorted ; and she was much depressed in spirits, but made no complaint ; she showed great irritability of temper, which was quite contrary to her natural disposition ; the right arm was paralysed, so that she could not raise it to her head without the assistance of the other arm ; she was quite unable to grasp anything with the hand ; the muscles of the shoulder were wasting, but she was able to move the fingers ; the right lower extremity was weak, and when walking she raised it with much difficulty ; the left corner of the mouth was very slightly depressed in speaking, and a slight drivelling still remained ; the trunk was very unsteady, and she was continually varying the position of the body.

The conjunctiva of the right eye was much injected ; the tongue was whitish, and coated with many red, elevated papillæ ; the patient was very thirsty, and had only a moderate appetite ; her bowels were regular, but not long before she had passed some ascarides ; she slept pretty well, but had frequent startings during sleep.

*Prescription.* Cina, one globule of the ninth, and, a week afterwards, Belladonna, one globule of the 30th.

Nothing more was heard of her until the 1st of October. She had been in St. George's Hospital for three weeks, where she was electrified, and had blisters applied to the vertex. The right arm was now completely paralysed ; the hand was rather cold, and she could not move the fingers in the least degree ; the trunk was much less restless and unsteady ; the right leg was nearly restored ; the right eye continued much injected.

Belladonna, one globule of the 30th.

On the 8th there was no alteration in her state, beyond her being less depressed in spirits.

Secale, one globule of the 30th, and, three days afterwards, Arnica, one globule of the 30th.

There was no improvement on the 14th. The eye continued much injected, the lids very red, and she had a sensation in the eyes similar to that produced by dust ; her spirits were good, but she was very peevish.

Sulphur, two globules of the 12th.

When she came again, on the 22d, there was much injection of the conjunctiva and also of the lids; she could move the hand and the arm much better; she stated that she occasionally experienced a cold, dead sensation in the hand, and, at other times, a feeling of warmth, accompanied by sudden jerks or twitchings; temper very irritable.

Belladonna, one globule of the 30th.

At her next visit—29th October—she could raise the arm a little, and was able to bend the finger; she had fallen down the previous day, and had bruised the right hip.

Arnica, two globules of the 6th dilution, to be followed three days afterwards by Opium, one globule of the 30th.

On the 5th of November there was considerable improvement; she was able to raise and extend the arm, and to grasp any substance with considerable tenacity; she had been very drowsy for several days.

Opium, one globule of the 30th.

Nov. 19th the hand was again much stronger; the limb was regaining its flesh; and the drowsiness was removed; she was in good general health.

Belladonna, one globule of the 30th.

On the 26th she was still improving.

Lachesis one globule of the 30th.

She came again on the 3d of December. There was a very remarkable improvement; so great, indeed, that it was impossible to ascertain, from the mere action of the arms, which had been paralysed: the right arm was used as freely and was nearly as strong as the left.

She had now, however, ophthalmia of the left eye. The lower part of the conjunctiva was injected; there was much photophobia, and much burning and watering of the eye; the pain had prevented her from sleeping. The inflammation was brought on by her going to school without any covering upon her head, although she had worn a thick cap ever since her head was shaved. Pulse, 84-86.

Aconite, one drop of the 3d dilution, in five doses; one every three hours.

On the 10th Dec. the eye was quite well.

#### *Rheumatic Gout.*

Mrs. C., aged sixty-two, residing at No. 2, Roman row, Old Ford, was admitted on the 5th of May, 1840. She stated that she had been affected for a year and a half, and that the

symptoms were worse in the summer, or when she was warm in bed. An easterly wind also affected her much. When she came to the Institution, all her joints were affected, so that she could scarcely move them; there was likewise considerable swelling, and when the fingers were pressed on the flesh, the marks were left behind.

*Prescription.* Lycopodium, two globules of the 30th.

May 14th. She was better in her limbs, but her bowels were costive.

No medicine prescribed.

21st. Improving, but she felt continued pain and stiffness in the limbs.

Lycopodium, two globules of the 30th, and, after an interval of a week, the same dose of Pulsatilla.

June 4th. She was much the same, excepting that her bowels were regular.

Bryonia, two globules of the 30th.

16th. She was improving, the left leg swelled very much at night, but it diminished in the morning.

Bryonia, two globules of the 30th.

July 3d. Still improving, the limbs were less swollen, and the costiveness was removed.

Lycopodium, two globules of the 30th.

10th. The improvement continued, but there was still a soft and white swelling of the legs.

Ledum, two globules of the 30th.

31st. After riding ten miles, she complained of stiffness in her limbs.

Arnica, two globules of the 12th.

August 7th. She felt better, but complained especially of the stiffness.

Calc. C., one globule of the 30th.

14th. The swelling continued to diminish, but she occasionally felt shooting pains in the joints, with stiffness and weakness. She was much affected by change of weather.

Sulphur, two globules of the 30th.

29th. She was much the same.

Ledum, two globules of the 30th.

September 17th. Her limbs continued much the same.

Aurum, one globule of the 30th.

October 9th. She returned her card of admission to the Dispensary, considering herself so far improved, as not to require any more medicine.



DR. CURIE'S  
CLINICAL LECTURE  
ON  
H O M Œ O P A T H Y.

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CASES CURED AT THE INSTITUTION.

*Acute Gastro-Enteritis.*

On the 12th of December, 1842, a few days after her recovery from the ophthalmia, the little girl S. F., who was the subject of a case in the last number, was taken ill with a burning fever, for which she was brought to the Institution. The following symptoms then presented themselves: Pale face; right cheek flushed; headach; dejected countenance, with drooping of the head; much debility, great heat of the skin, and much quickness of the pulse; she had an unpleasant taste in her mouth; had quite lost her appetite; and her tongue was covered with a yellowish brown coating; in the early part of the morning she was much troubled with vomiting, but it had somewhat subsided when she came to the Institution—she still, however, felt sick, and complained of a pressing pain at the epigastrium.

No other cause of the disease could be discovered than that produced by the unfortunate position in which the child was placed. Her parents were very poor, and lived in St. Giles's; she was therefore exposed to the combined influence of a poor and unwholesome diet, and a tainted atmosphere.

*Prescription.* Aconite, half a drop of the 3d, to be taken in the morning. Bryonia, half a drop of the 3d, in the evening.

She was again brought on the 14th, but was evidently worse, and as it was feared that food of an improper kind had been given to her, she was at once admitted into the Institution, in order to place her under better regulations.

She complained of much aching at the forehead; her tongue was furred and brownish, red at the edges, and dry, with fetid breath. The abdomen was hard, and tender to the

touch; the vomiting had returned; the skin was hot; and the pulse too frequent.

One drop of the 3d dilution of Pulsatilla was prescribed, a fourth to be taken every four hours.

On the 15th she felt much better, and had slept in the night; the skin was cooler, and the abdomen not so tense; but the tongue was still too dry, furred, and red; the pulse was also frequent.

The Pulsatilla repeated.

In the evening, in consequence of the heat of the skin having increased, one drop of the 3d dilution of Aconite was administered, in four doses, one every three hours.

On the following day she felt better, but the face continued flushed, and her tongue was still much furred; there was less heat of the skin, but the pulse beat at 144 per minute.

Belladonna, one drop of the 3d dil., a fourth part every three hours.

At seven p.m., the skin was rather hotter, but the pulse was not quite so frequent, being at 136.

Aconite, one drop of the 3d dil.; a fourth part every two hours.

At midnight she complained of much pain in the back and shortness of breath; her lips and tongue were very dry.

The last dose of the Belladonna was administered after the Aconite.

She was very restless during the whole of the night; after six o'clock she began to improve, and on the morning of the 17th of Dec., she felt a little better, but still complained much of pains in her back, when it was moved or pressed.

The tongue was still much furred, but not quite so dry, great thirst, the pulse continued at 136, and was small and filiform.

Belladonna, one drop; a fourth part every three hours.

On the morning of the 18th, she was better; there was less heat of the skin; the pulse was at 132, and her face was less flushed. The pains of the back were much diminished, and the tongue was neither so dry nor so red.

The Belladonna was repeated.

In the evening there was rather more heat of the skin.

A drop of the 3d of Aconite was given in five doses; one every three hours.

On the 19th, she was much improved, there was less heat of the skin; the pulse was rather fuller and less frequent,

being at 116; the tongue, however, remained too dry, and rather red; at its apex and edges, the abdomen was contracted and tender.

Belladonna, drop of the 3d dil.; a fourth part every five hours.

On the 20th, the skin was cool; the tongue, however, continued red, but scarcely furred or dry; the abdomen was less contracted. The bowels had not been moved since she entered the institution.

Nux Vomica, one drop of the 3d dil.; a fifth part every four hours.

In the evening her pulse was at 112, but too hard and firm. Her appetite was returning.

The eighth of a drop of 3d of Aconite was administered at eleven o'clock; and weak gum-water was given to her for drink.

On the 21st, she felt much better, and sat up in her bed; her tongue was improved; pulse at 112, but softer and compressible; she had less craving for food, although she had taken nothing besides the gum-water.

Nux Vomica, one drop of the 3d; a fifth part every four hours.

On the 22d, she was still improving, the tongue was furred, but not dry; pulse 100.

Nux Vomica, one drop of the 3d; a sixth part morning and evening. Hitherto she had taken no food since the commencement of her illness; but she was now allowed some weak broth.

She continued to feel better on the 23d.

One globule of the 12th of Sulphur was given, and she was allowed some stronger broth.

On the 24th, the tongue still remained rather furred.

Nux Vomica, the sixth part of a drop of the 3d dil., in the evening.

25th. She was greatly improved, although weak, some broth and light milk pudding were given to her.

26th. She had a motion yesterday, for the first time since her illness. Pulse at 100, all the functions healthy.

The quantity of pudding and broth increased.

27th. Felt nearly well; she was allowed to sit up for some time, and to take a mutton-chop, besides bread and broth.

She felt quite well from that time, and her food was therefore increased; on the 8th of January she was discharged, being quite cured.

*Dyspepsia.*

S. A. W., aged fifty-three, was admitted as an out-patient at the Institution on the 13th day of July, 1842, had been particularly unwell for six months, but had all his life been more or less troubled with indigestion, his diet had consisted of mutton, beef, tea, coffee, cocoa, wine, and water; but he had for many years attended to regimen, taking only small quantities of food, and never anything in excess. He had been under medical treatment for six months, and had taken various medicines which were unknown to him; he was under homœopathic treatment in Guernsey for two months, but by some mistake had taken his medicine daily instead of weekly, he had gradually got thin and weak; was naturally rather irritable, but more so when suffering; when twenty-three years of age he was affected with primary syphilis, followed by secondary symptoms, for which he had taken much medicine, and especially mercury to salivation; when young he was subject to a dry eruption on the skin.

The gums were rather swollen and bluish, sometimes, after food, he had a little weight at the epigastrium; always, after meals, has a sense of fulness in the epigastrium and umbilicus, as if he had a large body within; at times it is an exertion for him to speak after taking food, (but has found himself better in these respects since he left off taking tea and coffee about two months ago.) At night he had a sense of weakness and uneasiness at the epigastrium followed by sickness and vomiting of a white tasteless liquid. In the morning between ten and eleven o'clock, had sinking at the epigastrium.

Occasionally he had, for two or three days at a time, and almost incessantly, a violent fixed pain in the stomach, like a cramp which is relieved by hot things, such as hot drink, but most effectually by mustard seed. Had much flatus in the bowels. Was subject to relaxation of the bowels; the previous year he had had almost constant diarrhea for some time, had generally two fecal evacuations daily, soft but formed; of late there had been rather a tendency to costiveness, he now and then passed a day without a motion. He took much exercise out of doors, and was constantly occupied.

For the preceding three or four months confinement and attention to business had been particularly irksome; he had lost to a great extent the energy of his mind; slept badly; seldom had a good night, generally only slept one, two, or three hours, always rose fatigued.

He was directed to abstain entirely from tea, coffee, and wine, and to take, at intervals of five days, Calcarea Carbon., one globule of 30th; Rhus Tox., two globules of 30th, and Lachesis, two globules of 30th.

At his next visit he felt much better, and was enjoying refreshing sleep at night, had very little weight at the stomach after meals, or languor, and no longer pain in the stomach, had had the water-brash two or three times, and pain in the left arm.

*Prescription.* Rhus Tox., two globules of the 30th, and a week afterwards Calcarea Carb., two globules of 30th.

He was again much better on the 23d; had after eating, still some fulness in the epigastrium, and sometimes emptiness; flatulency.

Natrum. Carb., two globules of the 30th.

On the 5th of September, the water-brash was quite removed; the appetite too great, but only occasionally a slight degree of fulness at the epigastrium, and weight of the food with dislike to exertion; sleeps much better; frequent and copious flow of urine at night, much flatulency; temper rather irritable; spirits much improved; had a great facility for mental exertion.

*Prescription.* Carbo Veg., two globules of the 30th.

On the 19th, he had still slight fulness at the stomach after food, with feeling of heaviness, flatulence; slept well; had much feeling of coldness of the feet at night; much weakness at the scrobiculus at times, spirits good, bowels rather costive.

Nux Vomica, two globules of the 30th.

October 4th. He had been unwell for a few days after his visit on the 19th of September, but had been better for a day or two; had tendency to relaxation of the bowels; sense of cold at the scrobiculus, with slight feeling of debility.

He was ordered Calcarea Carb., two globules of the 30th.

He wrote a letter on the 12th, stating that at that time the appetite was good; he frequently digested his meals easily; he slept much better; but on the other hand, he got weaker and thinner, particularly in the face; had much distress at the epigastrium when he walked, and if his walk was too long, he returned unable to speak or answer a question from feeling of exhaustion; after his dinner he often had a craving for more food, digestion was sometimes difficult, and he had much languor and disinclination for business.

On the 17th, he called to say he felt much better.

*Digitalis*, two globules of the 30th, followed in a week by *Nux Vomica*, two globules of 30th were prescribed.

He felt much stronger on the 1st November; appeared in good spirits; was much better able to go through his occupations; had only had feeling of debility once.

*Prescription.* Sulph., two globules of 30th, and, in a week, *Nux Vomica*, two globules of 30th.

On the 24th he had once debility at the stomach; he slept well; his digestion was much improved; had a good appetite; had flatulence in the evening, with distension of the abdomen; had no languor excepting slightly of a morning; felt much stronger.

He was ordered *Lycopodium*, *Nux Vomica*, and Sulphur, of each two globules of 30th, in succession, at intervals of a week.

December 16th, he attended to state that he was quite well, and he has continued so ever since.

The Sulphur and *Nux Vomica* were repeated.

