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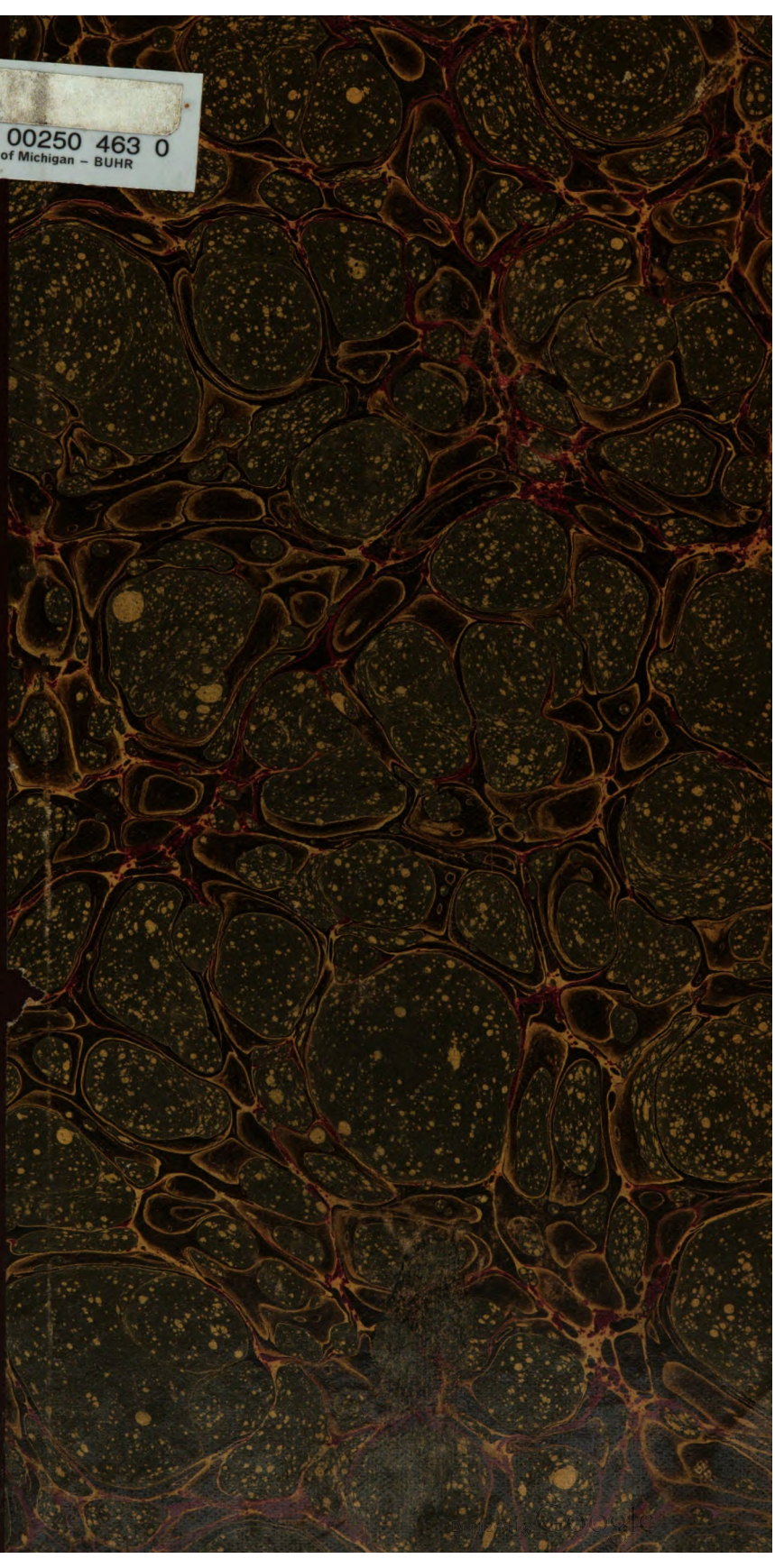
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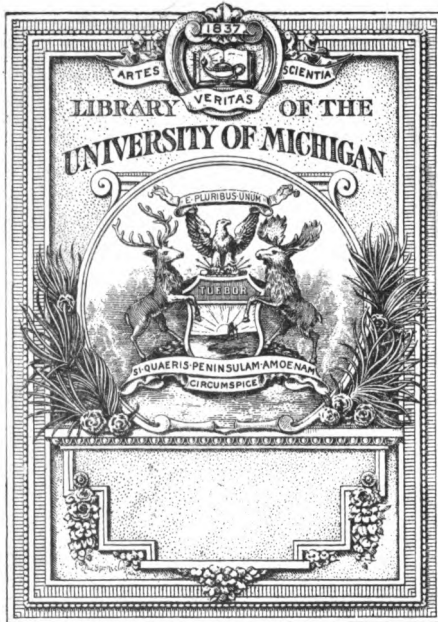
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# JOURNAL

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OF

## HOMŒOPATHIC CLINICS;

BEING A COLLECTION OF

CLINICAL CASES, CHARACTERISTICS, ETC.

EDITED BY

CONSTANTINE HERING, M. D.

AND

HENRY NOAH MARTIN, M. D.

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VOL. I. PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1867. No. 1.

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THE CHARACTERISTICS OF DRUGS

are obtained in the following way :

1. By provings on the healthy, with proper care; as much as possible with the same preparation, but in different potencies and on different constitutions, during different local and atmospheric influences.

2. By arranging the symptoms observed, according to the same scheme, thereby enabling a comparison of the effects of each drug on the different organs, tissues and functions, with all their modalities and combinations.

3. By collecting all the symptoms of any case—according to Hahnemann's advice, to examine the sick, also, according to all their modalities and combinations—and comparing them with the symptoms of the drug most similar.

4. By observing carefully such symptoms as may appear after the drug has been given to the sick, and comparing them with the symptoms produced on the healthy.

5. By noting all such symptoms as disappear in the sick, and their modalities and combinations, as corroborations of the former or hints for further observation.

6. By regarding all peculiarities of persons, cured by each and the same drug, as marks of distinction from others who have taken the same drug without benefit, as symptoms neither produced nor removed.

7. Considering all obtained by proving (sub. 1) from the sick (sub. 2), symptoms cured (sub. 5), and observed (sub. 6), as more or less probable; characteristics are obtained by frequent appearance, mutual corroborations and repeated confirmation.

(1)



## PRACTICAL REMARKS FROM GRAUVOGL ON HOMŒOPATHIC LAW.

Das Homœopathische Aehnlichkeits gefetz von Dr. v. Grauvogl. Leipzig, 1861.

§69. If a physician of the so-called physiological school is called to a patient, who shows him a finger with the extreme phalange (nagelglied) swollen all around, deeply reddened, very painful, on the root of the nail already formation of pus, he will—as he supposes that each and every Panaritium has to be put over the same last—without hesitation run the lancet in and order poultices. This is all he knows. Now the suppuration spreads in spite of all, breaks through the joint, and appears on the inside of the finger. This gives him a chance to make a deep, long incision there also, out of which, finally, the phalangeal bone, in a necrotic state, has to be taken out.

Homœopathy teaches differently. The Homœopathician inquires about concomitant circumstances. Suppose now he finds—

The patient is looking sickly and pale; in the morning feels weary and dull in the head; complains of having no appetite; evening chilly and feverish; if the pain in the finger is rather better out doors than in doors; and the physician, examining this, finds as a permanent cause, very damp walls, (or a damp cellar, C. Hg.,) what can the physiological doctor do but poultice and cut, in spite of frequently experienced unfavorable results?

If, a few days after, the Homœopathician finds a blister on another finger of the same patient, and if, on inquiry, he ascertains that this has also been the case with the now suffering finger, still, the physiological doctor does not know what to do, with all this *anamnesis*, but to poultice and cut as soon as possible. But Homœopathicians are led by those concomitant circumstances to compare the provings of Natr. sulph.; give it in the third decimal, and within a few days both fingers will be well, as I can confirm by my own practice. Neither poulticing nor cutting will help, and, as I have also experienced, neither Ledum, Arsenic, nor Silicea.

§67. There is a Panaritium from external hurts, and there is one from the remaining consequence of other external causes in the interior of the organism. Among other remedies for the Panaritium we have the Ledum and Silicea. The use of both has shown that Silicea will cure the interior consequences of external causes, and

not those of an external hurt. Ledum has been proved to cure consequences of hurts, but only in the first stage.

If Gangrene already exists, Arsenic (or Lachesis, C. Hg.) will cure.

In both, the so-called physiological school has passively to wait for a spontaneous exarticulation or make an amputation. In the latter case they would not even be able to prevent the death of the patient.

*Translated by C. Hg.*

N. B.—In the following numbers the other remedies for Panarium will be reviewed.

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**KALI BICHROMICUM. COUGH.** Worse when undressing; better after getting warm in bed. Worse in the morning, on waking; wheezing and panting, then violent cough, with retching and difficult expectoration of mucus, *so viscid that it can be drawn in strings down to the feet.*

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**COCCUS CACTI. COUGH.** Worse when waking, at six A. M.; clear, dry and barking; slight expectoration of thick, viscid mucus. Worse an hour after dinner, three, P. M.; so violent as to cause vomiting and expectoration of a great quantity of thick, viscous, and albuminous mucus.

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**EUPATORIUM PURPUREUM. INTERMITTENT FEVER.**—The paroxysm comes at different times in the day. Every other day. *Chill commences in the back, and then spreads over the body. Violent shaking, with comparatively little coldness. Thirst during the chill and heat. Violent bone-pains during the chill and heat.*

Dr. Von Tagen had a case, with chill commencing in the back and severe bone pains. He intended to give *Eupator. perfoliatum*; but, by mistake, gave the *purpureum*.

The case was cured; and, subsequently, several other cases were cured by him with the same remedy.

I have since cured three cases with the 30th potency, one dose, having symptoms as detailed above. Dr. Richard Gardiner informs me that he has also cured, with the *Eupator. purpureum* 30th, one dose, several cases having similar symptoms. I think this group of symptoms will be found characteristic and reliable. H. N. M.

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**COLOCYNTHIS** Colic so distressing that they seek relief by pressing corners of tables or heads of bed-posts against the abdomen.

C. Hg.

FROM THE ARCHIVES OF E. STAPP, VOL. I. NO. 1,  
PAGE 62, 1822.

CASE I.—A robust woman, thirty years of age, after delivery was as well as usual; could not suckle her child on account of malformed nipples, as on former occasions she had not much milk, lochia in quality and quantity normal. On the sixth day, after a violent emotion, suddenly ill; shaking chill through the back and limbs; soon, also, great heat of the highly reddened face, and most violent digging pains in the somewhat distended abdomen, externally very sore to the slightest touch. In shorter or longer intervals, from fifteen to thirty minutes, a labor-like bearing down towards the genital parts and the anus, each time with a discharge of large clots of dark blood of a carrion-like odor. The fever increasing; some parts of the body, particularly the extremities, were chilly and cold, while others, particularly the head, were burning hot and red; with partial sweats of the covered limbs. An expanding, pushing outward pain in the forehead, increased when moving or opening the eyes, or by loud talking, which made her feel desperate and as though she would lose her reason, at the same time a giddy stupor preventing her from sitting up in bed. In the mouth a distressing sensation of dryness, as if scorched and thorny, while the tongue is clean, highly reddened and moist, with elevated papillæ; thirst moderate, but swallowing somewhat impaired by a troublesome contraction of the œsophagus; frequent, small, diarrhœa-like stools, and often emission of scanty, straw-yellow urine; a shaking cough, with rattling in windpipe, causing most violent pains in the belly; sometimes escape of urine, and increased discharge of blood, breathing short, quick, rattling, with a visible contraction of chest; nearly all the time frightful imaginations or a fierce delirium; longing for sleep, she cannot sleep at all; is extremely restless, anxious, and tosses about in agony.

During the first seven or eight hours, she saw every thing double and in a bright lustre, while the albuginea was injected; the eyes glassy, sparkling, pupils much contracted—later every thing appeared bright-red, after a few hours, fiery purple red; after fourteen hours an amaurotic state; pupils much dilated; every thing appears pale and as in a grayish mist, until she was blind; complains loudly while in the bright room of being in utmost darkness.

The patient had had good nursing but no medicines whatever

*All the symptoms* being found in *Belladonna*, she received a small part of a drop of the 18th centesimal potency. Within half an hour she fell into a sound, sweet sleep. The distorted face became clear and quiet; short, quick breathing free and easy; the burning heat and fiery redness of face, and the cold hands became moderately warm; after two hours sleep she awoke, as she said, newly born, her head felt free, her mouth felt moist, her eyes were clear, objects still appeared dim but more distinct, abdomen less sore, the bearing down less often and diminished, the discharge moderate, more fluid and brighter red, the odor less offensive; not much fever. All her symptoms lessen one after the other eighteen hours after the one dose; she only felt weak and she required nothing more.

E. STAFF, 1815.

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FROM THE ARCHIVES OF STAFF, VOL. I, NO. I,  
PAGE 80.

CASE II.—A robust girl of eight years, suddenly got lame, could not move the right arm and right leg, feeling a kind of numbness as if “fallen asleep;” no cause could be discovered, all other functions being in order; it had been “left to nature” for six weeks. *Cocculus*, one drop 9th centesimal, diet as usual, but no coffee; three or four days afterwards the child used her limbs and remained well.

WM. GROSS, 1819.

Dr. Gross gives as his reason for selecting this remedy, that it has a tendency to affect one-half of the body, and had conditions similar to lameness.

- 35. Paralysis of œsophagus.
- 119. Pain, with heaviness of arm.
- 120. Arm as if asleep—lame.
- 121. Either one or the other hand is numb, as if asleep.
- 132. Paralysis of lower limbs.
- 151. The feet or the hands fall asleep.
- 183. Limbs as if lame. 184, 185.
- 186. Hemiplegia left side.

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ARSENICUM. Stomach disordered after eating fruit or ice cream.

NATR. MUR. Constipation, with sensation of contraction of the anus; difficult expulsion of stool, fissuring the anus, with flow of blood, leaving a sensation of much soreness in the anus. G.

CASE III.—DOROTHEA D., in N., twenty-two years, always well, robust; came to me June 20, 1862, with an anxious, disturbed look; said she was not right in her head; feels as if she would get crazy; horrible anguish; day or night no rest, as if she had killed somebody. Since five weeks; daily worse. Asked me not to tell anybody of her state; "Is there any help for me? Shall lose my reason." Anxiety takes away all ease with her labor; pit of stomach and left hypochondria sore to the touch; her appetite entirely gone; has no thirst; bitter taste, stools hard, whitish-yellow; often vertigo, as if she should fall forward; flushes of heat in face; violent palpitation with oppression of chest. Chelidon.<sup>6</sup> every three hours.

Four weeks later she reported having felt better next day; and well within a few days; since the day before some anxiousness of chest and fearing a relapse. Chelidon.<sup>6</sup> three times a day.

Soon well and continued so ten months after.

O. BUCHMANN,

A. H. Z., Vol. 71, page 143.

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#### \*LOBELIA INF. IN ASTHMA.

CASE IV.—A married lady, æt. thirty-eight ann., the mother of several children, had suffered since childhood from dyspnoea, increased by any active exertion, by going up or down-stairs, by exposure to cold, and eating very warm food. Pain in the left lumbar region of the abdomen (also from childhood). Within the last year, constant burning in the stomach and throat, with a sensation of dryness in the latter, as also of a lump in the pit of the throat, which impeded respiration and deglutition. Weakness and oppression in the epigastrium, with other symptoms of gastric derangement. Urine of a deep red, depositing a copious red sediment. *Lobelia inf.* 6th was given in the evening; and by next morning the sensation of lump and burning in the throat, together with the dyspnoea, had greatly diminished, and, in a few days, entirely disappeared. The urine also became perfectly normal in appearance. She has continued well ever since, now more than eight months, without perceiving a trace of the asthmatic symptoms and pain in her left side, which she had experienced from childhood.

JACOB JEANES, M. D.

*Homœopathic Practice*, 1838.

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\* All of the symptoms in this case are to be found in the provings of *Lobelia inf.*, except aggravations from "exposure to cold" and "eating very warm food," and "pain in the left lumbar region of the abdomen." The location, "left lumbar region," is important. Doctor Jeanes informs me that the lady is now living, —August, 1867, —aged 76 years, and she has never had a return of the symptoms.

## A CASE SHOWING THE VALUE OF "OBJECTIVE SYMPTOMS" AND OF "DIAGNOSIS."

BY RICHARD KOCH, M. D.

CASE V.—MR. I., (æst. 34 years, married, tall and slender, dark complexion, of lymphatic, torpid temperament,) sent for me on June 7th, 1867, for the first time. I found him as if he had just recovered from a fit of epilepsy. From himself and through his wife I gathered the following history and symptoms.

For six years he has suffered, almost daily, attacks of indescribable sudden debility, commencing with a chilly\* and creeping sensation in the right leg, travelling slowly upward to the chest, together with profuse perspiration on the head; suddenly and soon after a feeling of weakness, which the patient describes with the words, "as if I were dying," comes over him, with trembling of the limbs, so that he is unable to stand or sit, and had frequently to be brought home in a carriage. The consciousness is however retained. This attack of debility lasts about two to three hours, when strength gradually returns, coupled with a dull, pressing headache about the vertex, which latter continues for some hours.

A physical examination of the chest showed a large heart with thick walls and an insufficient closure of the mitral valves, the regurgitation of blood being distinctly audible. The pulse was then, as it has ever since been, quick, hard, full and intermitting every sixth or seventh beat. He acknowledged to be always worse in summer, after cooling rains, and felt the attack come on more frequently after bodily exertions and walking. Otherwise he complained of nothing, but was very low spirited, because he was unable to attend to his business as a merchant for years, and his means of support were gradually, but steadily, diminishing.

Not being able to trace all the symptoms to the heart disease, and noticing a roughness of the skin on his forehead, I inquired whether he ever had any breaking out on his skin. Upon this I learned that he had about every four months a scabby eruption, moist at the base and of a yellowish color, on the scalp and forehead, as far down as the eyes, and sometimes on the chest. By the description I suppose it to have been Eczema. This disease the patient thought he

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\* The chilly feeling from the feet upwards is also a symptom of *Digitalis*.—C. Hg.

always cured in six weeks with an ointment, that looked to me like binoxide of mercury.

Knowing the small chance I had of *curing* the disease of the heart, the treatment was now quickly decided upon by ignoring this organ almost entirely. Hepar sulphuris calc.<sup>s</sup> was left, with orders to give three powders a day.

June 9th, or two days afterwards, he reported that he never felt better, and that he had no attack yesterday. Continued Hepar<sup>s</sup>, morning and evening.

June 16th.—Continues to feel well and has had no attack since. Hepar<sup>s</sup> every morning.

June 29th.—Well. Discharged as cured, except his organic disease of the heart. The pulse remain hard, full and eighty-four beats per minute. I have frequently seen him since; he has had no more attacks, nor any eruptions on the head.

I desire to bring this case before the profession, not alone on account of the remarkable results of the Hepar, but also to show how often it is necessary to look for the remotest causes of a complaint, how important objective symptoms sometimes are, and how useful a diagnosis is also to a Homœopath.

I am convinced that, with the heart disease alone, the patient would not have had these symptoms, or else he would have them yet; nor would the eruption itself have brought out just these signs, had not the patient had the heart disease. The latter was the organic and the former the constitutional cause, and both together produced this curious state of symptoms.

It would be well, if in the proving of remedies also, such circumstances were taken more into account.

The characteristics which induced me to choose Hepar were:

1. *The moist skin eruption, forming into scabs.*
2. The chilly sensation creeping gradually all over the body.
3. The perspiration on the head.
4. The sudden weakness with trembling of extremities.
5. The pressing headache on the vertex.
6. *Hepar* is one of the most important antidotes to Mercury, particularly to the Oxide.

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NAT. MUR. When the throat and neck of children emaciate rapidly, particularly during summer complaint. C. Hg.

COLOCYNTHIS. Affections from anger with indignation, particularly vomiting and diarrhoea.

## BORAX.

BY HENRY NOAH MARTIN, M. D.

CASE VI.—I was called to see a child about six months old, August 7th, 1867.

*Symptoms.*—Screaming; fever and hot head; all worse at night. Starts in sleep as if frightened. At the time I called in the evening, the child was very pale. It had light-colored and green, slimy discharges from bowels. The light-colored part appeared to be undigested milk. Discharges more frequent during afternoon and evening.

While talking with the mother, the child being asleep upon her arm, she bent forward to pick something from the floor. The child immediately threw up its hands. Upon questioning her, she said the child appeared to be afraid of falling, and she "didn't see how a child so young should know any thing about falling." This led me to inquire whether the child had had a sore mouth. I was informed that, about a month previous, the mouth had been sore, and had been cured, as she supposed.

Here seemed to be but one remedy indicated, although, until the symptom came out, "fear of falling from downward motion"—*Belladonna* was the remedy; now the whole is changed, and *Borax* is the remedy. I gave one dose 1<sup>m</sup> Fincke's. The next morning the child was well.

**SULPHUR.** Cramp in calves and soles, particularly at night, also with looseness of bowels.

**CHAMOMILLA.** Green, watery, corroding stools, with colic, thirst, bitter taste, or bitter eructation.

**CALC. CARB.** Sour taste in the mouth, or of the food; sour vomiting, especially with children during dentition; also sour diarrhoea.

H.

**CROTON TIG.** While nursing the child, a pain, like a thread, draws straight from the back through to the nipple.

**ACONITE NAP.** Fear of approaching death; predicts the day.

**SEPIA.** Great indifference to her own family.

**NATRUM MUR.** When trying to comfort him, he goes into a violent rage.



## CHARACTERISTICS.

**NUX MOSCHATA.** Diarrhœa undigested or like chopped eggs, with loss of appetite and great sleepiness; in summer, with children.

**HEPAR.** Green slimy diarrhœa of a sour smell.

**COLOCYNTHIS.** Dysentery like diarrhœa, renewed each time after taking the least food or drink.

**DOLICHOS PRURIENS.** Stitch like a splinter an inch long in the right side of the throat, with a slight fulness just behind the posterior Palatine arch. *Jeanes.*

**APIS.** Diarrhœa in the morning, hands blue and cold.

**STANNUM.** Diarrhœa, with bitter eructations.

**PULSATILLA.** Watery, greenish-yellow diarrhœa in the night, with rumbling in the abdomen.

**ANTIM. CRUD.** Alternate diarrhœa and constipation of old people.

**RANUNCULUS SCEL.** Frequent sensation as though diarrhœa would set in.

**RHEUM.** Brown stool, sour smell, with *urging*, in children.

**PODOPHYL. PELT.** Green, sour stool in the morning, with flatulence, during dentition.

**HYOSCYAMUS.** Involuntary stool while urinating.

**CHINA.** Diarrhœa, with undigested stool at night.

**MERCURIUS.** Chilliness between stools; nausea and eructations during stool; and burning in the anus during and after stool.

**PETROLEUM.** Diarrhœa, always in the day-time, never at night. Hunger immediately after stool.

**STAPHISAGRIA.** Children are ill-humored, and cry for things, which, after getting, they petulantly throw away; worse early in the morning.

**CHAMOMILLA.** Children are quarrelsome; want to be carried. One cheek is pale, and the other red.

**VERATRUM ALB.** Mania, with desire to cut and tear things, especially clothing.

**BRYONIA.** Delirium about his business; worse at night, after three A. M.

**SULPHUR.** Diarrhœa some hours after midnight, or driving out of bed early in the morning.

**ANTIM. CRUD.** Stools often liquid, containing portions of solid matter. G.

**ANTIM. CRUD.** Hard and loose stools, with nausea.

## PERISCOPE.

**MATERIA MEDICA.**—The “Old School,” now sailing under the new name of “physiological medicine,” continues with its old blunders; to the experiments with animals, are added experiments with the sick. Subcutaneous injections are the fashion, and in the *l'Art Medical* they suppose that by ligatures they can localize the effect and prevent all danger. Physiology and what they call Pathology have, or may yet derive, benefit from this, and if the conclusions drawn are sound, as in Grauvogl's *Lehrbuch*, Therapeutics also may be benefited.

But marvel not if they exclaim: “From this moment a therapeutics of the fevers begins, based on rational physiology. Crude empiricism is dropped. Now we know why quinine is a specific against intermittent; according to its nature it is antispasmodic; it attacks the over irritation of the vasomotoric system of nerves, and prevents the initial phenomenon of the fever, the chill.” The new rational period thus takes the bull by the horns. To prevent the initial symptom is to prevent the whole intermittent!

Dr. Rücker continues to give Reviews from his work on Therapeutics, and has given Ferrum, Lycopod., Argent. nitr., Cuprum, and Lachesis. They are of great value, and we will give them as soon as possible to our subscribers, more than doubled by experience of the English literature and material not yet printed.

Dr. Houatt's (*nouvelles donnees de Matière Medicale Hom. de Toxicologie*,) Cubebs, Black Pepper, Beefs, etc., will not be given in our journal. We will wait until the doctor publishes, according to promise, his reports about the dose, and the manner he has made up his collections, and until cases corroborate his wonderful assertions.

The most important addition to our *Materia Medica* during the last year is O. Buchmann's master proving of *Chelidonium majus*. The symptoms, arranged, will soon be given in this journal. Our *Quarterlies* ought to reprint the whole as translated in the *British Journal*.—C. Hg.

**SURGERY.**—An *elastic suture* has been recommended consisting of a sewing needle, and a piece of sheet-india rubber of convenient size—(say one inch by one-half inch, for an amputation)—the needle being thrust through the rubber near one end, then through the lips of the wound—then, the rubber being duly stretched, it is caught on the point of the needle; both ends of the latter being clipped off—for which purpose they are softened and slightly bent, beforehand.

*New Anæsthetics.*—Tetrachloride of Carbon, (formerly called Bichloride) Cl<sub>4</sub>—is strongly recommended—as causing anæsthesia in, sometimes, half a minute—with little excitement before it, or nausea afterward.

Animals suffer artificial hibernation, and general anæsthesia, when the cerebrum is frozen by the spray of rhigolene.

*Cheap Local Anæsthesia.*—An English surgeon recommends a piece of ice, dipped in salt; applied to the surface, it is frozen in a quarter of a minute. If a large surface is to be frozen it is to be applied in a cup—especially if *compression* be desirable.

Nerve-tissue freezes at 16° Fahrenheit.—J. c. m.

**PHYSIOLOGY.**—In physiology the latest is: that there is still a quarrel about the presence or absence of an investing membrane to the red blood corpuscles. As both parties claim to have proven their point, we might grant them a semi-membrane.

L. Letzerich believes to be able to show, that the epithelium covering the “villi of the intestines,” consists of two kinds of cells, the usual columnar, and between them a spindle-shaped one with one end wide open and turned towards the intestine, and the other connecting with the lacteal. If this is true, the absorption of emulsified fat is explained.

By experiments on cataracts in man, Dupré has demonstrated quinine in the lens two and a half hours after administration.

Hirschmann and Chrzonszczewsky have shown, that the epithelial covering, as well as the muscular fibres of the bronchi continue into the air vesicles.

The question whether nerve-fibres end in the sarcolemma or are continuous with the muscular fibres is still warmly discussed in Europe.

Both Cyons of Petersburg proved, that the branches of the inferior cervical ganglion terminate in the ganglia of the heart, that they are accelerators of the heart's action and therefore antagonists to the pneumogastric.

A. Mitcherlich relates successful cases of replantation and transplantation of teeth.—B. B.

**OBSTETRICS.**—The practice of bandaging women after child-birth is being abandoned by many experienced obstetricians in this city, and we presume elsewhere, apparently greatly to the comfort of the patient, and with good results.

The greatest opposition to this *improvement* is met from nurses, who sincerely believe that, without the bandage, great and serious damage must result to the mother.—H. N. M.

## BOOK NOTICES.

**OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND YOUNG CHILDREN.** BY H. N. GUERNSEY, M. D.  
We take this occasion to call attention to the valuable work on *Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children*, by H. N. Guernsey, M. D., Professor of this branch of medicine in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Some of the *theories* put forth in this work will, no doubt, call out considerable criticism from the profession, but, notwithstanding opposing views to some of its peculiarities, it must be conceded, that it will be a valuable acquisition to our medical literature, and will give a great impetus to the spread of Homœopathic doctrines among the people. We bid it a hearty welcome, and adopt it as one of the text-books in the Hahnemann College.

We shall give it a more extended review in the October number of our Journal.

**THE FUNCTIONS AND DISORDERS OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, ETC.** BY WILLIAM ACTON, M. R. C. S. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blackiston. 1867.

This work, now in its fourth London and second American edition, evinces great research. Mr. Acton treats of all the abnormal conditions arising from sexual excesses in their various forms, and gives to those afflicted very sensible advice.

The work ought to be in the hands of every physician and intelligent layman. We do not, however, approve the medical treatment recommended.

**AN INDEX OF DISEASES AND THEIR TREATMENT.** BY THOMAS HAWKS TANNER, M. D., F. L. S. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blackiston. 1867.

Dr. Tanner has given to the profession a valuable work for diagnostic reference. For the busy physician it has great value. It contains a brief description of each disease, then follows a formulæ for treatment. The treatment is Allopathic, and we think we know something better.

In the Appendix to the work, a section is devoted to observations on "Climates for Invalids," and on "Mineral Waters." The author gives an account of all the climates in the world, suitable for invalids, including Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; but evidently has no knowledge of the American Continent, south of Canada.

## BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

The Great Crime of the Nineteenth Century, by E. M. Hale, M. D.  
Proceedings of the Ohio Medical Society, 1867.

The New England Medical Gazette, Boston, Massachusetts.

Index of Diseases and their Treatment. By Thomas Hawks Tanner, M. D. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blackiston, 1867.

Acton on the Reproductive Organs. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blackiston, 1867.

## REQUEST.

As we desire to send the first number of our Journal to as large a number of Homœopathic physicians as possible, you will confer a favor by sending us the names of such as you may know in your vicinity.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*Articles for publication may be transmitted by mail, at newspaper rates, by being sent in open wrappers, and marked "MS. for publication."*

*N. B.—All papers for insertion in this Journal, must be sent DIRECT to Henry Noah Martin, M.D., 526 Spruce street.*

*No Notice taken of Anonymous Articles.*

AMERICAN JOURNAL  
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No. 2.

[ABBREVIATIONS.—H., HAHNEMANN; C. Hg., C. HERING; C. G. R., C. G. RAUB; G., GURNEY; J. C. M., J. C. MORGAN; R. K., R. KOCH; H. H., HUFFIELD; H. N. M., H. N. MARTIN.]

**Case 7.**—A colored man, aged thirty-five years, had been afflicted with a pain in the back, caused by a fall received on board of a vessel about eight years ago. Since that time has had the following symptoms: When stooping, or in recovering an erect position after bending backward, feels a pain as if from a bruise in the back, sometimes attended with nausea which continues but for a few minutes. For two years past has had sour risings after eating meat or bread containing lard; the smallest quantity of food oppresses the stomach; burning in the stomach ascending to the throat; nausea every morning before breakfast, relieved by eating; vertigo in the morning before breakfast, worse when stooping; cannot sleep from 9 to 12 o'clock at night.

*Treatment.*—December 4th, 1847, *Nux vom.*<sup>200</sup>; December 8th and 21st, the same remedy and potency repeated; on the 23d of December, 1847, the symptoms entirely disappeared and have not returned up to this time. February 1, 1848.

H. H.

**Case 8.**—A colored woman, aged thirty-three years, has been afflicted with Rheumatism for the last five years, during which time she has had several very severe attacks, confining her to her bed in a helpless condition. She never received any permanent relief, nor has she passed a day without suffering, during the time just mentioned. The following are the symptoms: Dull aching pains (occasionally acute) in both limbs in the inside from the hip to the bottom of her feet; worse by sitting any time, and in bed; the limbs feel numb, as if asleep; sore to the touch; *limbs feel stiff on rising after being seated*; heaviness in the limbs; at night, after lying in one posi-

tion any length of time, it is with the greatest difficulty she can change or turn her body, on account of the excessive *pain* and *stiffness* in her limbs. It is not until about one hour and a half after rising in the morning, and after gradual exertion, that she recovers the use of her limbs so as to be able to walk about the house.

*Treatment.*—From the 15th to the 25th of December, 1847, she received four doses of *Rhus tox.*<sup>30</sup>, at the end of which time she was discharged cured. She has had no return of the symptoms up to this time, February 1st, 1848.

H. H.

**Case 9.**—A boy of nine years was, in March, 1848, found to have in the front part of the head a bald spot, size of a silver twenty-five cent piece, of a glossy smoothness; the hair around appeared as if cut short near the roots; the place was covered with dry, crusty scales.

Purgatives of mercurial ointment were directed; soon after, a similar spot appeared on the right side of the head. Another physician was tried; the spots spread little by little; new ones appeared. Beginning of August, *Iodide of Potash* was given for three weeks. End of August, there were four bald spots, differing only in size from a dollar to a quarter.

*Sepia*<sup>30</sup> centesimal, one drop in water, a small drop every morning, was ordered. Eight or ten days after, the scales began to be detached; the hair to sprout. Two months later, there was a remarkable change. The hair sprouting throughout, had attained some length; much fewer scales. Parents considered him cured, but soon it recurred; new scales formed on the former places; a new spot appeared on back of head. *Sepia*<sup>30</sup>, three globules in solution, was given in four doses, leaving an interval of two days between each. Three weeks after, the hair had grown, covering the spots. Discovering a few scales in front of head, *Sepia* was repeated the same manner as the last. All disappeared, leaving no trace and have not reappeared in two years.

I must in fairness add, says Dr. George, that soon after this cure, another case of the same disease was treated with the same remedy but without the same success. A slight amelioration was not lasting; even the second and third administrations were without effect, and *Sulphur* was afterwards given without any.