### *Epilepsy.*

J. B., a child of eight years and half of age, who had suffered from epileptic fits since he was three months old, was brought by his parents to the Dispensary on the 19th of March, 1842. Although very thin, he had the appearance of being healthy. He sometimes had as many as four or five fits in a week, occasionally as many as three or four in a day, but it was by no means an uncommon circumstance for him to pass a month or even five or six weeks without having an attack; he was subject to pains at the epigastric and umbilical regions; his appetite was ravenous, and not unfrequently the fit took place before he left the table; he had frequently relaxed motions of undigested food, which obliged him to run quickly to the closet. The fits occurred at once, without warning; he suddenly fell down either on one side or upon his back; the convulsive movements were, in the first instance, slight, but they increased towards the end of the fit; the eyes were rolled about during the fit; there was slight foaming at the mouth; constant effort of deglutition; grating of the teeth, and mastication; there was a little writhing and twisting of the body; convulsion of the arms and legs, the hands remaining open. This state continued for about five minutes. When he recovered he attempted

to talk; generally rose up and either talked or fell asleep; he usually appeared dull for fifteen or thirty minutes afterwards; he often passes his urine, and sometimes the fæces, involuntarily during the fit; and as he came out of the attack he rubbed his nose very much; his disposition was at all times irritable, and somewhat sullen and spiteful, but he was generally cheerful.

*Prescription.* Cina, two globules of the 15th, followed, in a week, by Sulph., two globules of the 30th.

On the 29th of March he was ordered Belladonna, two globules of the 30th, and, after four days, Sulph., two globules of the 30th.

On the 7th of April Belladonna and Calcarea, of each two globules of the 30th, to be taken at intervals of a week, were prescribed.

He came on the 20th. He had had three fits in the previous fortnight: they remained unaltered in character; but the last, which had occurred on the day previous to his attendance, had been preceded by a peculiar sensation at scrobiculus—a kind of aura.

*Prescription.* Sulph., two globules of the 30th, and, in seven days, Belladonna, two globules of the 30th.

He continued until the 4th of May without a fit, but he had an attack on that day, as well as on the 8th and 12th.

On the 14th he attended at the Dispensary. Nux Vomica, two globules of the 30th, was prescribed, followed, after a week's interval, by Secale Cornutum, two globules of the 30th.

His next visit was upon the 21st. He had had a fit on each of the three previous days; he was complaining of constant pain at the epigastrium; the bowels were confined; his mother observed that he was always very drowsy after the fits.

He was ordered to take the Secale Cornutum prescribed on the 14th.

On the 23d and 24th he again had fits; on the 31st he was complaining of pain in the head and stomach.

*Prescription.* Belladonna, one globule of the 30th, and, after seven days, the same dose of Sulphur.

When he came on the 2d of June he was very poorly; had had fever, followed by perspiration, and had breakings-out about his lips.

Two globules of the 12th of Aconite were given.

June 11th, he had had a fit; on the 8th complained of

weakness and pains in the bowels; had slight cough, and much perspiration at night.

Calcareo Carb., one globule of the 30th, was prescribed.

On the 22d the report was that he had had no fit since last visit; his general health good.

He was ordered *Secale Cornutum*, two globules of the 30th.

On the 9th July he had still had no fit.

Two globules of the 30th of Sulphur was prescribed, and on the 23d, the same dose of *Calcareo Carbon*.

August 8th, his health was quite good; the complexion healthy; he had had no fit for two months.

*Prescription.* *Belladonna*, two globules of the 33th; on the 16th, *Secale Cornutum*, one globule of the 30th.

He continued without fits until his next visit, on the 1st of September.

Sulphur, two globules of the 30th, was prescribed.

He did not attend again at the Dispensary, but on the morning of the 18th of the following February a letter was received from his parents stating that he had had no return of fits, and continued in perfect health.

#### *Zona. Ascarides.*

S. S. was received as an out-patient at the Institution the 21st day of December, 1842. He was a boy of ten years of age, with pale complexion. He had never had good health until he caught the measles, three years before; from the time of his recovery from which he had been perfectly well. His diet had consisted of mutton, beef, milk and water, and bread. He had taken no allopathic medicines; but his mother had for a few months given him from time to time some homœopathic globules. He was naturally very dull in the intellect, so much so that he had never been sent to school; and he frequently showed a disposition inclined to be quarrelsome. He generally slept well. He was complaining of a dull feeling in the head, with sense of heat, which prevented him from learning his lessons: this was relieved by the cold air. His appetite was voracious; his tongue a little furred and red; he was always twenty or thirty minutes when he went to stool, and said that that time was necessary for him; for about an hour after having had a motion he suffered much from burning and smarting in the anus; heat and walking, he observed, always made him worse. He frequently passed ascarides. He had eruption of vesicles upon



a red inflamed base, resembling shingles, but smaller: there was one cluster on the right side of the spine, below the waist, and several extensive clusters on the outside of the right thigh; the eruption sometimes itched slightly; he had much perspiration at night.

*Prescription.* Sulphur, two globules of 30th.

When he was next seen he complained of having had much pain in the eruption on the three days following his dose of sulphur; the pain was so great that he lost his appetite, and at night could not lie in any position; the eruption began to improve on the 25th, and at the time of his visit was quite dry; he had had no return of pain in the anus.

A repetition of Sulphur was prescribed.

On the 4th of January he was much better; the eruption was quite dry and dark; he only remained about fifteen minutes at the water-closet; he was more willing to do as he was asked; and appeared less dull and heavy.

*Prescription.* Nux Vomica, two globules of the 30th.

The report on the 18th was that he remained a shorter time at stool, had much appetite, was pugnacious in his disposition.

He was ordered Calcarea Carb., two globules of the 12th.

On the 31st he was continuing to suffer some pricking pain after evacuation of the fæces; the motions were quite natural; he had a constant desire to go to stool, and some forcing, but always natural evacuations; he was quite mild in his temper, but extremely excitable.

*Prescription.* Lachesis, one globule of the 30th.

When he attended on the 14th of February he was suffering from a severe cold, for which his mother had given him Chamomilla. The symptoms were nasal obstruction and thick discharge from the nose; a hard cough, without expectoration. In other respects he was better: he remained a shorter time at stool—not more than ten minutes, if he hurried himself he had pain in the rectum afterwards; he was unable to enjoy his play.

He was ordered to take one sixth of a drop of the 3d of Nux Vomica twice a day.

On the 7th of March he still had a slight cough of a morning; he continued to suffer in some degree, after evacuations, from pricking pain in the rectum; he had less desire to go to stool, and no longer any forcing; the fæces were not so hard, and of a darker colour.

*Prescription.* Sulphur, one globule of the 30th.

April 10th, he had taken cold; had hacking cough and discharge from the nose. He had taken mercurius about a week previously for a swelling inside the throat.

*Prescription.* Nux Vomica, two globules of the 12th.

On the 26th the smarting pains in the rectum after defecation were more severe, and only relieved by lying down; he had dry cough.

Calcarea Carbon., one globule of the 30th, was prescribed.

There was no longer any cough on the 16th of May, but the pains at the rectum after the stools were increased in severity; they were indeed so bad that he was obliged to go to the closet only before going to bed, as he could not remain up afterwards, either standing or sitting upon a chair; the bowels were moved every day.

He was ordered Nux Vomica, two globules of the 30th.

At the end of a month he attended again. He was quite free from the symptoms, and only complained of cold in the head, for which

One globule of the 12th of Pulsatilla, and, after an interval of seven days, one globule of the 30th of Sulphur was prescribed.

He was continuing quite well up to the time he paid his last visit, which was upon the 20th of the July following.

### *Deafness and Otorrhœa.*

E. A., aged sixteen, of full habit and ruddy complexion, had been troubled with deafness of the right ear from childhood, but more especially during the previous twelve months; she had been otherwise free from disease, excepting those incident to early life, and an eruption of a dry scurfy character, which extended from the ear over the whole head, and continued for about two months. She came to the Institution on the 27th of February, 1843, about four months after her recovery from the eruption. She complained of giddiness of a morning when rising, with pricking and shooting in the forehead, which extended to the eyes; the eyes often appeared injected and fixed, especially when she was at all excited; dimness of sight; aching pain in the right ear when excited, with pricking and shooting; discharge from the same ear, which had continued from childhood, (this was occasionally yellowish, of a purulent character;) deafness

of the right ear; she was unusually irritable in disposition. No cause was assigned for her affection. She had been under the care of two practitioners, and had been for two months in the Charing-Cross Hospital, previously to the commencement of her treatment.

Two globules of the 30th of Graphites were prescribed, followed, in a week, by the same dose of Sulphur.

The report at the second visit was, that she had much thick discharge from the ear, which was rather red; and also frequent noise, like the sound of a drum, in the ears; the appetite good; bowels regular.

*Prescription.* Pulsatilla, two globules of the 30th; and, after a week, Graphites, two globules of the 30th.

On the 27th of March she heard better; had less discharge from the ears.

Sulphur, two globules of the 30th, was prescribed.

On the 10th of April the discharge was lessened, but contained a little blood; she heard better; she could understand a conversation which was going on before her, this was not the case at her first visit.

*Prescription.* Pulsatilla, two globules of the 30th; and, after an interval of a week, Sulphur, two globules of the 30th.

She came again on the 24th. The right ear had discharged much on the previous day; this had been succeeded by considerable pruritis; had no giddiness nor headach; indeed was altogether much improved.

May 22d. Had but little discharge, but what there was was of a yellow colour, and with very little blood; she heard much better.

Sulphur, two globules of the 30th; followed in a week by the same dose of Mercurius.

The hearing was again further improved, and the discharge lessened on the 10th of June.

Graphites, two globules of the 30th, was prescribed. Two globules of the 30th of Sulphur was ordered on the 12th of August. She was then in every respect much improved.

On the 2d of September she heard pretty well; had no discharge from the ear or pain.

*Prescription.* Silicea, two globules of the 30th.

23d. She frequently had aching across the forehead, but heard perfectly well.

Nux Vomica, two globules of 18th, was ordered.

October 7th. She attended for the last time; had perfectly recovered.

She was ordered another dose of Sulphur.

She called at the Institution on the 6th of January, 1844. She had had no return of any of her symptoms.

### *Hemorrhoids.*

H. H., ætat. fifty, following the occupation of a bookseller, presented himself at the Institution on the 14th of February, 1843. He had for twelve months suffered from hemorrhoids. He stated that he had always led a very temperate life, avoiding fermented liquors and spirits; that his habits were active, and he was accustomed to walk a good deal. His principal diet consisted in beef, mutton, pork, tea, and occasionally coffee; he was of sanguine disposition, full of energy and hope, florid complexion, spare habit, and to all appearance in perfect health. At the age of fourteen he had been laid up for three months with general debility, occasioned, it was believed, by too quick growth; he had always been well until within a year, when the piles first appeared. For these he had taken an electuary, containing Sulphur and gentle aperients, also Cinchona, from which he had derived no benefit.

At the time of his admission, he had the following symptoms: sense of pressure and weight at the umbilicus, after food; at other times sense of emptiness and sinking at the same part; a daily flux of blood from the rectum, either on going to stool, or when seated after walking; the blood either pure or mixed with a kind of serous fluid; sometimes discharge of mucus without blood. Seldom any protrusion of hemorrhoids, and never any pain. At the lumbar part of the spine has a "*dead*" pain, sense of heaviness and weakness of the lower extremities. When the lumbar pains were most severe, there was a deposit of white or red sandy substance in the urine; pulse sixty; he had not slept well for several weeks, and found himself somewhat irritable in his disposition, but cheerful.

Two globules of the 30th of Carbo Vegetabilis were prescribed, and the usual prohibitions with respect to tea, coffee, spices, and stimulating food of all kinds were made.

At his second consultation, which was one week after the first, he complained of the "*dead*" heavy pain in the spine, which occurred very frequently, and continued perhaps for

two or three days, and then became slighter without entirely going off; it was always aggravated by taking food; there had been no discharge of blood, but a little mucus had passed; the hemorrhoids were in point of fact much better; he had suffered every morning since taking the Carbo Veg., from heaviness of head and dull pain.

He was ordered to take Nux Vomica, two globules of the 30th.

At his next visit on the 28th, he stated that on the 25th, he had been taken with severe pains in the bowels, and frequent relaxed watery motions, much griping pain, and constant inclination to go to stool; he had had three loose motions on the previous day, and two on the day of his attendance, accompanied with much flatulence; his appetite continued good, and he had eaten as usual, he had had a little discharge of blood while at stool. He could assign no cause for the diarrhoea but cold.

He was desired to abstain entirely from food, and a drop of Lachesis of the 7th dilution, one eighth every five hours, was prescribed.

On the 7th of March, the hemorrhoids were better, there had been scarcely any after the evacuations; no protrusion, and less discharge of mucus; the diarrhoea was removed, but had continued for three days after the previous visit.

*Prescription.* Sulphur, one globule of the 30th.

He still complained of the dull heavy pain across the loins, and of the pains at the umbilicus. When he came again on the 14th, the bowels were regular, the appetite good, the temper rather irritable, the urine is thick with rather a reddish hue, with a sediment of the same colour; the hemorrhoids were much better.

He was ordered one globule of Belladonna of the 30th, and a week afterwards, two globules of the 30th of Lycopodium.

On the 28th, he stated that he felt better than he had done for the whole previous twelve months, the pain in the loins was nearly removed, and he was scarcely annoyed by the hemorrhoids.

*Prescription.* Carbo Veg, two globules of the 30th.

He came again in fourteen days, the discharge from the rectum was almost entirely mucous, only slightly tinged with blood; he had still sediment in the urine; weakness in the loins.

One globule of the 30th of Sulphur was prescribed.

April 25th. Had been better during the fortnight, although he had had a slight return of the pain in the loins; and the urine had, on standing, exhibited a white sediment like sand; the hemorrhoids were better, the discharge of mucus diminished; the bowels were regular, but felt inflated.

*Prescription.* Nux Vomica, one globule of the 30th, and after an interval of a week, Lycopodium, one globule of the 30th.

On the 27th of June, he was so much better, that he proposed giving up his treatment.

A dose of Sulphur, one globule of the 30th, was, however, prescribed.

July 11th. There was very little remains of his complaint.

He remained without medicine for a week, and then took Nux Vomica, one globule of the 30th.

The report on the 8th of August, was that there was very little tendency of the piles to protrude downwards, there was a little serous and bloody discharge after the motions, and sometimes a flow of colourless fluid after walking, the spinal pain was seldom felt, and never but after exertion.

*Prescription.* Agarus C., two globules of the 30th, and after a week, Lycopodium, two globules of the 30th.

On the 29th, he attended and stated he had suffered a slight relapse; the hemorrhoids had been worse, and he had passed some of the sero-sanguineous fluid of a brownish colour, he had a kind of uneasy feeling at the rectum, and some gnawing pain at the epigastrium.

He was ordered two globules of the 30th of Sulphur; this was the last time he attended, as he quickly recovered entirely of his complaint.

### *Erysipelas.*

P., aged thirty, of bilious temperament and delicate health, applied at the Institution on the 27th of September, 1843; she was suffering under the sequelæ of a fall, in which she had bruised her leg; on the previous night she had travelled from Lancashire, where she had taken one or two homœopathic medicines with some benefit; she had bruised her leg about half way down the tibia, ten days before, and had applied poor-man's plaster, which had given rise to a large blister

followed by excoriation of the surface ; this was now healed, but in consequence of walking and the fatigue of travelling, there was a slight degree of redness and swelling attended by throbbing, aching, and dragging pain on either side of the tibia.

She was ordered to apply the solution of the tincture of Arnica upon the affected parts, and to take internally two globules of the 12th of Arnica.