Perhaps a lower dilution might have been more efficacious.\*

ADDITIONAL REMARKS.—Perhaps a lower, perhaps not! We

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\* Case by Dr. George.—From the Gazette Hom. de Paris. Extract of Hom. Times, Vol. 1, page 74L.

never gain any thing essential by stepping lower and lower. We have a much greater right to say: perhaps a higher! But it is unsound thinking to suppose that "quantity" could have any thing to do where "quality" ought to decide.

The fault is in calling such bald spots a "disease," and in supposing that *Sepia* was a "specific" for such an abstraction. The two boys were, no doubt, two different beings, with essentially different constitutions, and the first one corresponded to the characteristic of *Sepia*, the other did not. There was not even the least attempt made to discover this difference; no further inquiry was made, because the doctor rested on the name *Porriago decalvans* (*Bateman*). He may now be a low dilutionist. Why did he give *Sepia*? He does not tell. It was altogether an accidental cure, but still it is a valuable observation. We never can save ourselves the trouble of examining such patients closely, and often find either *Graph.*, *Phosphorus*, *Hepar*, *Natr. mur.*, or *Mezereum*, indicated. If the symptoms should indicate a medicine, without even a trace of *head symptoms*, we may give it, and if it cures the person, the *Porriago decalvans* will disappear with the rest. c. H.

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**Case 10.**—Mr. H., æt. 27 years, dark complexion. Complained of having, since three months, pollutions every second or third night, with erections and sensual dreams. Cannot be in female society without having emissions, and great prostration afterwards. Erections of long duration every morning after waking up. Cannot perform the act of coition on account of seminal discharge before *immissio* penis. Depressed mood. *Cause*: sexual excesses. *Nux vom.*<sup>6</sup> three times a day removed every difficulty in ten days. Has remained well until now, *i. e.*, four months.

RICHARD KOCH, M. D.

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<sup>38</sup> **ACONITE.** Skin dry, burning hot, intense thirst for cold water, red face, sometimes changing with paleness.

<sup>39</sup> **ACONITE.** After a violent chill, dry heat with difficult breathing and lancinating pain through the chest.

<sup>40</sup> **ARNICA.** The head alone, or the face alone, hot, the body cool.

<sup>41</sup> **ARNICA.** Dry heat of the face with coldness of the nose.

<sup>42</sup> **ARNICA.** Typhoid fever, with the greatest indifference, putrid breath, and red spots like suggilations on the body.

<sup>43</sup> **CALCAREA CARB.** In fever, horrid visions when closing the eyes; headache ameliorated by closing the eyes.

<sup>44</sup> **CHAMOMILLA.** With the pains, hot and thirsty.

**Case II.**—E. H., a little girl between six and seven years of age, complained for several days of headache and thirst, followed in a few minutes by coldness of the feet and hands; chills along the back beginning at the lower dorsal *region and running up the back*.

The *chills commenced every day* about four o'clock P. M., and lasted about twenty minutes, followed by excessive thirst, flushed face and fever, skin hot and dry, nausea and vomiting. Chills did not amount to a regular shake. Hot stage was protracted for several hours during the night and followed by moisture of the skin not amounting to a sweat, *principally about the forehead and head*. Previous to the paroxysms setting in, this patient experienced a dry hacking spell of coughing, which continued throughout the entire paroxysm. Eup. purp. 3d, was administered in water every two hours, a teaspoonful—(5 minims to 2 f 3, Aqua)—after the first two doses the disease was dispelled and never returned to this date, September, 1867. (This case was of the type known as Double Quotidian.) J. G. HOVARD, M. D.

**Case 12.\***—August, 1867. Mrs. S., aged thirty-eight, swarthy, stout, sensitive. Had been weak since confined, two months before. Had a chill at 5 P. M., beginning in sacrum and going downwards; constipation. Got *Rhatania*<sup>200</sup>, three doses—intervals of 3 hours.

At 6 P. M. next day, chill again. Found her with heat and moisture half an hour after; face hot, pale, sallow; feeling very "nervous" and very prostrate; abdomen tender; worse in right iliac region; gurgling in right iliac region on pressure; pulse rapid, compressible; much dryness of mouth back to throat, with thirst, but she dared not drink much at a time, because it made her sick at her stomach, drank frequently; aching pain in whole left lower extremity on outer aspect, requiring her to move it frequently, with momentary amelioration; sore breasts; loss of milk. All removed by *Pulsat.*<sup>200</sup>, in water, every three hours for two days, then at longer and longer intervals, three days more. The week after, owing to exhausting effects of nursing the sick baby, threatened to relapse. The same cause having demanded the previous long use of the *Pulsatilla*, (first day realized convalescence.) She now got *Sulphur*<sup>200</sup>, every twelve hours, and remained well.

JOHN C. MORGAN, M. D.

<sup>45</sup> ARSENICUM. Unquenchable burning thirst, drinks often, but little at a time; the water disagrees. H.

\* This case shows that *thirst* does not necessarily exclude the use of *Pulsatilla*.—H. N. M.

**Case 13.\***—M. McK.—, æt. two and a half years, living some seven miles out of this city, her father's residence being situated in a miasmatic district, and she a delicate, pale, frail child, was seized with convulsions at night; pupils were widely dilated; rolling of the eyeballs, with constant twitching of the facial muscles on left side; child vomited some undigested meat and other material it had eaten for supper. Gave Bell. 6th, every two to three hours. The convulsion continued more or less until 11 A. M. the day following, each succeeding paroxysm getting milder. She continued very much debilitated and had several loose bilious evacuations from the bowels during the night and day following the attack. The diarrhœa gradually subsided under the administration of a dose or two of Nux 30th.

Three days after, the child was seized about 10 A. M. with a well-marked intermittent paroxysm. *Chill commencing at small of the back, spreading up and down the trunk*, and finally reached the extremities. Lips and finger-nails were blue; no thirst during the chill, but considerable pain across the forehead. This lasted about five hours, when some fever set in, not very severe, merging in about three hours into a moisture not amounting to sweat.

Fancying that I saw the picture of this case embodied in the symptoms under *Eup. perfoliatum*, I went to my case and prescribed. Subsequently I found I had given *Eupator purpur*. The child had but two slight paroxysms afterwards, the last milder than the preceding one, and afterwards got perfectly well and remains so to this day; September, 1867. This case was of the Quotidian type.

C. H. VON TAGER, M. D.

<sup>46</sup> RHUS TOX. A dry, teasing cough, coming on first before the chill, and continuing during the chill.

DUNHAM.

<sup>47</sup> HEPAR. Sweats day and night without relief.

<sup>48</sup> ANTIM. TARTAR. Cannot keep his eyes open, irresistible sleepiness, and deep stupefied sleep; when awake, hopelessness and despair, or chill and fever; or vomiting of food.

<sup>49</sup> ANTIM. CRUD. The greatest sadness and woeful mood, with intermittent fever.

<sup>50</sup> BRYONIA. Very irritable, inclined to be angry; after getting angry, chilly or a red face and heat in head.

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\* This is the case alluded to in remarks on *Eupator purpur*., in the first number of this Journal, page 3, second part.—H. N. M.



**Case 14.**—M. C. and son, while on a visit to this city, August 25 1867, coming from a miasmatic district near New York city, were both stricken down with intermittent fever. The two cases resembled each other so much, excepting that the son's case was preceded and accompanied throughout with bilious diarrhœa, that I think a description of the one will suffice. The father, aged sixty, (and the son twenty-one years,) was attacked thus: Chill *beginning at the small of the back*, extending up and down the body, reaching to both upper and lower limbs; much headache and constriction over the frontal region; a heavy furred tongue, brown along the centre, and bitter pappy taste; conjunctiva of both eyes yellow; much thirst but easily satisfied; desire for lemonade; nausea and sickness of stomach, but no vomiting. This continued about six hours, followed with a burning fever and increased headache. The fever continuing some three hours, a free perspiration set in, particularly about the forehead, arms, and down the thighs. During the perspiration, if the patient attempted to shift his position ever so little, a chilliness would pass through his body. Sleep was restless and much disturbed the first two nights; bowels inclined to be a little loose.

Gave Eupat. Purp<sup>o</sup>., two minims in a half tumbler of water, a table-spoonful every two hours during the paroxysm and every four hours in the interim.

Two more paroxysms followed of the quotidian type, but so very mild as not to interfere with the patient's going freely about the house. Both were discharged cured on sixth day. The father had been afflicted on two former occasions with the same complaint, for which he had taken Quin. sulph. ten grains, every five hours, until his head hummed like a bee-hive, but with no other effect than to leave him worse than before, and was finally only relieved by a change of locality and residence.

C. H. VON TAGER, M. D.

**Case 15.**—Miss C., æt. 20. Was called to see this case January 5, 1867. Had been suffering for seven or eight days with following symptoms: During the morning headache, distressing pain in the lumbar region, pain in the arms and legs and occasionally pain in left side of the throat, causing much pain during the act of deglutition, which would disappear entirely in a few hours and return again the following day. All these symptoms would continue until about 3 P. M., after which the following symptoms would set in: *Chilly feeling in the lumbar region*, extending up the back as far as between the shoulder-blades coldness of the hands and feet, finger

nails turned blue and general coldness of whole body ensued, never amounting to a real shake, still, well-marked coldness of surface; pain in upper and lower extremities. These symptoms would last from one to three hours, and then fever would set in with flushed face, suffusion of eyes with lachrymation; running at the nose and great heat; constant thirst; desire for cold and acid drinks; hands and feet cold; loss of appetite; restless sleep with frightful dreams. As the fever abated a perspiration would set in, not amounting to sweat, but rather profuse about the forehead. The fever and perspiration continued from three to five hours. Eupat. purpur, 3d, in water, a teaspoonful every two hours during the paroxysm. Saw the patient again the following day, at evening about 5 P. M.; had no return of any of the aforementioned symptoms, and has continued well to this date, September 6, 1867.

C. H. VON TAGEB, M. D.

**Case 16.**—A robust middle aged man was bitten in the left thumb by a man, four weeks previous. The thumb was swollen to double its size; the whole length was hot, red; a small opening on the inside of the middle of the first phalanx *surrounded by a red, elevated margin*. The probe could be introduced down to the ball of the thumb.

There was great pain, on pressure, and a very copious discharge of an exceedingly offensive fluid, appearing like the yeast of wine. Burning, shooting pain, worse on pressure, from motion and at night.

After *Silicea*<sup>30</sup> morning and evening, it improved, but not much. After *Silicea*<sup>6</sup> the improvement appeared to be quicker, and the thumb was finally cured, but a moderate swelling of the bone remained "which will probably disappear in time." Theuerkauf: A. H. Z., Vol. 55, p. 156. 1858.

N. B.—In several cases the swollen bones, after abuse of *Silicea*<sup>6</sup>, remained so, in spite of antidotes, for years. *Fluor ac.* would have been the true healing remedy in the above case, very likely, of course if indicated, in alternation with *Silicea*. C. Hg.

**Case 17.**—A blooming girl had the inside of right thumb swollen, livid, with beating, cutting, burning pain, so violent that it drove her to madness. *Hepar*<sup>30</sup> lessened the pain till evening. She slept well all night. In the morning it was touched with North pole of Magnet, opened, and copiously discharged pus. Well in three days. Wurda, Agz., 9, 364. 1836.

N. B.—It is a general characteristic of all improvements caused by the drug, that the patient first feels better and then the critical discharge takes place. In cures by nature the reverse is the case. C. Hg.

**Cases 18, 19, 20.**—A CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOM OF ASARUM EUROPEUM.—(142) *Scanty, yellow mucus stool, in one string.* [Materia Medica, Pura. p. 90.]

A woman, two months after confinement, from which she made a slow recovery, having had profuse and prolonged lochia, followed by tenacious leucorrhœa, applied for a prescription for "dysentery," saying that she had stools of mucus with pain in the belly. She took Mercurius and Pulsatilla, each a few days, but without benefit. I now insisted upon a more definite description of the stool, and was shown one of three or four which had occurred that day. It was a *long, yellow, twisted string of inodorous mucus.* Three doses of Asarum 2d cured the case; she had but three or four such stools after the first dose.

A woman, four months after confinement, complained of pain in the region of the descending colon, with fæcal discharges coated with mucus. Podophyllum 2d was given. In three days no fæcal discharges occurred,—nothing but *long, yellow, tenacious strings of mucus,* (inodorous.) Six pellets of Asarum 3d, after each stool, arrested them in two days.

A second attack occurring in the same lady after a cold, three months after, was cured promptly with Asarum in the same doses.

These three cases are quite sufficient to establish the reliability of this symptom as a "characteristic" of Asarum. Was it only a coincidence that they occurred after a severe confinement? or does the intimate relation which Asarum holds to the generative organs have any thing to do with the condition cured? It is notable that the *tenacious yellow leucorrhœa* in Case 1. disappeared with the intestinal blenorrhœa!

It may be well here to compare this symptom of Asarum with similar ones belonging to other remedies.

AMMONIUM MURIATICUM has "discharge of glairy, tough *mucus with stool.*" (The peculiar *shape* of the Asarum stool is wanting.)

DULCAMARA. "White mucous diarrhœa." (Not sufficiently definite to be a good indication.)

GRAPHITES. (1) "Knotty stool, the lumps being united by mucus threads; even after the stool is expelled, there is yet some mucus about the rectum. (2.) Stool of the size of lumbricus. (3.) A quantity of white mucus is expelled with stool. (4.) Reddish mucus is expelled with stool. (Each of the four symptoms differ from the Asarum symptom. Did the stool in No. 2 consist of a string of mucus, or was it fæcal matter?)

ΠΑΜΑΝΕΛΙΣ. "Natural stools covered with mucus."

PODOPHYLLUM. (1.) Muco-gelatinous stools, preceded by severe griping and nausea. (2.) Dark yellow mucus, which smells like carrion. (3.) Stools coated with shreds of yellow mucus.

(Although having a close similarity, there is sufficient difference observable between these and the Asarum symptom. The mucous stool caused by Asarum is *inodorous*, that of Podophyllum nearly always foetid. Symptom (1) has a gelatinous appearance, and (2) is mixed with fæces.)

COLCHICUM. "Frequent evacuations of *transparent*, jelly-like mucus, relieving the colic." (This resembles the gelatinous mucus of Podophyllum.)

COPAIVA. "White diarrhœic stools in the morning." (I have cured several cases of intestinal catarrh, in which the *white* mucous stools occurred in the morning, the mucus is not in "one string" as in Asarum, but comes away in larger masses, and is not as tenacious.)

Other remedies might be mentioned, but enough has been cited to illustrate the importance of individualizing each case, and selecting the medicine not from a vague pathological indication, but from its peculiar, or characteristic symptom resembling most closely the characteristic symptom of the disease. It matters not whether that symptom be objective or subjective, if the drug-symptom and the disease-symptom correspond, we shall have a rapid and brilliant cure.

E. M. HALE, M. D.

### CHARACTERISTICS.

<sup>51</sup> BRYONIA. *Intermittent Fever*.—Chills begin on the *lips* and on the tips of the *fingers* and *toes*. Great thirst during all stages.

R. GARDNER.

<sup>52</sup> SULPHUR. Drinks much, eats little.

<sup>53</sup> MERCURIUS. Complaints increase during sweat.

<sup>54</sup> VERATRUM. Cold perspiration in face, particularly on the forehead.

<sup>55</sup> VERATRUM. ALB. Dysmenorrhœa with vomiting and purging, or exhausting diarrhœa with cold sweat.

<sup>56</sup> SILICEA. Water tastes badly; vomits after drinking.

<sup>57</sup> CHINA. After eating fruit, undigested stools, sometimes involuntary.

<sup>58</sup> IPECACUANHA. Stools as if fermented, as green as grass, with nausea and colic.

<sup>59</sup> IPECACUANHA. Nausea with distension of abdomen and dryness in throat; after vomiting inclined to sleep.

<sup>60</sup> PHOSPHORUS. Frequent diarrhoea during cholera time.

<sup>61</sup> PHOSPHORUS. As soon as the water becomes warm in the stomach, it is thrown up.

<sup>62</sup> COLOCYNTH. Severe colicky pains, mostly around the navel; has to bend double, being worse in any other posture, but with great restlessness, and loud screaming on changing it; worse at intervals of five or ten minutes.

<sup>63</sup> PETROLEUM. *Typhoid Fever*.—He thinks another person lies along-side of him, or that he is double, or that one limb is double.

<sup>64</sup> BAPTISEA TINC. *Typhoid Fever*.—She cannot go to sleep because she cannot get herself together. Her head feels scattered about, and she tosses about to get the pieces together. H. N. M.

<sup>65</sup> STAPHISAGRIA. A feeling of weakness in abdomen as if it would drop.

<sup>66</sup> LACHESIS. A tormenting, constant urging in the rectum, not for a stool. G.

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[For the American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica.]

DR. T. F. ALLEN, 105 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, well known as an accomplished botanist, has for several years been devoting himself to the task of making "a complete collection of all the known medicinal plants of the world." He desires the co-operation of physicians and botanists, and proffers his aid to all who are interested in such pursuits. He says:

"Having added to my Herbarium, this season, nearly 1400 species, it is deemed advisable to throw it open to the Homœopathic profession. This collection has been increasing for ten years. It consists of flowering plants, ferns, mosses, lichens, algæ, and some fungi, and contains nearly every plant in the United States east of the Mississippi, and many west of it. It is believed to be the most complete, if not the only one of size in our profession, already containing several hundred English species and some Continental. It is designed to make a complete collection of all the known medicinal plants of the world.

"This collection is mounted on heavy white paper, and is properly labeled and arranged according to the natural system.

"Physicians are invited to send doubtful plants for verification, or to call and themselves compare. Communications will be cordially acknowledged and names of specimens furnished.

"The desirability of having, at the outset, the proper name of every drug proved is obvious, and for this reason I shall be very glad to make my valuable collection of service to our school."

T. F. A.

No words are needed, in addition to the above, to show the importance of such a collection and the value of Dr. Allen's offer. CARROLL DUNHAM.

## PERISCOPE.

**PRACTICE.**—*Diphtheria*.—A new theory of this disease has been advanced by Dr. v. Grauvogl, in the Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung of 1867. Professor Hallier, of Jena, having discovered a microscopic fungus—*Diplosporium fuscum*—growth upon the so-called diphtheritic membrane, Dr. v. Grauvogl contends, that the whole mass consists of this fungous growth and cells of ferment. This would explain, according to his views,

1st, *The gangrenous destruction of the parts underneath*: because the *fungi* drive their roots into the mucous membrane, compress its minute vessels and thus cause mortification of its structure;

2d, *Its spread upon continuous or otherwise accessible mucous membranes*, and upon surfaces wounded, or denuded by blisters: because wherever the spores of the *fungi* find a congenial soil, there they grow;

3d, *The contagious nature of Diphtheria*, for the same reason;

4th, *The constitutional disturbances*, such as paralysis, etc.: because we know, that the Achorion Schönleini,—which produces Favus,—is likewise apt to be followed by various general complaints;

5th, *The fact, that the diphtheritic spots appear before, or at least simultaneously with, the signs of inflammation*; thus they cannot be the *product*, but must be the *cause* of the inflamed state of the mucous membrane, and its subsequent mortification; and

Lastly, *The fact*, to which even all Allopathic authorities agree, that *Diphtheria originates especially in badly ventilated localities*, where large masses of decomposed organic matter are allowed to accumulate; in damp, cold, dirty, mouldy dwellings; where consequently exist first-rate conditions for the production of mould or *Penicillium glaucum* of which the *Diplosporium fuscum* is a mere variety.

This view at once settles the differential diagnosis between Diphtheria, Croup and Scarlet Fever. *Croup* is caused by sharp west and northwest winds, from October until April, and is never contagious; its exudate appears in consequence of inflammation, first, as a fluid *Plasma*, which gradually coagulates into a compact membranous mass; never destroying or cicatrizing the mucous membrane underneath, from which it is exuded. *Croup* is never accompanied by swelling of the submaxillary or parotid glands; has never such a peculiar foetid breath; nor an increased flow of saliva from the mouth; neither a bloody and foetid discharge from the mouth and nose; and is never attended with inability to swallow for any length of time.

*Angina scarlatinosa* is a symptom of Scarlatina, and is not contagious; though the fever, to which it belongs, is; its exudate cannot be scraped off,—as can be done with the diphtheritic spots,—because it is a fibrinous infiltration into the tissue of the mucous membrane itself, not an exudate upon it; it never spreads into the larynx, nor to other accessible mucous membranes; nor even upon the external skin, where there are wounds, etc.

In regard to the treatment, Dr. v. Grauvogl found, that alcohol was capable of destroying effectually the vegetable parasite. He therefore orders a mixture of equal parts of French brandy and water, or of rectified alcohol and water, for a gargle or wash, to be continued until all the diphtheritic plagues have entirely disappeared. Where the fungous growth has located in the nose or larynx, alcohol must be inhaled by an inhaling apparatus. The constitutional treatment consists, according to Grauvogl, in the internal use of *Arsen.*  $\delta$ , four or five drops in a teaspoonful of water every hour during the day, to overcome the gangrenous tendency, which in all cases of Diphtheria is produced by the mould. The application of alcohol alone is not sufficient to prevent the gangrenous destruction; neither is the sole use of Arsenicum sufficient to destroy the mould. Both have to be used together.—C. G. R.

**SURGERY.**—*Caries of Joints* are said to be cured by effecting constant drainage with a seton, passed through the joint—using moistened sponge and roller to compress and reduce the hypertrophied external tissues. A case, in which the ankle-joint was restored to useful mobility, after bone had been discharged, is related by Dr. Sayre.

*Exclusion of Air from Wounds, &c.*—Richardson (of Eng.) has shown that the cut surfaces of living muscle are at first alkaline, from the fresh plasma which exudes from them. In three minutes, if exposed to the air, they give an acid reaction. This acid substance, due to oxidation, is unfitted for the process of reparation, and is displaced by new alkaline plasma on the surface, neutralizing the first, and even rendering it somewhat alkaline if protected—*pus* being the apparent result, instead of adhesive substance. Still greater oxidation, as occurs when *water* is applied, results in the formation of *schor*. He infers that “antiseptics” are anti-oxidizers.

Prof. Lister, of Glasgow, believing that the changes incident to contact of air are due to organic septic germs, has adopted a practice for which eminent success is claimed—diminishing suppuration in open abscesses to a very trifle—and almost preventing it in compound fractures—quite so, in amputations. Whether the former or the latter *rationale* be accepted, his method is practical, viz., a paste of *very soft putty*, made with boiled linseed oil, and containing a little carbolic acid, is spread on tin-foil, and the inflamed or injured part covered with this, secured by adhesive plaster.—J. C. M.

**PHYSIOLOGY.**—On the parallelism of Respiration and Circulation, PAUL DUPUY states the following variations to occur from the standard of 14 respirations to 60 beats of pulse, which was so found in the morning while in a sitting posture:

	<i>Respir.</i>	<i>Circul.</i>
While standing .....	Same.	Increase.
After elevating lower extremities while sitting .....	Increase.	Decrease.
While lifting and holding a 12 lb. weight .....	Increase.	Increase.
In a warm temperature .....	Increase.	Increase.
In a cold temperature .....	Decrease.	Decrease.
Increased atmospheric pressure .....	Decrease.	Decrease.
Decreased atmospheric pressure .....	Increase.	Increase.
At noon and in the evening .....	No change.	Increase.
During digestion .....	Increase.	Increase.
During sleep .....	Decrease.	Decrease.

In most of the fevers, the increased frequency of respiration and the pulse run proportionately parallel; not so in affections without fever, in Chlorosis, Hysteria, and Neuroses generally.—R. K.

## BOOK NOTICES.

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**THE APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF HOMŒOPATHY TO OBSTETRICS, ETC.**  
BY H. N. GUERNSEY, M. D. PHILADELPHIA: F. E. BERICKE. 1867.

After having, in our September number, given almost unqualified praise of this work, before having seen the work itself, and mainly upon the well-known reputation of its author, we are compelled, after a cursory reading of it, to qualify our praise somewhat.

The index, like nearly all indexes of homœopathic works, is *very* deficient. For instance, we had occasion to look for *Cauliflower excrescences*. The index gave us no information about it, and we are still ignorant as to whether the subject is treated of in the work at all. This is but one of several disappointments we have met with when consulting its contents.

It is well known that the author has been a strenuous advocate for high potencies; that he has asserted his belief in their efficacy in all cases of diseased action, where a cure is possible with medicine; that his experience has justified this opinion; and now, when this first grand opportunity offers to place himself on record "for all time to come," he utters no sound; not even an uncertain sound.

It would not be well, probably, to indicate the potency in every case throughout the body of the work, but the preface ought to give the "key note" to its character. It will not do for the doctor to beat such an ignominious retreat in the face of the enemy.

There are some new theories on reproduction, etc., upon which we do not choose to express an opinion. We have only to say, they are not founded upon convincing evidence. Notwithstanding all these, and many faults not enumerated, we thank the author for his endeavor. Such a work has long been needed by the profession, and this one contains more than enough of invaluable material—in the *characteristics* of remedies alone—to over-balance all its faults. H. N. M.

**THE PHYSICIANS' VISITING LIST FOR 1868. PHILADELPHIA. LINDSAY & BLAKISTON.**

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**OBITUARY.**—It is with sincere regret that we announce the death of Dr. JOHN D. MOORE, of Burlington, N. J. He was a genial gentleman, a good physician, and possessed such social qualities as endeared him to his family and friends. He died on the morning of the 20th September.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*Articles for publication may be transmitted by mail, at newspaper rates, by being sent in open wrappers, and marked "MS. for publication."*

*N. B.—All papers for insertion in this Journal, must be sent DIRECT to Henry Noah Martin, M. D., 526 Spruce street.*

*No Notice taken of Anonymous Articles.*

AMERICAN JOURNAL  
OF  
HOMŒOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1867.

No. 3.

[ABBREVIATIONS.—H., HAHNEMANN; C. Hg., C. HERRING; C. G. R., C. G. RAUE; G., GUERNSEY; J. C. M., J. C. MORGAN; R. K., R. KOCH; C. H. W., C. H. WEAVER; H. H., HUFFIELD; A. R. T., A. R. THOMAS; H. N. M., H. N. MARTIN.]

**Cases 21, 22.**—B. M. H., aged about 35 years, a bookkeeper, had used his eyes excessively, day and evening, with insufficient light. His sight had been failing for more than a year. When I saw him, September 26, 1864, he had lost the use of his left eye. Vision with the right eye was incomplete; he could see only *the left half of an object*, until he looked a second time and more intently. For example, looking at a sign on which was the name "Turner," he saw only "Tur," and had to rest his eyes and look again before he saw the second syllable. A similar perversion had preceded the loss of vision in the left eye. He applied to me to be recommended to an oculist. I advised him to try *Lithium carb.*<sup>30</sup>, and gave twelve powders to be taken dry, one every fourth night.

July 13, 1865. Mr. H. reported that he had resumed work in November, and that his vision was *complete and perfect in both eyes*. He had taken the *Lithium* as directed, and had done or taken nothing else.

This case confirms symptoms 33, (A. H. Review, vol. iv. p. 11), "an uncertainty of vision, and an entire invisibility of the right half of whatever she looked upon; if two short words occurred in succession, the one towards the right hand was invisible," etc.

2. B. E., aged 9 years, had Scarlatina in infancy, and ever since Otorrhœa. He came to me in December, 1865: I found him quite



deaf, with a purulent offensive discharge from the ears; also, bleeding from the ear, very profuse, provoked by the slightest touch of the Meatus ext. by the finger. *Phosph.* did no good; *Lachesis* seemed to help him for a time.

February 2, 1866. He received *Tellurium*<sup>30</sup> to dissolve a powder in water and take a teaspoonful three times a day.

February 17. Reported improvement; discharge less offensive, and hearing improved. Continue *Tellurium*.

April 10. He had been much better; had had hardly any bleeding, but within a few weeks the external ear had become greatly swollen. It was bluish-red, shining and studded with vesicles; it exuded a thin, watery fluid; the whole ear looked as if water-soaked. I gave *Sac. lactis*.

April 17. The swelling has abated, and the eruption is drying up. *Sac. lactis*.

August 30. No more bleeding nor discharge. Hearing much improved.

This case confirms symptoms 54<sup>1</sup> and 54<sup>2</sup>,\* and furnishes a symptom *ex usu in morbis*, "Hemorrhage from the ear." CARROLL DUNHAM, M. D.

**Cases 23, 24.**—Mrs. B., 37 years old, nervo-sanguine, was taken on the first of August with full congested feelings in the lungs; tight, tearing cough; prostration; alternation of chilliness and fever flashes; general malaise; nausea; loss of appetite. *Aconite* without relief. On the 2d, same symptoms continued, with severe vomiting; great restlessness; violent pain in the right side of the head and temple; *a splitting, bursting pain, occasionally extending down the jaw*; aggravated by moving the head or body; disposition to keep eyes closed. *Bellad.*<sup>30</sup>, a desert spoonful every two hours. No relief.

Morning of the 3d. Pains all increased; nausea; great despondency, with bitter crying spells, (quite unusual with her, as she is naturally very patient, and bears well up against pains); restlessness to an unusual degree; disturbed by the least noise; cannot bear even the walking of persons over the heavy carpet; pains set in over the whole back and legs; the last symptom relieved by one dose of *Cactus*<sup>30</sup>, the others all continue during the night; cries continually; *her head feels enlarged, and as if split open with a wedge*; begs for relief, but to give her nothing which might produce that dreadful vomit-

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\* See American Homœopathic Review, vol. v. p. 508.

ing, as it increases yet more that fearful tearing headache. We stood between *Lachesis* and *Lachnanthes*, but symptoms 1, 4, 20, and especially symptom 27, (A. H. R., vol. iv.,) decided us for the latter remedy in the 3d dilution (centesimal). After a few doses, *the pain in her head and restlessness* (which had been the most distressing symptoms) *ceased*; the cough softened down, appetite came back and there seemed a reaction throughout the whole system. Continued the medicine at longer intervals, and the next day the patient was walking from one room to another; ate with a relish; complaining only of weakness and a wheezing cough, removed by a few doses of *Scilla mar.* A couple of days more restored her to her usual good health without any further medication.

2. Harriet A. passed in June through a slight attack of remittent fever, with some typhoid symptoms. Hardly recovered yet, she got severely frightened by a fire in their own house. The family went up the Hudson to pass the hot season, and there, as she was sitting, on the following Sunday, in the parlor, the ceiling fell down, and, startled and trembling, she ran to her mother. She is twelve years old, very nervous, (inherited from her mother, who continually twitches with the muscles of her face). She became now very irritable, fretful, trembling, sleepless, and began to twitch with her whole body. Called to her a few days after, the diagnosis of "Chorea major" was easily made out, but not so easily the remedy. We put her on *Ignatia*, *Cuprum*, *Pulsatilla*, *Cocculus*, without the least benefit, or rather she got worse from day to day. She tore every thing she had on; striking about at every thing; spasms of deglutition came on and increased fearfully, so that we were afraid of suffocation; her articulation indistinct and hard to be understood, and her passions got terribly roused because we could not understand her; her face took on an idiotic look, yet her appetite kept up; bowels regular; no thirst, no fever, but cold, clammy feet up to the knees. *Belladonna*, *Stramonium*, low and high, *Agaricus*, and other remedies were given, but six weeks had already passed without the least relief. Some proposed electricity, but I was afraid of it, although manual magnetism (passes downwards by her mother) quieted her for a few minutes. She could neither stand, nor sit, nor lie down with this incessant motion, and yet, wasting away: we could only fear a paralysis, to end her sufferings. In consultation with Dr. M. Baruch, that eminent physician proposed *Laurocerasus*<sup>30</sup>, then <sup>100</sup>, going up to <sup>500</sup> and <sup>1000</sup>, and to adhere to the remedy, even if no progress should be made in the

first weeks. She took the remedy steady for two months, with the only interpolation of a dose of *Dulcamara*<sup>30</sup> for a cold, and a few weeks later a dose of *Sulphur*<sup>30</sup>, and a full recovery rewarded us for our anxiety. After the first doses she left off tearing things, then the restlessness, and by degrees the involuntary motions subsided, but her gait was unsteady, neither had she the power to hold anything in her hand. But, encouraged, we kept on with the same remedy, *Lau-rocerasus*, one dose a week, *Sacharum lactis* every day, and now she is perfectly well.

S. LILIENTHAL, M. D.

**Cases 25, 26.**—ACCIDENTAL CURE OF ENURESIS.—Miss K., aged 12 years, light complexion, scrofulous diathesis, called upon me, in the early part of July, 1863, to prescribe for warts on her hands. I gave her *Thuja* 6th dilution, twelve powders, one to be taken every night; requested her to call again at the expiration of two weeks; she did so. I found the warts had assumed a ragged, seedy appearance and were easily detached in small flakes. Repeated the *Thuja* as before; in a month scarcely a trace of the warts remained; the following July, 1864, the aunt of the young lady called upon me to inquire if I remembered what remedy I had given Miss K. for warts, and remarking at the same time, "She did not tell you of another difficulty she was laboring under." I replied I had merely prescribed for the warts. She then stated that she had been under Allopathic treatment for three or four years, and without any beneficial effect, for incontinence of urine, but as soon as she commenced taking the medicine for the warts that difficulty ceased, and she had been entirely free from it until that time, about a year, but it had returned. I again prescribed the *Thuja*, six powders, sixth dilution, a powder to be taken every night; the effect was immediate; for, after taking the first powder, it again ceased, and she has had no return of the symptoms since, now upwards of three years.