After two days she returned ; she had a rash upon the face, consisting of small and elevated red spots ; that part of the leg which had been bruised, was more swollen and red, and was covered with large vesicles, and was the seat of burning pain, and most troublesome itching.

Rhus Toxicodendron, a drop of the 3d ; one sixth part twice a day was prescribed.

On the 3d of October, she was admitted into the Institution as an in-patient ; her leg was worse, the swelling and redness had increased, and from the vesicles there oozed much serous fluid, there was also an eruption with redness and much itching of the skin on the face, and on the right leg.

As these symptoms were attributed to the Arnica employed, Camphoræ tinct. matrix was given three times a day, in the dose of a drop each time.

In the evening her skin was hot and her pulse quick ; the appetite although small had not failed her, therefore she was allowed some food.

On the 3d, she felt rather better.

The Camphor was repeated in the same way.

She was again feverish in the evening, and took Aconitum, one drop of the 3d ; a fourth part every three hours.

The febrile symptoms had entirely subsided on the 4th ; but there was an increase of the swelling of the left cheek ; the erysipelas had extended to the upper part of the chest ; the leg was more swollen and discharged much serous fluid ; there was much itching in all the parts affected.

Belladonna, one drop of the 3d, mixed in four teaspoonfuls of water, one every hour, was prescribed.

In the night she was very restless, and cried a great deal ; the following morning her face was much swollen, her eyes were very sensitive to the light, and could scarcely be opened from the swelling of the integuments of the lids ; her leg was better.

In the evening her face was much better, but she complained of intolerable itching, so that she could not refrain from rubbing continually all the parts affected with the erysipelas.

*Prescription.* Graphites, two globules of the 12th.

She felt much better on the 7th, but the following night she experienced palpitation of the heart, with oppression on the chest, and constriction of the larynx.

Lachesis, two globules of the 12th, were prescribed.

These symptoms soon left her after the medicine, but there remained a sense of pressure at the epigastrium.

In the evening of the 8th, her skin was too hot, and the pulse frequent.

One fourth part of a drop of Aconite of the 3d was ordered to be taken at eleven at night, and repeated at three in the morning.

On the 9th she was much better; there only remained a discharge from the excoriated part of the leg, and itching all around it. In the evening there being again an increase in the temperature of the skin.

The eighth of a drop of the 3d of Aconite was ordered to be taken twice at five hours' distance.

She was again very much better on the 10th, the erysipelas was desquamating; she complained of an unpleasant taste in her mouth, her tongue was furred, her countenance yellowish about the eyes, the urine sedimentous; her temper irritable.

She was ordered to take Nux Vomica, two globules of the 18th.

From this day she gradually improved.

On the 16th she took Sulphur, two globules of the 30th, there being still a degree of irritation on the skin.

This had disappeared on the following day, and she was shortly afterwards discharged cured.

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DR. CURIE'S  
CLINICAL LECTURE  
ON  
H O M Œ O P A T H Y.

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CASES CURED AT THE INSTITUTION.

*Epilepsy and Gastro-bronchitis.*

S. M. ætat. twenty-six, was admitted as a dispensary patient February 4th, 1842. Her appearance was rather unhealthy; she stated she was not so stout as formerly; she felt very weak and nervous; had frequent chills; was sleepy in the day, and started much in her sleep at night; she dreamed frequently of being pursued by cows, which did once really occur, about ten years ago; she talked much in her sleep, and started up in a fright, waked with a headach and much lassitude if she had had a bad night. The head felt as if it were placed in a vice and the sides pressed in; there was a feeling of weight over the eyes, and vertigo. Flushings of general heat accompanied the affection of the head, with perspirations; pulse frequent; spirits very low; less able to attend to domestic concerns, and very passionate; dimness of vision during the attacks. She had been less liable to fits during about three years: they ceased for a year, and returned about three months ago. Vertigo and dimness of vision gave warning that the fits were approaching—she sits then, to avoid falling; she generally falls backwards. There was much convulsion of the limbs, clenching of the hands, distortion of the features, and grinding of the teeth; she bit her tongue, and sometimes foamed at the mouth. She had had three fits since the relapse; the first was in November, the second, the day before Christmas, and the last a fortnight ago; they were excited, she said, by “worry of the mind;” the memory was much impaired.

The tongue was furred, and appetite bad; she preferred vegetables or pastry to meat; the appetite ceased if not immediately gratified; nausea, fulness, and flatulence after meals in general; very costive; would pass a week if she takes

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no medicine ; the fæces, when costive, were hard, black, and in balls, caused pain in passing ; she had hemorrhoidal tumours, which descended with every stool. She was three months advanced in pregnancy ; when not so, or suckling, the catamenia were regular, but attended with very great aching of the sacrum and thighs ; the menstruation lasted eight or nine days, and was thick, dark, and clotted. She was subject to leucorrhœa, which was thick and white, but less when pregnant—this was absent. She had a dry hacking cough, which was worse in foggy weather. When the cough occurred in the night it required her to sit up in bed ; it was excited by a sensation of tightness in the chest, and tickling. Expectoration thick and dark ; copious in foggy weather, and more frothy. Dyspnea on much exertion.

*Prescription.* Nux Vomica, two globules of the 30th.

11th. Headach and vertigo removed, sleep improved, less nervousness and confusion, gastric symptoms rather better ; costive. Much cough, night and day—worse on lying down and in the evening ; tickling in the chest, and constriction. Expectoration frothy and dark—not free. Pulse frequent.

*Prescription.* Belladonna, two globules of the 30th.

18th. Cough much better ; expectoration thick and dark ; much pain in the head on going into the cold air ; a shooting pain from the forehead to the occiput ; no vertigo ; less nervousness ; bowels very confined ; feces hard.

*Prescription.* Nux Vomica, two globules of the 30th.

25th. She had but little cough and little expectoration ; less vertigo ; had a pain in the head, as if it were squeezed ; more confusion of the head and more nervousness during the last fortnight. Bowels moved twice ; fæces hard, causing much smarting of the anus. Face flushed and pulse frequent, which she thought was caused by walking to the Dispensary. Going into the cold air aggravated the confusion of the head.

*Prescription.* Sulphur, two globules of the 30th.

March 5th. The cough was better ; she complained of aching of the head, with weight over the eyes ; the headach was aggravated by movement ; less vertigo. The nervousness and confusion of the head continued ; occasional flushing of the face, costiveness less ; passed ascarides.

*Prescription.* Belladonna, two globules of the 30th.

14th. Until within a few hours, her head had been much better since her last visit ; there was less nervousness and flushing of the face ; costiveness quite removed.

*Prescription.* Nux Vomica, two globules of the 30th.

25th. Complained of pain over the eyes, as if the bones were scraped. Vertigo and staggering during the last two days; threatening of a fit; increase of nervousness and flushing of the face; costive; irritable. She had felt better until the 23d.

*Prescription.* Nux Vomica, two globules of the 30th, followed in a week by Belladonna, two globules of the 30th.

April 8th. The pain over the eyes and the vertigo were much better; complained of pain in the joint of the right shoulder, attributes it to a cold; she had been liable to this pain for several years.

*Prescription.* Bryonia, two globules of the 30th, followed in a week by Belladonna, two globules of the 30th.

22d. Her bowels had been more frequently moved for some days past; feces dark; prolapsus ani, with pinching and forcing in the lower part of the bowels, and flatulency; she attributed the disorder to having eaten broiled meat.

*Prescription.* Pulsatilla, two globules of the 12th, followed in a week by Lachesis, two globules of the 30th.

May 16th. Her bowels were quite relieved in a day or two after her last visit; she felt much better altogether; her complexion was quite healthy, she had no complaint of the head no cough nor gastric disorder; discharged cured.

### *Scabies.*

D. B., sixty years of age, came to the Dispensary on the 6th of August, 1840, having been four days affected with scabies, for which she had taken opening medicine, and much Sulphur. She appeared very unwell; she had an erysipelatous eruption on the face, which had appeared the day after taking Sulphur; and on the hands, arms, and legs, the pimples and vesicles of the itch, with the same kind of erysipelas as that on the face; the eruption itched exceedingly, and the whole skin was burning hot; for a fortnight she had suffered from swimming in the head, and had been troubled with thirst; she had besides heaviness at the epigastrium, and loss of appetite.

Two globules of the 12th of Mercurius were prescribed.

In nine days the eruption was much diminished, but the itching was increased.

The same dose of Mercurius was repeated.

At her next visit on the 19th of August, she was much improved.

She was ordered a repetition of Mercurius, only one globule

of 30th instead of the 12th dilution ; and in a week one globule of the 30th of Sulphur.

She was again much better on the 22d.

No medicine was prescribed.

On the 25th, she was feeling weak, and complained of making very little urine.

Pulsatilla, one globule of the 30th, was ordered.

Sept. 7th, she returned her card, being perfectly cured.

### *Erysipelas of the Face.*

Lydia Martin, aged thirty, was for many years affected with a chronic affection of the stomach and bowels, for which she placed herself under homœopathic treatment, and much improved ; besides this she was subject to breaking out upon the skin of various kinds of eruption, from time to time, and for some months had a sensation of obstruction in the throat, affecting her respiration, and apparently seated in the larynx. In the latter end of December, 1842, she came up to London from Yorkshire, and rode in an open railway carriage, the weather being very cold. In the evening of the 24th her right cheek began to swell ; the swelling had extended by the 26th over the whole of the right cheek, down to the neck, and across the nose. There was a degree of induration of the subcutaneous tissue at the upper part of the cheek ; the skin itself was red and burning ; her pulse at 112, and tongue coated.

Belladonna 3d, one drop in six teaspoonfuls of water ; one every three hours.

On the 27th the pulse was less frequent ; she had felt sick the day before, but this had then subsided. The redness and swelling extended down the right side of the neck ; she had experienced alternate shiverings and flushes of heat, but on the whole she felt better.

Belladonna gtt. i, 3d ; to be taken as above.

On the 28th the inflammation had diminished, as well as the heat of the skin ; the pulse was nearly natural. She experienced shooting pains in the head, nausea, and felt very low in spirits. She had passed a restless night, and in her sleep had frightful dreams.

Belladonna 3d, one drop to be taken as above.

On the 29th the inflammation had nearly subsided, but in two or three places the skin remained tender to the touch, red, and swollen. She moreover complained of a sense of

fulness in the epigastric region ; the tongue was coated ; she felt thirsty and chilled ; her legs ached, and she was much dejected.

*Pulsatilla* 3d, one drop in four doses of water, at intervals of four hours.

On the 30th she reported herself worse since the preceding evening ; although forbidden to take food, she had taken some chicken. Her pulse was more frequent ; her head felt very sore, and in some parts of the face the skin was more inflamed. She felt so weak that she could hardly move.

*Aconit.* 3d, one half drop in two doses, at five hours' distance. She was admitted into the Institution. At six, p.m., there was much heat of the skin, the pulse at 116, and rather hard. She had much soreness in the face and head, and felt very thirsty.

*Belladonna* 3d, one drop in six doses, at two hours' distance.

On the 31st the inflammation had extended all over the scalp, which was painful, and very tender to the touch, so much so that the pressure of the pillow was hardly bearable. There was, on the other hand, much less general heat of the skin, and the pulse had fallen down to 92.

*Belladonna* 3d, one drop ; a fourth part every three hours. In the evening, at eight, there being more heat of skin, she took *Aconite* 3d, one fourth of a drop. At midnight she returned to the *Belladonna*, and took half a drop of the same dilution, divided into three parts, to be taken at two hours' distance. The next morning she felt much better in every respect. In the evening the pulse was not higher than 84, the skin cool, but there was much heat and hardness of the left cheek.

*Belladonna* 3d, one drop to be taken by fourths every three hours, and to commence at nine o'clock.

On the 2d of January, 1843, the swelling of the left side of the face had much abated, but there remained in that cheek and at the neck a little redness. The scalp still felt sore to the touch. Her throat felt sore when swallowing, but rather better than before the acute disease. Her skin was cool and pulse natural. In the evening it did not rise beyond 80.

Remains under the action of *Belladonna*.

On the 3d, slight aching in the head ; tongue rather coated ; there remains a little tenderness to the touch in the face and in the scalp, but no redness. On the left cheek the skin still too coloured, but not inflamed. She complains of soreness in

the submaxillary glands, which were affected before the present illness. She had not taken food, since her entrance into the Institution. She was allowed, for the first time, diluted broth and gum-water, and was ordered to take in the evening Hepar Sulphuris, two globules of the 12th attenuation.

On the 4th there were no remains of the erysipelas, excepting desquamation of the cuticle. It was perceived that she was quite deaf of her left ear, which was not the case until the erysipelas affected the left side of the face.

Was allowed beef-tea diluted with one half of water.

On the 5th there was a fresh erysipelatous inflammation upon the right cheek and nose; this was occasioned by washing her room, and allowing her to stay in it while it was drying. There was a small swelling, like a boil, upon the left side of the nose. There was, however, no febrile reaction, and her appetite continued pretty good.

Belladonna 3d, one sixth of a drop, at eleven.

In the evening the skin was rather hot, she was ordered to take

Aconitum 3d, one fourth of a drop, at six and a half; after which to return to Belladonna 3d, one third of a drop, at three hours' distance, commencing at eleven o'clock.

On the 6th the erysipelas had extended to the whole of the right cheek, to the neck, and also to the nose, which parts presented a shining appearance. She complained of aching at the forehead, giddiness on attempting to rise, acute or cutting pains at the left hypochondrium and continued deafness.

Belladonna 3d, one fourth of a drop every four hours.

At eleven at night, the pulse was still too frequent, at 100, the skin hot, and the tongue red.

Aconit. 3d, one fifth of a drop was ordered to be given, immediately after which the Belladonna to be continued. It may here be remarked, that the Belladonna which was ordered for the previous night had not, it was now discovered, been given, through some mistake of the nurse.

On the 7th there was less heat of the skin, the pulse softer, and not so full, although still too frequent. The erysipelas was better upon the cheeks, and the face less painful; but the swelling had extended upwards. The eyelids were much swelled, and to such a degree that she could not open the right eye at all, and the left but very little. Tongue not so red, but covered with a cream-coloured coat.

Belladonna 3d, one drop in four doses; one every four hours

In the evening she could open her right eye better, and the left eye much better. Her pulse being quicker, the skin hot and perspiring, she took

*Aconitum* 3d, one fifth of a drop.

In the night she took another drop of *Belladonna*, same dilution, in four doses, at three hours' distance.

On the 8th she was much improved, the erysipelatous swelling had greatly abated, and the eyes could be opened with ease. Her tongue was coated, and too red at its edges; she felt sick and very thirsty; she complained of an enlarged gland at the nape of the neck.

*Pulsatilla*, one drop in four doses, at three hours' distance.

On the 9th she was much better; the erysipelas was desquamating; her pulse was natural, but the gastric symptoms continued as well as the deafness.

*Pulsatilla* 3d, half a drop.

In the course of the day her bowels were first moved, for the first time since her acute disease.

On the 10th she had an aching at the back of the head, and a feeling of weakness in the left iliac region. She was ordered to take a little broth, two spoonfuls at a time with one half of water.

On the 11th she had lost her appetite, and complained of a fulness at the stomach; tongue more furred and red at its apex.

*Nux Vomica* 3d, one sixth of a drop at nine, and again at six o'clock. The broth was discontinued, and gum-water given instead.

On the 12th she was better, with the exception of a ringing in the ears, and borborygmus in the bowels.

To continue the gum-water.

On the 13th she was better, and on the following day the beef-tea was again tried, and semolina added to it.

*Sulphur* 30th, was prescribed.

On the 15th there was dryness of the throat and tongue, sour taste and flatulency. She took beef-tea and a crust of bread, which caused fulness in the stomach, and other feelings of indigestion in the evening.

*Pulsatilla* 12th, was ordered to be taken.

This medicine relieved the indigestion, but she continued with the usual symptoms of dyspepsia, for which she took no medicine. In the meantime she improved very rapidly in health and strength, her food being gradually increased. She was able to sit a few hours each day.

On the 24th she was up, and probably sat in a current of

air, for in the evening the right cheek became again inflamed; it was hot, tender, hard, and swollen; the inflammation extended to the right side of the nose. The skin was hot and moist, but there was no frequency of pulse.

Belladonna 3d, one fourth of a drop.

On the 25th, in the morning, the swelling and tenderness were better, but towards evening the inflammation had extended to the other cheek.

She took during the day three doses of one-eighth of a drop of Belladonna 3d, at intervals of about five hours.

On the 26th the face was much better, the nose was the only part on which the redness of the skin continued. The medicine was not renewed. During the return of the erysipelas, as there was no febrile reaction, she continued to take her food, which was, however, lessened a little.

She took Pulsatilla 30th, on the 27th, for fulness in the pit of the stomach, nausea, fulness in the hypogastrium, and weakness in the back and legs, which symptoms she attributed to her menstrual period, which was just passed. The medicine relieved her, but on the 31st, as she felt rather sick, it was repeated. From that time she gradually improved. She had a little redness and swelling of the right cheek on the 3d, which did not affect her health.

She took Sulph. 2-12th, on the 4th, and on the next day Sulph. 6th, one fourth of a drop, which removed it.

On the 7th she took Graphites, 2-30th, on account of the state of the skin and of the menses, which had not appeared, although she had passed the proper period by a fortnight.

On the 11th she took Nux Vomica, 2-12th, for dimness of sight, aching at the forehead, and occasional shooting pains in her head, depending upon her chronic affection of the stomach.

On the 14th the erysipelas returned; the right cheek was red, hot, and swelled, and the pulse frequent.

She took Aconitum 3d, one drop, and in the evening and night Belladonna 3d, one drop, each in four parts of water; one part every two hours.

On the 15th she felt better of the erysipelas, but complained of sickness.

Sulphur 5th, one drop, in six doses, at three hours' distance.

The latter medicine removed the erysipelas entirely, and from that time she had no more relapse. She continued in the Institution up to the 27th of February, when she was discharged cured of that disease, and much improved of her chronic affection of the stomach and throat.



*Gastro-Metritis.*

A. A., aged forty, was admitted as a Dispensary patient April 8th, 1841. She had been ill for five months. Her face was pale and yellowish in appearance; she had become thin and weak. She complained of pressure at the forehead at times, particularly on the left side, and soreness of the eyes, with pressure, which affected the sight; occasionally there was ringing in the ears. The tongue was pointed. After meals there was generally a great pressure at the epigastrium, with tightness and fulness; when these sensations had disappeared, there was a feeling of emptiness and sinking in the same parts, as if from want of food. She was much troubled at times with flatulency, which caused burning pain in the stomach and along the œsophagus, which was succeeded by a sinking feeling in the epigastrium and relief from the burning pain. There was frequent sickness after meals, but no vomiting; her bowels were regular.

Her menstruation had been very irregular during four months, the catamenia coming on at intervals of about a fortnight through the least fright or exertion. On these occasions she felt a heavy pain, or rather weakness, across the loins and in the back, which produced great weariness on the least exertion. There was a heavy and occasionally burning pain at the sacrum. The above pains extended down the thighs and knees, where she felt weakness and trembling; they further extended to the back, between the shoulders and elbows, and were accompanied with numbness at times. There was constant, abundant, thick, yellowish leucorrhœa, and great weakness. Her sleep was restless; she was wakeful after her first sleep, tired and sleepy in the morning, and drowsy during the day. She was generally in good spirits, but hasty in temper, and subject to nervous agitation from the slightest cause.

*Prescription.* Nux Vomica, two globules of the 30th dilution.

15th. She complained of shooting and aching pain above the left eye, with soreness. No medicine prescribed.

22d. All the symptoms were alleviated, but she felt a pressure at the epigastrium, chiefly after eating meat, and a sensation of emptiness about an hour after taking food. There was pain also in the left thigh and knee, but chiefly when kneeling down only.

*Prescription.* Nux Vomica, two globules of the 30th

28th. She felt very well, excepting a little pain in the left knee and thigh. No medicine prescribed.

May 5th. She was a great deal better. Had uterine hemorrhage for the last three weeks without intermission; it occurred chiefly when she was warm in bed, and was increased by walking or standing. Bearing-down pain at the sacrum; abundant leucorrhœa when the flux of blood ceased. She felt very weak; her pulse was small, hard, and quick; she had a difficulty to retain her urine, which was white and thick; swelling of the feet after walking or standing; at times the head was flushed; tenesmus vesicæ.

*Prescription.* Pulsatilla, two globules of the 30th.

10th. The discharge ceased the day before yesterday, but slightly returned this morning; much leucorrhœa. She felt weak and trembling, but no pain; urine white and thick, difficult to be retained; much sacral bearing down. Sleep improved.

*Prescription.* Sepia, two globules of the 30th.

15th. The pains had all disappeared; urine still white; leucorrhœa continued thick and yellow. She was still weak. No medicine prescribed.

22d. She was stronger and better altogether, felt no pain, but had a slight return of uterine hemorrhage. Leucorrhœa better; a slight appearance of blood to-day, but quite pale; trembling at the knees, pulse quick.

*Prescription.* China, two globules of the 30th.

27th. The discharge of blood continued, but it was very slight. She felt much stronger, and had no pain.

*Prescription.* China, two globules of the 30th.

June 4th. She stated that she was a great deal better in health and spirits than she had been for years. No medicine prescribed.

12th. She had taken cold, and had a dry straining cough, which caused a sinking feeling at the epigastrium, with scraping and soreness under the sternum, and expectoration of a thick phlegm in the morning. Bowels regular.

*Prescription.* Aconite, two globules of the 30th, followed by Nux Vomica, two globules of the 30th.

These medicines removed the cold, and the other symptoms having entirely disappeared, she was discharged cured on the 3d of July.

#### *Papular Eruption.*

J. C., aged forty-three, had been for fifteen months affected with a papular eruption, when he was admitted as an out-patient at the Dispensary on the 26th of November, 1841.

He was a man of healthy appearance. He stated that he had been in the army for twenty-three years, and during that period had enjoyed good health, with the exception of, upon one occasion, a severe cough, but two years before he had entered the service, he had been treated for scabies with an ointment which had removed the affection in forty-eight hours, and he had never felt any evil consequences from it. He, at the date of his admission, chiefly lived upon beef, mutton, cocoa, and porter; but from the time he had left the army, which was about two years, he had not fared so well as while there. He had never had any venereal affection; he had been under no treatment before applying at the Dispensary.

He had suffered for three days from slight sick headach; he had all along the legs, but chiefly the left, an eruption of slightly elevated, round papulæ, of a dark reddish-brown colour, which had gradually increased in size and number from the commencement; many of these, after attaining the size of a silver penny, scaled over and easily scurfed off; had itching in the parts of the skin affected, towards evening and at bedtime; he was hasty in temper, but generally cheerful. Digestion was regularly performed; but for three days he had had no motion, the bowels were previously opened.

Two doses of Sulphur, each consisting of two globules of the 30th, were prescribed at intervals of three days.

When he attended on the 3d of December, he was quite well in health; the itching was diminished, and the eruption assumed a paler hue.

He was ordered to remain three days without medicine, and then to repeat a single dose of Sulphur.

On the 18th he was discharged, the eruption being perfectly cured.

#### *Acute Gastro-Enteritis.*

H. B., aged ten years, was admitted a Dispensary patient September 28th, 1843. His parents were very poor, and had a large family, all of whom lived in a small badly-ventilated room. He had been suffering ten days, and looked extremely ill, he moaned constantly, and kept his mouth open, the teeth were dry and crusted, and the lips drawn up; he seemed to be in much pain; the tongue was dry and crusted at its upper surface, and black in the centre; his bowels were much relaxed, he had had six motions since the previous morning, and complained of pain in his bowels. A few days since he

vomited a green substance; the skin was hot at times; he was conscious, but could not answer any question put to him.

*Prescription.* Rhus, one drop in eight teaspoonfuls of water, one every three hours.

29th. Gums not so dry as they were yesterday; teeth cleaner; tongue red, but cleaner; he could only moisten his lips when he attempted to drink; had only two motions since yesterday morning. During the night the skin was hot, and he moaned frequently; voice continued extremely faint, the abdomen was contracted; ("hollow," as his mother expressed it,) fæces green and watery; frequent efforts to vomit, but without effect.

*Prescription.* Nux Vomica, one drop in six teaspoonfuls of water, one every three hours.

29th. He was visited at home; had excoriations in the throat and on the velum palati, covered with a white exudation; he swallowed his drink with difficulty, he appeared to be somewhat better, and noticed objects around him, but he still looked very bad, and constantly moaned; abdomen tender to the touch, but not so contracted as it was before; no motion since the morning.

*Prescription.* Mercury, one drop in four teaspoonfuls of water, one every three hours.

30th. He was rather better, did not appear to be so low, but he still moaned a good deal; had this morning a slimy motion which was greenish and thick; there was not, however, (to use his mother's expression,) the same "death-like smell about him" as before; he slept a little.

*Prescription.* Mercury, one drop in four teaspoonfuls of water, one every four hours.

October 1st. He had one motion only at two o'clock this morning; it was greenish and mixed with slime. Throat very sore; hoarseness; rattling in the trachea; moaned constantly; he was hot in the night, and his lips were dry; he slept at intervals and looked better; pulse not frequent.

*Prescription.* Arsenic, three globules of the 18th, in five teaspoonfuls of water, one every five hours.

2d. His mother reported that he was better, his throat was not so sore; deglutition was easier; the tongue was cleaner, and he moaned less; he had a motion yesterday evening which was green and thicker; he slept better.

*Prescription.* Sulphur, two globules of the 12th, in two teaspoonfuls of water, one every five hours.

3d. His skin was rather hot in the night; his mother

thought he was somewhat better, he had a brown dry spot in the sacrum; he could turn unassisted from the previous supine position, and lie upon his side; he craved for food when he saw others eating; yesterday he had a motion which was more consistent than the previous ones, and of a brown colour; he had had two since, which were greenish and relaxed.

*Prescription.* Continued under the action of the Sulphur, Arnica tincture in solution, on the sacrum.

Four o'clock p.m. He was visited, and looked decidedly better, complained of soreness in the abdomen when touched; no sores were visible in the mouth, but his mother stated that there was still one in the right side of the mouth; pulse 96.

*Prescription.* Rhus, one drop of the 3d dilution, in four teaspoonfuls of water, one every four hours; ordered to take some gum-water.

4th. His mother states that he had a more quiet night, and looked less ghastly; voice not so faint. He had two greenish and loose motions, but they were not watery.

*Prescription.* Rhus, one drop of the 3d, in six teaspoonfuls of water, one every four hours; Arnica lotion for the sacrum.

5th. He had a quiet night and slept pretty well, he did not moan, but asked for what he wanted. Voice stronger; he had two motions of a light yellow colour, he was peevish and asked for food, looked much better. The bruised part at the sacrum was healing.

*Prescription.* Pulsatilla, one drop of the 3d, in eight spoonfuls of water, one every three hours.

6th. He was visited at home, the eyelids were red, tongue and gums rather red still; complained of soreness at the epigastrium and in the abdomen, on pressure. He looked much better, was cross and fretful; pulse 100.

*Prescription.* Nux Vomica, two globules of the 12th, in three spoonfuls of water, one every four hours.

7th. He had three or four relaxed motions since five o'clock this morning, without pain; they were quite watery, of a yellow colour, and nauseous smell. He slept pretty well in the night; much thirst; (the child took tea yesterday, and most probably some bread.)

*Prescription.* Rhus, one drop of the 3d, in six spoonfuls of water, one every three hours.

9th. He had three loose motions since yesterday; his mother said that he appeared to be better. Fæces yellow and white, and quite watery; he craved for food, picked his nose, and was fretful; did not moan in his sleep.

*Prescription.* Cina, one drop of the 3d, in five spoonfuls of water, one every three hours.

10th. (On the 6th, he took some roasted apple.) His bowels were now more relaxed, he had five or six loose, watery, and sudden motions since yesterday morning; he moaned in his sleep, and felt sore all over, but chiefly in the stomach and abdomen. He vomited this morning; was more patient; picked his nose but very seldom; was very thirsty, and craved much for food. (Yesterday his pulse was at 100.)

*Prescription.* Arsenic, one drop of the 3d, in six spoonfuls of water, one every three hours, and Arnica lotion.

11th. He had three watery and greenish motions in the night, and two this morning; complained of pain above the scrobiculus; less thirst; coughed a little; slept with his eyes partly open, had headach yesterday.

*Prescription.* Lachesis, one drop of the 7th, in six spoonfuls of water, one every three hours.

12th. Has had four motions, two yesterday, and two this morning, close upon each other, one watery and yellowish, another greenish and slimy; pains in the abdomen; vomited after drinking; picked his nose very often, and felt sore and restless.

*Prescription.* Sulphur, two globules of the 12th.

13th. Had three motions since yesterday morning; no sickness, the pains in the stomach were removed; he still picked his nose a little, and complained of soreness in his limbs, he was extremely thin. No medicine prescribed.

14th. Had three motions of a dark brown colour; no pains of any kind; much thirst and increase of appetite; he wished to get up and looked better.

*Prescription.* China, two globules of the 12th.

16th. He was much the same; picked his nose a good deal; and had three loose motions daily.

*Prescription.* Cina, two globules of the 16th.

18th. He continued much the same; complained of soreness at the epigastrium; had three loose and yellowish motions without pain; pulse good.

*Prescription.* Phos. Ac., two globules of the 30th.

19th. Still complained of pain at the scrobiculus; his bowels had been moved twice since yesterday; fæces dark and watery; no more thirst; he is stronger.

*Prescription.* Mercury, two globules of the 12th.

21st. Had but one motion since yesterday, which was not so loose as the previous ones, and of a brown colour; yesterday he was visited and found seated by the fire. No medicine.

23d. Had a little heat of the skin in the night, and since yesterday evening, a dark and rather loose motion.

*Prescription.* China, one globule of the 12th.

25th. He had two motions since yesterday; the fæces were soft and yellowish. No medicine.

November 2d. Had one motion daily, since the 25th ult.; fæces natural, abdomen still too large.

*Prescription.* Conium, one globule of the 30th.

11th. He was well; but the abdomen was still too large; he perspired freely after the Conium.

*Prescription.* Belladonna, two globules of the 30th.