About a year ago, September, 1866, I was called to prescribe for Miss T., aged 14 years, leuco-phlegmatic temperament, scrofulous diathesis, who was also affected with Enuresis, and to such an extent that she was unable to go to church or school, she too had been under Allopathic treatment about two years, without any beneficial result. I recognized in this case also the warty idiosyncrasy. I prescribed *Thuja* 6th, a powder every night; in two weeks the whole difficulty was removed, and she has been able to go into society or where she pleased, and has had no return of the symptoms. I have prescribed

*Thuja* in several cases of enuresis without obtaining any beneficial result, which I attribute to the absence of the warty idiosyncrasy.

WM. H. SMITH, M. D.

**Case 27.**—STRUMOUS SYNOVITIS. W. C., a male child, aged three years; pale; waxen; strumous diathesis, suffering with a painful swelling of right knee joint.

The following are the symptoms, mostly gleaned from the mother: Restlessness at night, with feverishness and fretfulness. Continual thirst. Loss of appetite. Child presents an emaciated appearance, and is very much debilitated. The mother says the child can get up stairs better than down stairs.

The joint presents the following appearance, even delicate manipulation causes much pain. The integument about the joint presents a *shining* appearance, looks puffy, and there is evidently *effusion within the cavity of the joint*, stiffness and flexion of joint. Gave *Sulph. 2°*, one dose, and *Sac. lac.* sufficient for a week, at the expiration of which time the mother returned with child and reports an improvement in appetite, diminished thirst, and sleeps better. Gave *Sac. lac.* for another week, when again reported about same as week previous.

Third week.—Gave *Bry. 2°*, one dose. At the end of this week no better.

Fourth week.—Mother reports return of restlessness and thirst day and night. Gave *Sulph. 6<sup>m</sup>*, one dose.

Fifth week.—Reports a general abatement of all the previous symptoms, excepting stiffness, with the addition of a few new symptoms, as follows: *Tremor of the limb when sitting or making an attempt to walk* or stand, and the pains seem to *extend up the limb* from the knee to the hip-joint. Child wants the limb rubbed upwards from the knee, and will lay quiet and satisfied so long as this process is kept up.

Sixth week.—Gave *Ledum pal. 2°*, one dose. At the close of the seventh week I saw the mother, and she reports the child so much improved as to be able to walk, and much better in every other respect. Limb almost straight, and the swelling so far gone that a mere trace is left of it.

Ninth week.—The child is able to run about and play with its little companions, towards whom he appeared to have great aversion while suffering, and would not allow any of them to approach him. In justice I should say that the *Ledum* was suggested to me by Dr. H. N. Martin, of this city.

C. H. VON TAGEN, M. D.

**Case 28.**—June 6th, 1867—three months pregnant. She wakes in the morning very sick at her stomach, and throws up two or three times from five o'clock till breakfast, and the substance which comes up is white and frothy, followed by something yellow, like bile. This happens several times during the day. She suffers also from a great deal of pain in her bladder, and a *constant disposition to urinate, only a few drops passes at a time.* Has no appetite, and when on the Eastern shore nothing would stay on her stomach but oysters. Her eyes have a leaden hue. She has been so with two children before, and has taken many things, among others Prussic acid, and on one occasion, when she was very bad, took two bottles of champagne with little benefit. Is also suffering at present with violent palpitation of the heart; cannot keep off the bed at all, as raising her head brings on vomiting, and so can take no care of her family. She received *Conium 2°* and was cured.

HORACE HATCH, M. D.

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**Case 29.**—G. D., March, 1845. Had been painfully afflicted with rheumatism in his knee for about eleven months. At night and in damp cold weather the pain was so excessively severe as to prevent sleep. There was a kind of paralytic weakness and instability in the limb that prevented walking more than two or three squares without stopping to rest. The knee was much swollen and stiff, and he experienced much difficulty in ascending and descending the stairs.

Was afflicted with severe attacks of cramps in the leg, also convulsive movements of the limb for several hours, occurring always at night. Gave *Bryonia 30*, six doses.

On the eighth day from the commencement he was relieved from all his sufferings, and has not experienced the slightest return. Twelve days from the 6th of March he walked about four miles without any inconvenience.

He had also been afflicted for the last fourteen years with obstinate constipation of the bowels and its concomitants, headache and vertigo; usual habit one evacuation every three or four days; (has been on some occasions eight and ten days without a single call of nature. Evacuations were so hard and difficult at times, as to be obliged to resort to mechanical aid to force it from the body. The difficulty thus experienced in performing this duty obliged him to strain to that degree that the rectum protruded some two inches beyond the verge of the anus. This affliction also disappeared simultaneously with the rheumatism.

He has ever since enjoyed good health, and has had daily evacuations.

H. H.

July 19, 1845.

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**Case 30.**—M. O. B., November, 1845, has, for the last ten or fifteen years, been afflicted with *bleeding fissures* on the *tips* of his *fingers*, which *crack open*, and are very *sore*; so much so that he had frequently to wear gloves. Sometimes found temporary relief from Citron Ointment. Has had three or four attacks a year, lasting from one to two months, generally worse in winter. Gave *Petroleum* 30th one dose. *One* or two days after, his hands began to heal up, and in four or five days they were entirely restored to a healthy condition. Some six months after he had a very slight attack, which lasted but a few days, since which time, about twelve months, he has not had the slightest return.

H. H.

**Case 31.**—Mr. F., in W., suffered for five years from painful pressure in the region of the liver, combined with periodical violent vomiting. Allopathy, resorted to for years, had not only been without result, but the complaint had increased to such a degree that its attacks reappeared every three or four days, and the patient expected to die; he had violent, burning pains in the region of the liver, which had become more painful than ever on pressure; each paroxysm terminating with vomiting of bile. In this condition he sought aid from Homœopathy; I treated him more than a quarter of a year without the least result. Once the pains and vomiting set in with such dangerous violence, that I was summoned to him. With the greatest attention I observed all the symptoms; at length I noticed that, after a brief interval of rest, *the nausea was always increased when the patient closed his eyes*; but sometimes, also, *the nausea became worse when he gazed steadfastly at an object*; it was evident, therefore, that a condition of alternation prevailed in these symptoms. The choice of the remedy was not difficult. Other remedies having proved inefficacious, I administered *Theridion*. The vomiting ceased; in half an hour the pains in the hepatic region also vanished. This lasted seven weeks, and the patient considered himself well. But suddenly, without any apparent cause, the old complaint returned. Again I gave *Theridion*, and with the same result; the patient took a few subsequent doses, and now fifteen weeks have already elapsed without a return of the disease.

Volksblätter für hom. Heilverfahren Bd. 3, § 266-7, 1833.

## CHARACTERISTICS.

<sup>67</sup> ARANEA DIADEMA. Violent pain in the teeth of the upper and lower jaw, *only* in the night, as soon as she lies down in bed, and which continues for some time.

GRAUVOGL.

<sup>68</sup> ARANEA DIADEMA. Feels constantly chilly, even on hot summer days; feels always decidedly worse on wet, rainy days.

GRAUVOGL.

<sup>69</sup> LYCOPODIUM. Awakes as though he were frightened by a bad dream; apparently continues to dream after waking, as he cannot be pacified, and cannot bear to be left alone. Frequent jerking of the limbs, or even of the whole body, whether awake or sleeping.

O. G. R.

<sup>70</sup> PULSATILLA. Dysenteric stools, of clear yellow, or red, or green slime, with or without severe aching pain and tenesmus extending up from the anus, along the sacrum.

J. C. M.

<sup>71</sup> ACONITUM. Stools (in summer complaint) like chopped spinach.

J. C. M.

<sup>72</sup> SULPHUR. The most ordinary objects awaken extraordinary admiration, (in nervous and other chronic diseases.)

G.

<sup>73</sup> ARGENTUM NITRICUM. Dysenteric stools, consisting of masses of epithelial substance, connected by muco-lymph, and colored red or green, shreddy, frequently passed, with severe bearing down in the hypogastrium. On rising, sense of weight in the back. (Advanced stages of dysentery, with suspected ulceration of the bowels.)

J. C. M.

<sup>74</sup> SULPHUR. On going to sleep, one leg is suddenly drawn up, and shot out again, partially rousing him.

J. T. TEMPLE.

<sup>75</sup> HYOSC. During child-bed she has no *will* to make water.

WILLIAMSON.

<sup>76</sup> LAUROCERASUS. Sensation like the falling of a heavy lump from just above the umbilicus to the small of the back. It is produced by talking or over-exertion.

H. N. M.

<sup>77</sup> ACONITE. When the patient, during pregnancy, is disturbed between twelve and three o'clock at night by having to get up to urinate. Has no affection for anybody.

J. C. M.

<sup>78</sup> CONIUM. *Dysmenorrhoea* with sharp pains about the heart.

<sup>79</sup> CONIUM. Aching pain in the abdomen, during pregnancy, every night after going to bed, relieved by getting up and moving about.

H. N. M.

<sup>80</sup> RHUS TOX. Sense of constriction in the rectum as though one side had grown up.

H. N. M.

<sup>81</sup> PHOS. Bitter or sour taste after drinking milk.

<sup>82</sup> CAUSTICUM. Rheumatic pains in the head, so severe as to cause nausea, burning of the ears and thickness of hearing. R. GARDINER.

<sup>83</sup> HEPAR, S. CALC. Anxious feeling of debility about the heart with palpitation, in cases of hypertrophy. R. KOCH.

<sup>84</sup> AURUM FOL. *Chronic Hepatitis*.—Aversion to live, disposition to suicide, aversion to exercise, feels stupid. C. H. W.

<sup>85</sup> GELSEMINUM. *Fever*.—With shooting, pressive pains through temples and nasal sinuses, with brilliancy of eyes and loquacity. C. H. W.

<sup>86</sup> IRIS VERSICOL. *Influenza*.—Constant sneezing, sharp, bracing pains in the centre of temples, light, mushy, painless diarrhoea. C. H. W.

<sup>87</sup> SULPH. *Fever*.—Chills and fever, no reaction, stupid, constantly sinking. C. H. W.

<sup>88</sup> NAT MUR. When children do not learn to talk. JENICHER.

<sup>89</sup> SENEGA. Sensation of trembling, with no visible trembling. J. B. BELL.

<sup>90</sup> SENEGA. Soreness of the walls of the chest on moving the arms, particularly the left. J. B. BELL.

<sup>91</sup> SENEGA. Burning pain about the heart. J. B. BELL.

<sup>92</sup> LOBELIA INF. Nausea, worse at night, and after sleeping; relieved by a little food or drink. J. B. BELL.

<sup>93</sup> GELSEMINUM. Fever without thirst. Wants to lie still and rest, particularly with inflamed tonsils, beginning on the right side. J. B. BELL.

<sup>94</sup> LACHESIS. Thinks she is dead (in typhoid) and that preparations are made for the funeral, or that she is nearly dead, and wishes some one would help her off. J. B. BELL.

<sup>95</sup> MAGNESIA CARB. Stools like scum of a frog-pond; green and frothy. J. B. BELL.

<sup>96</sup> \*BAPTISIA TINCT. She cannot go to sleep (in typhoid) because she cannot get herself together. Her head feels as though scattered about, and she tosses about the bed to get the pieces together. J. B. BELL.

\* This group was published in the October Number, and credited by mistake to H. N. M.



## PERISCOPE.

**MATERIA MEDICA.**—Will the *Materia Medica* ever be finished? Answer. No! never! every year will add new provers and more provings. We shall gain greater certainty in regard to some drugs, others will be thrown into the background, but the whole will be like a grand magnificent river, everlastingly flowing onward.

Will the printing of that which has been collected up to the present time, will the new edition, according to the plan of the *Journal of Materia Medica*, ever meet the continually accumulating store of observations or overtake it? Is this possible? There is a possibility, even a probability, at least according to human calculation. If, with the blessings of our Lord, life and health is given to those who have the work to do, it may reach a point from which it may keep pace with the rest of the world.

According to the tables of probability, the Editor of the *Materia Medica* may live till 1876, the year when it will be fifty years since he obtained his degree as Doctor of Medicine. On the 22d of March, 1876, his nearer friends may meet to celebrate the day with him, on that same day the bookbinder may send the Jubilee Volume to the company, thus finishing as far as this is possible, the long work. All this may be done if the friends of our cause will sustain the undertaking.

Suppose we only have 500 subscribers during the first year, and thus publish only 144 pages of *Materia Medica* until 1868. Suppose the first year's work gain the approval of 500 more, and, according to promise, we then give 288 pages of the work every year. The first volume of 600 pages would thus be finished in 1870, the second 1872, the third 1874, and by adding a few extra numbers, the fourth in the spring of 1876. These four volumes would contain all the drugs of a smaller compass—the larger ones as Sulph., Lycop., Thuja, etc., being left, as *was the plan from the beginning*, to extra volumes.

In 1868, the whole Homœopathic School will be asked to subscribe and prepay the sum of five dollars for such an extra volume. Suppose we then succeed in getting a few hundred ready and willing to assist, and the first extra volume is published in 1869, and suppose the Homœopathic Fraternity patronizes the continuation, as it is possible, to publish an extra volume every year, the eighth extra, being the twelfth volume of the whole work, could be laid upon the table on the 22d of March, 1876. Twelve volumes of about 600 pages each can contain all the proved drugs, according to the plan adopted.

Twenty-six years ago the Institute of Homœopathy was founded, and at the meeting last spring twenty-six of the first founders were present. Why should not a sufficient number of subscribers live to see the day when the twelfth volume leaves the press? A few legacies in the mean time would of course favor the work very much, but we expect these from the grateful laity.

If every one who lived to a happy old age through the blessings of Homœopathy would leave a small percentage only, for the benefit of the cause, the work might be done in a much shorter time. But, most of the grateful patients are not rich, and most of the rich ones, even if grateful to persons, forget the gratitude they owe the cause.—C. H. G.

**SURGERY.**—In the Pennsylvania Hospital, the only apparatus used during the past thirty years for *compound fracture of the leg*, (and with the very best results,) is the fracture-box; protection and mild pressure being effected by packing round the limb a quantity of wheat-bran. Thus, air is measurably excluded, and suppuration diminished—the discharge at once absorbed, causing little odor, and susceptible of easy addition of antiseptics; while maggots have no access. The bran is changed without disturbing the limb in the least, by letting down the hinged sides of the box. It is surprising that it seems to be elsewhere ignored.

In the same hospital *pyæmia* is successfully treated by two-grain doses of Hyposulphite of Soda, in saturated solution, applied hypodermically once a day. Homœopaths may do as well, perhaps, with the potencies.

*Melvin's Adhesive Plaster* is a preparation of Gelatine (of a yellowish tint,) spread upon firm cloth, exactly like that of common plaster. Unlike the latter, it is applied *with moisture*. It dries speedily, adheres firmly, is easily removed when wet, and for operations is far superior to the old article, whenever *dry* dressings are (as they ordinarily should be) used. It is prepared in the form of rollers of convenient widths.—J. C. M.

**OBSTETRICS.**—*Intra-uterine Pessary for relief of Flexions.*—Professor H. Hildebrandt, (Mon. f. Geburtstsk.,) says the first and almost instantaneous relief of the nervous symptoms caused by the bent uterus is obtained on straightening it, and that complete cure may be obtained by its use. He excludes its use when there is inflammation.

*Procidencia uteri.*—Dr. Marion Sims, (Obst. Trans., vii.,) claims that the first condition of prolapsus uteri is a descent of the anterior wall of the vagina with the base of the bladder, which draws the uterus down. He therefore removes V shape strips of mucous membrane from the *anterior* wall of the vagina as far as the edge of the os uteri. Sutures are then inserted, the anterior wall is contracted, and the power of supporting the uterus is regained.

The Allopathists have latterly been carrying their unscientific speculations into new fields of operation. After attempting to cure Cholera by plugging the anus; Gout by amputating the feet; and after having performed many other Quixotic exploits, they now attempt to cure Hysteria by excision of the clitoris.

We offer a few *Recipes* for the treatment of women and children for their consideration.

When leucorrhœa becomes troublesome, use a sheet-iron armor, this will prevent its appearance—if made tight and well-fitted—the iron being impervious to fluids; if it should rust out, it may be replaced at small expense. The iron rust will also be advantageous because it is a powerful styptic.

For irritable uterus, extirpate it. For any abnormal conditions of the ovaries, extirpate them. The best and surest remedy for crying children is to cut the laryngeal branches of the pneumogastric nerve.

When any case becomes hopeless, take a common amputating knife, insert the point between either of the cervical vertebræ, press it well down until you have divided the attachments, then force the blade through the spinal cord; now carry it well around in front making a transverse incision; continue the blade in the form of a circle around to the place of beginning. If done quickly and with proper force, there will be but little pain and the patient will be immediately relieved of all his sufferings.—H. N. M.

**ANATOMY.**—1. A most remarkable case of *transposition of viscera*—both thoracic and abdominal—recently came under our notice in the dissecting room. The subject was a young female mulatto. Every organ was in a position exactly the reverse of the normal one. Heart on the right side; aorta curving to the right instead of left; right lung with two lobes, left with three; liver on left side, pyloric end of stomach to the left; head of colon on left side, &c.

The fact of the possibility of such a transposition is ever to be remembered; as a physical examination of the region of the heart and liver in a case of that kind, without such knowledge, would necessarily lead to great confusion.

2. A *new muscle*, it is claimed, has been discovered by Dr. Boehdalek of Germany, extending along the under side of the tongue, between the two genio-hyo-glossi muscles.

3. Ophthalmologists describe with much care and detail, a fibrous sheath enclosing the greater part of the ball of the eye, under the name of the *Capsule of Tenon*. This capsule is described as consisting of two portions, an anterior and posterior. The former, commencing at the border of the cornea, extends backwards, closely adhering to the sclerotica, to the line of the attachment of the muscles, where it is pierced by the same. From this point, after having sent sheath-like prolongations back upon the muscles, it continues back enclosing the ball of the eye, forming a sort of cup, within which, from the slight attachments with the sclerotica, the eyeball moves freely, like the head of a bone in its socket.—A. R. T.

## BOOK NOTICES.

**THE TREE OF LIFE; OR, HUMAN DEGENERACY: its Nature and Remedy, as based on the elevating principle of Orthopathy, &c.** BY ISAAC JENNINGS, M. D. MILLER, WOOD & Co., New York.

This is a plea for the vegetarian, hygienic, bread-pill treatment of disease, moral and physical, and for the Christian Communism of Oberlin, of which the author is an exponent and representative. While admitting the truth of the law—"similia," &c.—he would supersede it by the means aforesaid with the influence of natural education and religious instruction.—J. C. M.

**A BIENNIAL RETROSPECT OF MEDICINE, SURGERY AND THEIR ALLIED SCIENCES.** LINDSAY & BLAKISTON. PHILADELPHIA, 1867.

This work is edited by Mr. H. Power, Dr. Anstie, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Thomas Windsor, Dr. Barnes and Dr. C. Hilton Fagge, for the New Sydenham Society.

To any lover of the Medical Sciences this volume is an invaluable companion.

It contains a *resumé* of all recent discoveries in the Allopathic School in practical Medicine, and of the collateral branches of Medical Science.

The reports on Physiology, Surgery, Midwifery, etc., etc., are very full, and contain many strange variations from, commonly known, either normal or abnormal conditions.

No physician who desires to keep pace with new discoveries in Medical Science can afford to be without it.—H. N. M.

**A CHART OF THE CRANIAL NERVES.** By S. W. WETMORE, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, University of Buffalo, N. Y.

Every physician and student ought to have it.

DIPHTHERIA, ITS NATURE AND TREATMENT. BY C. NEIDHARD, M. D. NEW YORK: WILLIAM RADDE, 1867.

A valuable historical account of the phenomena of Diphtheria and of the different methods of treatment are here detailed.

It is evident the author has but little faith in the efficacy of "high potencies" in the treatment of this dangerous disease; he therefore recommends the low attenuations and even the crude drug. It is no doubt, the most complete and best work on this disease which has been published.

The author does not approve of external applications, and properly warns the physician of the dangers of Metastasis. These are points which are too little dwelt upon by our Medical writers, and we are glad to observe the Doctor's notice of them. He has had large and extensive experience, and his observations deserve thoughtful consideration.

THE MEDICAL INVESTIGATOR OF CHICAGO. T. C. DUNCAN, M. D., EDITOR.

This Journal comes out in a new and handsome dress for October, but its beauty is soiled by a criticism on this Journal which abounds in statements so malicious, unfair and untrue, that it seems necessary to say a word in reply. Fair, gentlemanly criticism we invite, but this is neither.

We quote:—"The new edition of the *Materia Medica*, so long promised is to be published here in installments, notwithstanding the protest of many societies and practitioners."

Dr. Hering never promised his *Materia Medica* except upon certain conditions which were not complied with by the profession. He once offered to publish it, but the profession protested against its publication in *German and English in alternate columns*. This was the only protest ever uttered by any one against it.

"Supposing lives were lost by using *tare*-symptoms, who is responsible?" Such a ridiculous question does not deserve a serious answer, and we refer the author of it to the old maid who fell into great distress and went into mourning, for, said she, "suppose I should get married, and suppose I should have a baby, and suppose the baby should fall into the fire, and the baby should die, etc., etc."

The old maid's supposition will, probably, be answered at the same time as the one above quoted.

"Why not make the separation now, and not pass this duty down to future ages."

When we separate the chaff from the wheat we bring the whole together in one bulk and then commence the separation. We would suggest that the Investigator—as soon as the first remedy, *Natr. Sulph.* is completed—commence the work of separation. Let us have *Natr. Sulph.* "revised and purified" in the Investigator. "Much old literature is resurrected—a good selection of brilliant cures." *Much!* how much? Two cases translated from the German, never before published in English and therefore new to every English reader not acquainted with the German, and one case reprinted.

This is the sum of the *muchness* of it. *Brilliant cures!* We have not pretended to publish *brilliant* cures. We publish only such as are instructive.

"It is ostensibly the organ of the Hahnemannian Medical College of Philadelphia."

It is the organ of that College. The best evidence that the Journal meets the wants of the profession is found in its rapidly increasing list of subscribers. In this respect our most sanguine expectations are realized, and we hope the profession will continue the same kind of protest.—H. N. M.

## BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, ETC., RECEIVED.

NEW ENGLAND MEDICAL GAZETTE. Boston, Mass. Editors DRs. ANGELL and TALBOTT.

THE AMERICAN HOMOEOPATHIC OBSERVER. Detroit, Mich. Editor, DR. E. A. LODGE.

THE HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY. Philadelphia, Pa. Editors, DRs. LIPPE and FROST.

THE FARM AND FIRESIDE. Philadelphia, Pa. S. S. FOSS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*Articles for publication may be transmitted by mail, at newspaper rates, by being sent in open wrappers, and marked "MS. for publication."*

*N. B.—All papers for insertion in this Journal, must be sent DIRECT to Henry Noah Martin, M. D., 526 Spruce street.*

*No Notice taken of Anonymous Articles.*

AMERICAN JOURNAL  
OF  
HOMŒOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA.

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VOL. I. PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER, 1867. No. 4.

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[ABBREVIATIONS.—C. HG., C. HERING; R., C. G. RAUB; J. C. M., J. C. MORGAN; R. K., R. KOCH; ST., STAHL; C. W., CONRAD WESSELHOFT; H. N. M., H. N. MARTIN.]

**Case 32.**—Mrs. R., after a regular confinement on Saturday, was obliged to get up on Monday; used chamomile tea; child had the nearly epidemic Ophthalmia. After a vexatious and copious discharge of blood on the eighth day, was in bed with a shaking chill, frequent pulse, and complained of violent bellyache. The painful place, right side of uterus.

It requires a certain courage—after having, as a student, seen what is done in such cases in the common clinical institutions:\* mustard poultice, one to two dozen of leeches, calomel up to five grains or more; for application, rubbing with mercurial ointment, &c., &c.—to cut loose from the time-sanctioned superstitions, and run the risk of prescribing the plain simple Homœopathic potencies. I ordered *Arsen.*<sup>6</sup> and *Bryon.*<sup>3</sup> of each five drops in twelve drams of water, in alternation, a spoonful first every half hour, then hourly, then every second hour. The moist warm poultices which had already been applied, I allowed them to continue, as they lessened the pain and promoted the transpiration (who has proved that poultices have such an effect? *Transl.*)

Next morning, 10 A. M., I found her greatly improved, quiet pulse, moist, moderately coated tongue; remission of the bloody lochia; *but the nights sleepless.* The pains were entirely gone, and abdomen less sensitive to the touch. Perspires all over.

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\* Dr. H. G., A. H. Z., vol. 74, p. 132, 1867.

Evening I was called again. After eating cherries, plums, and other fruit during the day, colic pains, with intermissions of moaning as if she could not bear them; abdomen meteoristic, puffed up, and sore to the touch.

Between Chamomilla and Pulsatilla I decided for the former, *not withstanding the previous abuse*; prescribe *Cham.*<sup>2</sup> in water, as before, to be given till the colic ceased, and afterwards *Bryonia* again.

Having had no stool for three days, the nurse proposed an injection; I declined allowing it; it might have interrupted the sweat (which it often does. *Transl.*), or started the bleeding again, (which it almost always does. *Transl.*) The woman got easy at 10 P. M., slept several hours, had no pain in the morning, and at 10 A. M. a soft pulse, only a little frequent transpiring skin and as bright again as ever.

NOTE.—A little more courage! one drop of *Bryon.*<sup>200</sup>, and after the dietetic blunder, one of *Ipecac.*, or if necessary a few repetitions would have been better. Not every constitution will bear such cartridge firing. *Trans.* C. Hg.

**Case 33.**—The clergyman of a village in Thuringia, Germany, where there was no doctor, was called to see a poor woman who had suddenly been taken sick on the seventh day after giving birth to a child. The woman, who was of a robust make, but mild and gentle-minded, had lost more blood than usual, according to the midwife's report, and had used coffee and taken chamomile tea. Without any apparent cause, she said all at once, "I am so tired that my eyes close, and I must sleep." With these words she fell asleep; woke after an hour, talked confusedly, and did not know the persons about her. In the night at eleven o'clock, the clergyman was called, and found her burning hot all over; skin dry; the most rapid and panting breathing; pulse nearly 200 in the minute; eyes closed; *all the limbs without the least motion*; when asked a question she answered abruptly, confusedly; did not know people about her; had *no thirst*. Gave *Aconitum* in water, repeated at short intervals without the least benefit, the distress seemed only to rage still worse. *Squilla*, *Rhus*, *Belladonna*, were tried in vain.\* 3 o'clock, A. M., she was expected to die. As a last resort she was mesmerized. After a few passes her breath-

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\* According to the symptoms italicized, *Aconitum* could not have any good influence, and would have done still more harm if given in a tincture or in alternation. *Belladonna* alone was sufficient, but wanted more time; it would particularly require one to wait until after the time of aggravation. *Ignatia* given at first in one or two doses would very likely have done more good than all the rest.

ing grew easier. During the seventy-first passing she opened her eyes, knew her benefactor, and said, "Now I feel better, easier." The burning heat was gone, the skin moist, breath and pulse normal; she wanted her child and nursed it. When asked, she complained only of a pressure in forehead and eyes; of being very tired, and that it was difficult for her to think. She slept until morning, but on wakening was delirious. She did not know what had happened during the night, not even that she had been confined; answered questions very precisely, but in *rather an impudent manner*. One drop *Veratrum*\* brought on a good sleep, and she had nothing to complain of but a little weakness in the head. The next day, the midwife remarked that the patient had not had her bowels open since confinement. A second dose of *Veratrum* did it the same day. The woman felt so well that she did all her housework until in the third week. One afternoon she stood by a large tub of washing in the entry and finished it, after which she came, apparently well, into the room to spin; suddenly she complained of nausea, and fainted.

The clergyman being called again found her in bed, conscious, but very pale, declaring *she could not close her eyes, it made her sick at the stomach*, and that her thoughts left her. *Theridion*† was given to smell. She got well and remained so; complained of nothing since.

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**Case 34.**—I had the pleasure of corroborating the correctness of the indications given in case VI. for the use of *Borax*, with the most marked results. I was called upon recently to visit a female infant, aged four months, suffering from the following symptoms: Pallid countenance, feverish pulse, hot head, frequent greenish watery evacuations, containing undigested milk, (doubtless arising from acidity of the *prima viae*), and as a remarkable peculiarity, the mother observed that the child seemed to be constantly *afraid of falling*. Remembering that this peculiarity was noted in case VI., I inquired if the child had suffered from sore mouth, and was informed that about two weeks previously it had, but after the use of some

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\* *Veratrum* was strongly indicated, particularly by the "characteristic" *impudent behaviour in child-bed*, but all other symptoms of the case correspond also to this remedy.

† *Theridion*, has in a large number of cases had a decided effect when given according to the italicized symptoms, a prominent characteristic of *Theridion* to be found only in *Thuja*, *Apis*, *Arsen.*, *Phos. ac.*, *Ferrum*, and in these neither so predominant nor in the same combinations. C. Hg.

domestic remedy had been cured. Consequently I gave *Borax*<sup>s</sup>, and was gratified to witness a rapid improvement and convalescence.

J. K. LEE, M. D.

**Case 35.**—W. J., æt. 44, a tall man of sanguine-bilious temperament; had previously enjoyed perfect health. Five months ago, while at work, he felt a sudden pain across the loins, so that he could not straighten himself. The pain soon extended to the hip, where it has affected him ever since, and latterly to such an extent, that he has been unable to work for the last seventeen weeks; and is pale and emaciated, and worn out with suffering. During that time he had been subjected to a variety of different modes of treatment, but without any relief. His symptoms, when admitted on the 10th March, were violent pain in the hip-joint, moving in shocks down the thigh; pain greatly aggravated at night, and is *accompanied* by great *shivering*; he is unable to stand upright; the hip feels cold; urinary and other functions normal.

The characteristic symptoms in this case, viz., the aggravation of the pain at night, and its being attended with shivering, corresponding completely to the action of *Pulsatilla*, that remedy was accordingly administered in the 18th dilution (sextillionth) twice a day.

17th.—Pain not so bad; in other respects the same. Continue *Pulsatilla* in the 6th dilution (billionth.)

29th.—The pain is quite gone from the hip, and he is, on the whole, so much better as to be able to return to his work. He complains still of pain in the calf of the leg, shooting down to the feet, worse at night, *accompanied* by *numbness of the leg*.

This last circumstance points now to *Chamomilla*, as the proper remedy; it was therefore given in the 3d dilution (millionth.)

14th April.—The affected leg is quite well, but on change of weather he has had occasionally slight pain in the other leg. *Rhus toxicodendron*, 6th dilution.

On inquiring about the beginning of June, the patient had recovered.

In this case we have to remark the much greater efficacy of the 6th over the 18th dilution of *Pulsatilla*.—*British Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. 1, p. 33.

REMARKS.—The much greater efficacy of the 6th over the 18th dilution is not shown by this case. The patient had begun to improve, when the curative action of the 18th potency was interfered with by giving the 6th potency. For ought we know, it may have retarded the action of the medicine already given. H. N. M.

**Case 36.**—J. Q., a married woman, 19 years of age, lymphatic temperament, delicate as a child, and subject to headache and pain in the back; since 16 has menstruated regularly. On admission, 18th January, she stated that she had for some months constant pain in the back, shooting through the body to both sides, and along the spine to the occiput, and even to the temples at times; it is increased by walking and stooping. Tenderness on pressure on the vertebral spines from the last dorsal vertebra down to the sacrum. Frequent giddiness. Does not fall asleep till late on account of the pain.

She received a dose of the 3d dilution (millionth) of *Cocculus indicus* to be dissolved in water and taken twice a day.

25th.—The pain and tenderness of the spine are quite gone, but the pain in the loins is worse; sleeps better; giddiness better, but no appetite. *Arnica* 6, in water.

3d February.—She came to report herself free from complaint.—*British Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. 1, p. 34.

This case would likely have recovered without the *Arnica*; pain having gone down to the loins, was doubtless a curative effect of *Cocculus ind.* H. N. M.

**Case 37.**—F. L., ætat. 38, has been many years in tropical climates, and has had cholera, yellow fever, and dysentery; since then up till lately has been in good health.

Three years ago he had an attack of violent pain in the left shoulder, which was treated as rheumatic.

Next year had a similar affection of the arms, shoulders, &c., which lasted some months.

About three months ago he received a violent blow on the occiput, which was not, however, attended by any bad effects at the time.

Six weeks ago he was seized with pain in the left side of the neck and shoulder, which soon extended over the whole side, and rendered the arm quite powerless. He was treated in the usual way without any relief.

When seen by me, the following symptoms were observed:—

Violent pain exacerbated at intervals on both sides of the neck, but chiefly on the left side, extending along the sternocleido-mastoid muscles to the shoulders, and in the left arm down to the fingers, and in the right to the elbow.

Moving the hand or grasping any thing excites pain in the occiput and nape of the neck.

Feeling as if there was a great weight on the nape of the neck and shoulders.



Any exertion of the memory or intellect causes violent pain in the occiput, and faintness.

Sleep difficult, and disturbed by frightful dreams. On waking he feels wearied and pained all over.

The patient was quite disabled from mental or bodily exertion, and the left arm was quite powerless.

During five weeks of Homœopathic treatment he got very much better. The medicines used were *Bell.*, *Nux.*, *Arn.*, *Rhus.*, *Anacardium*, and *Cuprum aceticum*, the last being particularly useful.

Still however, the symptoms indicating affection of the cerebro-spinal nerves, though mitigated, did not yield.

One of the most prominent symptoms remained throughout, the *feeling of weight on the nape of the neck*. This constantly directed my attention to *Paris quadrifolia*, in the pathogenesis of which it is a marked symptom. Other nervous symptoms also made their appearance, such as numbness and pricking in the hand, and disorder of the sense of touch, so that every thing felt rough. These, likewise corresponding to the pathogenetic action of *Paris*, made me give it with confidence, although we possess no records of its successful employment in such cases. It was accordingly given in the 3d dilution, a dose twice a day.