December 9th. Discharged cured.

May 10th, 1844. He has been frequently seen since his discharge, and remains up to the present time in perfect health.

#### *Indurated Tumour of the Breast.*

G. M., ætat. twenty-seven, following the avocation of a carpenter, presented himself at the Institution on the 10th of April, 1843. About five years before while playing at cricket, he had received a blow on the back from the ball, which threw him down; the same day he received a blow from the fist of a man upon the breast, it soon after began to enlarge, and continued to do so until it attained the size of a large orange; at this time he was very weak indeed, and unable to work. Various means were employed by his medical attendants, but without avail; at last he consulted a gentleman who gave him homœopathic medicines, principally Arsenicum and China, and reduced by these means the size of the tumour, and restored him in some measure to his accustomed strength. The patient was of a stout and strong frame, and had a healthy look.

The tumour was hard, of the size of a pigeon's egg, the gland somewhat raised, and the surrounding parts thickened especially towards the axilla; the tumour appeared to adhere firmly to the structures underneath it, was tender to the touch, and pressure upon it caused much pain; he had frequently severe shootings in it which disturbed his rest at night; these however, were less frequent, and less severe than formerly, he was frequently seized with faintness, especially about midnight.

He was ordered two globules of the 30th of Phosphorus.

On the following day he already felt better, having suffered

but little pain during the preceding night; on the night of the 11th, he had no pain at all, and on the 12th, the tenderness of the breast was decreased.

Arnica lotion was applied to the breast.

On the 13th he felt altogether better and stronger, and the breast had diminished in size.

Arnica, two globules of the 12th were prescribed, as well as Arnica lotion; which last was also again used on the 14th.

He continued improving; on the 15th there was less tenderness on pressure; he had had no faintness for several nights, he slept better.

*Prescription.* Conium, one globule of the 30th.

On the 16th, Arnica lotion was repeated, and again on the 17th, with an addition of one globule of the 30th of Arnica.

By the 18th, the breast was reduced to nearly its natural size; there was no pain on pressure.

He continued to use Arnica lotion until the 20th, when Sulphur, two globules of the 30th, were ordered.

On the 23d he continued improving.

The lotion of Arnica, which had been renewed on the previous day, was continued, and also one globule of the 30th of Arnica given internally.

Up to the 26th, he continued the use of Arnica lotion daily; there was only a little thickening of the surrounding cellular tissue; he was as strong as before his illness.

28th. The hypertrophy of the cellular tissue diminished.

The Arnica in lotion was repeated.

On the following day, two globules of Conium were prescribed.

There was still a little hardness of the cellular tissue on the 6th of April.

*Prescription.* Arnica, two globules of the 12th.

On the 7th, Arnica lotion.

On the 10th, very much better, hardness or enlargement remained at the affected part.

Sulphur, one globule of the 30th was prescribed.

On the 20th, there remained a trifling degree of induration.

On the 21st Conium, two globules of the 30th were prescribed, and he afterwards entirely recovered; and remains perfectly well up to the present time.

FINIS.



DR. CURIE'S  
CLINICAL LECTURE  
ON  
H O M Œ O P A T H Y.

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CASES CURED AT THE INSTITUTION.

*Gastro-Enteritis.*

M. D., a servant aged nineteen, was admitted as an in-patient of the Institution, December 8th, 1843. She had been ill a fortnight, and attributed her complaint to over-exertion. She complained of general debility; her tongue was very red, and rather yellow at the root and on the right side; great thirst and no appetite; the abdomen was tense; she had also a hacking cough, without expectoration; her pulse was rather full and too frequent; great costiveness.

*Prescription.* Nux Vomica, one drop of the 3d dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, one every three hours.

Dec. 9th. She complained of much thirst, but felt better; she was not so weak, and had less tension of the abdomen; she talked in her sleep.

*Prescription.* Nux Vomica, one drop of the 3d dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, one every four hours.

Three o'clock, p.m. Tongue the same; less thirst; abdomen sore to the touch; skin not so hot; pulse less frequent.

10th. Less thirst; urine thick, turbid as if flour were in it, and of a yellowish red colour; tongue contracted; abdomen too hot, and rather painful when pressed; talked and started in her sleep; countenance very pale, and great prostration.

*Prescription.* Belladonna, one drop of the 3d dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, one every three hours.

Six o'clock, p.m. Pulse 120; skin hot and dry.

11th. Tongue too dark and pointed; less thirst, but still too much; abdomen too tense, but less tender when pressed; pulse 100.

*Prescription.* Nux Vomica, one drop of the 3d dilution in

four teaspoonfuls of water, one every five hours. She was allowed to take some barley-water for drink, but no food.

12th. She said she had felt hungry on the previous day, but on careful examination the feeling was found to be a morbid one—a craving sensation; tongue still too red and too dry; abdomen rather tense and hard; pulse 84.

*Prescription.* Nux Vomica, one drop of the 3d dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, one every four hours; a little weak broth was given for food.

Two o'clock, p.m. Much the same. Eleven o'clock, p.m. Tongue still continued too red; skin not so dry; pulse only a little more frequent than natural.

13th. Tongue much the same; a little tension still at the lower part of the abdomen; skin cool; wishes to get up; some chicken-broth administered.

14th. Pulse more natural; no pain; no heat of the skin; tongue still too dry, and a little too red; had a good motion; feels very hungry, and much stronger; she sat up a few hours yesterday, and slept very well during the night; took some semolina soup and pudding.

15th. Pulse good; tongue a little too red, but moist; felt nearly well; took some milk, arrow-root, meat, and bread.

16th. She complained only of a little soreness in the abdomen; tongue a little too red; thirst; in other respects she was quite well.

*Prescription.* Nux Vomica was repeated, one drop of the 3d dilution in four teaspoonfuls of water, one every four hours.

17th. Tongue still of rather too deep a colour; she had no pain, and felt stronger.

No medicine; took an entire mutton chop; milk, bread, &c.

18th. Tongue less red; abdomen less tense, and not sore.

No medicine; took milk, bread, a mutton chop, arrow-root.

19th. No complaint; she felt stronger; tongue rather redder than natural; a little fulness of the hypogastric region. No medicine; food increased.

20th. She felt much stronger; the tongue was much paler, and quite moist; no remains of the abdominal tenderness; appetite very good.

No medicine. Discharged cured.

### *Typhoid Fever.*

G. A., aged forty-nine, a harness maker, was always strong and healthy up to the commencement of 1841, when he received a severe injury of the shoulder-joint, which was treated

by the usual surgical means. Shortly afterwards he became affected with acute pneumonia, which was treated allopathically by means of bloodletting, blisters upon the chest, mercurials, and antimonials; nevertheless the inflammation of the lung passed on to the stage of gray hepatization, with purulent expectoration, rapid emaciation, and loss of strength; in this state he was brought to the Homœopathic Dispensary (at Ely place), and cured both of the pneumonia and of the affection of the shoulder, which, notwithstanding the surgical treatment, had left so much weakness and pain in the joint, that he was unable to attend to his avocations. He continued in good health up to the autumn of last year, when he was for some weeks unable to find employment. In consequence of the anxiety of mind caused by his situation, and of insufficiency and of a bad quality of food, his health became impaired. One day, towards the end of October, he walked about thirty miles in search of work, and afterwards, being overheated and fatigued, he sat down to rest, and took cold. On the 29th of October he applied at the Homœopathic Institution for relief, he then complained of a very troublesome cough, which came on every morning between two and three o'clock, lasting for a considerable time, of a hollow and hard character, excited by a tickling in the trachea, attended by vomiting and expectoration of a blueish mucus, which was raised with difficulty. He moreover complained of much dyspnea upon the least exertion, or when going out from a warm room into the open air, night sweats, and much flatulency.

Lachesis, 7th, one drop in six parts of water, two of which to be taken daily, was ordered.

At his next visit, three days after, his cough was improved, but still troublesome in the morning, and when in the open air; the expectoration easier, but scanty and white; he felt very drowsy.

The Lachesis was repeated.

On the 4th of November the attack of Bronchitis was nearly over; he had but very little cough, yet he felt very poorly and weak; he had aching pains in the loins; his urine was high-coloured, and deposited a pinkish sediment.

He was ordered to take two globules, 12th, of Sulphur two days after, as he had finished the Lachesis only the day before, but on the 5th he became worse, and took it.

He revisited the Institution on the 7th, in a very bad state; he had repeated paroxysms of excruciating pains in the left hypochondrium, as if the viscera had been twisted violently;

these pains were so severe that during the paroxysms he was bent double, and could neither move nor speak; his countenance was pale, and much altered; the tongue red at its apex, the abdomen hard and distended (he had a healthy motion that morning); he felt as if he should vomit; his extremities were cold, and his pulse slow, varying between 60 and 68; he was placed in the recumbent position, and took a few spoonfuls of a solution of one drop 3d tinct. of Belladonna. The pains soon abated in violence, and he was able to return home; in the evening he felt very much better; the pains were absent during the night, they returned at four the next morning, but were very slight in comparison with those of the previous day; he had a healthy evacuation.

He returned to the Institution on the 8th, and was evidently exhausted by his walk; he was admitted as an in-patient; in the morning at breakfast he took some bread, although forbidden to take food. He was ordered to take

Belladonna, 3d, one drop in six doses of water, one every two hours; toast-water, no food.

In the evening the face was flushed; the skin hot and dry; the pulse full, rather frequent, and hard; the tongue red, dry, and rough to the touch; the abdominal pains less violent.

Aconite, 3d, one drop in three doses, at intervals of three hours.

There was an amelioration in the character of the pulse at two, in the night the skin had become moist. In the morning of the 9th the breath was fetid, the tongue red and rough; he had experienced no severe abdominal pains since the previous day, but there was much soreness in the part originally affected, chiefly when he attempted to turn in his bed; the abdomen was reduced in size, and less hard; the urine dark brown, and turbid.

Nux Vomica, 3d, one drop in three parts of water, at intervals of four hours.

In the evening face flushed; skin very hot; pulse full and quick.

Aconite, 3d, one fourth of a drop.

At two in the night the heat of the skin and other febrile symptoms had abated; his breath was fetid, and he exhibited great mental depression and prostration of strength.

The Nux Vomica was repeated; one drop of the 3d tinct. was divided into four doses, one of which was to be taken every three or four hours.

He had a few hours quiet sleep, and in the morning of the

10th felt much refreshed. The pains of the left hypochondrium, and the soreness on pressure, were removed; but his tongue was still dry, furred at its centre, and of a red shining appearance at its apex; the urine dark brown, with an abundant sediment of a grayish colour. In the evening there was again more heat of the skin; the tongue was drier; the abdomen distended with flatus, and tender to the touch.

Aconite, 3d, one fourth of a drop at eight and at eleven o'clock. He had quiet sleep that night.

On the 11th there was still tenderness to the touch in the abdomen, which was much distended, although less than previously; the crusted coating of the tongue not so hard.

Bryonia, 3d, gutt. j, a fourth part every three hours.

A natural motion in the evening. The same was repeated in the night.

On the 12th he was better; his skin was cool, and had been so all night; his tongue moister, excepting at its tip; his look more natural, and the debility not so great. At noon, the tongue being rather drier, and there being some remains of stupor, with much difficulty to articulate,

Opium, 3d, one third of a drop was prescribed.

In the afternoon, the stupor having lessened, the Bryonia was repeated.

One drop of 3d tinct. to be taken in solution, one fourth every three hours.

At night there was fulness and quickness of pulse, and increased heat of the skin; shortness of breath; much dryness and redness of the tongue.

Aconite, 3d, one half of a drop.

On the 13th he was better of the symptoms of the brain; the stupor had lessened; the febrile symptoms also had abated, but there continued dryness of the tongue, and some degree of abdominal tension.

Bryonia, 3d, one drop, a fourth part every three hours.

At midnight there was again febrile reaction, therefore one third of a drop of Aconite, 3d, was given.

During the night he had a dark-coloured and liquid evacuation, but slept nevertheless pretty well.

On the 14th the abdomen was softer on the right, but still tense on the left side; tongue not quite so dry; skin moist.

Rhus Toxicodendron, 3d, one drop, a third part of which every three hours.

This medicine was repeated in the evening; and at night, there being febrile heat and quickness of pulse, one third of a drop of Aconite, 3d, was given.

On the 15th there was much improvement in his appearance, and the stupid look had quite disappeared; there was less sensation at the left side of the abdomen, but it felt tender on pressure; there was less dryness of the tongue, but it continued red at its tip, and was furred at the centre.

Rhus Toxicodendron, 3d dilution, one sixth part every three hours.

On the 16th, the improvement continued, the skin was moister as well as the tongue, which still was too much coloured and too dry. The soreness of the left side had disappeared, and he was able to lie upon it; pulse natural, since the day before.

To take Sulphur two globules of the 12th in the evening; and a quart of gum-water.

On the 17th, there remained still some dryness of the tongue, and redness at its tip; the abdomen continued too large but soft.

To take in the evening Nux Vomica, two globules of the 12th, and to continue the gum-water.

On the 18th, tongue furred and white at its centre, but not dry; he felt better.

To take the gum-water and half a pint of beef-tea by spoonfuls, in the course of the day.

At midnight, there was dryness of the tongue again, but no fever.

Bryonia, 3d dilution, one third of a drop.

On the 19th, the tongue was still dry at its centre, and red at its tip and edges. No motion for three days.

To take at noon, Nux Vomica, 3d dilution, one third of a drop; to continue the gum-water and the beef-tea.

On the 20th, the tongue was moist and without redness.

Beef-tea with semolina.

In the evening, Nux Vomica, one eighth gutt., 3d tinct.

On the 21st, tongue furred; but general improvement.

To take broth and semolina and a crust of bread.

On the 22d, he got out of bed for the first time, and felt very giddy as he walked; he sat up however for an hour. On the following days he improved very fast, and his food was increased.

On the 25th, there was still a white coating on the tongue.

He took Pulsatilla, two globules of the 12th.

On the 26th, he felt quite well, and had meat for the first time; he progressed very rapidly in his convalescence, and soon felt quite strong, and desirous of returning to work; as

the weather was cold, he was kept until the 12th of December, when he found employment; his digestion on leaving the Institution was better than it had been for months before his acute disease.

*Chronic Bronchitis and Gastritis (Dyspepsia.)*

T. B., aged thirty-three years, a butler, commenced his treatment at the Institution, on the 10th of May, 1843; he had already been affected two months, he was of a good natural constitution, of bilious temperament, and a member of a healthy family; his usual diet had consisted of beef, mutton, tea, coffee, and table ale, and he had habituated himself to smoking. He had three times been affected with gonorrhœa, but this was the only disease of which he had previously suffered. He attributed his complaint to cold. His symptoms were tightness and soreness beneath the sternum; frequent cough, occurring in paroxysms which sometimes continued for an hour, attended with very little expectoration during the day; but at night when the cough was most violent, it was accompanied by much thick phlegm, also wheezing and dyspepsia. The physical signs were sibilant as well as mucous rale in both lungs; the pulse was 79; the appetite good, the bowels regular, and he slept well.

He was ordered to take two globules of 30th of Sulphur.