The result was highly satisfactory. All the morbid symptoms gradually subsided. In a week he was able to resume his usual occupation, and in about a fortnight was quite restored to health.—*British Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. 1, p. 359.

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### CASES BY DR. LINSLEY.

NEW YORK, October 1, 1867.

A year ago last April I commenced practice in this city, since which time I have spent several hours of each day at the New York Homœopathic Dispensary, located at 109 West 34th street. During this time I have prescribed for more than 6000 patients, and vaccinated over 500 children. This, in addition to my private practice, has kept me so closely employed that I have not allowed myself the time I would like for investigating the experience of others.

The rapidity with which one necessarily examines and prescribes in Dispensary practice is very wearisome, but a series of successes in many almost hopeless subjects, is a source of purest gratification. Here has also been an excellent field to investigate the utility of Dynamization.

I have met with results so wonderful and pleasing, so unmistakable and abiding, that I am ready to believe any thing that may be said or written of the efficacy of high potencies.

I have tried them in maladies acute and chronic; upon all ages and temperaments, and have found them equally beneficial in all grades and classes of the throng who daily apply for aid.

The following cases may serve to illustrate some of the characteristic relations of a few valuable remedies.

**Case 38.**—CALCAREA CARB.—In July, 1866, Mrs. J. brought me her youngest child, a boy  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years old. His appearance was that of general atrophy, with want of development of the lower extremities. The head of enormous size—open fontanelles and sutures—the posterior fontanelle being about one inch in width. Complexion pale and sallow, scalp sprinkled with a slight growth of hair. He slept with eyes open or partially closed, complained of headache when awake; had continually a watery diarrhoea, which was black or yellowish. He was unable to sit alone, and had never stood upon his feet. His whole appearance indicated such deficiency of assimilative power that, considering also the fact that three children of the family had died with similar development of meningitis, the prognosis was very doubtful. He had been under Homœopathic treatment previously with no apparent benefit. I gave him a dose of *Silicea*<sup>60</sup> and a few powders of *Calc. phos.*<sup>30</sup> to be taken for the next four days, telling his mother to return after the medicine was used. In a few days the father came to my office and wished me to come to their house and take charge of the boy, as the mother saw improvement in the child.

I next gave *Calc. carb.*<sup>60</sup>, and occasionally a dose of *Apis mel.* when the watery diarrhoea was very profuse. He improved so rapidly that in October he commenced to walk. In January he wore a hat one-and-a-half inches smaller than when treatment began—the fontanelles were closed, a thick growth of hair covered the scalp; he had a clear skin, plump cheeks, a loud voice, and in short ruled the household.

The boy remains well, his legs are finely developed, and he only suffers occasionally from carious teeth, when he invariably urges a visit to the "doctor."

**Case 39.**—Russell, a little child of one year had inguinal hernia of both sides, and an umbilical protrusion. The walls of the abdomen

were so thin that any apparatus in the form of a truss must have worn through. Under the use of *Calc. carb.*<sup>30</sup> and occasionally a dose of *Nux vom.*<sup>30</sup> he improved so rapidly that when I showed the child to our surgeon, two months after treatment began, he did not recognize him, so complete was the cure, and so stout had he grown.

**NATRUM MURIATICUM**<sup>20</sup>.—I have many cases of intermittent fever, and find *Nat. mur.*<sup>20</sup> to cure nearly every case very speedily. The characteristics are intense thirst previous to or during the chill, intolerable headache, and oftentimes an eruption covering the mouth and lips, forming dark scabs.

**Case 40.**—One case of intermittent in a girl twelve years of age, presented the remarkable peculiarity of affecting only one-half of the body, the chill being on the right side and extending to the median line: one side of the nose was cold, the other natural, the arm and leg nearly paralyzed during the chill. *Nat. mur.*<sup>20</sup> was given after the second chill; the third was more severe; the fourth or fifth or last quite mild.

**LYCOPIDIUM.**—In habitual constipation *Lycopodium*<sup>20</sup> to the 4000th has relieved more subjects than any other remedy. One intelligent American woman who had been a strict Homœopath for twenty-five years, said she had not in all that time taken medicine that gave her such relief; whereas the bowels moved previously only once or twice a week with difficulty, now she had a natural movement every day. I had given her *Lyc.*<sup>4000</sup>.

**LACHESIS.**—This agent has been of greater benefit in disorders of the uterus and ovaries, accompanied by *leucorrhœa*, with severe lumbar pains and headache, than all other remedies I have used.

In a case of rheumatism with swelling and œdema of wrists and ankles, where *Rhus tox.*<sup>20</sup> and *Ruta graveolens*<sup>30</sup> had only slightly modified the conditions, *Lach.* made almost a complete cure in two days. The patient had been through a course of Allopathic torture by blisters and purgatives for four weeks, and was almost discouraged, till he got the *Lachesis*.

**Case 41.**—**CINA**<sup>20</sup>.—Katie —, aged four years, was sent to the Dispensary by a Homœopathic physician, who, with his associate, regarded her as incurable. He sent a slip of paper indicating his last prescription, which was "Dragees of Citrate of Iron and Quinine!"

She was of leuco-phlegmatic temperament, with large blue eyes. There was general atrophy of the muscular and adipose structures,

enormous enlargement of the abdomen, with hardness. Cough with mucous rahles and profuse yellow expectoration. She was exceedingly unamiable, shunned all notice, hid her face and pouted when looked at. I gave three doses of *Calc. carb.*<sup>20</sup> to be taken on successive evenings. At the next interview she was still more fretful and impudent; was constantly boring the nose. I gave *Cina*<sup>20</sup>. After taking a dose every second evening for two weeks longer, with the exception of a few evenings, when I gave *Nux vom.*<sup>20</sup> for constipation, she returned exhibiting a wonderful change. Cheeks filling out, an amiable look, with an extended hand in response to mine. Cough nearly gone. She is evidently on the right path, and I expect to see her well in a reasonable time.

I have cited these few instances, hoping they may induce some of my professional brethren who have not done so, to test thoroughly the efficacy of the higher potencies.

JOHN S. LINSLEY, M. D.

### CHARACTERISTICS.

<sup>97</sup> FERRUM. Diarrhœa worse, mornings. Bad sleep before midnight. J. C. M.

<sup>98</sup> LYCOPODIUM. The baby cries all day, and sleeps all night.

J. C. M.

<sup>99</sup> DULCAMARA. Pale, watery, or milky complexion; morning, diarrhœa; sleeping worst after 3 A. M. Large, thin stools. Better in all respects in the evening.

J. C. M.

<sup>100</sup> GELSEMINUM. Cannot get to sleep on going to bed at night, on account of thinking, which she cannot control. (Sensitive people.)

J. C. M.

<sup>101</sup> CHINA. In swarthy persons.—Thin, large stools, undigested or not, usually with passage of wind, and sometimes colic; but always worse in the morning. Worst sleep after 3 A. M.

J. C. M.

<sup>102</sup> NUX VOM. Morning diarrhœa, with constant urging—passing small quantities—followed by a feeling that more remains to be passed. Worst sleep after 3, A. M.

J. C. M.

<sup>103</sup> GELSEMINUM. Fever-heat, with drowsiness. Sleep, with half-waking and murmuring, frequently. Little thirst. Feels very languid, and wants to be still. Chill beginning in hands and feet. Throat feels thickened, filled up, and sore; tonsils slightly swelled; throad somewhat red.

J. C. M.

<sup>104</sup> GELSEMINUM. In retrocedent measles, with livid spots; dulness of brain, or abdominal or thoracic congestion—fever-heat, with drowsiness.

J. C. M.

- <sup>105</sup> **DULCAMARA.** Always, as a forerunner of catamenia, a rash appearing on the skin, (*GOSEWISCH*); with extraordinary sexual excitement during the rash and catamenia. R. K.
- <sup>106</sup> **ANTIM. CRUD.** Crushed finger nails grow in splits, and like warts, and with horny spots. C. Ho.
- <sup>107</sup> **DULCAMARA.** Small furuncles on places formerly hurt by concussion. JEANES.
- <sup>108</sup> **RHUS.** Aching in the left arm, with disease of heart. RAUE.
- <sup>109</sup> **CALCAREA.** Longing for eggs, particularly with children in sickness or during re-convalescence. C. Ho.
- <sup>110</sup> **CHINA.** Salivation (years after having taken mercury,) uninterrupted day and night, with great weakness, particularly of stomach. C. Ho.
- <sup>111</sup> **LACHESIS.** Suddenly something runs from the neck to the larynx, and interrupts breathing completely; it wakens at night, (spasm of the glottis.) H. GROSS.
- <sup>112</sup> **COFFEA.** All senses more acute, reads fine print easier, hearing, smell, taste, and touch acute, particularly also an increased perception of slight passive motions. C. Ho.
- <sup>113</sup> **COFFEA.** Pains insupportable, driving to despair. St.
- <sup>114</sup> **CHINA.** Intense throbbing headache after excessive hemorrhage. C. W.
- <sup>115</sup> **SULPHUR.** Standing is the most disagreeable position. C. Ho.

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### THERAPEUTIC HINTS.

**Camphor** antidotes Strychnine in a short time. Many cases have been saved by it.

**Nux vom.** will always benefit persons who have been drugged by mixtures, bitters, herbs, and so-called vegetable pills, &c. R.

**Hepar** is always preferable after the abuse of mercurial or other metallic preparations. C. Ho.

Dr. Kitchen, of this city, has been successful in many cases of Puerperal Convulsions with *Veratrum viride*.

Dr. McManus, of Baltimore, recommends *Silicia* in Hay Asthma, which comes on about the last of August.

**Angustura**, in the 200th attenuation, is said to antidote the effects of *Rhus tox.* poisoning.

**Gelseminum** is one of our best remedies for *seminal emission*, occurring at night. H. N. M.

## PERISCOPE.

**PHYSIOLOGY.**—Professor M. S. Trinchese, of Genoa, demonstrates the termination of motor nerves in the primitive fibres of striated muscles to be as follows:

1st. The medullary nerve substance ceases to exist before the nerve fibre reaches the muscle fibre, and therefore never touches the latter.

2d. The sheath of the nerve fibre becomes continuous with the Sarcolemma.

3d. The cylinder axis is imbedded in a granular nucleated substance, always to be found upon the muscle where a nerve fibre ends on a muscle fibre. This substance has received the name of “motor plate,” (plaque motrice.)

In the Chemical Laboratory of the Anatomical School in Berlin, it has been found, that whenever the Hydro-Carbons of the Benzoyl series and its homologues are introduced into the organism, they oxidize and appear in the urine as Hippuric Acid. The “Oil of Bitter Almond,” “Balsam of Tolu,” “Benzoic Acid,” &c., belong to this class.—R. K.

**SURGERY.**—*Sloughing from Local Anæsthesia.*—A case is reported from Middlesex Hospital, London—*paraffine spray* being the agent used. It is certainly important to guard against this event, by not applying the process to tissues from which vitality seems ready to depart, and by restricting its duration.

*Sylvester’s Method in Suspended Animation.*—Consists in alternate extreme elevation of the upper extremities, in the plane of the body, and their return to the side, once every four seconds. The tongue and epiglottis are held forward, and the glottis open, by means of forceps, the patient on his back; expiration being assisted by pressure on the chest. In other respects, proceed as in Marshall Hall’s “Ready Method.” A case of drowning is reported, in which animation was restored after a continued effort of two hours.

*Glycerine as an Antiseptic.*—Glycerine is an antiseptic of no mean power. Dr. Marion Sims lauds it as a dressing in his peculiar uterine operations, in one of which I have recently adopted his course with good effect. It causes a serous flow, but granulation goes on finely, and lint may be left several days in a wound, if saturated with this substance, with impunity, remaining perfectly sweet in spite of suppuration; thus avoiding too frequent exposure of the wound to the air, as well as the trouble of frequent dressing. Homœopathists, who desire antiseptics and other dressings of properties not incongruous with the internal remedies used, either for wounds or in putrid affections of the throat, uterus, &c., should fully test its value—since it is not regarded as medicinal, in the ordinary sense.

*Powdered White Sugar* is also frequently efficient in separating gangrenous material, and preventing its extension—being freely dusted upon the surface, and covered with an emollient poultice—all to be from time to time renewed, as the sugar is dissolved away.

J. C. M.

**GENERAL PATHOLOGY.**—Dr. Cohnheim of Berlin, announces that the identity of pus cells and white blood corpuscles is now positively demonstrated. His experiments on the cornea, &c., seem to prove, that in inflammation the white blood cells contract considerably, and in that state penetrate the walls of capillaries and small veins, to accumulate as pus in the surrounding tissue.—R. K.

## BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, ETC., RECEIVED.

**HOMŒOPATHY:** an explanation of what it is, etc. etc. By F. H. ORME, M. D. DETROIT, MICHIGAN: E. A. LODGE, M. D.

**AMERICAN HOMŒOPATHIC OBSERVER.** EDWIN A. LODGE, M. D., DETROIT, MICHIGAN, We notice that Dr. Bushrod W. James has accepted the position of editor of the Surgical Department. “The right man in the right place.”

**CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.** BY DR. MEYHOFFER: NICE, ITALY. Second edition reprinted from the British Homœopathic Review, with additions, etc., etc. By E. A. LODGE, M. D., DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

**TRAVELLER’S GUIDE FOR THE USE OF TWELVE PRINCIPAL HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.** BY E. A. LODGE, M. D., DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

**TRANSACTIONS OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.** 1866, 1867. Convention held in Pittsburg, June 5th, 1866. Annual session, Philadelphia, June 3d, 1867.

This volume contains a history of the organization of the society, the annual address by the retiring President, Dr. James B. Wood, of West Chester, and reports on various subjects, by Drs. W. James Blakely, John C. Morgan, Bushrod W. James, J. H. Marsden, Thomas Hewitt, James H. P. Frost, and Robert J. McClatchey.

The next annual meeting will be held in Harrisburg, first Tuesday in May, at 10 A. M. Walter Williamson, M. D., of this city, was elected President for the ensuing year.

**AN ILLUSTRATED SKETCH OF THE MOVEMENT-CURE: its Principles, Methods, and Effects.**  
By GEORGE H. TAYLOR, M. D. Published at the Institute, 67 West Thirty-eighth street,  
New York. 1867.

This volume contains many valuable hints for the treatment of disease. While some of us err in the direction of discarding all means of cure except the homœopathic dose, those who practice the movement-cure err in the opposite direction, by depending entirely upon its aid and discarding medicine.

**THE LITTLE WANDERER.** Vol. I., No. III. Published at the Home for Little Wanderers,  
Corner Tenth and Shippen streets, Philadelphia.

**ANNOUNCEMENT OF LECTURES AND CLINICS AT THE NEW YORK OPHTHALMIC SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL.** Session of 1867, 1868.

*Faculty*—Drs. Th. Liebold, T. F. Allen, J. McE. Wetmore, and C. A. Bacon.

*Consulting Surgeons*—Drs. P. P. Wells, H. D. Paine, G. E. Belcher, and Carroll Dunham

**THE HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY.** PHILADELPHIA. Editors, Drs. LIFFE and FROST.

**FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.**

*Director*—T. S. Verdi, M. D.

*Medical Staff*—Drs. T. S. Verdi, W. Hale, C. S. Verdi and C. W. Sonnenschmidt.

We can hardly overestimate the value of Homœopathic Dispensaries as pioneers in the work of preparing the people for the acceptance of the truth as it is in Homœopathy.

**THE NEW ENGLAND MEDICAL GAZETTE.** By Drs. Angell & Talbot, Boston, Mass.

Among the medical journals which we find monthly upon our table, is THE NEW ENGLAND MEDICAL GAZETTE. In the October number it contains a very complimentary notice of our journal, but, after saying much by way of praise, it acts "the part of a true friend in pointing out some of its striking defects." Our English is criticized; the title is objected to and styled ridiculous. As we have, after mature deliberation, named our offspring, and as we see no valid reason for changing its name, we have concluded to permit it to grow up to old age, notwithstanding the objections raised by our New England neighbor. There is a homely adage which runs on this wise: "He who lives in a glass house should not throw stones." We are aware of our imperfections, and have made some apology in our October number for numerous errors. Now, is'nt it rather unkind to come down on us so heavily, after we had made a proper acknowledgment of our shortcomings?

We quote: "Throughout its entire pages occur sentences far too frequently, which hurl defiance at grammatical rules; and others where (?) a German obscurity is the only certain thing about them." *Them* what? "*Hurl defiance!*" Is not this expression somewhat stilted? By what grammatical rule do we find "*where*" in the above sentence? Suppose we substitute "*in which*" and see how it reads; and for "*about them*" say "*observable.*" And, again, as "long and involved sentences are not desirable," suppose we shorten the sentence, thus: Ungrammatical sentences, and German obscurity, too frequently occur in its pages. Here we have saved sixteen words out of twenty-nine, and have a sentence which expresses exactly the meaning intended. But we object to our critic's sending the whole German nation into *obscurity* in so summary a manner. In order, therefore, to make the sentence less obscure we will leave the obscurity out.

Here is something more which appears "exceedingly ridiculous to American eyes." "Cheerful, happy mood which she notices herself, *particularly after loose stools.*" It is a great pity the woman could not have had a more agreeable symptom. But as she *had* the symptom, what should we do with it. It might have been expressed—"after watery dejections from the bowels;" but that is not the way common people talk, and we doubt whether the critic himself would hesitate to speak of "*loose stools*" even to the most refined lady at the bedside.

"We wish very much that our German colleagues would endeavor to conform to a little more to the usages of decent writers, and substitute abdomen for 'belly,' offensive smelling for 'stinking,' and so on."

Our German colleagues! One of the editors of this Journal is a German and the other is a New England-bred Yankee; he would feel no less proud, however, if he were a German.

In medical literature, but more especially in the *Materia Medica*, the most common and best understood words should be used. The most common mind attaches a definite meaning to the Anglo-Saxon word "belly." There can be no mistake, and, therefore, it is best to use such words. We might say, the abdomen of a muscle; how would that suit our critic? Offensive smelling for "stinking." Now, not every thing that is offensive, stinks. A criticism might be offensive and not stink, and so with a "watery dejection from the bowels"

There are many oversights in proof-reading, etc., etc., which will, in time, be corrected. For instance, on page 12 of the *Mat. Med.*, symptom 229 reads "without extension;" it should read "without distension."

On the whole, we like the spirit of this criticism, and if all "our friends" will take the liberty of telling us our faults, we may, in time, come to be as perfect as they are.

H. N. M.

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OF  
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[ABBREVIATIONS.—C. Hg., C. HERING; J. C. M., J. C. MORGAN; H. N. M., H. N. MARTIN.]

**Case 42.**—In July, 1865, Mr. R. called to consult me in regard to himself. This gentleman was 50 years old, tall, spare, dark hair, yet pale, emaciated, and quite feeble in appearance; altogether he presented an aspect of extreme debility, tottering from place to place about the city, sitting down at short intervals for rest, and entirely unable to attend to labor or business of any kind.

**HISTORY.** Sixteen years ago he had an attack of malarial fever, prevalent at the West, and had never recovered from the effects, not of the fever, but of the *treatment* there received, for his troubles have indicated an irritable stomach ever since. During the first ten years following the above attack, he was constantly under treatment of various kinds, and for various diseases, but principally called dyspepsia, and gradually and surely *grew worse*, but for the last six years he has kept aloof from medicines, and as a consequence has passed his time far more comfortably. At present his diet consists *solely* of griddle cakes made from unbolted flour, taken in very moderate quantities, and cold water. The least deviation from the above regimen induces, within an hour's time, severe pain in occiput and cervical region of spine, with constant and severe pain and pressure as of a stone in the stomach, attended with vomiting of the offending substances and a sour-tasting mucus, followed by excessive languor and weariness, from which he slowly recovers in about forty-eight hours.



I commenced the treatment by giving a few powders of *Nux vom.* 3d dec. trit., with directions to take one every three hours. In a few days he returned, having taken but two of the powders, and stated as a reason, that "like all other medicine they made him so *much worse* that he could not take them." I now prepared six powders of *Sac. lac.* and into one of these powders I put four or five of the smallest-sized pellets of Lehrman's 200th of *Nux vom.* and numbered the powders from one to six, marking the medicated one three, and directed one to be taken each night on retiring, and report in a week. (The patient supposed the powders were all alike.) In a week he reported that "he was better"—"that *that* medicine agreed with him, except the No. 3 powder; that when he took that he felt a little of the old feelings, but it soon passed off, and since then he had *felt much better.*" I now gave six powders of *Sac. lac.* marked as before, and same directions. At the end of the second week he reported "continued improvement." *Sac. lac.* again. At the close of the third week he reported as having "felt a little after the old sort" for a day or two. I now prepared the powders as at the first, medicating the No. 2 only; same directions. In a week he reported decided improvement, but remarked that the No. 2 powder made him sick for a short time. Thus I continued, giving one dose *Nux*<sup>200</sup> at intervals of about three weeks, and my patient *constantly and rapidly improving*, until he returned to a full, mixed diet and to labor.

F. A. BENHAM, M. D.

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**Case 43.**—Miss F. T. aged 18, general good health, but from her infancy she has been troubled with an eruption of the scalp. At times it would show itself on the face, hands, arms, chest and other parts of the person, but the scalp had never been free from it since its first appearance. Various remedies had been used, but with no relief, and the patient and her friends had settled down in the belief that the disgusting condition would attend her through life.

In September, 1866, when my attention was called to the case, I found the scalp completely covered with a thick, white, scaly crust, which on being rubbed up with the comb would crumble off in a white powder, leaving a raw, red surface, inclined to bleed.

*Arsenici Iodidum*<sup>2nd</sup> dec. trit. a powder three times a day, and in four weeks not a trace of the disease was left, and a year after there was no indication of a return.

F. A. BENHAM, M. D.

**Case 44.**—Miss —, age 48, nervous temperament. Troubled for six years with diarrhœa, which occurred only in the morning and *hurried her out of bed*. She had a severe attack when I saw her, aggravated by a *suppressed perspiration*. Gave Sulphur<sup>900</sup>. No apparent relief in several weeks. From the fact that, if she composed *three lines even, in the afternoon, she would wake up the next morning with diarrhœa*, showing the preponderating influence of *mental labor*, I gave Nux vom.<sup>1000</sup>. The diarrhœa disappeared and *congestive headaches, to which she was formerly subject*, reappeared. They in their turn went away without any other medicine. The patient remained unusually well for three months, when an undue amount of mental work brought it on again, but it as readily yielded to the remedy.

E. A. FARRINGTON.

**Case 45.**—Mr. H. has had chronic gonorrhœa, with occasional exacerbations, for two years. Tried injections of Nitrate of Silver and the usual Cubeb cure by advice of a friend. (?) Two days afterwards rapid *swelling of testicle* (left), reaching within twenty-four hours the size of a child's head; *intolerable drawing pain in testicle and cord*; burning pain in urethra, with *involuntary erections*; chilliness over the whole body, *particularly when uncovering in bed*; no sleep on account of pain. Gave *Clematis*<sup>3</sup>. The testicle was reduced to normal size within four days, and all pains disappeared. The gonorrhœa was subsequently cured by *Matico*<sup>1</sup>.

RICHARD KOCH, M. D.

**Case 46.**—In a case of intermittent fever, when in Illinois, in 1849, I intended to give *Chinin* in  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain doses, but on account of the gastric complication I gave, first, a dose of *Podophyllum*. To my astonishment, the whole chill and fever were cured. I afterwards compared the cured case with the symptoms of the remedy, and found them surprisingly similar. *The patient had been during the chill very talkative, and during the hot stage he fell into a deep sleep.* TH. BRUCKNER.  
—Translated by C. Hg., from A. H. Z., 58, 89, 1859.

**Case 47.**—Early in September, E. C., a babe, æt 11 months, was brought to me by its mother, from whom I derived the following history: Lives in the southwestern part of the city, in a miasmatic district. A majority of the houses in her vicinity have had water in the cellars, more or less, throughout the summer. As a consequence, many cases (more than usual) of intermittent fever have occurred

this fall in the neighborhood. Child looks pale, wan-like, and much debilitated.

At 10 A. M., every other day, he begins to yawn, gap, stretch out, and then to shake. *Coldness appears to commence about the trunk first*, (possibly the back,) while the hands and feet become so in half or three-quarters of an hour afterwards. Finger and toe-nails become blue. The child does not shake continually during the chill, but appears to shudder at intervals for a moment or so, passing away or subsiding, to be renewed thus a number of times throughout this portion of the paroxysm. This condition lasts about two hours, followed with a slight fever with thirst, both of which continued about one hour followed with *perspiration, particularly about the upper portion of the body*. The babe had been thus afflicted for a period of nearly four weeks.

I diagnosed the case as one of quotidian intermittent fever, and noting that the chill, according to the mother's account, began *about the body, &c.*, gave two doses *Eupator. purp.*<sup>20</sup>, 4 hours apart.

Two weeks afterwards the mother returned to tell me that the child was well, and had no return of the chill or fever after taking the medicine. The day following the administration of the remedy was to have been the time for a return of the paroxysm, but none occurred.

I have never but twice, previously to this, witnessed this form of fever in so young a child, notwithstanding I practiced for three years and a half, previous to the war, in a noted intermittent and miasmatic district.

C. H. VON TAGEN, M. D.

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**Case 48.**—J. P., aged 18 years, "sanguine lymphatic" temperament, had fluent coryza, and an eruption on the cheeks, nostrils and lips, which, under a magnifying-glass, showed inflammation of the *papillæ* of the skin; after scratching, these were denuded, oozing a sticky fluid; (*Sulphur Merc. s.* having been previously taken.) *Graphites*<sup>6</sup> and <sup>200</sup> was now given, and followed by rapid improvement of the *burning and itching* which attended it, and the eruption began to pale and dry up. Now, he contracted a soft chancre on the prepuce; and to expose it, produced paraphymosis, and considerable œdema, but no strangulation, which was not readily relieved by moist heat; and, another chancre soon forming in the cervix penis, and yet another on the prepuce—all on the mucous surfaces—the paraphymosis was not interfered with. Locally, Simple Cerate was applied—internally, one

dose of *Merc. s.*<sup>200</sup>. Immediately, the chancres became *hard*, not to be distinguished from the "Hunterian" sore. At the same time a bubo formed in the left groin—and the eruption got as bad as ever. *Sac. lac.*, to await reaction three days. Worse than ever; sores discharging a thin, stinking pus, resembling soup, both sour and tainted, in color; with inflammation, and violent burning and itching. Burning in urethra, with urination—gluey discharge. Bubo larger, and softening. The question arose: "Must *Merc. binox.* low be given, a la Hartmann?" Finding the oozing on the face sticky, knowing its adaptation to the burning and itching, and finding it strongly indicated by the character of the discharge, *Graphites*<sup>200</sup> was selected, three times a day, for two days. After amelioration, great aggravation of the inflammation, burning and itching of the penis. Substituted water-dressing, until relieved, then *dry lint*, giving *Sac. lac.* Amelioration, five days; then aggravation. *Graph.*<sup>6000</sup>, one dose. Amelioration, only six days. Repeat *Graph.*<sup>6000</sup>. Amelioration, one week; ulcers filling and contracting; bubo soft, but diminishing in size. Now, increase of burning and itching. Pale, large papules came out all over the body, with violent itching. Repeat *Graph.*<sup>6000</sup>. Better for a week. *Graph.* sixth week, *well*, except the nostrils and urethra. *Thuja*<sup>1000</sup>. Ten days later, fluent coryza, with sneezing; bad sleep from 12 to 3 o'clock at night. *Acon.*<sup>200</sup>, in repeated doses. Cured.

J. C. MORGAN.

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**Case 49.**—R. F., ætat. 58, of nervous-bilious temperament, had been previously quite healthy, with the exception of weakness in the back, which had troubled him since he had a fall fifteen years ago.

March 22, 1842.—A year ago, when working in a damp cellar, he was attacked with cough, &c., which have continued to trouble him since in spite of various remedial means. His present symptoms are:

Cough, coming on in fits, particularly after lying down at night; these fits of coughing are accompanied by great dyspnoea and pain in the back, and last until he expectorates a small quantity of tough yellow mucus, generally about half an hour; appetite bad; gnawing pain in the epigastrium an hour or two after meals; for the last month diarrhoea, six or seven loose motions daily; frequent desire to pass urine, which is scanty, clear, and passed with difficulty.

He received Arsenic 12, to be taken in water, a dose twice a day.

On the 12th of April he returned and reported himself completely relieved in all the above symptoms, except the pain in the back.—*British Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. 1, p. 37.

## EXTRACT FROM CLINICAL LECTURE.\*

BY HENRY NOAH MARTIN, M. D.

**Case 50.**—Mrs. H., aged 51 years, widow, had the following *symptoms*:

1st. Fulness in region of liver. This symptom reminds us of *Bry.*, *Ferr.*, *Lyc.*, *Nux vom.*, *Sulph.*, &c.

2d. Fulness and pressure across the stomach, (*Lyc.*, *Baryta*, *Carb.*, *Sulph.*) with distention of the transverse colon. (*Bell.*, *Sulph.*)

3d. Chronic diarrhœa; has to get out of bed in a hurry in the morning. (*Sulph.*, *Nux vom.*)

4th. Is sometimes dizzy in the morning, and sometimes the bed whirls when turning in bed at night. (*Conium*, *Bell.*)

5th. Dizzy when going down-stairs. (*Borax.*)

6th. Feels constant inclination to sleep.

7th. Is subject to neuralgia of the liver, which was always under Allopathic treatment, relieved by application of a mustard poultice, and ameliorated by lying on the painful side. (*Bry.*, *Natr. mur.*)

8th. Is very often faint and hungry at 11 A. M. (*Sulph.*, *Phos.*, *Lach.*)

9th. She always had great disinclination to bathing. (*Sulph.*)

She had a light complexion, light auburn hair, heavy, flabby features, reddish, large nose; appearance of partial paralysis of the muscles of the left side of the face. *Sulph.*<sup>20</sup>. *Jenichen*, one dose, cured this case, and she has had no return of the symptoms, now over two years.

Why was *Sulphur* given in this case?

There are three conditions of the case which are especially characteristic of the remedy, in symptoms 3, 8, and 9; but 4 is known as a "key-note" for *Conium* and 5 for *Borax* and 7 for *Bryonia*. What shall we do? Shall we give "key-note" *Conium*, or *Borax*, or *Bryonia*? No! We will follow the Hahnemannian method and give the medicine which has the totality of symptoms, as nearly as possible, and at the same time has some characteristics of the case. This remedy is *Sulph.*

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\* It is customary in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia to give a case each week to the class for study. At the end of the week the class hand to the clinical professor the remedies selected; he then announces the remedy given, and the reasons for giving it.

**Case 51.**—M. Y., ætat. 50 A pale, emaciated female. Complained on April 5th, that a fortnight before she strained her back in lifting a heavy weight, and has since been affected with violent pain, “as if the back was broken,” in the lumbar region, on the least movement or coughing.

She is otherwise quite well, except a slight hacking cough, which she has had for many years in winter. The specific action of *Rhus toxicodendron*, discovered by Hahnemann, in strains of muscular and tendinous parts, point it out at once as the proper remedy in this case. A dose of the third dilution (millionth) was accordingly given to be taken dissolved in water in the usual way. The patient returned on the 12th to report herself quite well.—*British Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. 1, p. 36.

**Case 52.**—Anna Kalitzky was brought to the asylum in the end of December, 1824, having been previously cured of a fit of insanity brought on by drinking. On the 1st of January the patient would neither eat nor drink; her face is flushed, her expression wild, she tears her clothes, wanders up and down the room during the night; strikes at the keepers, and can scarcely be restrained. She got one drop of 2d dilution of *Hyoscyamus* with such brilliant result, that the same day all the symptoms subsided, and on the following day the patient was perfectly well, and continued so.—*British Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. 1, p. 361. By Dr. C. Sztaraveszki.

**Case 53.**—Gabriel Boris, 28 years old, had for some time been delicate, without any known cause, and fourteen days ago he became restless, quarrelsome, agitated, threatened to destroy his wife and set the village on fire. He was arrested by the police, and for a fortnight remained in a state of continual fury, and he was then sent to the asylum. On the 25th the following was his state:—He looks terribly anxious, his eyes glare, the eyeballs are red, the face, abdomen, and feet are swollen. On the face and feet there are many pustules, several here and there with a scurvy crust. The pulse is small and weak, the urine and stools are passed involuntarily. His answers are abrupt and minatory. He got one drop of *Belladonna* iv., with the happiest effects, as all the symptoms of mental disorder very soon disappeared, and the swelling of abdomen and eruption was all that remained. *Bryonia* iii. removed the dropsical swelling, and after a dose of *Cinchona* ii., he was dismissed on the 28th restored to health and strength.—*British Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. 1, p. 365. By Dr. C. Sztaraveszki.

**Case 54.**—Stephano Sarközi, from Arpad, of a healthy, strong constitution, phlegmatic temperament, 36 years old, had for half a year been much annoyed with the itch. Two weeks before, he went, in the company of a friend, to dig for treasure, and, exhausted by the fruitless toil, threw himself on the ground, and fell into a deep sleep. When he awaked, he rushed home with the most frightful gestures, threatened to murder his wife and children, and attempted to set the house on fire, and was with difficulty restrained by eight men. He was received into the asylum on the 5th of August, 1825.

He sat in the corner of his room silent and motionless. Passed his urine and fæces involuntarily. The whole surface of the body is covered with a scabious eruption. The nights are restless.

On the 8th August he got gr. i. of *Hep. sulph.* the first trituration, as I looked on the case as one of severe scabies affecting the brain. In the course of four days, both the eruption and the delirium had entirely subsided. The man returned to his former industrious habits.—*British Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. 1, 363. By Dr. C. Sztaraveszki.

**Case 55.**—Paul Kis, æt. 40. An industrious man; had always enjoyed good health previous to the attack. Three weeks ago he awoke out of sleep with all the symptoms of mania. A villager undertook the treatment, bled him, and gave him medicine. As the disease increased, and he became more and more unmanageable, it was found necessary to bring him to the asylum. He presented the following appearance. His figure was large and thin, his bearing expressive of alarm and anxiety; he rolled his eyes restlessly, and covered his face with his hands whenever any one approached him. He tore his clothes into small fragments, and went about the room naked. He spoke so low as to be inaudible, murmured and swore to himself, and dashed the vessels which had contained his food to the ground after he had emptied them. He defiled the room with his stools and urine.

Thinking that the patient had probably got opium before he was brought in, I gave him camphor in order to neutralize its effects. By the 7th of July the patient was much better, and the chief symptom he exhibited then was striking his hands together, and relating to his companions all that could happen to him. *Stramonium* I. was given with the best results; and after a dose of *Hyoscyamus* III. given on account of some boils that had broken out, he was restored to perfect health, and dismissed 31st of July.—*British Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. 1, p. 362. By Dr. C. Sztaraveszki.

## CHARACTERISTICS.

<sup>116</sup> OPIUM. Twitching, trembling of the head, arms, and hands; now and then jerks, as if the flexors were over-active; body cold; inclination to stupid sopor; motion of the body and uncovering the head relieves.

BENNINGHAUSEN.

<sup>117</sup> OPIUM. Sleeplessness, with acuteness of hearing: clocks striking and cocks crowing at a great distance keep her awake.

B. FINCKE.

<sup>118</sup> OPIUM. Child makes no water, with full bladder, has no stool; from nursing, after the nurse had a furious fit of passion.

C. HG.

<sup>119</sup> ACONITE. When little sharp foreign bodies have entered the eye, before they can be removed, and after removal.

HORNBURG.

<sup>120</sup> ARSENICUM. Hears voices and sees animals after having taken alcohol often in small doses.

C. HG.

<sup>121</sup> ARSENICUM. From climbing mountains or other muscular exertions: want of breath, prostration, cannot sleep, and other ailments.

C. HG.

<sup>122</sup> SULPHUR. After violent scratching: aching, numbness of skin, swelling of the skin, even ulceration.

BENNINGHAUSEN.

<sup>123</sup> CALCAREA. Itching of scalp, children scratch their heads when their sleep is disturbed or they are awakened.

C. HG.

<sup>124</sup> ARNICA. Gout, with the greatest fear of being struck by persons coming towards him across the room.

C. HG.

<sup>125</sup> NAT. MUR. Headache as if bursting; beating, or stitches through to the neck and chest; with heat in head; red face, nausea and vomiting before, during, and after catamenia, or during the fever-stage, decreasing gradually after the sweat.

BENNINGHAUSEN.

<sup>126</sup> NAT. MUR. Blisters like pearls upon the lips, in intermittent fever.

RAUB.

<sup>127</sup> NAT. MUR. Cutting in the urethra after micturition.

RAUB.

<sup>128</sup> CALC. PHOS. With every attempt to eat, he has bellyache.

<sup>129</sup> ALOES. Diarrhoea, with want of confidence in the sphincter ani. The rectum seems full of fluid which feels heavy, as if it would fall out.

H. N. M.

<sup>130</sup> RUMEX CRISP. Cough, with pain behind middle of sternum.

TEMPLE.

<sup>131</sup> CHAMOMILLA. Violent rheumatic pains drive him out of bed at night, and compel him to walk about.

FREEDLEY.

<sup>132</sup> ALOES. Diarrhoea at 10 P. M., and 10 A. M.

H. N. M.

<sup>133</sup> BARYTA CARB. When convalescing from Pneumonia. Sensation as if the lungs were full of smoke. She smells pine smoke.

H. N. M.



<sup>134</sup> CAUST. Menstrual blood bright red, with pain in pelvis, as if pressed or screwed together.

TRITZE, SR., 1844.

<sup>135</sup> FERRUM. Ashy pale or greenish face; with pains or other symptoms; the face becomes bright red.

RAUB.

<sup>136</sup> CANTHARIDES. Scales on the scalp; enormous dandruff.

H. N. M.

<sup>137</sup> NITRUM. Cannot drink except in little sips, for want of breath.

GRAUVOGL.

<sup>138</sup> SQUILLS. The loose cough in the morning is more fatiguing than the dry cough in the evening.

BENNINGHAUSEN.

<sup>139</sup> SEPIA. Sensation in both hypochondria as if the ribs were broken, and sharp points were sticking in the flesh.

H. N. M.

<sup>140</sup> MYRICA CERIFERI. Heavy frontal headache in the morning on rising. The pain is in the forehead and temples, and attended with pain in the nape of the neck and small of the back; also hunger, with sensation of great fulness in the stomach and bowels. These symptoms are ameliorated in the open air.

HALB.

<sup>141</sup> SCUTELLARIA. Inability to get to sleep at night, owing to a multitude of *pleasant* thoughts which crowd on the mind.

HALB.

<sup>142</sup> HAMAMELIS VIRGINICA. Discharge of blood per ani, in large quantities, of a tar-like consistency. Hence a specific in typhoid fever with a bloody crisis.

WM. F. GUERNSEY.

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## THERAPEUTIC HINTS.

NUX VOM. After aromatics in food or as medicine, particularly ginger, pepper, &c., and after almost any kind of so-called "hot" medicines.

GOULLON.

PULSATILLA. Sandy hair, blue eyes, pale face; inclined to silent grief with submissiveness.

B. H.

HEPAR. Ailments from west or northwest wind, or soon after it; improved by warmth.

C. Hg.

RHUS TOX. Complaints after getting wet in a rain while overheated.

W. GROSS.

BRYONIA. Complaints when warm weather sets in after cold days.

C. Hg.

BRYONIA. Complaints from ironing.

C. Hg.

NAT. MUR. After all kinds of cauterizations with nitrate of silver.

C. Hg.

ARSENICUM. Complaints caused by chewing tobacco.

BENNINGHAUSEN.

ARSENICUM. Poisoning from decayed or morbid animal matter, by inoculation, inhalation or swallowing.

C. Hg.

## PERISCOPE.

**SURGERY.**—1. *Fractures of the Thigh* are found, in the practice of Pennsylvania Hospital, to do best under the “sand-bag and brickbat treatment”—*daily inspection* being necessary to keep the apparatus in order—the limb being bare—two extending bands of adhesive plaster, two inches wide, applied on the sides of the leg, confined by three transverse strips, and reaching from the knee to below the foot; these separated by a piece of thin board; then fastened to a single rope, which leads over a pulley, in a mortice cut in a portable stand, placed at the foot of the bed. Extension is made by tying to this brickbats, varying from one-half to two bricks. Counter-extension is effected by the weight of the body, the foot of the bed being raised; the head made comfortable on pillows. Sand-bags make lateral pressure, from ilium and perineum to below the foot.

2. *Fractures of the Clavicle* are sometimes refractory to reduction, from excess of action of the muscles attached to its various parts, or to the scapula, to which its acromial end remains fixed. It has been recently urged that the *scapula itself* is susceptible of being placed and secured in such positions, as generally to effect the perfect reduction and apposition of the fractured end—the *modus operandi* being left to the judgment and skill of the surgeon, in each special case.

3. *Organic Stricture of the Urethra* is relieved rapidly by “stricture-tubes,” of graduated sizes, forced in succession *over* the smallest, first introduced; or *into* the latter, which is of two blades, united at the *inner* end, and connected at the outer end by a screw-clasp. Bougies follow, as a precaution to prevent recurrence.

J. C. M.

**CLINICAL MEDICINE.**—IN THE WESTERN HOMŒOPATHIC OBSERVER for December is an article which is supposed to be editorial, under the caption of “High Potencies and Intermittent Fevers.” It so abounds in good sense and fairness that we cannot forbear calling attention to it, and the main portion of it we, therefore, reprint. After some preliminary remarks, the writer says:

“We have been led to these remarks by some experiments which we have lately been making with Homœopathic medicines, and largely diluted ones too, in the recent and almost epidemic intermittent fevers which have been prevailing throughout the West. We have endeavored to be perfectly fair in the expression of our opinion, and to state none but positive facts. In some instances, the potencies, the tinctures, or both, have failed—probably from our own ignorance or inability to select appropriate medicine—and Quinine had to be administered to ‘break the chills.’ In other cases, where the Quinine failed, a single dose of medicine produced the desired results. The first case was that of a lady who had been for several years afflicted with intermittent fever. She had tried many physicians. The paroxysms had been suppressed with Quinine. Allopathic physicians had prescribed it in a great variety of solutions and pills; iron and compound tincture of bark and Fowler’s solution had also been exhibited. She was much discouraged, somewhat emaciated. The fever had reappeared with the tertian type, with excessive bone pains, intense thirst, and profuse and very debilitating sweat. In this case, as just then we had been putting the ‘potencies’ to the severest test of practical experience, we prescribed the two hundredth of *Arsenicum*; thus—one powder immediately before the expected paroxysm, and one after it—during the apyrexia, placebo. A very severe paroxysm, perfectly developed in every feature, followed this treatment, and from that time to the present there has been no return.

“This result was so satisfactory that other cases were put to the test. A gentleman and his daughter were both suffering from intermittents. They resided some eight miles in the country, and had been subject to frequent attacks of malarious fevers. They had been cured also with Homœopathic medicine; the daughter with *Natrum mur.*; the father, *Ipecac.* 2 trit. The symptoms were as follows: The gentleman’s paroxysms were tertian, and accompanied with great gastric disturbance, with colic and vomiting, twisting pain in the bowels, great thirst and severe headache. Taking into consideration the character of the abdominal pains, the nausea, vomiting, and headache, two powders were administered of *Ipecac.* 200th. He has not suffered since, although *Nux* was necessary to complete the cure.

“The daughter was pale, and rather bloated, the paroxysms were in the evening and quotidian, with little shivering, but there was thirst before and during the cold stage. *China* 200th was given, and but one paroxysm supervened. She has been perfectly well since.

“A gentleman of active habits had suffered from ague for eighteen months; had taken quantities of Quinine, and Chologogue, and Arsenic; was pale, bloated, disposed to bleeding hemorrhoids and swollen feet, with a peculiarly ‘puffy’ condition of the eyelids. *Apis mel.* 200 cured him entirely. No paroxysm succeeding the third dose of the medicine.

“Again: Two boys, brothers, from Indiana, were affected as follows: one with a double tertian, the other with a quotidian. In the former case, the mother stated that she could always predict the advent of the chill by a dry cough which came on with intense thirst.

*Rhus tox.* 200th cured him. In the other there was no thirst at all, with good appetite and apparently perfect health during apyrexia. *Puls.* 200 was efficacious.

"It is unnecessary to give further illustration of cases; but those that have been noted are, so far, absolute cures with the high potencies. There is no prevarication in the matter. There can be no doubt as to the diagnosis; there can be no doubt of the cures."

The writer concludes by stating an undoubted truth, that some cases were relieved by the alkaloids after the high potencies failed.

H. N. M.

## BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, ETC., RECEIVED.

AMERICAN HOMŒOPATHIC OBSERVER, Detroit, Michigan, E. A. LODGE, M. D., editor. The January number contains the "Pathogenesis of *Myrica Cerifera*," by E. M. Hale, M. D., and Dr. Hering's Introductory to his Course of Lectures at the Hahnemannian Medical College of Philadelphia, and other important papers.

WESTERN HOMŒOPATHIC OBSERVER, St. Louis, Missouri.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE POUGHKEEPSIE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL AND SURGICAL DISPENSARY. Levi Hubbard, M. D., Henry N. Avery, M. D., attending physicians and surgeons; F. C. Vanderburgh, M. D., consulting surgeon.

HOW TO ENJOY LIFE; OR, PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HYGIENE. By WM. M. CORNELL, M. D. Philadelphia: James Challen & Son, 1860.

This book, it will be observed, was published in 1860, yet the subject, which the author treats in a masterly manner, is never too old to be new.

It is of daily occurrence to hear neighbor Jones say: "I don't enjoy very good health." Now, we commend this book to our neighbor, for it tells him just *how* he may enjoy it.

## OBITUARY.

Among the many railway accidents that have recently occurred we have to announce one which fills the hearts of many in the profession with sadness.

We allude to the death of Dr. M. M. MATTHEWS, of Rochester, N. Y. On the 23d ult., while journeying homeward in the company of Dr. Dake, of Albion, N. Y., and while attempting to make a change of cars in the vicinity of Philadelphia, he was thrown violently from a car, and received a severe contusion on the head just behind one ear. He was, however, able to walk unassisted to the car, and did not think himself much injured. A few moments after taking his seat, he suddenly became comatose, and was conveyed by Dr. Dake to the Girard House, where he was attended by Drs. Hering and Raue until his death, which occurred in a few hours. A post-mortem, made by Drs. Thomas and Morgan, revealed, at the point of contusion, nothing but a slightly bruised appearance, but upon the opposite side of the head, within the cavity of the cranium, a large clot of blood was discovered, which producing pressure upon the brain, caused coma and death.

Dr. MATTHEWS was one among the noblest men in our profession. Formerly an Allopathist, he became converted to our faith, but his former colleagues, knowing that his change of principles resulted from honest convictions, never ceased to respect him. He was one of our first subscribers, and we hoped to receive (as he had promised) from time to time many interesting cases and characteristics from his extensive experience.

We have lost a personal friend, his family a kind and indulgent provider, and the profession one of its best, most honest and experienced members.

To the family, we extend our condolence in this distressing bereavement.

H. N. M.

— It becomes a painful duty to announce the death of the mother of our friend Dr. LODGE, of Detroit. She died, at the age of seventy years, at his house, on the 7th ultimo. Her disease was dropsy. Such a loss may be regarded as the greatest that can occur to any one, and only those who have experienced can appreciate it.

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No. 6.

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**Case 56.**—DR. FINCKE:—Dear Sir: At your repeated solicitation I furnish you such material as I have of the Lachesis case spoken of.

Having at the time mentioned to some of my colleagues the remarkable occurrence of a cure resulting in a particularly obstinate case, immediately after the use of the 41m of Lachesis, I have frequently been requested to publish a history of the case. This I have hesitated about doing for two reasons: 1st. I would not pin my faith upon a single experiment; 2d. My clinical records of the case were too incomplete to present an instructive case to the genuine Homœopathician.

I did not feel warranted in jumping to a conclusion, endorsing the "*celestial*" attenuations upon the testimony presented by a solitary experience. I therefore desired more time to test the question.

Since then I have repeatedly employed the highest attenuations both of your and Lehrmann's preparations, and in many instances with sufficiently satisfactory results, to establish my confidence in at least the occasional superior efficacy of those remedies, although not sufficiently so as to induce me to abandon in all cases the use of the lower attenuations.

As it is, I am almost ashamed to present the case with so meagre and imperfect a clinical record.

Miss K——, of delicate nervous organism, tall, light complexion, dark hair, light gray eyes; age, about 24 years; had resided for the two years last past in a malarious district in Tennessee, where she

suffered from combined attacks of intermittent fever and Allopathy. Breaking down under repeated attacks, saturated with Calomel and Quinine, as a *dernier resort* she was advised to go North, and try a change of climate.

I was called to see her 7th July, 1864, and copy from my memorandum book the following record:

Paleness of complexion, colorless lips, complains of great loss of strength, depression of spirits, despair of recovery, hopelessness, though resigned, inclined to tears, loss of energy, disposition to remain lying down. Says she "cannot sit up on account of feeling of weakness," increased languor in the morning; to make the least movement requires a great effort, speaks of continual weakness and sense of fatigue, with drawing in the limbs, and beating and throbbing in region of the sacrum. Menses regular, rather scanty. She complains most of the sacral pains; they are aggravated by the least exertion, by walking, sitting erect, or turning over in bed, by mental emotion, by conversation, by singing, or playing the piano.

The last two symptoms were decidedly marked. She being an accomplished musical amateur and passionately fond of music, could neither play nor sing without being utterly prostrated, and suffering for hours from this terrible distress in sacral region. Beatings and throbbings all over the body, with languor and prostration after the slightest physical or mental exertion. Loss of appetite, tongue clean, repugnance to food, bowels regular, pulse feeble and accelerated. Has cold hands and feet much of the time, restless nights, disturbed by unpleasant dreams; has a slight chilly sensation every forenoon at eleven o'clock, perspiration along towards morning.

Gave *Zinc. ox.*<sup>30th</sup>, a dose every night and morning for four days, and *Saccharum* powders to last one week.

14th. General symptoms unchanged, stomach worse, nausea after eating or drinking, regurgitation of sour food, acrid pyrosis, feeling of fulness of stomach after eating, with sensation of coldness of stomach, trembling of limbs, prostration. Gave *Ars.*<sup>30</sup> every four hours, to be discontinued when relieved, and a solution of *Saccharum* substituted.

16th. No improvement; *Ars.*<sup>6</sup>, same directions.

17th. No improvement; *Ars.*<sup>3</sup>, same directions.

19th. No change; complains of fulness, "like a pad," in region of transverse colon. *Bell.*<sup>0</sup> every three hours.

20th. Same condition. *Nat. mur.*<sup>6</sup> every three hours.

21st. About the same; *Nat. mur.*<sup>30</sup> every three hours.

22d. Slight amelioration of stomach symptoms; says not quite so severe pain in sacrum. Sacch. lactis; until the

26th. She slowly improved, when she had, in addition to old sufferings, a return of symptoms to which she had previously been subject, consisting of a hacking cough, excited by irritation low down in larynx, with dryness, aggravated by speaking; continual efforts to hawk mucus from the throat. The attack came on, on waking from sleep early in the morning. The sensation of dryness in throat is always worse on waking from sleep. Lach.<sup>30</sup>, single dose.

27th. About the same; repeated Lach.<sup>30</sup>

28th. Wakes with throat parched and dry, impeding deglutition; cough about the same, throbbing in back of sacrum, wakes with sobs and tears. Lach.<sup>30</sup>, four hours.

29th. Slight improvement; Sacch. lactis.

30th. Slight improvement; Sacch. lactis.

31st. Slight improvement; Sacch. lactis.

August 1st. Had a decided chill, followed by fever and hot head and face, without much thirst, chill worse after drinking cold water, increased prostration, profuse perspiration at night, veins of hand swollen and full, Chin.<sup>12</sup> three hours. Chin.<sup>12</sup> was continued until the 6th, when the intermittent group was much lighter, and she complained less of the prostration. Gave Chin.<sup>30</sup> three times per day. From this time until September 6th, my patient gradually improved, gaining strength and appetite, although the sacral pains were still very annoying. She got an occasional dose of Chin.<sup>30</sup> every second or third night.

September 6th. Apparently suffering from a severe cold; cannot account for it. No marked change has taken place in the weather, and she is unconscious of exposure. Fluent corrosive coryza, breath feels hot as it escapes from nostrils, dry, hacking night cough. Ars.<sup>30</sup>, single dose.

7th. Slight improvement; Sacch. lactis.

8th. Coryza ameliorated; completely discouraged; tears and lamentations; the menses being retarded, gave Puls.<sup>30</sup>, four hours.

She was more comfortable until the 11th, when I found her much depressed, complaining bitterly of her fate. The pains about sacrum were worse, with increased sensitiveness of the parts to pressure, pulsation all over the body, trembling, weakness and chilliness, as after a severe fright; severe pain in forehead, with sensitiveness of brain to motion or jar. Menses scanty, with tenderness of abdomen, particularly in region of the ovaries. Irritation in the throat had

returned, with dry cough and parched feeling, worse on waking from sleep.

Upon looking the case all over, I could make nothing of it but Lachesis, and gave her the 12th attenuation, a dose every four hours.

12th. Head feels better, otherwise no relief. Lach.<sup>30</sup>, night and morning.

13th. Head feels better, otherwise no relief. Sacch. lactis.

She remained under the latter sometimes potent agent for three days, when I resorted to Lach.<sup>∞</sup>, single dose.

17th. No change; repeated Lach.<sup>∞</sup>

19th. Lach.<sup>∞</sup> night and morning for two days.

21st. My patient is more comfortable, but does not go on improving. S. L. Continued under Sach. lac. until the

26th. When she rode to the office in an easy carriage, was helped in with great effort to herself, just as I was about taking my departure for my round of P. M. calls. She was assisted into the consultation room, and I sat down to talk with her, with almost as much discouragement at heart as she manifested in her countenance and attitude.

I had devoted much studious labor to her case, had been prescribing for her more than three months, and saw no grounds for encouragement at the result. In spite of all I could do, my mind went instinctively to Lachesis whenever I thought of her case, yet I had tried the remedy in all the attenuations, and it had failed in producing any marked or permanent good effect. In my dilemma I felt the necessity of giving the case another thorough and exhaustive overhauling, and was about resorting to the use of placebos for the purpose of gaining time to study the case anew, when my eye caught sight of the numerals 41,000, imprinted upon the cork of a little vial of Lachesis, presented to me by the indefatigable Dr. Fincke, and which had been permitted to remain there, neglected, up to that time. With a conscious smile of incredulity I concluded to give a dose; it would do no harm, and would assist me in gaining time full as well as the Saccharum powders. I accordingly administered a single dose, and putting up a few of our standard placebos, conducted my "unfortunate" patient to her carriage, with the injunction that she must call again or report in one week, and I would have another prescription in readiness for her. As I stepped back into my office, I remarked, with a laugh, to my partner, "There, I've stove that young lady all in pieces," and told him I had given a dose of Dr. Fincke's 41<sup>m</sup> of Lachesis. We enjoyed ourselves somewhat over the event,

when it was dismissed to plunge again into the realities of a renewed examination of her case.

Nearly a fortnight elapsed before we again heard from our patient, and we had begun to suspect that in her discouragement and despair she had concluded to seek elsewhere for relief; when, to our extreme surprise, one day she came lightly tripping up the steps, with a gleaming countenance, and greeted us with a cordial shake of the hand, and cheerful salutation: "Why, Doctor, how do you do?" She had walked a mile without apparent fatigue, and was enthusiastic upon "that last prescription."

Here, I assure you, the laugh came in on the right side, and without venturing to lower our dignity by giving expression to our utter amazement, we continued the Saccharum powders, (and the amazement for that too,) and she left us in a profound quandary, whether to attribute her rapid improvement to some strange coincidence or to the incredible potency of the 41<sup>st</sup>.

We suddenly felt impressed with the disposition to take off our hat on the mention of the name of Fincke, but cautiously decided in the light of the old adage, "one swallow does not make a summer," to corroborate, if possible, this wonderful *coincidence*, many of which we shall be delighted to meet in our future practice.

Well, to shorten a long story, we will simply state, after that single dose our patient passed speedily to entire recovery, so that instead of being obliged to give up her profession of teacher, she returned on the following month (November) to her home in Tennessee. During the winter she wrote informing us of a partial return of some of the old symptoms, which were quickly dispelled by another dose of the magical Lach 41<sup>m</sup>.

Another letter, nearly one year after her return, reported her in the enjoyment of good health.

A. R. MORGAN, M. D.

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**Case 57.**—October 23, 1867. Amies, boy *æt.* 9, light complexion, when he consulted me he had the following symptoms: constant jerking his head to the right side, occasionally drops his head suddenly on his shoulder, sometimes he twists his head around to the right side. Twitching in the muscles of the back and arms; he complains of pains in the knees when walking. When he attempts to control these involuntary motions the respiratory muscles are affected to such an extent that he cannot get his breath, until he takes a deep inspiration.



**Case 58.**—A young girl, æt. 15. Twitches of the muscles of the face, and of the upper extremities; she puts out her tongue with great difficulty; convulsive movements of the shoulders, she keeps her hands in constant motion; gait unsteady; mouth and eyes open and shut in rapid succession, over which she has no control. It is with difficulty that she can carry any thing to her mouth. Her lower extremities are constantly in motion while sitting. She drags her legs when she walks.

In both of these cases I gave *Mygale avicularia*, and both cases were cured radically with only two packages of powders, nine powders in each; directed to take three each day, morning, noon, and evening.

I am now treating another case of a boy about seven years old, who has been affected for over a year, and has been under Homœopathic treatment during this time by a physician in this city.

I will also remark that the medicine I employ is prepared by macerating the whole spider in alcohol.

J. C. HOWARD, M. D., Phila.

**Case 59.**—Mrs. B., 22 years old, short stature, blonde hair and blue eyes, nursing her first child eleven months old.

1866, Nov. 5th. *Goitre on the left side, almost as large as half a hen's egg lengthwise cut*, a few days before, painful on pressure; since about a week, pain in left sterno-cleido-mastoideus on turning the head. Had a sore breast (left) from sore nipple, which was lanced. Here and there stinging pain, and also when taking a full breath, in the left chest. Some time ago she hurt her spine on sitting down. Piles. Tongue rough with enlarged papillæ. Sometimes a bad odor from the mouth.

℞ Iodium<sup>em</sup>, some pellets on the tongue.

Iodine was given with respect to Jenichen's case reported to Dr. Hering (June 3, 1847), as follows: "Many years ago, because the X potency would do nothing, I took Iod. 4 every other day, six drops in all, by which I gained nothing either. Soon after, however, I got a goitre at the left side of my neck, as large as one-half of a hen's egg lengthwise cut, which never yielded to any anti-goitre remedy, and which, therefore, I have to the present day. Who knows what injury those six drops may have worked in my system, and whether my incurable swollen foot may not be the later consequence of these drops?\* Hahnemann, indeed, gave drops, too, in the beginning. Why did he not continue so? He well knew why."

About a month after, it was gone, goitre and all.

B. F.

\* Cf. Chr. Kkh. sympt. 548 seq. and 572 seq.

**Case 59.**—Joseph Kellermann, a musician by profession, got a dreadful shock by the sudden death of his brother, who fell dead in his arms. He talked incoherently, struck at all around him with his feet and hands, raved, and spat in the face of his attendants, tore his clothes, spoke at one time in the Hungarian and then in the Wallachian language; sang Latin paternosters, declared that he was God and then that he was the Devil. He was brought to the asylum on the 24th of August, and presented the following appearance:

He talks incessantly unintelligible nonsense; sits down and then rises again. He kneels, and then pushes against the wall, alternately stretching out his hands to the full extent, and laying his finger in his mouth; he tore his clothes and broke a very strong chain and padlock with wonderful rapidity; before he was brought here he had bored large holes in the brick wall of his house with his fingers alone. He will not answer any questions, avoids the eye; his pupils are contracted, his eyes weary and collapsed. He cannot sleep nor eat.

He got a drop of the 3d dilution of *Stramonium* on the 25th August. Half an hour afterwards he became so furiously outrageous that his keepers scarcely dared to approach him, and they required to use much force to restrain him. This powerful aggravation went off in the course of some hours; he became tranquil, fell asleep, and when he awoke every trace of his malady was gone.—*British Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. i, p. 364. By Dr. C. Sztaraveski.

**Case 60.**—Ludwig von R., 26 years of age, fair-haired, of a very robust frame; two months previously got some blows with a stick over the head, since which time he has observed his sight to be much impaired. He thus describes the affection of his vision: There appears before his eyes as it were a smoke, which, shaping itself like a flight of small birds, forms a large circle, and is most distinct on a white ground, at the distance of twenty paces. There are also most frequently smaller circles visible, in which case the smoke seems but an appendage of these circles. The appearance and motion of these circles depend on the unsteadiness of the look, and correspond to an appearance of congestion at the internal cavities of the eye. The margin of the circles are not colorless as the smoke is, but are always gray, and become black upon any sudden motion of the eye. On fixing his gaze upon an object, the whole apparition of smoke and circles appears to be above the lens, but after looking steadily for some time, it seems to sink to the middle of the lens, and to remain floating about there. All these appearances are clearer in clear

weather, dimmer when the weather is dark. Persons at twenty paces all seem to wear glasses, and at a greater distance, especially by candle-light, their faces are quite dark, and the patient cannot recognize them. He sometimes sees also a spot, which always remains black, and becomes larger as the night advances. He got, during March and April, one grain of *Gum ammon.*<sup>3</sup>, and perfectly recovered."—*British Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. ii., p. 66. By Dr. Buchner

**Case 61.**—I was called last spring to see a gentleman who was suffering with chronic diarrhœa. The attack had already lasted him for a year, and, though under Homœopathic treatment during that time, his condition continued the same. Of course he had been through the routine remedies: Merc., Ars., Podo., Nux, &c., without any signs of improvement because not indicated. I requested him to give me a history of the case from the beginning, I noting down the symptoms carefully on paper in their proper order. After he had finished, I could not see, in the picture before me, that any particular drug was called for or indicated above another; but just as I was on the eve of returning my pencil to my pocket, the patient exclaimed: "Oh! there is one other thing I want to tell you. Just before each stool, there is a great *rumbling* in the bowels, accompanied by the escape of a large volume of wind."

Here was the "key-note" to the whole case, and looking for this prominent indication, I found it quickly under *Aloes*. I moistened a few No. 6 globules with the 6 dec. dil. of this remedy, and ordered three a day. Improvement set in at once; a cure followed in two weeks, and the patient has had no trouble of the kind since.

I will remark here, that I found *Aloes*, in the 6 dilution, a specific for the following symptom that a large number of persons complained of during our last cholera epidemic: "A constant *rumbling* in abdomen, with *feeling* as if they *must have a stool*, but *no evacuation* following."

C. C. SMITH, M. D., CHICAGO, ILL.

**Case 62.**—A woman in childbed, on the seventh day, after having taken Merc., Morph., Iris., low, without relief, had the following symptoms: Complete sleeplessness and exhaustion; could hardly speak a few words; extreme sensibility to light, and shunning the light to such a degree that the smallest ray of sunlight creeping through the shutters and curtains causes great anguish. After Bell., Opium and Coffea, in high potencies, had also been given without making the least change, one dose of *Conium*<sup>20</sup>, Jenichen's, relieved her very soon and completely.

C. Ho.

## CHARACTERISTICS.

- <sup>143</sup> SULPHUR. Sore throat, with great burning and dryness. Soreness begins on the right side, and goes to the left. C. HO.
- <sup>144</sup> IGNATIA. Spasmodic affections of children, consequent on being put to sleep soon after punishment. GROSS.
- <sup>145</sup> IGNATIA. Sweat on the face while eating.
- <sup>146</sup> IGNATIA. Headache, as if a nail were driven out through the side; relieved by lying on it. STAFF.
- <sup>147</sup> IGNATIA. Gets sleepy after every coughing spell. BENNINGHAUSEN.
- <sup>148</sup> IGNATIA. Every time he stands still, during a walk, he coughs.
- <sup>149</sup> IGNATIA. Headache increased when smoking tobacco or taking a pinch of snuff, or from being where another is smoking. RAUE.
- <sup>150</sup> IGNATIA. Full of suppressed grief; seems to be weighed down by it; broods over imaginary trouble. H. N. GUENSEY.
- The following "*Characteristics*," from 151 to 161 inclusive, we copy from the *Investigator* for January :
- <sup>151</sup> LEPTANDRA. *Profuse, black, papescent, tar-like, very foetid stools, generally in the afternoon and evening.* HALE.
- <sup>152</sup> PODOPHYLLUM. *Black stools only the morning.* HALE.
- <sup>153</sup> MERCURIUS DULC. *Black stools with great epigastric oppression, (sinking,) &c.* HALE.
- <sup>154</sup> IRIS VERSICOLAR. *Black stools, fever, with hot sweat, white tongue, and severe headache.* HALE.
- <sup>155</sup> ACONITE. *Black stools, dry skin, and fever (see Iris); also, despondency, anxiety, &c.* HALE.
- <sup>156</sup> BROMIUM. "*Blind, intensely painful varices,*" with the *black stools.* HALE.
- <sup>157</sup> CHINA, ARSENICUM, CUPRUM ACET., and STRAMONIUM, cause *black stools, but they are thin and watery.* HALE.
- <sup>158</sup> CHINA and ARSENICUM—with *great prostration; no pain.* HALE.
- <sup>159</sup> CUPRUM ACET. *Black stools, copious, painful, bloody, and with tenesmus, and weakness.* HALE.
- <sup>160</sup> STRAMONIUM. *Black stools every hour; preceded by writhing pain in the bowels, and delirium.* HALE.
- <sup>161</sup> LACHESIS. *A tormenting, constant urging in the rectum without a stool; wanting to pass a stool, but the constant pain increased by urging, and the patient is obliged to desist.* LIPPE.
- <sup>162</sup> IGNATIA. *Ailments from grief, or suppressed mental sufferings.* HAHNEMANN.
- <sup>163</sup> IGNATIA. *Change of position relieves the pains.*

<sup>164</sup> IGNATIA. In talking or chewing they bite themselves in the cheek or tongue.

<sup>165</sup> IGNATIA. During the chill, thirsty, external warmth pleasant; during the fever heat no thirst, external warmth very unpleasant.

HÄHNEMANN.

<sup>166</sup> IGNATIA. With every single cough a stitch in the hæmorrhoidal tumor.

RAU.

<sup>167</sup> ACON. Agony, has to sit straight up, can hardly breathe, pulse thread-like, vomiturious, sweats with anxiety; abdomen swollen, particularly under the short ribs—after scarlet fever, (tincture in water.)

C. Hg.

<sup>168</sup> LACHESIS. Great sensibility of the throat to the slightest touch, even of the bed-clothes.

C. Hg.

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### THERAPEUTIC HINTS.

#### MERCURIUS VIVUS, 3D DEC. DENTAL CURABLE SYMPTOMS.

##### *Characteristic:—*

Sound tooth, sore on pressure; decayed tooth, sore on pressure; dead roots, ditto.

The teeth not sensitive to cold water.

Slight swelling of the gums about the affected tooth.

Pain worse on lying down. Worse in wet weather.

In cases concomitant with lymphatic, scorbutic, and rheumatic constitutions.

Pain increased by pressure over maxillary sinus.

Discharge from nostril of affected side.

These symptoms are *characteristic* of Peri-cementitis.