17th. He had less tightness and soreness in the chest; the cough nearly removed; the wheezing much improved; had still shortness of breath on walking fast; on the whole he appeared much better.

Dulcamara, two globules of the 12th, was prescribed, and after five days, Sulphur, a globule of the 30th.

He attended again in three weeks; he complained of a sensation in the chest as from a strain, which moved about from one part to another; he coughed frequently in the daytime, and expectorated white thick phlegm, of an unpleasant taste, he was rather hoarse; the left eye was very red, the lids swollen and painful if touched, the nose was stuffed up and dry, and discharged a thick yellow mucus; tongue rather yellow; appetite good; he slept well; he was hasty in his temper.

*Prescription.* Hepar Sulphuris, two globules of the 18th, and on the 8th June, Nux Vomica, two globules of the 18th.

15th. He had no pain in the chest; the coryza was removed; there was hardly any expectoration, in other respects he was pretty well.

No medicine was prescribed.

22d. He made no complaint, and appeared quite well, with the exception of a trifling cough occasionally; his chest was examined, and found to be perfectly healthy.

He was ordered Sulphur, two globules of the 30th.

He attended again upon the 8th of July; he had taken cold in the head, the nose felt stopped up, and there was from it a discharge of thick mucus streaked with blood, the cough was also renewed; he coughed principally of a morning and in the evening, and expectorated thick mucus; his appetite was very good, and the bowels regular.

*Prescription.* Pulsatilla, two globules of the 12th.

On the 18th, the cough was further increased, it was particularly troublesome on first rising of a morning; the tongue was coated white, and he had occasional putrid risings from the stomach.

*Prescription.* Lycopodium, one globule of the 30th.

In twelve days he paid his next visit; he coughed more frequently at night instead of in the morning, and expectorated much dark frothy matter; the tongue was coated, and he had more of the putrid risings; appetite good; pulse weak.

Stannum, two globules of the 30th, was prescribed.

August 10th. The cough was much better, and now again occurred more frequently of a morning; the appetite was improved; the tongue remained coated; he complained of throbbing pain in the left hypochondrium; the pulse was weak; temper irritable.

He was ordered Gratiola, two globules of the 30th.

21st. He had been worse during a week; the cough was much increased at night; it appeared to be brought on by a sense of accumulation of phlegm in the throat; the expectoration was dark and thick, or sometimes frothy; the tongue was coated in the centre, and red at the edges; the appetite not so good; he was costive; he had difficulty of breathing chiefly when moving; and perspiration with the cough.

*Prescription.* Belladonna, a drop of the 3d, mixed in eight teaspoonfuls of water, of which one was ordered to be taken night and morning.

28th. The shortness of breath was less distressing, and the cough was less frequent, but dryer than before, it occurred chiefly of a morning; the expectoration was copious, thick and white; the tongue was less coated; appetite good; bowels regular; complained of soreness at the pit of the stomach.



*Prescription.* Sulphur, two globules of the 12th.

September 6th. The shortness of breath as well as the cough much better; the expectoration still abundant of a morning; had rattling in the chest during sleep; bowels regular; appetite pretty good.

He was ordered to remain without medicine for eight days, and then to take Sulphur, two globules of the 30th.

He sent word on the 4th of October, to say he was feeling much better.

November 10th. He had been well; free from cough and wheezing; but a fortnight ago he renewed his cold, and since had coughed; the cough was short, with expectoration of dark phlegm, chiefly of a morning; he had slight wheezing on the chest and hoarseness; but no longer any difficulty of breathing, even on exertion.

He was ordered Hepar Sulphuris, two globules of the 12th.

20th. He had less cough and expectoration; no wheezing for three nights; no hoarseness.

*Prescription.* Nux Vomica, two globules of the 18th.

29th. He remained pretty well until within four days, when he was taken with sneezing, difficulty of breathing, obstruction of the nose which had succeeded a watery discharge; short cough, with a little expectoration occasionally.

*Prescription.* Nux Vomica, one grain of the 3d, mixed in eight teaspoonfuls of water, one every four hours.

January 6th, 1844. The cold was better, he did not cough so much; the expectoration was thick and of a dark colour.

He was ordered Pulsatilla, two globules of the 30th.

25th. He felt very much better, only coughed a little during the day, with very scanty, dark, thick expectoration; tongue coated and dry; had pressure occasionally in the left hypochondrium.

Sulphur, one globule of the 30th, was prescribed.

February 11th. Complains only of soreness in the left hypochondrium.

*Prescription.* Sulphur, one globule of the 30th.

March 13th. Had sensation as of a bruise in the hypochondria, which was generally worse after eating; had taken cold, and coughed at intervals during the day; he sneezed frequently, and had a thin discharge from the nose.

Nux Vomica, two globules of the 12th, was prescribed, and after a week, Carbo Vegetabilis, two globules of the 30th.

His cold still continued at his next attendance on the 28th of March; the discharge from the nose was thin and scalding;

he had very little cough, and only during the day with very small quantity of a thick expectoration; had no pain in the hypochondria; hasty in temper.

*Prescription.* Two globules of the 12th of Mercurius.

He attended again on the 11th; he had felt the pain in the hypochondria several times; had a little cough on first rising of a morning, with scanty expectoration of phlegm.

Sulphur, two globules of the 18th, prescribed.

27th. He had again taken fresh cold; he expectorated dark thick matter with the cough, and experienced occasionally soreness in the left hypochondrium.

The Sulphur was repeated.

The symptoms were nearly removed on the 11th of May.

Lycopodium, two globules of the 30th, was prescribed.

And on the 11th of the present month it was ascertained that he was in perfect health.

## PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS,

BY DR. OZANNE OF GUERNSEY.

### CASE I. *Puerperal Peritonitis with Hysteritis.*

Mrs. H. aged about thirty, generally healthy, but poor and badly lodged; her rooms were dark, damp, low and ill-ventilated. Her bed-room was anything but what it ought to be for a woman during her confinement. The only inlet for the light was a small window which opened into another room, likewise dark and low. The roof was in such a bad condition that whenever it rained, the water trickled down the walls, and often wetted a part of her bed.

During the three last weeks of her pregnancy, she complained of pains in the loins which she attributed to fatigue. I gave her two globules of Arnica, and afterwards a similar dose of Rhus toxicodendron; these medicines alleviated her pains, but did not entirely remove them.

On the 6th of March, she was delivered of a small yet healthy infant; her labour was easy, and from what I was told, presented nothing unusual. Soon after she was seized with the contracting pains in the uterus, which she experienced on former occasions.

Everything went on well until the evening of the second day, when she was seized with vomiting, severe abdominal pains and febrile heat, in the meantime the lochia ceased to flow. She gradually got worse, at eleven o'clock at night she became alarmed, and sent for a lady who had previously given her Homœopathic medicines. This lady administered a dose of Chamomilla, which was, I believe, repeated. The patient passed a very restless night, with agitation, heat, and inability to sleep. The vomiting returned at intervals on the 8th. In the evening I was requested to see her. The countenance was rather altered, and expressive of anxiety. She lay on her back, the abdomen was rather distended, and very tender to the touch; the slightest pressure or movement greatly increased the pain. When perfectly quiet she complained of a feeling of soreness, which was greater in the left iliac fossa than in any other part. She complained of an aching pain in the forehead, of loss of appetite, and of nausea. The breasts were soft, very little enlarged, but felt sore; as yet there was no appearance of milk. The skin was hot, the pulse firm, beating 104 strokes per minute.

The bowels were evacuated two days before her confinement, and the urine freely passed several times since. I prepared a solution of two drops of 3d dil. of Aconitum, in two ounces of water, and another of Belladonna of the same strength. I directed her to take first two teaspoonfuls of the Aconite at four hours' distance, after which to alternate the Belladonna with the Aconite.

In the evening of the 9th I found her much better; the tenderness of the abdomen had so far abated, that she could bear a slight degree of pressure without pain, but on pressing more deeply, pain was evinced in the hypogastrium, but more especially in the left iliac fossa. Although still distended, the abdomen felt softer. She had some refreshing sleep in the night, and again in the day. The skin was moist, the pulse had lost its hardness, and had fallen to 92. The nausea had disappeared. She now complained of shooting pains in the loins, similar to those she had before her confinement. The child had taken the breast, and had drawn milk which contained blood. On the previous day she was kept on toast-water; barley-water was now allowed. The same medicines were to be taken alternately every four hours.

On the 10th, there remained but very little pain in the hypogastric region; on pressing firmly, however, there was

still a tenderness in the left iliac fossa and in the pelvis. The patient now showed symptoms of the presence of the milk-fever, probably increased by her having taken food, although it was not allowed. The pulse was at 108 without hardness. The breasts were swollen and painful; when drawn, the milk contained some blood. She had not taken all the Belladonna. I renewed it at the same strength, and directed her to take a teaspoonful every four hours.

On the 11th, she had two healthy evacuations. The lochia which had not appeared since the 7th, now returned, although scantily; the milk flowed freely and without pain in the breasts. The abdomen felt softer, on pressing deeply there was still a little tenderness in the left iliac fossa. She was now suffering from a new complaint. She had severe shooting and throbbing pains in her head, not fixed in any part, but occupying the whole of its circumference, and apparently limited to the surface; these pains were increased by moving the head, and were then attended by nausea. These symptoms did not appear to be symptomatic of the abdominal affection which could now be considered as entirely subdued; the pulse was at 100, but soft, and the skin moist and cool. The cause I could not then discover, I therefore selected from the analogy of the symptoms, Aconitum, of which I gave a drop of the 3d dil. in two ounces of water, with directions to take a teaspoonful every four hours.

On the 12th, I was told of a circumstance which enabled me to ascertain the real nature of the pains in the head. It had rained heavily, and the water had penetrated through the roof, so as to wet her head and pillow. She told me that about one hour after the first dose of Aconite, her head got much better, but since then she had felt frequent shooting pains in her back and limbs. On pressing strongly in the left iliac region, there was scarcely any tenderness felt. She was desired to continue the Aconite, but to take the doses at longer intervals.

On the 13th, she was quite well; as her bowels had not been moved since the 11th, and as she felt uneasy about it, I gave two globules of Nux Vomica of a high dilution, which had the desired effect.

I have detailed at some length the peculiar hygienic conditions in which the patient was placed, as they may account for the production of the disease, and as they constituted an aggravating circumstance in its course.

The great tenderness of the abdomen on slight pressure, a

symptom peculiar to peritonitis, showed that the peritoneum was the principal seat of inflammatory action. Next in importance were the pains in the left iliac fossa, which amidst this patient's other sufferings were sufficiently great to attract her particular notice. It seemed probable that the inflammation had commenced in the uterine appendages on that side, and had from thence extended to the peritoneum and uterus, for even now the pain was more intense in that spot than anywhere else; it was also likely that if the patient had remained for a few more hours without assistance, the whole of the peritoneum would have been affected in an equal degree. The pains in the body of the womb were less intense, and were detected only when the peritonitis had nearly subsided.

In the treatment of this case, the indications to be fulfilled were the following: To select a remedial agent possessing the property of exciting in the healthy state, local symptoms similar to those which characterized the vital reaction in the abdominal organs, and at the same time of exciting general symptoms such as were present. The medicine which possesses in the most marked degree the property of exciting local symptoms similar to those of peritonitis, viz., "pain in the whole of the abdomen, as if it were excoriated;" "anxious heat in the abdomen;" "heat and anguish with perspiration, then nausea with extreme anguish," (Hahnemann's *Materia Medica*.) is Belladonna. There are several other medicines in the *Materia Medica*, which likewise give in a high degree the tenderness of the abdomen on pressure, and sense of inward excoriation. Amongst these we may notice more particularly Aconitum, Chamomilla, Mercurius, Nux Vomica, and Veratrum Album, but none of these are so appropriate as Belladonna, when the peritonitis is complicated with inflammation of the womb or its appendages. But if we consider the general state of the patient, the increase of temperature, the hardness and acceleration of the pulse, and if, on the other hand, we reflect that one of the above medicines, Aconitum, is the agent which possesses in the highest degree the property of exciting similar symptoms, we find it to be likewise indicated, it was therefore judged necessary to administer them conjointly.

The result proved the correctness of the above views, for whereas the Chamomilla had produced no visible effect beyond checking the vomiting, the first two doses of Aconite procured some refreshing sleep, and by continuing it together with the

Belladonna, in a few more hours the pains characteristic of peritonitis had nearly vanished.

On the third day of the treatment the disease was limited to the left iliac fossa, and was very slight; but there was a degree of febrile excitement present, owing to the secretion of milk which was about to commence, and was preceded by tensive pains in the breast. As Belladonna has the property of exciting the secretion of milk, and as it was still indicated by the presence of pain in the uterine appendages, it was renewed.

On the fourth day the original disorder might be considered as nearly subdued, but a new complaint showed itself from the presence of a fresh and distinct cause; this was quickly removed by means of a few doses of Aconite.

Thus terminated in complete recovery, in the space of four or five days, a disease which commenced with the most serious symptoms; four drops of the third dilution of Aconite, and a similar quantity of Belladonna, were sufficient to produce this happy result. The exiguity of the doses clearly prove that it is not when we direct our means against the vital reaction that they are most powerful or efficacious, but, on the contrary; when they tend to favour the curative vital reaction.

## CASE II. *Menorrhagia.*

Mrs. Ch., a slender and delicate woman, has been married thirteen or fourteen years, but has had no children.

Shortly after her marriage she had profuse flooding, caused, it was believed, by abortion. Last year she was again affected with flooding. Cold and evaporating lotions were applied on the hypogastrium and about the pelvis, and allopathic medicines taken internally, nevertheless the discharge continued for a fortnight. She was much weakened by the loss of blood, and has ever since been affected with congestion of the uterus, particularly at the periods of menstruation.

On the 3d of March I saw her for the first time. She then had frequent pains in the uterus, for a tenderness in the hypogastrium, and a bearing-down sensation. I gave her a dose of Belladonna. She was much better on the fourth and fifth days. On the 8th of March the natural discharge commenced, but gradually increased to an unusual degree. In the morning of the 10th it was so copious, that she and her friends were

much alarmed; throughout the day she had, although lying in bed, frequent fainting fits (without loss of consciousness). In the evening her husband came to me for medicine. He reported that she had complained, in addition to the above symptoms, of severe contracting pain in the womb. I ordered a solution of one drop, third dilution, of *Secale Cornutum*, in two ounces of water, to be prepared, of which she would take a teaspoonful every three hours.

I saw her on the next day, and found her better. She was very pale and faint from the loss of blood, which since the previous evening must, she considered, have amounted to several pints.

The fainting fits were less frequent since she had commenced taking the medicine; the contracting pains still continued. The pulse was feeble, and beat from 72 to 76 strokes per minute. Although the *Secale* had not all been taken, I renewed it in the proportion of three drops to four ounces of water; a teaspoonful to be taken every four hours.

On the 12th she felt much better. The *Secale* was continued. On the 13th the discharge was less copious than at her usual periods. She was much fatigued, as she was obliged to attend upon her husband who was ill, yet she had to sit up in the night. She had not taken quite the half of the last solution; it was discontinued, and replaced by *China* third dilution, one drop in solution; one half to be taken in the evening, and the other next day. On the 14th the discharge had entirely ceased. She regained her strength very rapidly, although obliged to sit up every night to attend upon her husband, and in much anxiety on his account.