Peri-cementitis (dental periostitis) is cured in from one to eight hours, by two grain-doses of the third dec. trit. of Merc. viv.

In my practice, nineteen out of twenty cases have been thus *cured*, with this remedy *alone*, without local applications or local bleeding.

Peri-cementitis is an inflammation of the membrane covering the roots of the teeth. There are all grades of pain, from mere uneasiness to the severe pulsating. It oftener occurs in teeth having a dead pulp. More rarely in undecayed teeth. The roots of the second bicupid, and those of the first and second large molars, sometimes penetrate the antrum, and inflammation of this cavity implicates the roots of these teeth. Soreness and pain in the teeth are often the only symptoms of this disease. Merc. viv. is the remedy.

HENRY S. CHASE, M. D., D. D. S., ST. LOUIS, MO.

## PERISCOPE.

CLINICAL MEDICINE.—The following exclamatory remark we clip from the "MEDICAL INVESTIGATOR," for January :

"A SENSATION COMING.—It is feared Dr. Fincke's 100,000th potencies will turn out to be 4th centesimal attenuations!"

The following resolutions, and statement of Dr. Fincke, will doubtless have a tendency to quiet the fears of our cotemporary.

The following resolution was presented by Dr. George F. Foots, at the meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy, in New York, June 6th, 1867 :

*Whereas*, The preparations of Homœopathic medicines, known as Fincke's High Potencies, have been used, and are recommended by many of our profession ; and

*Whereas*, Dr. Fincke has publicly stated his desire to publish to the profession, at the proper time, his mode of attenuating the same ; therefore,

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Institute the time has fully come when such exposition should be made ; and, in behalf of the profession, we respectfully solicit from Dr. Fincke his mode of preparing the same at his earliest convenience.

Upon the adoption of this resolution, Dr. Fincke rose, and made the following statement :

"Gentlemen : The sentence alluded to in your resolution has been misconstrued by half, as it seems to me. I did not think of prescribing to the profession the proper time, when I should tell them, but I meant the time, when I should be able to write down my experience, and when I should find a publisher to print it. As soon as these conditions are fulfilled, I promise you to tell you every thing, how my Potencies are made. But there is no manner of secrecy about them. They are made from well-known substances, the same, that you use in various potencies. They are *diluted, on the centesimal scale, and every one of them is actually*, what it says, the *centesimal dilution* of the remedy. So there is no secret about it at all. Now, in the course of my studies, I have arrived at the fact, that the 100,000th Potency does not only cure, but even produce provings. It was such an accidental proving which I presented to-day to the Institute, and I thought it my duty, to apprise the profession of it. In conclusion, I hope you will construe what I have to say, rather in my favor, than against me."

The Investigator, and the distinguished physician who set the above expected sensation "afloat," were no doubt ignorant of the existence of any such action of the American Institute of Homœopathy as is here set forth ; and the indications are, that the managers of said Institute did not intend to have the document in question published to the profession, else why was it suppressed in every report of the proceedings that has yet been printed ?

Either Dr. Fincke tells a falsehood or the truth. If his enemies accuse him of the former, then, he will, if he has any self-respect, decline any further explanation on the subject.

If these medicines are *centesimal* dilutions, then they must be prepared as Hahnemann recommends ; but Dr. Fincke must, necessarily, have some means by which he can dilute them more rapidly than can be done by hand.

H. N. M.

SURGERY. *Acupressure vs. Hemorrhage*.—This resource in hemorrhage, either accidental, or from operations, or consecutive upon degeneration of wounds, has not, it is clear, received the attention it deserves. The boon thus conferred upon Surgery by Prof. Simpson, is, in my opinion, only comparable with that of which Dr. Marion Sims is the author—viz : the use of metallic sutures, in closing wounds ; also less widely adopted than it should be.

The *great object* in all wounds is *primary union*. Metal causes little or no suppuration—therefore, does not oppose union—which silk and flax always do, acting as a seton, or foreign body, irritating in quality, and causing suppuration, instead of adhesion. The rupture of the inner and middle coats of an artery, however necessary to the security of a silk ligature, is not necessarily to the occlusion of the vessel.

The following is a resumé of the principal methods by which acupressure is applied—common needles and black-headed pins, slightly softened in a flame, being the most suitable forms—of different sizes, as required.

1. The needle is passed through the skin, under the artery, and out again through the skin—holding the vessel against the integument. ("Simpson's 1st method.")

2. It is passed in the same way around a bone, (as the radius,) compressing the vessel against the bone.

3. It is passed into the raw surface, out again closely over the vessel, in again closely beyond it, and out finally on the raw surface. The eye (or head) is secured outside, as seen hereafter. ("Simpson's 2d method.")

4. Arm the eye of a needle with a wire—pass the point behind the vessel into the tissues, and emerge close beyond. With another wire, of different material, loop the point, and bring both ends in a twist around the other end of the needle, compressing the vessel—(or *twist the loop* and bring a *single strand* of the wire around the eye-end of the needle.) In withdrawing *remove the needle first*. ("Simpson's 3d method.")

5. Similar, but probably preferable to the last, a "black-headed pin" being substituted for the armed needle—the wire loop being applied as before. ("Simpson's 4th method.")

6. The Simple Twist. A long pin is passed as in the last case—and the head carried over to the side on which the point emerged, describing a semicircle, or *less*—twisting the end of the artery. (“Simpson’s 5th method.”)

7. Passing the needle into the sheath of the vessels, and making it describe a semicircle, parallel with the plane of the raw surface—as in the previous case it was perpendicular to that plane.)

8. *Transfixing* the open end of the vessel itself, and performing either of the aforesaid movements. (“Simpson’s 6th method.”)

9. Transfixing the vessel (as the radial or ulnar artery in amputation near the wrist) in a direction perpendicular to the axis of the limb; bringing the needle parallel with this axis, doubling the vessel back upon itself, and securing the pin or needle at the end of the stump.

10. During the excision of tumors, thigh-amputations, &c., with many bleeding vessels, small black-headed pins—or even common pins—are thrust through the end of each into the tissues beyond, and retained until permanently secured, when the operation has been finished.

Permanent acupressure-pins may be removed at the first dressing—say second or third day. One case is recorded, in which the patient, a meddlesome boy of twelve years, removed three pins, including one which had secured the femoral artery, (by wire loop,) within the first eight hours after the amputation of his thigh—yet without any bad effect.

The twist I have applied with great satisfaction, especially in wounds of the temporal artery.

J. C. M.

**PHYSIOLOGY.**—By additional experiments *M. Schiff* has corroborated his previous theory, so violently attacked by Domenic, namely: that by gastric or rectal absorption of the so-called pectogenous substances, (Dextrin, digested meat or albumen, &c.,) the gastric mucous membrane becomes more highly charged with pepsin, which augments its power of digesting albuminous substances to a high degree. Also that the pancreatic juice is more efficient for its purposes during gastric digestion, than at other times.

In the microscopic experiments before the class of the Hahnemann Medical College, it was demonstrated by the writer that, by immersing red blood-corpuscles in a mixture of dilute acetic acid and solution of common salt, distinct nuclei were apparently demonstrated. They were probably nothing but a coagulation of the contents of the blood-cell, and it is likely that many other so-called nuclei of cells of other tissues are mere coagulations of this kind, artificially produced by the reagents and medium employed. E. K.

## BOOK NOTICES.

**SPECIAL PATHOLOGY and DIAGNOSTICS, with THERAPEUTIC HINTS.** BY C. G. RAUE, M. D., Professor of Special Pathology and Diagnostics, in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. Philadelphia: F. E. BOERICKE, No. 635 Arch street. London: H. TURNER & Co., 1867.

Professor Raue has placed before the profession a work having in it but little to condemn and much to praise. The paper, binding and typography are unexceptional, indeed, such as we might expect from the enterprising publisher.

The beauty of it, however, is somewhat marred by the use of old gothic, or what is more commonly known as German text type, in the title page.

We have twenty-one pages under the title of “Contents,” besides eleven pages of closely printed Index.

A well-prepared index has been wanting in most of the Homœopathic works, and this has been the burden of many criticisms of Guernsey’s *Obstetrics*, lately issued by the same house. Here let us add that, however just many of the criticisms on that work are, it is by far the best work on the subject, now in the hands of the profession.

Because it is not a full and complete work on *Obstetrics*, the author is severely criticised for omitting to do, what the title page of the work itself proclaims, was not his intention. It is evidently not intended as a complete work on *Obstetrics*, but only “The application of the principles of Homœopathy to *Obstetrics*,” &c.

We expect the same kind of carping against Professor Raue’s work, because the profession will find many remedies, under different pathological states, not mentioned, which they have considered as invaluable.

In the meantime they must consider that the author has not attempted a complete and exhaustive work on practice, but, a work on “pathology and diagnostics;” and we hazard nothing in saying that it is the most complete and condensed work on the pathology of disease that has been published in any language. The very latest ideas are gathered into this volume.

The author has, with commendable boldness, indicated his preference for “high potencies.” No fear that his book would not sell “out west” has deterred him from this declaration of principles.

H. N. M.

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CASES BY DR. LINSLEY.

**Case 63.**—Samuel Murphy, aged four years, has had caries of left external malleolus for a little more than two years. His mother had carried him many miles in her arms, and spent over two hundred dollars upon Allopathic celebrities, when chancing to pass the Homœopathic Dispensary, on June 25th, 1867, she thought it would be well to leave no means untried, and received a prescription of *Aur. mur.*<sup>30</sup>, which so benefited the patient that she continued the treatment. The child was of a very delicate constitution, with a remarkably fine head.

The disease could not be traced to any injury.

After taking *Aur. mur.*<sup>30</sup>, a powder every second night for one month, he was put upon the 200th potency of the same for two weeks. On the last of October the discharge had ceased, and the patient soon commenced to walk.

**Case 64.**—Bella Willetts, aged 35 years, is the mother of three children; has been a widow eight years.

For more than a year (Oct. 24th, 1867), an excessive menstrual flow every two weeks, lasting seven to nine days. For the last four weeks the flow is continuous. She is very weak and thin; has severe pains in loins and uterine region; bearing-down pains as if in labor. One dose of *Secale cor.*<sup>200</sup> relieved her in a few hours. Had return of flow in two weeks, but not as bad as formerly. A repetition of the dose relieved her, as she reported the following day, since which time I have not seen her.



**Case 65.**—Joseph Arnold, aged 9 years, a handsome, well-developed boy. November 4th, 1867, had suffered with incontinence of urine for six weeks; got up at least six times nightly and saturated the bed frequently; was unable to attend school. Urine highly colored and of a strong odor. I inquired if he had warts. He had had a large wart on left index finger, which had fallen off three weeks previously, leaving a hard white base. *Thuja occid.*<sup>30</sup>, four powders, to be taken one each night on going to bed. Returned on 8th much improved. Gave *Sach. lac.* November 14th, had been up once during the week. *Sach. lac.* Has not returned.

**Case 66.**—Katie Stone, aged 13 years. For nearly five years has had discharge of pus and blood from both ears. Has frequent attacks of intolerable otalgia. Deafness, with thunderous roaring in ears. Frontal headache, and frequent epistaxis. December 23d, 1867, gave *Tellurium*<sup>30</sup> six powders, one each night. Repeated the same the following week. On February 3d, she returns entirely well.

JOHN S. LINSLEY, M. D., New York.

### CINA<sup>200th</sup> IN SPASMODIC COUGH, ETC.

I do not report this case either as illustrating the value of a high potency, or the power of the medicine, but to point out some errors which have been a stumbling-block to our school, retarding its progress more than we have supposed.

**Case 67.**—A child about four years of age had been under the treatment of Prof. D——, of this city, an allopath, for nearly four months, for the following symptoms, which have not been ameliorated:

(a) A cough, day and night, worse at night, of a peculiarly distressing character. The paroxysms occurred every two or three hours; during which the child would become exhausted; have difficulty in regaining the breath, and often end in a "spasm." (This spasm was described by the nurse as a rigidity of the whole body, or a convulsive throwing of the body backward, so sudden as to force the child off her lap.)

(b) Ravenous appetite, never satisfied, eats heartily; has hard, disturbed abdomen; picks constantly at its nose, rubs its nose in its sleep; has stools of mucus and undigested food.

Of course, any Homœopathician would select *Cina*. The characteristic symptoms all correspond. I selected the 200th dilution, not from any particular belief in the superior efficiency of that potency,

for *Cina* will cure those symptoms in any potency, even in drop-doses of the mother tincture, as I have often verified.

Two drops of the 200th were dropped into a half-ounce vial of dilute alcohol. The vial was a new one, just from the manufactory, dingy, dirty, and of green glass. It was simply rinsed in cold water; no elaborate boiling, cleaning, or drying.

Ten drops of this preparation were ordered three times a day, given on a lump of sugar. (The child had been without medicine for a week, and was growing worse, and the recovery could not have been a coincidence.)

Three days of this medicine relieved the cough so much that only a few light paroxysms occurred in the twenty-four hours, and in two weeks the child was quite well.

The point I wish to illustrate is this: We have been taught that a most scrupulous cleansing of vials, a most immaculate purity of water, alcohol, or pellets, was absolutely necessary to the proper administration and preparation of the high potencies. *I do not believe such extreme precautions are of the slightest consequence. If the curative power in a drug is a force, as we all believe it to be, such force must be of a fixed, immutable, and unchangeable character.* It can only be influenced by peculiar chemical substances, or dynamic agents for which it may have an affinity or an antagonism. Simple uncleanliness cannot influence it, nor can the majority of crude medicinal agents. A drop of *Cina*<sup>20</sup> will, I believe, act as well when mixed with a tumbler of muddy water, milk, tea, or almost any vehicle which may be named. I have seen one drop of *Belladonna*<sup>30</sup> act finely when given in a tumbler of Chicago hydrant water, when it was actually putrid with the foul emanations of the river, (that was before the days of the lake tunnel.) I know that *Calcarea*<sup>30</sup> acts finely when given in the milk which a child draws through a nursing bottle. How is it that our high potencies act curatively when given in putrid states of the system, as in typhus, when administered by the mouth? One cannot well imagine a filthier place than the mouth and stomach of a man sick with typhus.

It was one of the saddest mistakes of our school, that the odors of flowers, the eating and drinking of certain articles of food and beverages, were forbidden our patients. The curative force cannot be influenced by such agencies. It is as immutable and indestructible in the 30th as in the first decimal dilution. Let us divest ourselves of this fear of uncleanliness in the vehicles in which we use our attenuated medicines, and act as if they represented the fixed forces which we believe them to possess. By so doing we shall remove the chief ob-

stale to their general employment, and elevate our doctrine of the dynamic power of drugs to the dignity of a scientific fact.

E. M. HALE, M. D., CHICAGO, ILL.

**Case 68.**—PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS.—Mrs. G——, aged 24, multipara, small in stature, fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes, nervous-sanguine temperament, was confined July 6, 1867. Every thing went well with her until the third day, when she was taken with convulsions. At first they returned about once in six hours, then once in four, then two, at which they continued uninterrupted in spite of all treatment, for forty-eight hours. I do not think a remedy given made the slightest impression until, at the suggestion of my friend B. Fincke, I gave her *Lachesis high*, after which the convulsions ceased for nine hours, when she had another, and the dose was repeated. She did not have another fit.

The symptoms suggesting *Lachesis* were, the convulsions commenced upon the *left side*, in the face, and continued longer, and were more severe about the neck and throat than elsewhere. She had sixty-five distinct convulsions.

H. MITTON, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Case 69.**—February 6, I was taken with cutting and griping pains in the lower bowels, and got a soft stool about noon. When I got home a slimy evacuation of diarrhœic stool followed, with burning at the anus, about 4 P. M.

℞ *Merc. v. Cm.* (F.)

After two hours I was perfectly well, without having had any more diarrhœa.

J. C. R.

**Case 70.**—*On the action of Bryonia<sup>10000</sup> (F.) and <sup>500</sup> (Leutz?) on a horse—A case of heaves.* On the 25th of October I gave to a common farm-horse *Bryonia<sup>10000</sup>* (F.) for the heaves, and left five more doses with his owner, to be given once a day. On the 15th day of November I saw the horse again, and found his cough improved, and the heaving of the flanks slightly diminished. I then gave six more doses, to be taken as before. I saw the horse again on the 18th of November, is still improving, and his cough gone. I gave again *Bryonia<sup>10000</sup>* (F.), and on the 2d day of December I saw the horse again, and find better, except when driven fast. *Bryonia<sup>10000</sup>* (F.) again. On the 12th day of December I saw the horse again, think the horse better, but the owner expressed grave doubts as to the efficacy of Homœopathy in cases of heaves, and as I was afraid he would try

some alloëopathic remedies, I gave *Bryonia*<sup>500</sup> (Leutz?), bought from Radde. On the 23d day of December saw the horse again. The owner expressed immense satisfaction at the rapid improvement. I again gave *Bryonia*<sup>500</sup>, and on the 6th day of January I gave *Bryonia*<sup>500</sup>. The owner is able to drive his horse as fast as he pleases.

JOHN C. ROBERT.

**Case 71.**—*On the action of Arsenicum*<sup>1400</sup> (J.) *in Intermittent Fever.*—On the 15th day of September last, I was applied to by a woman suffering from intermittent fever. She told me that she was sick with it during the month of June previous, and was cured (?) by taking a four dollar bottle of fever and ague medicine. On the 10th of September she was taken again; her symptoms were as follows:

Very severe pains all over the head, in small of back, and all her limbs, so as to make her unable to stand up, with nausea. Attack every other day, 4 P. M.

I gave her four doses of *Arsenic*<sup>200</sup> (L.), and two days after I was told that she was much worse, and that the attack came on every day. I then gave her *Ars.*<sup>1400</sup> (J.), as it was the only next higher potency that I had. After that she had two more attacks; about two months after she had another attack, when I gave her *Ars.*<sup>1400</sup> (J.) as before, and since that time I have heard no complaint. I have treated her husband with the same remedy with like success.

JOHN C. ROBERT.

**Case 72.**—Miss Annie R——, age 23; complexion fair; hair dark; lymphatic temperament. In the fall of 1866 had intermittent fever, which she supposed cured by "Ayer's Ague Cure," but in the spring of 1867 the ague returned; it was suppressed by the use of "Shallenberger's Fever and Ague Antidote." On November 1st, 1867, was called early in the morning, and found the following symptoms:

Excruciating burning, stitching pains, that seemed to *come from deep in the head, affecting the left eye, and seemed to follow the supra orbital nerve of the same side.* These attacks came on every morning about four o'clock, periodically growing worse each succeeding morning. At the time of attack the eye slightly congested with profuse acrid lachrymation. Nausea, vomiting, and no thirst, tongue clean. *Pains relieved by being bolstered up in bed, and not aggravated by light.* Began to get better about 12 A. M., and felt quite well by 3 o'clock P. M.

The symptoms led me to give *Spigelia*. She received *Spig.*<sup>200</sup> one dose, with *Sac. lac.*, to do two days. Reported much improvement

next morning. Continued to improve for several days, when the symptoms seemed to remain about stationary, and of the same general character.

She then received *Spig.*<sup>1000</sup>, which completed the cure speedily. Her health has been good ever since.

A. O. FITCHER, M.D., MT. PLEASANT, IOWA.

P. S.—She had some aching in limbs before this attack came on.

**Case 73.**—Mrs. K——, a German midwife, aged 38, called upon me in the evening of August 9th, 1867. Her urine was *dark-brown*, of *putrid cadaverous smell*, and during micturition she suffered unbearable pains. She had no appetite, and the “whole body,” as she said, “in dissolution.” She had been treated by two “rational medicine” doctors for three weeks. One of them had prescribed poultices, and afterwards an emetic; the other, having learned that the former had tried, in vain, to shoot out of the system the inflammation of the bladder and urethra from below and in front upwards, thought it more rational, perhaps, because the bladder is nearer to the rectum than the stomach, to shoot it out from behind downwards, and had given a laxative.

Now she was convinced that, if Homœopathy could not help her, she would die.

I prescribed *Benz. ac.*<sup>30</sup>, and the next morning her urine was of healthy color and smell; but as the pain during micturition was not quite abated, I recurred to *Canth.*<sup>30</sup>

In five days she was cured, and has remained so.

H. BARTHIG, BUFFALO, N. Y.

**Case 74.**—Miss T., aged 23, scrofulous, had marasmus, general wasting; every few days diarrhoea, especially in the morning, driving her out of bed, quickly gushing out, very offensive; feet always cold. Got *Sulphur*<sup>3m</sup> night and morning, three days: *Sac. lac.* for a month. Feet got warm at once. Said they had been warm and comfortable all winter, for the first time in her life. Cured.

D. R. GARDINER, M.D., WOODBURY, N. J.

**Case 75.**—*Cuprum acet., 6th dec. trit., Meningitis.*—Scarlatina without eruption, terrible sore-throat, (sister dying of scarlatina with eruption.) Boy of nine years, bilious-nervous temperament.

On the fifth day after seizure, (under home treatment,) became delirious, fearing the bedclothes and house would catch fire from lamp, &c.; *afraid of every one who approached him, shrinking away from them;*

afraid of falling, held on to his nurse's hair while on her lap, pulling out her hair, hugging up to her, afraid of being injured by every one else; conscious, knew other people, would not stay in bed, but on the lap. Gave *Stram.*<sup>200</sup>, in water, every hour; 9 A. M., evg., almost perfectly maniacal; they could do nothing with him; same symptoms, only worse. At 6 P. M., *Cupr. ac.*<sup>6</sup>, in water, every hour. At 3 A. M., began to sleep; at 9, sweet sleep, woke very sleepy, got angry at being disturbed; throat very sore. Next day, *Lach.*, for throat. Cured.

D. R. GARDNER, M. D., WOODBURY, N. J.

**Case 76.**—Mrs. M., aged 25 years. Has suffered with Leucorrhœa for some time past; discharge, thick greenish-yellow and acrid, with dragging pains in the sides; constipation of the bowels, and general debility. Two doses of *Sepia* were given, one in the evening, the other next morning, which entirely cured the case; the 200th attenuation (Jenichen) was given.

RICHARD GARDNER, M. D.

**Case 77.**—Miss A. W., aged about 25 years. Case presented the following symptoms, for which she was under treatment for several weeks, and for which a number of medicines of the low potencies were given, without much benefit; violent pains in the stomach, sickness and vomiting of food soon after eating; pains became worse after eating, emaciation, &c. After the lapse of several weeks, accidentally, a tender spot was discovered on the spine, at about the centre of the dorsal vertebræ; the symptoms assumed a very serious character, so much so that the case seemed a hopeless one. At this time one pellet of the 900th of *Sulphur* (Jenichen attenuation) was given, which perfectly relieved her. No more medicine was required from that time.

RICHARD GARDNER, M. D.

**Case 78.**—Miss M. A., aged 28, suffering from a chronic affection, for which several remedies of the low potencies were used without benefit. Two globules of the 600th attenuation (Jenichen's preparation) of Mercury were given. She was seized during the night after taking the medicine with rigors, stiffness of the neck, &c., the next day ptyalism occurred, which continued ten days; during which the gums presented the usual appearances in salivation, soft, spongy, and bleeding easily, with a strong mercurial foeter; her general health previous to this attack had been good; had not taken much medicine at any time, and not mercury at all.

RICHARD GARDNER, M. D.

**Case 79.**—A woman of 26 years of age, of a large and robust frame of body, and of a fair complexion, had suffered for four years from tormina and bilious vomiting, which, at first, came on every fourth day, but latterly occurred every Saturday, and to alleviate which she had tried all sorts of Allopathic medicine in vain. The nausea, attended with extreme weakness and repeated fainting, and the frequent attacks of violent bilious vomiting, obliged her to keep her bed the whole day. On other days the patient was perfectly well. She got one drop of *Ipecac.*<sup>3</sup>, morning and evening, and after that, on the second and third Saturdays, the attacks were less severe, and were entirely absent on the fourth, since which time she has remained in perfect health. (Compare Hygea XV., 186, and *Froriep's* Notizon, 23d B., p. 192.)—*British Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. ii., p. 65. By Dr. Buchner.

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**Case 80.**—This child, five years old, suffered for a long time from the photophobia of both eyes, unaccompanied by any redness. Besides the great sensibility to light, there was an increase in the secretion of tears; there was also prurigo on the face, and rawness, with secretion of an irritating serum between the hips. I gave *Conium maculatum* 5, and five days afterwards, *Spir. vin. sulph.* 5; thirty-four days after this the father came and informed me, that the eye affection was completely cured, but the child was still troubled with the raw surface above mentioned. This ailment disappeared after the administration of a quarter of a drop of the 12th dilution of *Mercur. solubilis*, four doses within twelve days.—*British Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. ii., p. 207. By Dr. Buchner.

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**Case 81.**—Adam Schmidt's child, 6 years old, was habitually subject to inflammation of the eyes, which left them only for a few days at a time. The last attack had occurred six weeks before and was accompanied by intense redness, swelling, and soreness of the eyelids, together with numerous small itchy pustules, and photophobia, which had formerly been the case only when the inflammation was very intense. *Spirit vin. sulphur*, five given every three days, had the effect of developing still more the eruption, which, however, scabbed off after the third dose. By this time the redness and intolerance of light had completely left. Six days afterwards, without giving any more medicine, I found that the cure was considerably advanced. The cure was completed after two more doses of the sulphur, within three days.—*British Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. ii., p. 208. By Dr. Buchner.

**Case 82.**—The wife of Anthony M——, of Ph——, 30 years of age, of sanguineous temperament, having never had any complaints except a periodical headache of frequent recurrence, had for ten weeks past labored under a violent inflammation of the eye, for which she could not assign any cause. On examination I found the following symptoms: pain in the right eyeball, of such intensity that she could not bear even a slight touch; redness of the sclerotic, and development of numerous blood-vessels; dulness of the cornea, great sensibility to light; the iris of the affected eye, which, in its natural state, was blue, like that of the sound eye, was now green, the pupillary margin was not well defined, the pupil itself did not move on exposure to light, the lens appeared of a smoky dimness; *an eruption of red pimples and pustules on the nose and cheek* increased, as the action of the eye declined, and *vice versa*; a *burning, tearing pain* in the neighborhood of the diseased eye, which was particularly severe morning and night, deprived the patient of rest and sleep. In these circumstances, I gave a drop of the 5th dilution of *rhus. toxicod.* every twenty-four hours for four days. In the course of twelve days I received the information that the disease was much abated. A drop of the 1st dilution was now given every three days, which effected a perfect cure.—*British Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. ii., p. 209. By Dr. Buchner.

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COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.—The Annual Commencement of the HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE, of Philadelphia, took place at noon of the 4th of March, at Musical Fund Hall, in this city. The Hall was crowded with the *élite* of the city, and hundreds went away unable to obtain entrance.

There were 26 graduates. The States represented in the College, and the number of representatives from each, are as follows: Pennsylvania, 31; New Jersey, 9; Texas, 4; New York, 3; Vermont, 2; England, 2; Maine, 1; Iowa, 1; Delaware, 1; Ohio, 1; California, 1; Switzerland, 1; Bavaria, 1; Prussia, 1; Germany, 1; Cuba, 1.—Total 61.

The following Theses were publicly announced as worthy of special commendation: *Homœopathia Pura*, by E. A. Farrington, A. B., M. D.; *Experiments on the Motion of the Heart*, by George Lölkes, M. D.; *Yellow Fever*, by Edwin P. Angell, M. D.; and *Proving of Macrotin*, by Christian P. Seip, M. D.



## CHARACTERISTICS.

<sup>169</sup> COFFEA. Ice or ice-cold water is the only thing lessening his violent toothache as long as touching it.

HALE.

<sup>170</sup> RHUS TOX. Corners of mouth ulcerated and sore; or chafed around the genitals.

RAUE.

<sup>171</sup> IPECACUANHA. During hemorrhage from the womb; they commence breathing heavily.

RAUE.

<sup>172</sup> IPECAC. Distressing feeling in the abdomen, as though the stomach were hanging down, relaxed.

RAUE.

<sup>173</sup> ANTIM. CRUD. The irritation to cough is felt in the abdomen.

RAUE.

<sup>174</sup> HYOSC. Terrible pain in the stomach, with vomiting and hic-cough.

RAUE.

<sup>175</sup> TEUCRIUM. Vomiting of large quantities of dark, green masses in spells; constant hiccough, which is attended each time with a stitch pain through the stomach into the back.

RAUE.

<sup>176</sup> CALENDULA. For ruptures of the perineum during child-birth.

RAUE.

<sup>177</sup> MERCURIUS. Ulceration, *very superficial* and *widespread*.

J. C. MORGAN.

<sup>178</sup> ARSENICUM. Ulceration constantly *extending in breadth*.

J. C. MORGAN.

<sup>179</sup> SILICEA. Ulceration constantly *extending in depth*; edges irregular.

J. C. MORGAN.

<sup>180</sup> KALI BICHROM. Ulceration deep, as if cut out with a punch; edges regular.

J. C. MORGAN.

<sup>181</sup> APIS. Incontinence of urine, with great irritation of the parts. Worse at night and when coughing.

R. GARDINER.

<sup>182</sup> DROSERA. A harassing, titillating cough, in children, not at all through the day, but commences as soon as the head touches the pillow at night. (I cured a cough of this kind with Drosera, after many other remedies had failed.)

HALE.

## THERAPEUTIC HINTS.

If well-chosen remedies do not act, give—

PSORIN. When the patient shows a psoric taint.

OPIUM. When he is of a torpid nature.

CARBO VEG. When he is weak, emaciated, with feeble pulse, and

LAUROCERASUS. When he is nervously agitated.

C. Hg.

All women who are prone to abortion ought to take Sepia and Zinc.

A. Z., 1., 147.

## PERISCOPE.

Since the Philadelphia School has taken the true position as a scientific one, which was once before attempted in Allentown, where the doctrines of Schönlein were publicly defended during Hahnemann's lifetime—a knowledge of Pathology necessary for a real Homœopathic education—(compare *Dr. Pulte's Biography*, in *U. S. Medical and Surgical Journal for Jan.*, '68)—we consider it a duty to have all our students "posted up" in every progress of our science and art. The remarkable doctrines of *Grawogl* have been concisely given to them in the last winter's course, and will every year be still further elucidated to them.

The great masterwork of *Dr. Franz Hausmann, Causes and Conditions of Disease*, 1867, a large octavo volume of 871 pages, is so exceedingly difficult to translate, that we will have to wait until our more able colleagues in Great Britain undertake it. It shall be given, in essence, in a dozen or more lectures, during our Summer Course, and comprehensively explained by diagrams. The main object in doing this is for the classification of our *Materia Medica*. Every Homœopathician ought to be made acquainted with the gigantic undertaking of *Hausmann*. C. H. G.

**SURGERY.**—*Simpson's Seventh Method of Acupressure*, which was omitted in our last, has been successfully used by Prof. Pirrie, in a case of secondary hemorrhage from the brachial artery. It is thus applied: A long pin is introduced into the soft parts at some distance from the artery, and made to emerge *close to*, but on the *same side of*, the vessel—carried over its site, outside the skin—reintroduced beyond, but close to it, and finally made to emerge at a distance. The vessel is firmly compressed in its course beneath the exposed middle of the pin.

*Improved Double-Inclined Plane.*—I have modified the double-inclined plane by the addition of a movable crutch, &c. For details, see *U. S. Journal*. J. C. M.

**CLINICAL MEDICINE.**—The *New England Medical Gazette* is publishing a series of interesting articles from the pen of Dr. J. H. GALLINGER, of Concord, New Hampshire.

The article in the December No. is entitled "*Physical Phenomena as a Result of Mental Conditions.*" The following case he gives to illustrate his subject:

"**CASE I.**—Six years ago, when in practice in Keene, N. H., an old gentleman from an adjoining town presented himself for treatment: his difficulty consisting in a slight enlargement upon the upper lip, which he persisted in declaring was cancer. He was exceedingly nervous regarding the matter, asserting that he had not slept for a week, in consequence of which he was especially desirous that some "resting powders" should form a part of his prescription. Arsenicum, a dose each morning, was prescribed, with a package of sugar-of-milk powders, one of which was to be taken each night at bedtime; the understanding being that he would call again in two weeks. At his second visit the following conversation took place: 'Well, Mr. Brown, how much benefit did you derive from your former prescription?' 'It did me a great deal of good,' was the ready reply; 'the tumor has mostly disappeared from my lip, and those resting powders acted like a charm. Why, Doctor, I haven't slept so well for years, as since I've been taking them; and I want you to be sure and give me another package of the same kind!' Now, how would it do for us to construct a pathogenesis of *Saccharum lactis*, based upon Mr. Brown's experience?"

**REMARKS.**—We think this an unfortunate selection for his purpose, for the Doctor cannot be ignorant of the fact that one of the first and best evidences that the medicine is having a curative effect is quiet sleep. He certainly cannot pretend that his patient would have "slept so well" if he had not taken his powder of Arsenicum in the morning, when we know a single dose of Arsenicum will maintain a curative effect for weeks.

In this case, a reduction in the size of the tumor is evidence that *Arsenicum* was having a curative effect.

## BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, ETC., RECEIVED.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, for the year 1867. For which we have to thank Dr. Bacon.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW YORK HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY, for the year ending December 31, 1867. By the report we notice that 11,073 patients have been treated during the year. Dr. Lindsay, House Physician, will accept thanks.

REPORTS OF THE TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BUTLER HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, January 22, 1868. Providence, R. I.

We are indebted to Dr. Worcester, Assistant Physician, for this report. This Hospital is under Allopathic control, and, according to the report of the Trustees and Superintendent, is well managed.

THE WESTERN HOMŒOPATHIC OBSERVER. St. Louis, Mo. H. C. G. LUTTIES. In the February number are some interesting reports on the action of some State societies and Legislatures.

THE OHIO MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORTER. January, 1868. Cleveland, Ohio. BECKWITH & Co. Articles by Drs. T. P. Wilson and R. Ludlam are well worth reading.

**THE MEDICAL INVESTIGATOR.** T. C. DUNCAN, M. D., editor. February, 1868. Chicago, Ill. The best number we have seen.

**THE NEW ENGLAND MEDICAL GAZETTE.** Edited by H. C. ANGELL, M. D., and J. T. TALBOT, M. D. Boston. February, 1868. Articles by Drs. E. A. Jones, E. M. Hale, and C. Wesselhøft, are especially interesting.

**THE UNITED STATES MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.** Edited by Dr. GEORGE E. SHIPMAN, assisted by Drs. P. P. Wells, Carroll Dunham, C. Wesselhøft, E. C. Franklin, R. Ludlam, F. A. Lord, and T. F. Allen.

We always read this journal with more than ordinary pleasure. It is conducted with marked ability. We judge, from his remarks on Philadelphia schools, that the City of Brotherly Love is no longer the Medical Mecca of R. Ludlam, M. D. His *judgment* upon the "separation" was rather cool, to say the least of it, considering the amount of evidence he had upon which to predicate it.

**THE MONTHLY HOMŒOPATHIC REVIEW.** February, 1868. HENRY TURNER & Co., 77 Fleet street, E. C., London, Eng.

We are delighted to see, by the review of Sharp's Organopathy, in this number, that correct views of Homœopathy are still entertained by our British neighbors. It only needs a *sharp* attack from the enemy, to find ourselves shoulder to shoulder ready to repel the assault.  
H. N. M.

## BOOK NOTICES.

**TRANSACTIONS OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.** For the year 1867. Vol. V.

We are under obligations to the Secretary, H. Barton Fellows, M. D., for copies of this volume, and of all preceding volumes. They now have a place in the library of the Hahnemann Medical College.

This volume, like its predecessors, contains much interesting material, and we have only to regret that our own State Society, through the aid of the Legislature, cannot furnish as complete a volume. The Legislature of Pennsylvania is far behind some of our State Legislatures, and especially that of New York State, in fostering care of scientific institutions.

The address of the President, Dr. Horatio Robinson, of Auburn, N. Y., a veteran in Homœopathy, is exceedingly brief, compared with addresses that have preceded it. What he said, however, was well said, and of vast importance to the profession.

The balance of the work is composed of reports of county societies, clinical and other reports.

**THE HOMŒOPATHIC DIRECTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.** 1868. London: HENRY TURNER & Co., 77 Fleet street, E. C.

This volume contains 242 pages of Homœopathic, Medical, and General Calendar; Chronological Notes for the year; the Royal Family; Her Majesty's Ministers, Embassadors, etc. In short, it is, what to us would be, the Tribune Almanac with the addition of all the Homœopathic statistics and important events of the year.

Why can't Bœricke, of this city, Radde or Smith, of New York, or some enterprising publisher West, give us such a Directory of the United States and Canada. We could hardly overestimate the value of such a work. This book is handsomely bound in cloth, and is, in all respects, creditable to the publishers. Price, 3s. 6d.

**ORGANOPATHY; OR, MEDICAL PROGRESS.** An essay by WM. SHARP, M. D., F. R. S. London: HENRY TURNER & Co., 77 Fleet street, E. C.

This essay, like all other essays *against* Homœopathy, will go into merited obscurity. The sooner the better for the credit of the author.

**THE SCIENCE AND ART OF SURGERY.** By E. C. FRANKLIN, M. D., Professor of Surgery, late Surgeon U. S. V., &c. Vol. I.  
H. N. M.

Homœopathic literature keeps pace with the times, so far as our busy men can make it do so. The present work supplies a great want of practitioners of our school, and to the world is a standing refutation of the slander that "Homœopaths are not surgeons." To the writer it is the more interesting as the work of a comrade of "the times that tried men's souls," at Young's Point, La., and about Vicksburg. The known eminent qualifications of the author, and the detailed reviews given to the profession in other journals, have rendered it already a standard work in our school. Our limited miscellaneous space, precluding extended review in this journal, will therefore be the less to be regretted. Let the first volume be speedily sold that the second may as speedily appear.  
J. C. M.

**THE TELE-MICROSCOPE OF GOTTLIEB JUNTZ AND THE ORGANOPATHY OF WM. SHARP, M. D., F. R. S.**

This is a serio-comic review, of Sharp's Organopathy, by Constantine Hering, M. D., and is for sale by F. E. Bœricke, No. 635 Arch street, Philadelphia.

AMERICAN JOURNAL  
OF  
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Vol. I.

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No. 8.

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CASE OF RAPIDLY CURED COLICODYNIA.\*

BY SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

· **Case 84.**—L——ie, a compositor, 24 years of age, lean, of a pale and earthy complexion, had worked at the printing-press a year and a-half before he came to me, and then for the first time suddenly felt great pain in the left side, which obliged him to keep his bed, and which, after several days, went away under the use of ordinary medicines. Ever since that, however, he had experienced a dull, disagreeable sensation in the left hypochondrium. Some months afterwards, when he had overloaded his stomach with sweet beer soup, flavored with caraway, he was attacked with a severe colic, the violence of which he could not express, but at the same time could not say whether it corresponded with the colicodynia which succeeded it.

The attack passed off this time, I don't know how, but he observed that after it he could not bear certain kinds of food. The mischief increased unobserved, and the colicodynia with its distinctive symptoms took firm root.

The worst kinds of food for him were carrots, all sorts of cabbage, especially white cabbage and sour-crout, and every species of fruit, but pears in particular.

If he were so incautious as to eat any of these things within eight days after an attack which had been brought on by them, the liability was so increased that he could not eat even a morsel of a pear, for

\* From Hufeland's *Journal der practischen Arzneykunde*. Vol. iii., 1797.

example, one or two weeks after without bringing on another severe attack.

The course of a severe attack was as follows: Four hours or four hours and a half after eating of such food—having previously felt quite well—a certain movement was felt about the umbilical region; then there took place suddenly, always at the same place, a pinching as if by pincers, but attended with the most intolerable pain, which lasted half or a whole minute, and each time suddenly went away with borborygmus extending to the right groin, about the region of the cecum. When the attack was very bad the pinching came back, and the subsequent borborygmus more and more frequently, until in the worst attacks they were almost constant. There occurred also the sensation of a constriction above and below, so that flatus could pass neither upwards nor downwards. The uneasiness and pains increased from hour to hour, the abdomen swelled and became painful to the touch. Along with all this suffering, which resembled a fever, there came an inclination to vomit, with sense of constriction of the chest, the breathing was shorter, and attended with more and more difficulty, cold sweat broke out, and there came on a sort of stupefaction with total exhaustion. At this period it was impossible for him to swallow a drop of liquid, much less any solid food. Thus he lay stupefied and unconscious, with swollen face and protruded eyes, and without sleep for many hours; the attack of spasmodic colic gradually subsided by diminution of the pain, then followed some escape of flatus either upwards or downwards, and so the attack went off, (sometimes only after sixteen or twenty-four hours from its commencement.) The strength only returned after three or four days, and thus he was again like a person in health, without any other uneasiness except the dull fixed pain before described, and general weakness and sickly appearance. He could not positively say whether this dull pain went off during the severe attacks or not, but he thought it did.

In these circumstances he could not retain his situation at the printing-press; he became a compositor. The attacks always recurred under the condition described, and had continued to do so for more than a year when he put himself under my care.

It might easily be supposed that the attacks arose from flatulence; this, however, was not the case. He could take, without the least inconvenience, a good meal of dry peas, lentils, beans or potatoes, and he was obliged to do so, moreover, as his position did not allow him the opportunity of getting much else.

Or it might be supposed to arise from some kind of fermentation in the *primæ viæ*, or from some idiosyncrasy in respect to sweet things. But nothing was further from the case. He could take cakes baked with yeast, and sugar and milk as much as he pleased, even to satiety, without the slightest threatening of colic, although the first attack *seemed*, as I have said, to be occasioned by the beer soup.

Or could an injurious acidity have occurred within the four hours, (for the attack *never* occurred sooner, after partaking of the above things?) This was not the cause. Lemon-juice and vinegar were both innocuous. Neither did he ever vomit sour matter, either during the retching that occurred with the attack or when ordered an emetic. None of the absorbent earths or alkalies were of any use to him, whether taken during or before the attack.

A physician had suspected tape-worm, and subjected him to Herrnschwand's treatment,\* without any result. Neither before nor after he had passed any thing which had the smallest resemblance to a tape-worm, or indeed to any kind of worm at all.

When he came to me the idea of tape-worm had taken so firm a hold of his mind that I was obliged to order him all that was peculiar in the methods of Nuffer† and of Clossius.‡ He used all the medicines with patience, and pressed me to try every means with this view. Tartrate of antimony, gamboge, scammony, male-fern, (four ounces daily for four hours together,) charcoal, artemisia in large quantities, colocynth with oils, castor-oil, tin, iron, sabadilla, sulphur, petroleum, camphor, assafoetida and laxative salts—nothing was left untried; but they were given, as I have said, rather on account of his urgent request than to satisfy my own conviction, for besides the fact that no worms were ever seen, the two symptoms which I have so often observed to attend worms were absent, viz., the deeply wrinkled countenance and the sensation of a cold stream winding itself towards the back immediately after a meal.

Immediately after the sabadilla, which produced a creeping sensa-

\* Herrnschwand's method consisted chiefly in the employment of the powder of male-fern root, followed by purgatives, principally castor-oil.

† Madame Nuffer's method, which was purchased by the French Government for 18,000 livres, consisted mainly of the administration of the powder of the male-fern root, accompanied by a number of complex directions which were to be implicitly followed to insure success.

‡ Clossius' method was to feed the patient during four weeks on salted meat, cheese, and a good allowance of wine, and thereafter to give drastic purgatives, consisting chiefly of gamboge.

tion like ants upon the skin (formication) and a heat in the stomach and over the whole body, I let him try the test of eating a piece of pear. It appeared indeed as if the attack had returned quite mildly, but after I had left him without medicine for eight days, and again tried him with a small piece of pear, the colic came on just as bad as ever.

I have forgotten to mention that I had already previously tried all sorts of powerful so-called antispasmodic remedies at the commencement of the paroxysm. Small doses of ipecacuanha taken dry, lukewarm foot-baths and larger baths, opium and cajepout oil, without any result, even without any palliative effect. I only sought to palliate the symptoms at that time in order that he might continue without molestation to use cinchona bark and to wash with cold water, to get the better of his weakness.

As his condition required immediate help, inasmuch as the colicodynia began to appear even upon the use of the smallest quantity of vegetable food, and as all I had done at his entreaty had been of no service whatever, I determined to give him a medicine which produced very similar morbid symptoms. The similarity of the griping pain, anxiety, constriction of the chest, fever, loss of strength, &c., produced by *veratrum album* appeared to me calculated to give permanent relief.

I gave him four powders, each containing four grains, and told him to take one powder daily, but to let me know at once if any violent symptoms appeared. This he did not do. He did not return until five days thereafter. His unlimited confidence in my aid had nearly played him an awkward trick. The benefit I had promised from the powders had induced him to take two instead of one daily. After the second powder, without his having eaten any thing injurious, there began an attack which he could not otherwise describe than as his spasmodic colic, or something very like it. This did not prevent him, however, from taking the third and fourth powder the following day, (taking thus sixteen grains in rather less than two days,) upon which, this artificial colic, if I may so speak, increased to such a dreadful extent, that, to use his own expression, he wrestled with death, covered with cold sweat and almost suffocated. He had required the remaining three days to recruit, and had returned for further directions. I reprimanded him for his imprudence, but could not avoid notwithstanding comforting him with the prospect of a good issue. The result confirmed it; under the use of tolerably good diet he regained his strength, and he has not had for half a

year even a threatening of an attack, although from time to time he has eaten of the food which before was so injurious to him, but in moderation, as I impressed upon him he should. Since this event he has taken no more medicine, and no tapeworm was passed after the use of the *veratrum*.

The dull pain in the left hypochondrium likewise went at the same time.

## CASES ILLUSTRATIVE OF HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE.\*

BY SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

All who feel a true desire to assist in elucidating the peculiar effects of medicines—our sole instruments, the knowledge of which has for so many centuries remained uninvestigated, and which is yet so indispensable for enabling us to cure the sick, will find the directions how these pure experiments with medicines should be conducted in the *Organon of Medicine*, § 118—142.

In addition to what has been there stated, I shall only add, that as the experimenter cannot, any more than any other human being, be absolutely and perfectly healthy, he must, should slight ailments to which he was liable appear during these provings of the powers of medicines, place these between brackets, thereby indicating that they are not confirmed, or dubious. But this will not often happen, seeing that during the action upon a previously healthy person of a sufficiently strong dose of the medicine, he is under the influence of the medicine alone, and it is seldom that any other symptom can show itself during the first days but what must be the effect of the medicine. Further, that in order to investigate the symptoms of medicines for chronic diseases, for example, in order to develop the cutaneous diseases, abnormal growths and so forth, to be expected from the medicine, we must not be contented with taking one or two doses of it only, but we must continue its use for several days, to the amount of two adequate doses daily, that is to say, of sufficient size to cause us to perceive its action, whilst at the same time we continue to observe the diet and regimen indicated in the work alluded to.

The mode of preparing the medicinal substances for use in Homœopathic treatment will be found in the *Organon of Medicine*,

\* From the *Reine Arzneimittellehre*, pt. ii, 3d edit. 1833. The cases here given originally appeared about 1817 in the first edition of the *E. A. M. L.*



§ 267—271, and also in the *Chronic diseases*. I would only observe here, that for the proving of medicines on healthy individuals, dilutions and dynamizations are to be employed as high as are used for the treatment of disease, namely, globules moistened with the decillionth development of power.

The request of some friends, halting half-way on the road to this method of treatment, to detail some examples of this treatment, is difficult to comply with, and no great advantage can attend a compliance with it. Every cured case of disease shows only how that case has been treated. The internal process of the treatment depends always on those principles which are already known, and they cannot be rendered concrete and definitely fixed for each individual case, nor can they become at all more distinct from the history of a single cure than they previously were when these principles were enunciated. Every case of non-miasmatic disease is peculiar and special, and it is the special in it that distinguishes it from every other case, that pertains to it alone, but that cannot serve as a guide to the treatment of other cases. Now, if it is wished to describe a complicated case of disease consisting of many symptoms, in such a pragmatistical manner that the reasons that influence us in the choice of the remedy shall be clearly revealed, this demands details laborious at once for the recorder and for the reader.

In order, however, to comply with the desires of my friends in this also, I may here detail two of the *slightest cases* of Homœopathic treatment.

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**Case 85.**—Sch—, a washerwoman, somewhat above 40 years old, had been more than *three weeks* unable to pursue her avocations, when she consulted me on the 1st September, 1815.

1. On any movement, especially at every step, and worst on making a false step, she has a shoot in the scrobiculus cordis, that comes, as she avers, every time from the left side.

2. When she lies she feels quite well, then she has no pain anywhere, neither in the side nor in the scrobiculus.

3. She cannot sleep after three o'clock in the morning.

4. She relishes her food, but when she has ate a little she feels sick.

5. Then the water collects in her mouth and runs out of it, like the water-brash.

6. She has frequently empty eructations after every meal.

7. Her temper is passionate, disposed to anger.

8. Whenever the pain is severe she is covered with perspiration. The catamenia were quite regular a fortnight since.

In other respects her health is good.

Now, as regards symptom 1, *Belladonna*, *China*, and *Rhus toxicodendron* cause shootings in the scrobiculus, but none of them *only on motion*, as is the case here. *Pulsatilla* (see Symp. 387) certainly causes shootings in the scrobiculus on making a false step, but only as a rare alternating action, and has neither the same digestive derangements as occur here at 4 compared with 5 and 6, nor the same state of the disposition.

*Bryonia* alone has among its chief alternating actions, as the whole list of its symptoms demonstrates, pains *from movement*, and especially shooting pains, as also stitches beneath the sternum (in the scrobiculus) on raising the arm, (448,) and on making a false step it occasions shooting in other parts, (520, 574.)

The negative symptom 2 met with here answers especially to *Bryonia*, (638,) few medicines (with the exception, perhaps, of *Nux vomica* and *Rhus toxicodendron* in their alternating action—neither of which, however, are suitable for the other symptoms) show a complete relief to pains during rest and when lying; *Bryonia* does, however, in an especial manner, (558, and many other *Bryonia*-symptoms.)

Symptom 3 is met with in several medicines, and also in *Bryonia*, (694.)

Symptom 4 is certainly, as far as regards "sickness after eating," met with in several other medicines, (*Ignatia*, *Nux vomica*, *Mercurius*, *Ferrum*, *Belladonna*, *Pulsatilla*, *Cantharis*,) but neither so constantly and usually, nor with relish for food, as in *Bryonia*, (279.)

As regards symptom 5 several medicines certainly cause a flow of saliva like water-brash, just as well as *Bryonia*, (282;) the others, however, do not produce the remaining symptoms in a very similar manner. Hence *Bryonia* is to be preferred to them in this point.

Empty eructation (of wind only) after eating (symptom 6) is found in few medicines, and in none so constantly, so usually, and to such a great degree, as in *Bryonia*, (255, 239.)

To 7.—One of the chief symptoms in diseases (see *Organon of Medicine*, § 213) is the "state of the disposition," and as *Bryonia* (778) causes this symptom also in an exactly similar manner—*Bryonia* is for all these reasons to be preferred in this case to all other medicines as the Homœopathic remedy.

Now, as this woman was very robust, and the force of the disease

must accordingly have been very considerable, to prevent her by its pain from doing any work, and as her vital forces, as has been observed, were not consensually affected, I gave her one of the strongest Homœopathic doses, a full drop of the pure juice of Bryonia root,\* to be taken immediately, and bade her come to me again in forty-eight hours. I told my friend E., who was present, that within that time the woman would be quite cured, but he, being but half a convert to Homœopathy, expressed his doubts about it. Two days afterwards he came again to ascertain the result, but the woman did not return then, and, in fact, never came back again. I could only allay the impatience of my friend by telling him her name and that of the village where she lived, about three miles off, and advising him to seek her out and ascertain for himself how she was. This he did, and her answer was: "What was the use of my going back? The very next day I was quite well, and could again commence my washing, and the following day I was as well as I am still. I am extremely obliged to the doctor, but the like of us have no time to leave off our work; and for three weeks previously my illness prevented me earning any thing."

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**Case 86.**—W—e, a weakly, pale man of 42 years, who was constantly kept by his business at his desk, came to me on the 27th December, 1815, having been already ill five days.

1. The first evening he became, without manifest cause, sick and giddy, with much eructation.
2. The following night (about 2 A. M.) sour vomiting.
3. The subsequent nights severe eructation.
4. To-day also sick; eructation of fetid and sourish taste.
5. He felt as if the food lay crude and undigested in his stomach.
6. In his head he felt vacant, hollow and confused, and as if sensitive therein.
7. The least noise was painful to him.
8. He is of a mild, soft, patient disposition.

Here I may observe:

To 1. That several medicines cause vertigo with nausea, as well as

\* According to the most recent development of our new system the ingestion of a single, minutest globule, moistened with the decillionth (x) potential development would have been quite adequate to effect an equally rapid and complete recovery; indeed, equally certain would have been the mere olfaction of a globule the size of a mustard seed moistened with the same dynamization, so that the drop of pure juice given by me in the above case to a robust person, should not be imitated.

*Pulsatilla* (3), which produces its vertigo in the evening also (7), a circumstance that has been observed from very few others.

To 2. *Stramonium* and *Nux vomica* cause vomiting of sour and sour-smelling mucus, but, as far as is known, not at night. *Valerian* and *Cocculus* cause vomiting at night, but not of sour stuff. *Iron* alone causes vomiting at night, (61, 62,) and can also cause sour vomiting, (66,) but not the other symptoms observed here.

*Pulsatilla*, however, causes not only sour vomiting in the evening (349, 356) and nocturnal vomiting in general, but also the other symptoms of this case not found among those of *Iron*.

To 3. Nocturnal eructations is peculiar to *Pulsatilla* (296, 297).

To 4. Fetid, putrid (249) and sour eructations (301, 302) are peculiar to *Pulsatilla*.

To 5. The sensation of indigestion of the food in the stomach is produced by few medicines, and by none in such a perfect and striking manner as by *Pulsatilla* (321, 322, 327).

To 6. With the exception of *Ignatia* (2) which, however, cannot produce the other ailments, the same state is only produced by *Pulsatilla* (39 compared with 40, 81).

To 7. *Pulsatilla* produces the same state (995), and it also causes over-sensitiveness of other organs of the senses, for example, of the sight (107). And although intolerance of noise is also met with in *Nux vomica*, *Ignatia*, and *Aconite*, yet these medicines are not Homœopathic to the other symptoms, and still less do they possess symptom 8, the mild character of the disposition, which, as stated in the preface to *Pulsatilla*, is particularly indicative of this plant.

This patient, therefore, could not be cured by any thing in a more easy, certain and permanent manner than by *Pulsatilla*, which was accordingly given to him immediately, but on account of his weakly and delicate state only in a very minute dose, *i. e.*, half-a-drop of the quadrillionth of a strong drop of *Pulsatilla*.\* This was done in the evening.

The next day he was free from all ailments, his digestion was restored, and a week thereafter, as I was told by him, he remained free from complaint and quite well.

The investigation in such a slight case of disease, and the choice of the Homœopathic remedy for it, is *very speedily* effected by the

\* According to our present knowledge and experience the same object would have been attained by taking one of the smallest globules of *Pulsatilla* x (decillionth potency) and with equal certainty a single olfaction of a globule the size of a mustard seed of the same potency of *Pulsatilla*.

practitioner who has had only a little experience in it, and who either has the symptoms of the medicine in his memory, or who knows where to find them readily; but to give in writing all the reasons *pro* and *con* (which would be perceived by the mind in a few seconds) gives rise, as we see, to tedious prolixity.

For the convenience of treatment, we require merely to indicate for each symptom all the medicines which can produce the same symptoms by a few letters, (*e. g.*, Ferr., Chin., Rheum, Puls.,) and also to bear in mind the circumstances under which they occur, that have a determining influence on our choice, and in the same way with all the other symptoms, by what medicine each is excited, and from the list so prepared we shall be able to perceive which of the medicines Homœopathically covers the most of the symptoms present, especially the most peculiar and characteristic ones—and this is the remedy sought for.

## CHARACTERISTICS.

BY SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

<sup>183</sup> MERCURIUS. Flat, painless ulcers, pale, covered with a phlegm-like pus on the scalp, the skin of the penis, &c.

<sup>184</sup> NUX. VOM. Over-sensitiveness, every harmless word offends, every little noise frightens, anxious and beside themselves; they cannot bear the least, even suitable medicine.

<sup>185</sup> SULPHUR. Voluptuous itching; scratching relieves, after it burning: sometimes little vesicles.

<sup>186</sup> NUX VOM. Feels worse in the morning soon after awaking; also worse after mental exertion and after eating

<sup>187</sup> MERCURIUS. Boring pain in the exostoses at night.

<sup>188</sup> MERCURIUS. Round spots shining through the skin, of a coppery red color.

<sup>189</sup> NUX VOM. Cannot keep from falling asleep in the evening while sitting, hours before bedtime.

<sup>190</sup> PHOSPHORUS. Difficult hearing, especially of the human voice.

<sup>191</sup> MERCURIUS. Round ulcers of an impure lardaceous surface, with inflamed, elevated, turned-up edges, and pricking pain.

<sup>192</sup> NUX VOM. Awakes at 3 A. M., lies awake for hours, with a rush of thoughts, falls asleep with the bright morning with troublesome dreams, and gets up more tired than in the evening.

<sup>193</sup> ACONITE. Heat with thirst, hard, full and frequent pulse, anxious, impatience, inappeasable, beside himself, tossing about with agony.

<sup>194</sup> **MERCURIUS.** Pimples, especially on the face, with a bluish red halo, without itching.

<sup>195</sup> **CALCAREA.** Catamenia several days too early and too copious.

<sup>196</sup> **CHINA.** Debility and other complaints after loss of blood, and other fluids, particularly by nursing or salivation, bleeding, cupping, &c., or the whites, night-sweats, seminal emissions, &c.

<sup>197</sup> **NUX VOM.** Catamenia a few days before the time, and rather too copious, or keeping on for several days longer, with complaints at the onset, which remain after it is over.

<sup>198</sup> **CALCAREA.** Difficult dentition with little children.

<sup>199</sup> **PHOSPHORUS.** Slight wounds bleed much.

<sup>200</sup> **CALCAREA.** Young persons grow too fat.

<sup>201</sup> **NUX VOM.** For very particular, careful, zealous persons, inclined to get excited and angry, or of a spiteful, malicious disposition.

<sup>202</sup> **CALCAREA.** Often indicated after sulphur, and if pupils are inclined to dilate.

<sup>203</sup> **COFFEA.** Affections after sudden emotions, particularly pleasant surprises.

<sup>204</sup> **NUX VOM.** Complaints from the open air, longing to sit or to lie down, ill-humored and resisting obstinately the wishes of others.

<sup>205</sup> **NUX VOM.** Ailments after continual mental labor.

<sup>206</sup> **PULSATILLA.** Thirstlessness with all complaints.

<sup>207</sup> **CALCAREA.** Anxiousness, shuddering and awe as soon as the evening comes near.

<sup>208</sup> **STAPHISAGRIA.** Incised wounds, after surgical operations.

<sup>209</sup> **STAPHISAGRIA.** Throws things away indignantly; or pushes them away on the table.

<sup>210</sup> **VERATRUM.** Attacks of pain with delirium or driving to madness.

<sup>211</sup> **COFFEA.** Measly spots on skin with dry heat at night; over excitability and weeping.

## PERISCOPE.

**PHYSIOLOGY.**—The presence of the little canals between the epithelial cells of the intestinal mucous membrane, found by LETZNERICH, and called *vacuoles*, by and through which albuminous and fatty material is said to be absorbed and carried to the lacteals, have lately been confirmed by various other microscopists. EIMER and SCHULTZE, although they admit their presence, deny that they absorb fat. Many other investigators (such as WIEGAND, BRETTAUER, STEINACH, and DÖNITZ,) regard them as artificial products. KÖLLIGER believes them to be epithelial cells in a state of regeneration. The writer of this, thinks that the chromate of Potassa usually employed in hardening the piece of intestine for microscopic sections produces a contraction of the cylindrical epithelial cells of the villus and separates them from each other, so that vacuoles appear between them, and which are filled with exuded albuminous coagulations resembling fat.

— FELIX GUYON says, that during a prolonged muscular effort, such as occurs in the last stage of labor, the circulation ceases in the carotid artery. By holding the breath, venous stagnation occurs, which distends the thyroid gland and the latter, together with the muscles surrounding it, they being, under the circumstances, in a state of contraction, and pressing upon the gland, is, in return, pressed upon the artery, preventing circulation therein. (Query: What is the cause of convulsions during parturition? R. K.)

— Foreible flexion of the large toe causes the cessation of tonic spasms in cases of myelitis. (Brown-Séguard. *Arch de Phys.*, Jan., 1868.) This is Homœopathic. It is substituting another irritation (on the peripheric end of the nerves at the large toe) for the original morbid one, (in the spinal cord,) the nerve centre and point of reflex action remaining in a state of activity. (R. K.)

— M. LEVEN experimented with CAFFEIN on animals, and showed the following results:

*Heart*—First accelerated with full pulse, subsequently retarded.

*Respirations*—First quicker and then slower and weak.

*Nervous System*—In a high state of irritability; tetanic spasms, reflex action remaining always perfect.

*Muscular System*—Both the voluntary and involuntary muscles violently contracted; the voluntary muscles trembling, if not contracted; those of the heart quivering. After some time (20 minutes) complete relaxation of all muscles. After death, the heart continues contracting 3 hours.

*Eyes*—Pupils contracted.

R. K.

**CLINICAL MEDICINE.**—A writer in the *Turf, Field and Farm* recommends as a cure for *pleuro-pneumonia* in cows, artificial abortion. He says: "The production of abortion as a means of cure in cows heavy with calf, is as potent for good as in the originality of its conception, for no sooner has the cow parted with her calf than the vital powers receive a stimulus and vigor equal to the effects of no other agent. The only instrument used, excepting the hand, is either the *caché bistouri* (secret knife) or trocar, with canula, using either of them till the *waters* flow; previously, however, dilating the os uteri with the fingers."

We confidently expect soon to hear of the use of this means upon human beings, as a cure for *pleuro-pneumonia*.

And why should it not become the great Allopathic remedy?

As a disease will not act with equal severity upon different organs of the human system at the same time, why would it not be truly in accordance with the philosophy of that school to set up a counter-irritation or congestion in the uterus, and hope, by that means, to relieve the lungs?

H. N. M.

## BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, ETC., RECEIVED.

BUFFALO MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL. February, 1868.

NEW YORK MEDICAL JOURNAL. March, 1868.

THE OHIO MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORTER. March, 1868.

THE MONTHLY HOMŒOPATHIC REVIEW. London, Eng. March, 1868.

AN ADDRESS BY DR. F. M. BOYNTON, at the Masonic Male and Female Institute, Henderon, Texas, May, 1867.

MANUALE TEORICO-PRACTICO DI MEDICINA OMIOPATICA opera Adattata All'Intelligenza Comune Compilata dal Dott. Camillo Liberali. Roma, 1865.

This is a small work on Homœopathic domestic practice, by Dr. Liberali, of Rome, Italy. It has passed through several editions, and has undoubtedly done much good as a pioneer.

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No. 9.

**Case 87.**—G —, one of the king's singers, 30 years of age, sang in his 18th year, and did not attain puberty until he was 24. He is a large, corpulent man, powerful and handsome. Late in June, five years ago, he perceived a peculiar painful throbbing and beating (pochen und klopfen) in the middle of the left supra-orbital region; this set in at ten o'clock in the morning, and lasted regularly until the evening, and the pain was so severe as to oblige him to keep his bed. These attacks returned for five years, until 1830, when he came to me for advice.

The complaint had begun three days ago; the daily attacks commenced at ten o'clock in the morning, increased in severity until one o'clock, and then gradually abating, left the patient free from pain between three or four in the afternoon. The patient then eat and walked; every movement increased the throbbing pain, which was confined to a spot not bigger than a fourpenny-piece, at the middle of the supra-orbital region; he could not read, nor could he speak much, as these exercises made him frantic with pain. Lying on his back, with his eyes closed, and perfect tranquillity about him, alleviated the severe throbbing pain. The countenance expressed much suffering; the temperature of the face, even of the affected side, was not raised. There was no throbbing in the temporal artery, but the bone was rather indicated by the patient as the seat of his pain. I considered the disease to be *Neuralgia rami frontalis majoris nervi trigemini*, and prescribed *Arsenicum*<sup>24</sup>, two globules at bed-time. I should have mentioned that the urine was not affected, but that the pulse was somewhat wiry, the temper of his mind rather anxious than fretful.



After two days use of the Arsenic, the pain was lessened; after three days, he could remain out of bed; and, in five days, it had entirely left him, and has never returned up to this time. (This was written in the autumn of 1833.)—*British Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. ii., p. 64. By Dr. Buchner.

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**Case 88.**—A lady of 48 years of age, had suffered some time ago, from “Fothergill’s” pain of the face; and now, since November, 1841, she has had spasmodic contraction of the eyelid of the left side; on this she rubbed in four drops of Croton oil; she was immediately affected with heat, redness, and pain of the face, increased secretion of tears, and so copious a discharge of watery mucus from the nose, that it ran down the throat. Distracting pain in the head; she can find no rest anywhere; great sensibility towards light, which forces her to keep her eyelids firmly closed; agitation of the circulation; constant nausea in the evening; sleeplessness at night. Sacculated swelling of the left upper eyelid, which is soft and baggy; severe pain in the right side of the cheek, as far as the temples; she cannot open the left eye at all, and the right one very little. The conjunctiva of the left eye is injected with blood, and secretes pus; there is much pricking pain in it. After forty-eight hours, the left upper eyelid was no more swollen, but it was still red, hangs loose, as if paralyzed. She saw with the left eye every thing distorted. After six days, all the symptoms had disappeared; but the neuralgia was no better.—*British Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. ii., p. 65. By Dr. Buchner.

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**Case 89.**—The son of R——, cartwright, 14 years old, a robust lad, had suffered for four months from considerable photophobia of both eyes, which was greater in the evening than during the day. There was, at the same time, a rosy redness of the sclerotic, where, and also in the conjunctiva, the blood-vessels were very numerous. A severe inflammation was produced in the left eye by the patient wounding himself there with a straw. I gave him ten drops of the 1st dilution of *Euphrasia*, in 3 oz. water, and made him take a tablespoonful of this morning and evening. In four days the affection was considerably ameliorated. I gave ten drops of the tincture of *Euphrasia*, in 3 oz. water, with instructions to the patient to bathe his eyes with it, and to take a tablespoonful every two days. In six days more there was not the slightest trace of inflammation or irritation in the eyes.—*British Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. ii., p. 210. By Dr. Segin.

**Case 90.**—The child of G—, a dealer in H—, six years old, a girl of scrofulous constitution, had suffered for a long time from an ulcer on the right great toe, which had been healed up for ten months; she had, besides, a cicatrix, resulting from the suppuration of glands on the neck and lower jaw. Seven months after the healing of the ulcer she was attacked with inflammation of the eyes, which had been already treated unsuccessfully for four months by a celebrated oculist. The principal symptoms of the disease were photophobia of considerable intensity of both eyes, with which were associated, particularly in the left eye, redness of the sclerotic, dimness of the cornea, swelling and redness of the eyelids, great increase of the secretion of mucus and tears, besides these, flow of an acid mucus from the nose, and an eruption of small and large pustules on the right cheek. The appetite was bad, the sleep restless. On account of the glandular affection, and of the photophobia, which was the principal symptom as regarded the eyes, indeed the only symptom of the right eye, I administered a third of a drop of the 12th dilution of *Conium maculatum*, and repeated the dose after three and six days. In a fortnight the father acquainted me with the perfect recovery of his child.—*British Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. ii., p. 206. By Dr. Segin.