The delicate and weakly state of this patient, the frequent attacks of faintness, and the contracting pains in the womb, which resembled those produced in the gravid uterus by the ergot of rye, indicated especially that medicine; about two drops of the third dilution were sufficient to check very quickly this profuse discharge, and to bring it back to its natural standard. It seemed, moreover, to infuse new strength into the patient's frame; the *China* was given when the pains had abated, as it possesses, in addition to its beneficial action in certain kinds of uterine hemorrhage, the property of removing the bad effects arising from the loss of blood.

I felt exceedingly surprised as well as gratified, to see her so soon not only regain her former strength, but actually get stronger than before, notwithstanding the fatigue and anxiety to which she was subjected.

CASE III. *Menorrhagia.*

Mrs. P., aged about forty-five, a person of a sickly, yellowish complexion, and who had been previously affected with dropsical swellings in consequence of flooding, applied to me for advice on the 7th of February.

She was seized a fortnight previously, and without any apparent cause, with Menorrhagia. The blood discharged was thick and dark; she experienced contracting pains in the loins and in the womb, and was considerably weakened by the discharge. I gave her Platina two globules 30th, and two globules of China 30th, to take a few days after.

On the 11th she reported that she was better. She had taken the medicine at two days' interval only. I gave her two globules of the 6th of Platina, not having by me a higher attenuation.

On the 12th she was considerably better, the discharge was much paler, the uterine pains had not subsided. I now discovered she took coffee daily, notwithstanding orders to the contrary. Fearing that this beverage would prevent the due action of the medicine, I gave her another dose of Platina, with directions to take it on the next day if not quite well. The discharge entirely ceased in a few days, and instead of being troubled as on former occasions with debility and dropsy, she recovered her strength very fast, and in the space of two or three weeks looked quite a different person.

From the age of the patient, the repetition of these floodings, and the degree in which her constitution suffered, it was natural to suppose that some latent chronic disease of the womb was present. The medicines were therefore given at the highest attenuations, and would have been given at the same if the high dilutions of Platina in my possession had not been expended. Platina was selected on account of the colour and consistence of the blood discharged, and would no doubt have been sufficient to produce the cure; however China was given, in order to be taken subsequently, so as to remove the effects of the loss of blood, but was taken too soon after the Platina to enable us to judge of its effects. A repetition of the Platina became necessary. I have no doubt but that if the patient had followed the directions given her, and had not taken coffee, the first two doses of medicine would have sufficed to cure her.



DR. CURIE'S  
CLINICAL LECTURE  
ON  
H O M Œ O P A T H Y.

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CASES CURED AT THE INSTITUTION.

E. C., aged two years and eight months, was brought to the Institution on the 7th of December 1843. She had been taken ill on the previous day, but had suffered with occasional relaxation of the bowels during the preceding month; before that time she had been healthy: her ordinary diet consisted in milk and puddings, cocoa, and bread and butter; she was naturally fretful, in appearance fat and plump; her mother was a delicate person, and had been affected with phthisis: the immediate cause of the affection was supposed to be the miasma of scarlatina, brought home by her father, who was the master of a ship. The little patient was very fretful, and slept badly; she held down her head, and it appeared to be very heavy; the eyes were dull and glassy, and the conjunctivæ inflamed and red; the tongue was much coated with a yellow fur, through which appeared red elevated papillæ; she was very thirsty, and had in the morning vomited phlegm with some milk, which she had taken; she had a hacking cough, with sense of fulness in the chest, and oppressed short breathing; the limbs and body had the scarlet redness characteristic of scarlet fever, the former ached; she was very feverish, and during the preceding night had suffered from burning heat.

A drop of the 3d of Aconite was prescribed in five doses, of which one dose was ordered to be taken every three hours; and afterwards Belladonna, a drop of the 3d to be taken in the same manner as the Aconite.

On the 9th the tongue was less furred; but the heaviness of the head, the thirst, and sense of fulness in the chest continued the same; and in addition to the injected appearance

of the conjunctivæ, there was some lacrymation; she coughed more than before, but the breathing was less oppressed. She had passed a very restless night. The redness of the skin had increased, and it was very burning and dry; the limbs ached less; beneath the left ear there was a hard lump, the size of a walnut. The medicines prescribed on the 7th were repeated, only instead of every three hours, a dose was ordered to be taken every six hours.

On the 11th the cough continued much about the same. She had slept very well during the night of the 9th, but on the following night had been very restless; the breathing was much improved; she was less thirsty; was not so feverish as before; the skin still very red; the bowels had been relaxed on the previous night; the motions dark and offensive. The feet were swollen.

*Prescription.* Ipecacuanha, one drop of the 3d, in five doses, one every three hours.

On the following day she was visited at four o'clock p. m. The skin was rather hot; she was very cross, and unwilling to remain in bed; the lips dry, of a dark blue colour; the teeth dry, with sordes on the gums and between the teeth; she had had a loose motion, of a dark colour and offensive, the previous morning. She had a loose cough, soreness of the throat, swelling of the left parotid. The skin continued red upon the neck and limbs.

Mercurius, a drop of the fifth; one fifth every four hours, was prescribed.

She was a little better and much less cross on the 13th; the lips not so dark; the teeth continued crusted; the skin natural; she had had no evacuation.

She was ordered to take Rhus Tox., a drop of the 3d, in six doses, one dose every five hours.

15th. The lumps on the left side of the neck were larger, harder, and felt sore to the touch; the lips were cleaner, and red; the tongue presented white blisters; teeth still dark and crusted; throat still sore; cough loose, frequent, with rattling or wheezing in the chest; the breathing good. She had a strange look about the eyes, which appeared sunken, and caused her to look old. When any one approached her she snapped at them, "like a little maniac," as her aunt expressed it. She had slept a good deal on the previous day.

Arsenic, one globule of the 18th, was ordered.

She was visited at three p. m. She was looking better;

the lips were not so dark, but still rather so; the teeth dry and crusted slightly; the breath fetid; skin rather too hot; loose cough; abdomen tumid, but not tender to the touch; she was extremely fretful; there was mucous rattle in the bronchi.

A drop of 3d Rhus Tox. was given in six doses, one every four hours; and, in case of much heat at night, she was provided with a drop of 3d of Aconite, one fourth every three hours.

On the 16th the swelling of the neck was larger, it extended more towards the back of the neck; the lips clean; tongue still sore, she picked her nose, placed her hand frequently on the abdomen, the urine had a strong smell, breath offensive, she swallowed more easily, was less cross, the eyes looked a little better, the cough frequent and loose.

Mercurius, one drop of the 5th; one fourth every five hours.

On the following day she was rather better; her look was more natural, but the lips continued dark; the teeth and gums, however, were quite clean; the glands of the neck extended towards the back of the neck, and were larger; the skin was hot; the pulse frequent; the abdomen enlarged, tumid, and tender to the touch; frequent moist cough, during which a rattling of mucus was heard in the bronchi.

A drop of Aconite, of 3d, one fifth every four hours, so long as the heat continued, alternating with a drop of Pulsatilla, of the 3d, in the same manner; but after the heat had subsided, the Pulsatilla alone, every four hours.

On the 18th she was rather better, and much less fretful. She had sat up for two hours in bed. The cough continued of the same character, the skin was not hot, the gland of the neck was unaltered, abdomen less tumid.

*Prescription.* Belladonna, a drop of the 3d, one tenth every four hours.

19th. She had sat up in her bed a little longer, and was better in her general state; but the gland was larger, although neither red nor very painful, but it was reported to be soft at one point: the throat was better, but appeared stiff and rough at times; the skin was cool; the abdomen much less swollen; she had had two dark and offensive motions; the lips were better, but not clean.

*Prescription.* Belladonna, a drop of the 3d, one eighth every four hours. She was allowed to take some milk and

water, in the proportion of one part of milk to three of water.

21st. She had had, on the preceding day, a relaxed motion, dark in colour, and offensive; the lips remained sore; the abdomen not too large; the feet and hands hot in the night; cough loose less frequent; the enlarged gland continued much the same; she had taken a little milk; she looked much better; and was up for a short time in the morning.

*Mercurius*, one globule of the 12th prescribed.

23d. She continued better up to the previous night, when she had heat of the hands and feet, and body generally, was very restless; she had slept a little towards morning; she coughed less; appeared to have an accumulation of phlegm, and inability to expectorate, sometimes nausea after the cough; had had two relaxed motions of dark colour; there was less distention of the abdomen; lips of a better appearance; she picked her lips; had a discharge of thick mucus from the nose; the gland was softer and sore, but not red.

*Prescription.* *Belladonna*, two globules of the 12th.

26th. Had had seven or eight motions; loose, but less so than they have been; dark or green in colour; no appetite; she appeared sick after taking her drinks; the tumour of the neck was larger and very painful, in one spot it was red; it prevented her from lying upon that side; she coughed much less, but continued to have a rattling in the chest.

She had taken *Hepar Sulphuris* on the day before; the dose was ordered to be repeated in two days.

On the 30th, the bowels were less relaxed; the motions only two or three a day; of a dark colour, but less liquid; less flatulence; less swelling of the abdomen; she had vomited once, and continued still to feel sick occasionally; the cough was better; she was very fractious.

*Ipecacuanha*, one globule of the 12th prescribed.

The abscess in the neck had broken on the 5th of January, the parts around looked red; from the opening there was still a little discharge; the appetite was improved, the bowels regular; only a very slight cough.

*Prescription.* Two globules of the 12th of *Mercurius*.

On the 12th, she was again much improved; the cough only occurring occasionally; the abdomen was rather enlarged; the bowels regular; had a little eruption about the mouth.

Hepar Sulph., one globule of the 30th was prescribed.

15th of February she was quite well, with the exception of a little wheezing at the chest; for which she was ordered Belladonna, a globule of the 12th, followed in a week by Sulphur, one globule of 30th.

At the end of a month, having remained for some time perfectly well, she gave up her treatment.

### *Lead Affection.*

On the 5th of July 1842, C. A., aged thirty-nine, a worker in white-lead, was admitted an out-patient at the Institution. He had generally enjoyed good health, and was a member of a healthy family; he had had the ague in 1831, and from that period had been afflicted with trembling of the limbs, and indeed of the whole body, when exerting himself: had been under homœopathic treatment in the summer of 1841, for lead-colic, and had, since his recovery, continued without medicine and quite well, until within three weeks of his return to the Institution, at which time he had begun to suffer from nausea and giddiness, with slight pain across the epigastrium.

He was rather thinner than natural; his complexion dull and sallow, his countenance dejected, forehead wrinkled, and the folds beneath the lower eyelids puffed; the gums bluish, at the edges.

He complained of shooting pain around the left orbit, and extending down the cheek, which occurred three or four times in a week. Appetite bad; dislike for food, after partaking of a small quantity. A constant weight at the scrobiculus, increased after eating only a little food; vomiting of part of his food soon after meals; a feeling of sickness and regurgitation of the contents of the stomach, into the mouth on stooping after eating; a throbbing pain, at times very strong, in the left hypochondrium; he had been obliged to leave off his work on the preceding day, but until then had not found himself materially weaker than usual. Pulse full, 88; he was irritable and sad in his disposition, slept very heavily during the night, and in the day time was also drowsy; he was in the habit of taking tea, coffee, porter, and two pints of beer daily.

*Prescription.* Nux Vomica, two globules of the 18th, and opium, three globules of the 3d, four days after.

He came again on the 12th; had had the shooting pain in the orbit but once; the weight at the epigastrium was better; he had vomited on the 6th and again on the 9th; had had no risings into the mouth for several days.

On the night before, he had been seized with aching pain all down the lower extremities, as far as the middle of the leg; along the thighs he experienced pain, and also in the calves of his legs, as if the flesh were being pulled off from the bones; the pains were most severe on the left side, and increased by bending the knee; the tendons of the ham were stiff, and caused drawing pains; these different pains had continued all night, and were worse at the time of his visit; they are worse when he is in bed, and relieved by exercise.

*Prescription.* Alumin, one gutt. of the 6th.

On the 16th, he was free from all pressure at the scrobiculus as well as from the pains in the lower extremities; he said he had been free from pain in the orbit for two days; had suffered from nausea on the preceding day, and had throbbings of the heart at night; for two or three days he had had much trembling of the whole body; and the alvine evacuations had been rather soft; the pulse was at 60.

*Prescription.* Opium, one gutt. of the 6th.

When he returned on the 19th, he was looking better, but complained of thirst and bad appetite; tremblings which were so violent that when he lifted a glass to his mouth he was obliged to hold it with both his hands; much debility and lowness of spirits; he had been taken the day before with griping pain, followed by two dark relaxed motions; the pain in the left hypochondrium was not, however, constant, and occurred chiefly when stooping, and when in bed.

*Prescription.* Pulsatilla, two globules of the 18th.

On the 23d he was quite free from pain, and both looked and felt much better; he only complains of the trembling.

*Prescription.* Opium, two globules of the 30th, followed by a drop of the 3d of the same medicine.

He came again on the 29th, and stated that every morning at 11 o'clock, he had a good deal of trembling, and weakness lasting for about half an hour or an hour; the weakness, however was much less than it had been the previous week; he had slight thirst and costiveness, but felt cheerful and well.

*Prescription.* To continue under the action of the opium. August 6th. The tremblings were bad at times, but he was otherwise without complaint, and as well as before the attack; he was therefore discharged; though ordered to take two or three more doses of opium to counteract the effects of the lead.

### *Gastro-Bronchitis.*

M. A., aged ten years, had been unwell for about a month, when she commenced her treatment on the 9th of last March. Her previous health had been very good; but she belonged to a family in which phthisis and other psoric diseases had shown themselves; she had herself not even had the measles, hooping-cough, &c.; she was of lymphatic temperament, with pale sickly complexion; she was languid and low spirited; she complained of heavy aching pain over the eyes. Her tongue was dry and thickly coated; she was thirsty, and had coppery taste in the mouth; around the mouth was an eruption of moist herpes; the appetite was not so good as usual, and the bowels constipated. She had a loose, short, and hacking cough, without expectoration; the cervical glands were slightly indurated and painful when touched; the pulse frequent. Belladonna, a drop of the 3d was prescribed, one sixth every six hours.

On the 13th she was better altogether; the glands were diminished and no longer painful; she continued costive, and the cough remained still of the same character at night.

The Belladonna was repeated, and after four days, Nux Vomica, two globules of 13th.

On the 22d she was much better; had only a little cough in the morning. The bowels were still confined; the pulse less frequent; spirits good.

Sulphur, one globule of the 30th was prescribed; and after a week, Nux Vomica, one globule of the 30th.

She was again much improved on the 9th of April; she complained of being restless at night, but in every other respect appeared well.

*Prescription.* Belladonna, one globule of the 30th.

A little dry cough was the only remains of the complaint on the 15th.

Nux Vomica, two globules of the 12th were prescribed.

She attended to be discharged on the 20th, when she was perfectly well.

*Acute Colitis.*

On the 10th of January, P. H., a man aged forty-three years, came to the Institution to seek relief, from a severe acute colitis, of which he had suffered for two or three days; he had already taken a considerable quantity of calomel; he was of a bilious temperament, with dark hair and sallow complexion; he complained of very violent pinching pain in the course of the colon, but especially across the loins, and in the left iliac fossa; much tenesmus, and liquid green stools every ten minutes; the tongue was coated white, and he suffered from weariness in the head.

A drop of Colocynthis of the 3d dilution, one fourth every three hours was prescribed; and he was desired to remain without food or drink of any kind, with the exception of toast-water.

On the next day the pains in the loins had quite disappeared; the relaxed motions had ceased, indeed, he had only had one motion after the Colocynthis, which was of a black colour; he had still, however, much pain in the bowels and flatulence.

A third of a drop of the 3d of Veratrum was ordered to be taken every five hours.

12th. During the previous night he had suffered still from pain in the bowels, but in the morning was better; he had had one motion, which was not solid; and he continued to be troubled with tenesmus; he was further very weak.

*Prescription.* Lachesis, two globules of the 12th.

By the next day he was free from suffering; he took no more medicine, and quickly regained his strength.

*Chronic Gastritis.*

F. S., aged thirty-four, following the avocation of a clerk, attended the Institution for the first time, on the 6th of June 1843; he had then been suffering for three years from dyspepsia, but had previously been healthy; with the exception of a bronchitis and an attack of epistaxis, he had had no illness, his mother and also a brother had died of pulmonary phthisis. The immediate cause of his complaint appeared to be the



habitual use of tea or coffee, and of antibilious pills. He was a man of pale complexion, of bilioso-nervous temperament, and naturally irritable disposition; he suffered from giddiness as if about to fall; had pressure and weight across the forehead, extending over the eyes, which was generally relieved by occupation; he complained of fulness and weight at the epigastrium; much increased after meals, when he was unable to bear the pressure of his clothes; he had sour risings on first waking of a morning, and nausea, tongue rather red at its edges, and coated yellow; no appetite, the bowels acted regularly, and he was free from all pain, he had been bled sometime before, and since then had frequently felt as if going to faint.

He was ordered to abstain from tea and coffee, and to take Nux Vomica, two globules of the 30th.

On the 13th he reported that he considered himself in every respect better, but especially as to the giddiness.

The Nux Vomica was repeated.

22d. There had been an aggravation of the symptoms after the last dose of Nux Vomica, but the period of improvement had succeeded.

No medicine was prescribed.

At the end of a fortnight, the giddiness was better, the pressure, and weight across the forehead, continued much the same; he had less fulness and weight at the epigastrium; and less of the sour risings and eructations; the tongue was less red at the edges, and no longer continued yellow; the appetite remained impaired, and there was a hot sour taste in the mouth.

Two globules of the 30th of Lachesis were prescribed.

On the 12th of July, he complained of great weight across the forehead; sour taste in the mouth; the giddiness also continued to be worse when he was unoccupied.

Sulphur, a globule of 30th was prescribed.

26th. The weight across the forehead much the same; less giddiness; sleep less heavy; dreamt less; continued to have hot sour taste in the mouth; the gastric symptoms improved.

No medicine was prescribed.

On the 2d of August, he was not so well; complained of heavy pain across the forehead every day; much giddiness, also tightness at the stomach; and fulness after eating, how-

ever small a quantity; the appetite was very bad; had still hot sour taste in the mouth; felt quite powerless; the fæces were hard, lumpy, and in insufficient quantity; had much flatulence in the bowels; sleep heavy and unrefreshing, and with uneasy dreams.

*Prescription.* Nux Vomica, two globules of the 30th.

Seven days after this medicine, the headache continued unimproved; it consisted in great weight, fulness, and forcing from within outwards, and was never absent; defæcation was difficult; the stools hard; and he had hemorrhoids which bled after an evacuation; the appetite was still very bad; he had sour taste in the mouth; dimness before the eyes; and the unrefreshing and disturbed dreams continued.

No medicine was prescribed.

14th. The headache had not been so bad; he had been less giddy; complained of tightness across the stomach; defæcation very difficult, giving great pain; less bleeding of the piles.

Nitric Acid, two globules of the 30th prescribed.

On the 19th, he reported that he had suffered more in the head, feeling great pressure and heaviness across the forehead, extending to the eyes; had had great difficulty in keeping them open; the giddiness was less frequent; he had a faint gnawing pain at the epigastrium principally of a morning, with feeling of sickness, and sensation of something turning about in the stomach; the stools scanty and very hard; the piles less hard, and bleeding less; appetite unimproved; sleep heavy; temper mild; generally languid.

He was ordered to remain four days without medicine; and then to take Pulsatilla, two globules of the 30th.

29th. Had tightness across the epigastrium, extending to both hypochondria; the stomach was inflated after meals; the symptoms of the head continued much the same; appetite bad, and languid feeling.

Lycopodium, two globules of the 30th was prescribed.

After this medicine, he felt his head better; the bowels were more regular, and he had less of the tightness at the epigastrium.

He now left off attending, finding himself after a short time quite recovered.

## PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS,

BY DR. OZANNE OF GUERNSEY.

CASE IV. *Internal Acute Otitis, with Cerebral Symptoms.*

James A., a boy, aged about fourteen, of a quick and lively disposition, with light hair and freckled skin, was affected, during childhood, with otorrhœa; ever since that he was subject to attacks of earache, generally the result of colds, which always yielded readily to Dulcamara, Chamomilla, and Mercurius vivus; they were, however, followed by dulness of hearing for some days.

Towards the end of April he was seized with severe earache, which was speedily removed by Belladonna 12th. After this attack, he was not sufficiently careful of himself; the pain returned on the evening of the 4th of May, most probably in consequence of exposure to cold. The pain increased in severity in the night, and was accompanied by symptoms which had never been present in his former attacks; he was much agitated all the night, and at times delirious. On the morning of the 5th, his mother sent to the lady who usually gave him medicine, and who sent three globules 3d of Aconitum, to be taken immediately, and a similar dose of Belladonna, to be taken two or three hours after. The symptoms continued unabated after the Aconite, but the Belladonna procured some relief; the pains gradually lost their violence in the course of the day, and the delirium subsided in the afternoon. I was requested to see him in the evening. His face was flushed; his look heavy and stupid; the left cheek and parotidean region were rather swollen; the pains of the (left) ear had almost disappeared, but he complained of a very severe aching pain, deeply seated on the forehead. He was so deaf, that it was with much difficulty that I could get an answer to my questions. The skin was burning hot, the pulse firm but not full, at 130; the tongue coated and yellowish. I gave a solution of two drops 3d of Aconitum, in two ounces of water, and the same proportion of Belladonna 6th, with directions to take a teaspoonful of each alternately, first at two hours' then at three hours' distance. At nine o'clock the following morning I saw him again; he was much better; the

skin was not so hot, the pulse at 100; he had a little sleep towards the morning. The hearing was not quite so dull; the pain at the forehead had decreased, but became worse on the least movement of the head, so that he was afraid of moving it. The appetite had not returned; the tongue was still covered with a yellowish coating. No food was allowed. He was directed to take a teaspoonful of the Belladonna every four hours.

On the 7th he felt quite well, but rather weak; his appetite having returned, he was allowed some light food. Contrary to the usual course, his hearing was completely restored, and since then has continued very good.

This patient had, for a short period during his childhood, a sero-purulent discharge from the ear, which indicated in him a psoric tendency. This tendency constituted a predisposition to disease of the ear, for, although from that time he was quite free from otorrhœa, yet, through the influence of colds, he was frequently affected with severe otalgia. It would be difficult to determine what was the state of the ear during and after each attack, however, from the fact that they were always followed by some disorder of the hearing; we must infer that some change must have taken place in the soft parts of the internal ear. The attack which has been described above was more severe than any of the preceding, none of which had been attended by inflammatory or cerebral symptoms.

The diagnosis did not present the least difficulty, as the pain in the ear preceded the cerebral symptoms; moreover the swelling of the left cheek and parotidean region were phenomena which could only be attributed to otitis. A careful inspection of the external ear and auricular duct showed that the inflammation was seated entirely in the internal ear; the serious constitutional disturbance, which is never so great in external otitis, already gave a strong presumption as to its actual seat.

The prognosis of internal otitis is always serious. The situation of the internal ear, its close vicinity to the brain and its membranes, the fact that it is generally followed (in Allopathic practice) by suppuration, the difficulty of evacuation of the pus, and the delicacy of the structures which constitute the organ of hearing, explain the tendency of the inflammation to affect the brain, of the suppuration to become chronic, and the occurrence of deafness as a consequence. It is,

therefore, highly important to check the disease in its progress, so as to prevent suppuration and its bad results. For this purpose, the Homœopathic medicines are infinitely superior to all other means, as they act upon the diseased tissues, and bring speedily the inflammation to its most happy termination. And this case is but one of the many facts which prove it. The affection commenced in the most violent form, and was speedily followed by disorder of the functions of the brain and by fever, yet a few doses of medicine were sufficient to moderate the violence of the cerebral and local symptoms, and to give the disease a milder form. In the space of little more than forty-eight hours the patient was convalescent, that is to say completely cured, for he had regained the function of the organ diseased.

When I first saw the patient, the delirium had been removed by the Belladonna, which had been given in the morning; yet I thought proper to continue that medicine for the following reasons: The symptoms of the brain, which had been present for many hours, could not be considered as symptomatic of the pain attending the otitis, because, in the several forms of otalgia, in which there is no febrile reaction, the brain is never disturbed in its functions, and because, on the other hand, inflammation of the brain or its membranes does occasionally occur during the course of otitis; therefore, the disturbance in the function of the brain must be attributed to an action going on in its substance or in its envelopes. In this case there was a circumstance which required particular attention—the pain had left the ear, and was felt deeply in the anterior lobes of the cerebrum. Belladonna was, therefore, indicated; an additional circumstance led to its selection—the swelling of the parotidean region. Pulsatilla, which is appropriate in many cases of otitis, also presents a swelling about the ear; but it is distinctly mentioned as being attendant upon inflammation of the external ear.

The Aconite was given on account of the intensity of the general febrile reaction, for which the Belladonna was not sufficient.

#### CASE V. *Cynanche Tonsillaris.*

A friend, aged above fifty, of quick disposition, and rather irritable habit, stood for a long while in the cold wind in her

garden, superintending some workmen. At the time she experienced nothing peculiar, but on returning home she felt very cold, and had some difficulty in getting warm again. Two days after (on the 1st April) she was seized with shivering, and at the same time with soreness of the throat and difficulty in swallowing. The shivering returned repeatedly throughout the day; towards noon, the skin became very hot, her throat got worse, and she felt so ill that she was obliged to go to bed. She took two globules of Aconitum. I saw her in the evening, and found both tonsils red, inflamed, and much enlarged, more especially on the right side.

There was much soreness and fulness in the throat; the fulness extended to the right ear, where it was accompanied by a beating sensation, like that which accompanies the formation of an abscess. She could take nothing solid, and had much difficulty in swallowing fluids. Her voice was rough and altered in tone; she had no appetite; the tongue was coated; the skin hot; pulse full, being 88 strokes per minute. I gave her a drop of the 3d of Aconitum in five spoonfuls and two drops of Belladonna of 3d in water also, a teaspoonful to be taken alternately every three hours, until the heat of the skin would abate, when she was to take only of the Belladonna.

On the 2d, she had a very restless night, and could not sleep. When I saw her she felt much better; the swelling of the tonsils had considerably abated and the pulse had fallen to its natural standard, 72 to 76. The tongue was coated still and the breath foul. I renewed the Belladonna, although not all expended; she was directed to take a teaspoonful every four hours, and no food; but if better on the following morning, she might take some water-gruel.

The 3d; she had a good night; her throat was much better—indeed she felt quite comfortable. She was up, but felt rather weak. She took some gruel, which agreed. I gave her a weaker solution of Belladonna, instead of that she was taking, namely, one drop to six parts of water, a dose to be taken every four hours. On the 4th she felt quite well, but not strong; yet she walked out for two hours on business. She was directed to finish the Belladonna.

On the 6th her throat continued well; but she still had a loaded tongue, with bad taste, no appetite, and costiveness. I desired her to take two globules 12th Nux Vomica, which

removed these symptoms. When I saw her on the 8th she had no remains of her complaint.

Although this is *only* a case of *Cynanche tonsillaris*, yet I think it worthy of publication for the following reasons: In a pathological point of view it is not devoid of interest; because it shows how causes, acting upon the system, may develop disease, and show their effects only a while after their first impression.

The first effect of a cold wind was to produce a chill of the surface; once the reaction towards the skin induced, nothing more was felt for thirty-six hours; but the disturbance in the function of exhalation of that surface, during a space of nearly two hours, had thrown into the blood the materials of its secretions; these must either be rejected by some other secreting surface, or be productive of some disorder—the latter was the result. But until the inflammatory action was developed, no symptom of what was going on was felt; then it was and only then that the patient recollected what had taken place two days previously.

With regard to the prognosis of the case under consideration, I may say that I had reason to fear, from the rapidity with which the disease had progressed, and had even extended up the Eustachian tube towards the ear, and from the nature of the sensations felt in those parts, that suppuration would take place; this result was prevented by the medicines given, and very speedily the inflammatory symptoms disappeared. I was gratified on seeing how fast this lady, although advanced in years, and not strong, recovered her strength. Previously she had doubts as to the truth of Homœopathy; since her illness she has become a firm convert.

#### CASE VI. *Dentition, with fever, &c.*

An infant, aged about six months, of a strong constitution and sound health, was taken on the 29th February with agitation, crying, &c., and apparently pains in the head and gums. These symptoms were attributed to dentition. His mother gave him high dilutions, first of Chamomilla, then Coffee—the first with momentary, the latter without any relief. I saw him on the 2d March. He had passed a very agitated night; seemed in much pain in his head, which was very hot, and his face flushed. I gave a drop of the 3d dil.

of Belladonna, of which he was to take one fourth part every four hours.

3d. He was restless till nine in the evening, but afterwards slept very well. He is much better, but rather fretful. The gums are swollen and painful. No medicine.

At ten p. m. I received a message saying that he was moaning most piteously, and had several fits of crying. Chamomilla 3d, one drop; a teaspoonful every four hours.

4th. After taking the first dose he became quieter, and had a pretty good night. The face and head were very hot in the evening. He had taken only one or two doses of the Chamomilla: it was to be continued if necessary.

5th. Had a good night. Is again cheerful, but at times in pain. No medicine.

6th. He is quite well.

8th. Continued well until last evening, when he had a fit of screaming. This morning it was perceived that an incisor tooth had made its way through the gums. Since then he has cut the other incisors, with a little local pain, but without any constitutional disturbance.

This case shows, firstly, that in acute cases the lower dilutions of the medicines have a more speedy effect than the higher; 2dly, that the symptoms dependent upon teething may be removed without incising the gums—for here the tooth made its appearance accompanied only by very little local pain, and without any other symptom; and, lastly, that we should be thankful that we possess means of removing the symptoms attendant upon dentition without having recourse to the incision of the gums, a practice which often materially interferes with the progress of evolution of the teeth.

What is shown here with regard to dentition is also found to be the case with respect to the symptoms caused by worms in the intestines of children.



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