**Case 91.**—Susanna F—, 19 years old, a robust girl, of slender form, perfectly developed, was from her infancy affected with ophthalmia, unaffected by scarlatina, which she had in her eleventh year. She had made use of many remedies, and was even now using a salve, but without the slightest benefit. When the patient came under my care, on the 8th August, 1838, the following were the principal appearances: photophobia and lachrymation, both very severe; the borders of the eyelids red and swollen, ulcers on the cornea, in the vicinity of the sclerotic, where there is a great vascularity; her catamenia are not regular, she sometimes passes three months, and then there is but a scanty appearance; all her other functions normal. I gave *Conium maculatum* 30, and repeated the dose four days after, which caused speedy benefit, not, however, of long duration. A relapse having occurred on the 16th August, I gave one drop of *Conium* 18, and repeated this every three days until the patient had taken four doses. On the 29th the photophobia and redness were much diminished, the ulcers healed, and in their places two little spots; the right eye was still tearful. On giving a drop of the 8th dilution of *Conium* every four days, nothing remained but the spots on the cornea, which, after the lapse of several months, disappeared spontaneously.—*British Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. ii., p. 206. By Dr. Segin.

## CUPRUM, MET. AND ACET.

**Case 92.**—Dr. J. T. Temple informed me that he cured *Cholera* with *Cupr.*, upon the keynote, “a deathly feeling, with pain behind the ensiform cartilage,” (covering the spot with his doubled fist, as he spoke.)

**Case 93.**—A young soldier on the Mississippi, had measles, pneu-monic symptoms, and copious drenching with Mercury, Castor oil, Turpentine, &c. I found him lying in a bunk, with this “deathly feeling” and constriction, (of the diaphragm?) his face expressive of the same; lips cyanotic; breathing only, as it were, by *voluntary* efforts; and rolling alternately, each time his chest heaved, (far between,) from right side to back, and from back to right side again. Pulse thready, tense, 120 per minute. *Cuprum met.*, 6th dec., every three hours, dry. Next day convalescent, having rapidly improved from the first dose.

I have repeatedly found it necessary to follow *Cupr.*, given low, with *Arsen.*

**Case 94.**—A young soldier, in Louisiana, was brought into regi-mental hospital with “congestive fever,” simulating cholera; deathly feeling behind ensiform cartilage, the whole surface of face, body and limbs cyanotic in a high degree; pinched features, inelastic, cold skin, horrid cramps in abdomen and limbs, rice-watery vomiting and purging. *Cuprum ac.*, 2d dec., in repeated doses, dry, relieved these symptoms; leaving him weak, but without pain.

**Case 95.**—The regimental sutler, also having these symptoms, was relieved by *Cuprum ac.*, 3d dec., as in the other case. Afterwards had great prostration, sighing breath; relieved by *Arsen.*

In many cases of measles, it brought out the eruption and amelio-rated the dry cough quickly; in soldiers.

**Case 96.**—In one neglected case of measles, with bronchitis, delirium set in; the man getting up from bed, declaring he would go home; recklessly disturbing his comrades by his “fuss,” *all night*; putting on his pants &c. *Cupr. ac.*, 3d dec., restored his sanity.

**Case 97.**—Men who had had measles afterwards had purpura, or scorbutic spots on legs, diarrhoea, cough, &c. *Cupr. ac.*, 3d dec., benefited them. All had composite periodicity.

**Case 98.**—A man who had cramps, &c., in cholera, got *Cuprum m.*<sup>200</sup>. Dying, half-hour later in an opisthotonic spasm; the body arched, and resting on occiput and heels.

**Case 99.**—A child who got *Cupr. m.*, 6th dec., in repeated doses, for whooping-cough, got violent convulsions, (with diarrhoea,) followed by death-like white appearance of the body, relaxed muscles, suppressed breath and pulse. *Cham.* relieved the diarrhoea.

**Case 100.**—A young soldier had a frequent involuntary doubling up of the knees in walking, bringing him to the ground; with whining, tremulous voice and manner. *Cupr. m.*, 30th dec., one dose, was followed by complete relief.

JOHN C. MORGAN, M. D.

Dr. D. R. Gardiner always cures cases of brain disease with *Cuprum ac.*, 6th dec., where the patient shrinks in fear, drawing himself away from every one who approaches him.

J. C. M.

**Case 101.**—A. B., æt. 37; nervous temperament; professor in Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. While in good health, and after sitting in recitation room about four hours, on rising from his seat, found he had lost the power of co-ordination in his lower extremities; staggered; took longer strides than he intended; stepped higher than wont; felt "strangely." After a few moments, all these symptoms vanished, to return after sitting or lying down. After forty-eight hours applied for relief. Prescribed *Rhus tox.*<sup>1</sup> on pellets, a dose every two hours. No remaining symptoms after twelve hours, and no return during two months.

Was it acute locomotor ataxia? Was it sympathetic? It would seem not, since the same habits have induced no return, and the functions of the body were in their ordinary normal state. I confess that I am unable to decide on the ground of probability whether the result was a "post" or a "propter."

Does *Rhus* do any thing for chronic cases of a similar kind? I would much like to know.

WM. S. SEARLE, M. D., TROY, N. Y.

REMARKS.—The stepping higher and longer than he desired would seem to indicate, if continued some length of time, an organic lesion of the brain, or spinal cord, or at least an approaching lesion of a serious character. The symptom is of that serious nature that the probabilities are more in favor of the supposition that it was a "propter," and not a "post."

*Rhus* is one of our best remedies for chronic cases of a similar kind. And this case has one characteristic of *Rhus*; the symptoms return after sitting or lying down.

Dr. Hering tells me that several similar chronic cases have been cured by *Rhus*.

H. N. M.

**Case 102.**—July 9th, 1867. Wm. G., born, apparently healthy. July 19. The nurse noticed an increased size of scrotum a couple of days after birth of child, but made no mention of it until the tenth

day. On making an examination, found scrotum much distended with fluid, being several times its normal size. It had a translucent appearance, and the testicle was situated at the upper part; the right side was distended the most. The child had little fever, was fretful, desired the breast often, but after drawing very small quantity, refused to take any more. There was a slight miliary eruption on body. During sleep child moaned continually, and was quiet when covered warmly.

Gave two globules *Arsenicum*<sup>30</sup> on tongue; on second day swelling began to decrease, and at end of one week had entirely disappeared.

March 1st, 1868. Child is still well, and is cutting three teeth, it having cut the two central lower incisors and one upper incisor several weeks back.

The grandfather of this child was afflicted with this same complaint, (hydrocele,) as was also two other members of the family.

AUG. KORNDORFER, M. D.

**Case 103.**—1833, September 29, a poor shoemaker came with a horrible whitlow on the left thumb. It had been treated with plasters and all sorts of poultices for more than three months; the thumb was three times its natural thickness; the whole hand was swollen; the pains constant, sometimes unbearable. The strong, robust man of melancholic-phlegmatic temperament had such an aversion "to being cut" that he had refused it all along, and as he was told that this was the shortest way to get relief he started to leave the office.

Shortly before this, our paper had brought the news that Hahnemann had proposed to his adherents, as a means to escape the law forbidding physicians to give medicine to patients, to let the patient only smell the potentized drug. Here was a good chance to make an experiment. The knife-dreading man, living a good ways off, got bottle with some *Silicia X*, and another with *Hepar X*, with the advice to do nothing but wash his hand clean; apply nothing locally; but as often as the pains became unbearable to take a smell first of bottle H.—traces of a metallic salve were visible on the finger—next time of bottle marked S., and so on, and to come back in about a week. The nail had, in three months, grown with the thumb to an enormous size; it was fully 1½ inches in breadth and, from the root to the point, only 4-5 of an inch. There were many scars, hard and soft elevations, painful and painless; several small fistulous openings; the whole thumb was undermined, and he remarked, that, as often as pus had been discharged, it became worse afterwards. The next week he

reported less pain forthwith, aggravation at different times followed by a copious discharge of pus, each time followed by relief. Side-ways outside near the point the carious first phalanx stuck out a little. Only with the greatest difficulty could he be persuaded to have it taken out, without using a knife. A new formed bone could be seen and felt. The thumb improved after this rapidly. In the fourth week he had nothing to complain of except stiffness, the nail giving it a queer appearance; some swelling or large wrinkles from the contraction. The nail, retaining the same size while the finger got smaller, was bent like a shield around, squeezing the point into a queer shape; he tried to work, but could neither stretch nor bend his hand properly.

He had smelled of the *Sil.* last for pains, and now got *Sulph. X.* on the tongue, and in spite of the strongly expressed order to show himself weekly, he did not come again until December 20th, six weeks later, when he complained that working made his hand so tired that it ached up to the elbow and shoulders. The left hand he could not shut, the last phalanges only bent about half-way, the thumb only a little. This thumb did not pain, but in cold air it got colder than other parts; the bones were thicker, particularly the new phalanx. The skin still peeled off in large pieces, removing the big wrinkles formed during the first four weeks, but the nail was reduced to nearly half the former morbid size, 1 1-10 wide, 3-5 long, thus the whole surface within six weeks from 1.20 reduced to 0.66 square inches.

The shrewdest mechanic could not have done it in a more cunning way. It was most wonderful, and of course, very natural. Near the root, the softer the nail the more it was bent up in a ridge, curved towards both sides and running out on the end of the nail. It had grown very fast and, of course, grown smaller and smaller. For the above symptoms he got *Calcareæ*. A few months later the nail was nearly like the other, the thumb could be bent enough to do all his work, he was even better, he said, than before. Ten years later he went to Pittsburg, got wealthy there and came back on a visit; the hand kept perfectly well since. I hope he has given something to the hospital.

C. Ho.

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**Case 104.**—Mrs. McK——, aged 45. Exposure on a cold, damp day while doing some out-door business, resulted in a severe attack of “tic douleureux.” Examination revealed the seat of irritation to be located at the root of the left canine tooth of upper jaw. The gum and upper lip, as well as the infra-orbital region were swollen

and very sensitive to touch. The tooth was exquisitely tender and loose in its socket. The patient had been suffering for three or four days with constant pain, at times shooting and darting, and then changed to a grumbling toothache, as it is popularly termed.

Prescribed *Gels.*<sup>20</sup>, a single dose, and a powder of *Sac. lac.* in water, to be taken a dose each hour, quantity a tablespoonful. Recommending the patient to go to her dentist on the following day and have the tooth taken out, which she did not do. Relief was quickly obtained, and though more than a month has elapsed since, the patient still has the tooth fast in its place, though as yet no return of pain. When asked why she did not have the tooth out, replied that when pain could be relieved so quickly and effectually, she could see no benefit in having it extracted.

P. S.—I find as a rule, in fact I have not met with a single exception as yet, that *Gels.* has a special, if indeed not a specific effect upon neuralgic affections of the fifth pair, and particularly when the pain is traceable along *one* of its three divisions at a time.

VON TAGEB.

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**Case 105.**—L. McB——, aged 7 years, a pampered, petted, and extremely nervous child was seized at night with violent *suffocative breathing*, accompanied with *dry, obstinate, and croupy cough*. High fever and flushed face; during a coughing paroxysm the face and lips would become purple and eyes congested with *much lachrymation*. Coldness of feet, very restless at night, tossing and pitching about most of the night. *Pulse quick, feeble and tremulous*. Hoarseness and almost entire loss of voice.

Prescribed *Kali bichr.*<sup>20</sup>, gave a second powder to follow the first with, in case of no improvement in three hours, and *Sac. lac.* in water. Next day was better, sat up and ate a little breakfast, was drooping, however, the entire day. The following night a recurrence of the symptoms of the preceding night. *Sac. lac.* continued. The second day about same as the first. *Sac. lac.* continued. Called again that evening and found the mouth and fauces lined with a pearl-colored coating, together with much aggravation of all the other symptoms.

Prescribed *Bromine* 1st from a bottle which I have had carefully corked and excluded from the light for eight years, at least. Mixed 3 drops in a half tumbler of water and gave a teaspoonful every two to three hours. After the second dose the child went to sleep remained and so all night, from which time she went on to rapid and entire recovery.

VON TAGEB.

**Case 106.**—Miss L. T——, aged 19, has been afflicted for some time with periodical attacks of facial neuralgia, confined to left side of the face. Had two years ago, this spring, (1868,) a severe attack of congestive intermittent fever, quotidian type. On this occasion complained of *sudden darting acute pains*, traceable from the region of the ear and side of the head to the supra-orbital region, and again to the infra-orbital region, still at other times to the chin and front of the lower jaw. As a rule, the pain appeared to be confined at a time to a single nerve trunk, and thus it would appear to pass from the first to the second and third branches of the 5th pair, without any regular order as to succession. Flying from the first to the third and from that to the second, and so on, always, however, being more or less present and starting from the region of the temple or ear.

Prescribed a single dose of *Gels.*<sup>20</sup>, left a second powder to be taken, if not relieved in three hours, also some *Sac. lac.* in water, to be taken every hour until sleep set in. Nearly a year has now elapsed, during which time I have seen the patient several times. She says relief was almost instantaneous, and never had a return since, nor has she had occasion to take the second dose yet. That second dose, I fear, will spoil an additional fee for me in the event of another attack, as the patient has carefully stowed it away for future use.

VON TAGEB.

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## CHARACTERISTICS.

<sup>212</sup> IODIUM. Purulent stools, with cutting pains in the intestines, nausea and vomiting, and sour taste in the mouth. Have cured several such cases with single doses of the highest potencies. M. PRESTON.

<sup>213</sup> IODIUM. Vertigo, throbbing in the head and all over the body, tremor at the heart and fainting, worse after just rising from a seat or bed, or on sitting or lying down after slight exercise; very sickly look of the patient.

M. PRESTON.

<sup>214</sup> IODIUM. Subsultus tendinum of both hands and feet, great drowsiness and continual dreaming of eating, with great prostration on rising from bed, and on lying down again, picking of bedclothes and short, dry cough.

M. PRESTON.

<sup>215</sup> SULPHUR. Dry, husky, scaly skin; no sweat from beginning; pulse frequent; skin, especially feet, very hot; no change from day to day; in cases of continued fever. In all such cases, *Sulphur*<sup>sm</sup>, in water, every two hours, until sweat, which occurs *always* in about twelve hours; and is followed by convalescence.

D. B. GARDNER.



<sup>216</sup> LACHESIS. Uterus does not bear contact and has to be relieved of all pressure; frequently lifting the clothes; they cause an uneasiness in abdomen; no tenderness.

<sup>217</sup> VERATRUM. Neck too weak to hold the head up; particularly children with whooping-cough.

<sup>218</sup> HEPAR. Sensation as if there were a fish-bone in the throat.

<sup>219</sup> HEPAR. Stinging, burning of edges of ulcers; smell of old cheese; little pimples or smooth ulcers surround the principal ulceration.

<sup>220</sup> IPECACUANHA. Stooping causes him to vomit.

<sup>221</sup> VERATRUM. Difficult walking, first the right then the left hip joint feels paralytic (or in patients first left, then right.)

<sup>222</sup> PULSATILLA. Wetting the bed, particularly little girls.

### THERAPEUTIC HINTS.

BY C. NEIDHARD, M. D.

Mercurial syphilitic affections of the head are often wonderfully relieved by Sarsaparilla.

SARSAPARILLA,  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Shooting in the right parietal bone forward to the temple or the face. Staggering and falling forward in the open air (acknowledged mercurial syphilitic affection).

SARSAPARILLA,  $\delta$ . Shooting back of the head to the front with violent itching, after syphilis and mercurialization. (G. B., from Lebanon, Pa.) The medicine was taken for a week and then one week omitted, until a cure took place.

SARSAPARILLA.<sup>300</sup> Miss P., maiden lady, of light hair and complexion. Desponding, gloomy disposition, amounting to despair, without any cause. Great debility, with acid, raw, slimy taste in mouth, particularly after breakfast.

SARSAPARILLA.<sup>7</sup> Eight powders. Miss H. cured permanently of a nervous headache. Darting from the occiput from behind forward to the eyes, with nausea, determination of blood to the head, feet and hands cold. The same lady received only a palliative relief for the same headache by *Sepia* and *Carb. veg.* It should also be mentioned that an impetigo produced by 12 grains of calomel, taken every month for years under the old school, was cured by *Cinnabaris*.<sup>2</sup>

LYCOPodium. Throat sore, on right side; sensation, when swallowing, as if the head opened, and pain shooting down into the abdomen. When sitting up, pain shoots through the head. H. N. M.

CALC. CARB.<sup>20</sup> When a horse is overdriven and don't eat. J. C. R.

## PERISCOPE.

CLINICAL MEDICINE.—*Condensed abstract from clinical lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, by H. N. MARTIN, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.*

GENTLEMEN: Without giving any general introductory to my course of lectures, I shall immediately proceed to the examination of patients. But before examining the patient now before you, I desire to make a few preliminary remarks. In the first place, then, let me say to you that this college is not devoted to the interests, exclusively, of either the high or low potency divisions of our school of medicine, but rather we have in view to heal any dissensions that may now exist in our ranks. It will be well, therefore, for you to divest your minds of all prejudice on the subject of potencies.

I inform you now that I shall use medicines in all cases, at and above the 200th potencies. This I do in order that, if you who do not believe in high potencies become convinced of their efficacy, you may have one more reliable agent with which to combat disease. Another reason—we none of us deny the efficacy of low potencies; and, as our duties here are not purely philanthropic, but rather to acquire knowledge, we for the present leave out of the question which potency will cure the quickest, knowing that, when once you are convinced that they have any efficacy at all, you will proceed to determine which are the most efficacious.

I repeat, then, divest your minds of all prejudices; do not think about potencies, but devote your whole attention to learning the true indications in each case. The question here arises, in what consists the true indications? Are they to be found in a "key note" or a "characteristic?" Assuredly not. We must get the totality of the symptoms. What is the totality of the symptoms? Manifestly it consists of all the subjective and objective symptoms, as well as of the pathological state. In short, it is the patient as a totality that we have to treat.

You must remember, also, that symptoms have different values in different cases; while a symptom may arise to the dignity of a characteristic in one case, the same symptom may, in another, fall to the level of the most unimportant. In order to determine this, we must understand the pathological state in each case. Get accustomed to this method of investigation, and you will soon come to an understanding of what symptoms in each case must be of equal importance in the remedy selected for it. The patient before us says she is fourteen years old, has had a discharge from both nostrils ever since she had measles, five or six years since. The discharge is now thick and lumpy, of a yellowish green color and offensive smell. Discharge is most in the morning, before breakfast; dull, heavy headache over the eyes in the afternoon; no appetite for breakfast; no thirst.

Now, gentlemen, here is a case in which any one symptom may be found in several remedies, and nearly the whole group may be found together in several. How, then, shall we select the medicine that is Homœopathic to the case?

The thick, lumpy, yellowish-green discharge is most prominent in *Puls.*, *Septia*, and *Paris quad.*, while several other remedies have it in some degree; the offensive smell also indicates *Puls.*, *Septia*, &c., and still more prominently *Natr.* and *Calc.* Discharge in the morning we shall look upon as an amelioration, or, at any rate, as having no important influence in the selection of the remedy. Dull, heavy headache over the eyes in the afternoon is a *Pulsatilla* symptom not found of equal importance in either *Septia*, *Paris*, *Natr.*, or *Calc.* No thirst is nearly as important in *Septia* as in *Puls.*

Our case seems to be narrowed down to a choice between *Puls.* and *Septia*. We choose *Puls.* for the following reasons: it has all the symptoms of the case, while *Septia* is wanting in the afternoon aggravation; but even if *Septia* had the afternoon aggravation, we should choose *Pulsatilla*, for we notice that our little patient has a lymphatic constitution; she is quiet and gentle in disposition, has a light complexion—all belonging to the *Pulsatilla* temperament. Still one more important element enters into the question—our diagnosis as to the pathological state. First, then, we diagnose the case as one of Ozæna.\*

This ozæna is the result of an imperfect recovery from measles; not an uncommon result from Allopathic or no treatment at all. Now, as *Pulsatilla* is one of our most important remedies in the treatment of measles, and is also one of the most important in the treatment of the *sequelæ* of measles, we shall prescribe it for this patient, one dose, to be followed by *Sac. lac.* for one week.

Sept. 14. She reports headache much better, and discharge from nose not so offensive. Adopting the practical rule laid down by Hahnemann, we do not now repeat or change the medicine; but, as long as we can discover any improvement in the case, continue the use of *Sac. lac.*

Sept. 25. Reports headache all gone. *Sac. lac.*

Sept. 28. Reports some return of headache; discharge from nose thinner; color, yellow. *Sac. lac.*

\* Here a short description was given of the pathological state constituting ozæna.

Oct. 13. Discharge from nose thinner; no lumps; not so offensive; color, yellowish green; no headache; general health improved. *Sac. lac.*

Oct. 19. Reports a return of symptoms, with exception of headache. *Sac. lac.*  
Without taking any other medicine, this patient reported herself cured a few weeks after taking the last prescription.

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### BOOK NOTICE.

**A MANUAL OF THE DISSECTION OF THE HUMAN BODY.** By LUTHER HOLDEN, F. R. C. S.  
New York: Robert M. De Witt, publisher, No. 13 Frankfort street.

We occasionally have to regret that the character of our journal will not permit extended reviews of books. The appearance of this book on our table affords one of these occasions for regret.

The publisher has evidently spared no pains or expense in presenting it to the profession in a style worthy of the author and of the subject, which he treats in a masterly manner. It is illustrated with numerous engravings, not copied from other works, but new and fresh.

The anatomical descriptions are remarkable for clearness and simplicity of language, rendering it easy for the student, with the cadaver before him, to trace out any structure. For instance:

“CERVICAL BRANCH OF THE FACIAL NERVE.—Look for this branch beneath the facia, near the angle of the jaw. It leaves the parotid,” &c.

“CERVICAL FASCIA.—Now turn your attention to the membranous investment,” &c.  
The student might almost imagine that his teacher was beside him and directing him in his intricate work. We heartily commend this book, not only to the student, but to the busy practitioner, who will find it valuable for reference. H. N. M.

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### BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, ETC., RECEIVED.

THE HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY. April.

We congratulate Professor McClatchey upon his assumption of the editorial conduct of this journal.

THE NEW ENGLAND MEDICAL GAZETTE. March, April.

NEW YORK MEDICAL JOURNAL. April.

THE UNITED STATES MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL. April.

AMERICAN HOMŒOPATHIC OBSERVER. April, May.

THE MEDICAL INVESTIGATOR. April.

THE MONTHLY RECORD OF THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY. February, April.

THE HUMBOLDT MEDICAL ARCHIVES. March.

THE WESTERN HOMŒOPATHIC OBSERVER. March, April.

Under correspondence, we have “Cases Treated with High Potencies.” A capital hit, and richly deserved.

A SYNOPSIS OF A FORTHCOMING WORK ON CONSUMPTION. By R. R. GREGG, M. D.

This has been translated into French, and is said to be attracting much attention among the medical men of France.

DR. HERING'S LECTURES, now being delivered, on Hausman's Causes and Conditions of Disease, are regularly reported for the New York *Weekly Tribuna*.

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### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*Articles for publication may be transmitted by mail, at newspaper rates, by being sent in open wrappers, and marked “MS. for publication.”*

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THERIDION CURASSAVICUM.

In the February number of the American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica may be found the provings of *Theridion Curassavicum*. As spiders of various kinds are numerous in this country, I have had opportunities, during the past three years, of seeing and treating the effects of the spider bite. These observations may possess some value.

**Case 107.**—In the year 1865 I was called to see Miss Sallie F., who stated she had been bitten on the upper eye-lid by a spider. The inquiry was very natural—"How do you know that you have been bitten by a spider?"

"True, I did not see it, but I am confident of it from my feelings."

"Then please state your feelings."

"My eye feels just as if it had been burned by fire. My head is so full and giddy; and I have a numb sensation—tingling—as if my blood was not circulating."

The palpebra was much swollen; the eye red, and highly inflamed. Free lachrymation. The pulse slightly accelerated, and rather full.

This being my first case of the kind, I hesitated, and doubted, in the region of Homœopathic therapeutics. I called to my mind the writings of Hering on the antidotal powers of *Arsenicum* against the poison of serpents. I had witnessed the good effects of *Ledum palustre* in insect bites, stings of bees, &c. For the want of clinical experience and confidence in the remedies, I determined upon alternation. I put 5 gutt. 1st dec. of *Ledum* into a tumbler half full of

water. Dose, \teaspoonful. Alternated every one or two hours with *Arsenicum*. Dose, 1 gr. 3d dec. A stronger solution of *Ledum* was applied externally. In three days the young lady was entirely well.

**Case 108.**—My mother was bitten about midway of the shaft of the phalange of the index finger. The finger reddened, swelled, and became as hard as a bunion. The burning sensation was almost insupportable. An ulcer formed, presenting a dark-red appearance, with jagged, everted edges. Ten days had elapsed when I was applied to. *Arsenicum* and *Ledum palustre* were ordered, as in the first case. At the expiration of three days reported no improvement. I applied an arsenical solution, 10 gutt. 2d dec., to an oz. of water. The peculiar, hot, burning, *characteristic* sensation was greatly increased. After twelve hours the solution was reapplied. The effect same as above, except the pain increased beyond endurance for thirty-six hours. Nothing gave any relief but the alternate use of cold water and hot mush poultices. The ulcer now took on a healthier appearance, and began to improve. The application of the arsenical solution, she states, was equal to a spider bite; and that she was unable to distinguish between the burning sensations produced by the *Ars.* and the spider bite. I continued the *Ars.* internally. The cure was complete in about three weeks.

The most important feature in the treatment of the spider bite is, to arrest the painful burning, and prevent ulceration. Tumefaction will generally proceed from one to six inches from the wound. A circumscribed hardness will follow, varying much in extent, changing from a red to a horn-like color, and feel as if the circulation was totally arrested. A perfect line of demarcation is formed, so that you may know the extent of the destruction—how much will rot out.

**Case 109.**—Mrs. D. was bitten by a small green spider upon the right labia majora. The burning sensation was intense; face flushed; eyes red; head felt full and giddy; inclination to vomit; pulse increased in strength and full. She was much alarmed, having been bitten once before, and followed by a large ulcer and much suffering. As a matter of course, the termination was greatly to be dreaded. An Allopath was first to see the case, had prescribed whiskey and ammonia, but as they did not arrest the burning nor the swelling, I was applied to. The *Arsenicum* and *Ledum* were given as in the above cases. In twelve hours the burning had well nigh ceased, the swelling diminished, and the redness fading. She recovered without further medication or an outward symptom. I saw her ten hours after the accident,—nine hours after the Allopath.

**Case 110.**—A colored woman presented herself for erysipelas of the eye and face. I decided it to be a spider bite. *Ledum palustre* cured her in two days.

**Case 111.**—A young man bitten upon the back by a small green spider. The symptoms were alarming. The family mistook them for a congestive chill. He was exceedingly restless, with marked symptoms of congestion to the stomach, (this may have resulted from his bilious state,) as evidenced by pain and vomiting bile. His lips and face sometimes livid, and then looking red and congested. He said that he felt as if the blood had ceased to circulate, and complained of a burning, tingling sensation over the whole body, with pains deep in the eye-balls. I saw him four hours after the occurrence. He looked very much like a person recovering from congestion, as indicated by the headache, full, strong, rapid pulse. The development of the symptoms in this case was, no doubt, from the fact that he was several times bitten. An old lady came in, before my arrival, and administered a tea made from the root of mint, much to the relief of the patient; she stated that she had cured several with the mint. I gave *Aconite* and *Arsenicum*. The young man recovered promptly.

The *Ledum* doubtless possesses antidotal powers to the spider virus. But to what extent it may be relied upon I am unable to determine. *Arsenicum* I regard the superior remedy.

I will add another case, as it presents several points of interest.

A negro woman was bitten eleven years ago by a ground rattlesnake, and treated with whiskey and Lobelia. Two years afterwards, in the spring, she was again bitten by a rattlesnake; but as it did not sicken her, no treatment was given. Her health began to decline and many ulcers appeared upon her body. Every spring, about the time she was bitten, the ulcers would make their appearance. She applied to me for treatment seven years after the bite. An ulcer, nearly as large as the palm of my hand, had formed upon her left arm. I saw a number of cicatrixes from healed ulcers. Its general appearance and sanious discharge closely resembled those ulcers produced by the spider. I gave the *Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis* (Fowler's,) 3 gutt., 3 times per day. In four days the woman resumed her labor, and in three weeks was entirely recovered. Two years have elapsed, and no return of the disease. I should have said, after the fourth day the dose was reduced to one drop once per day.

F. M. BOXTON, M. D., Henderson, Texas.

**Case 112.**—A young lady had a severe neuralgia which did not yield promptly to several medicines which *seemed* to be indicated. Suddenly its character changed, and the pains, as described by her, seemed to extend from the pupil of the left eye to the back part of the head. This symptom was so similar to the one which so frequently distresses nursing women, viz., “a pain extending from the nipple through to the back,” that I gave her *Croton tig.* In a few hours she was well and has had no return since, now ten days.

H. N. MARTIN, M. D.

**Case 113.**—On Saturday, May 23d, 1868, Wm. A. Baker, aged about 18 years, applied to me for relief for the following symptoms:

Rose cold or hay fever. Fills up the nostrils so as to entirely prevent breathing through the nose. Constant sneezing. Discharge of *water* (profuse) from the nose and eyes. *Worse in the open air, better in the closed room.* Soon as he wakes in the morning he has the sufferings greatly aggravated, but about 9 A. M. he is easier. Always worse in the evening than through the day. The eyes are sometimes swelled and full; sometimes the nose is most affected and again the eyes are. Cannot be in the vicinity of *cut grass* or newly mown hay at all. Last summer he was obliged to remain in a closed room eight weeks, and so for several years, for that matter, every summer. The vicinity of salt water always relieves him. He has none of the affection in New York or at the sea-side.

The characteristic in this case I considered to be “*worse in the open air and better in the closed room.*” He got 12 small pellets of *Dulcamara*<sup>200</sup> in an ounce of water, of which he took one teaspoonful every 3 hours. To-day I have received the enclosed note which will tell its own story.

C. W. BOYCE, M. D., Auburn, N. Y.

AUBURN, N. Y., May 25th, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your medicine has relieved me entirely, and this morning I am quite comfortable. I will come and see you again if I have any recurrence of the trouble.

Yours very respectfully,

Dr. BOYCE.

WM. A. BAKER.

**Case 114.**—Wm. W., æt. 8, in getting over a fence fell and broke his leg. While adjusting the fracture, I observed his leg was covered with scabs, and was informed by his mother, that he had had crops of them upon his scalp, arms and legs, ever since he was vaccinated when a babe. Upon examining the head, found it covered with hard

elevated scabs, very much like *Rupia*. The scabs on the arms and legs were not so thick, because he scratched them off as fast as they formed, on account of their being "so very itchy." He had gone through several courses of treatment, Allopathic, quacks and domestic; but all to no effect. Told the mother I thought it could be cured, but it would take a long time. R. *Sul.*<sup>200</sup> 3 doses and *Sac. lac.* three times a day. At the end of a week there was *less itching*. Continue *Sac. lac.* In the course of two months, without any more medicine, the scabs completely disappeared.

J. H. McCLELLAND, M. D.

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**Case 115.**—Mrs. L. W., æt. 46. Dark hair, eyes and complexion. March 20th, 1868. Has had rheumatism for six years. Now complains of aching pains in shoulders, arms and fingers, with numbness. Wrists and hands weak. Aching pains in legs, with cold feet and knees. Stiffness and pains get better from motion. Frontal headache, worse from stooping and motion. Sharp pains through the face into the ears. Sometimes nausea and pains in the stomach. Bad taste in mouth, especially in the mornings. No appetite. Bowels costive. Has taken pills of various kinds and considerable medicine for her various complaints. Spine tender on pressure; cannot lie on her left side. Very restless at night, especially before midnight. When she lies on her back and closes her eyes, feels as if she were on a height and would fall, and imagines she sees pictures, images, &c., which prevent sleep. R. *Cimi. R.*<sup>30</sup> 3 per diem.

March 26. Has slept better, and feels a little improvement generally, except back, which has been more tender and painful. R. *Sac. lac.*

April 3. Continued to improve until the last few days, has been over-exerting herself, causing prolapsus uteri; dragging pains in back; dull pain in right leg, &c. Replaced the prolapsed organ, and R. *Cimi.*<sup>30</sup> 3 a day, for several days.

May 1. Reports herself entirely well of all her troubles.

J. H. McCLELLAND, M. D., Pittsburg, Pa.

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**Case 116.**—I attended Mrs. S. in her confinement a few weeks since. In labor about six hours. Every thing satisfactory. On the third day my patient was attacked with severe neuralgic pains across the eyes from *left to right*, accompanied with the *most profuse lachrymation* and *dread of light*. Had to keep the room entirely dark. All noises disturbed her. No sleep day or night. Attack lasted six days with no substantial relief from apparently indicated remedies.



Patient now says that she cannot live unless she gets speedy relief. With renewed care I studied over the case, and was amply rewarded by discovering the Homœopathic remedy for the symptoms with which I had to deal. This drug was "*Chilidonium majus*," and in the symptoms which belong to this drug I found the exact counterpart of the symptoms of my suffering patient, viz., inflammation of the eyes, great *sensitiveness to light*, tears constantly flowing over the cheeks. Eyes hot and burning. Every time eyes are opened *tears* flow *profusely* over the cheeks. Pain from *left to right eye*. *Tenderness of temples on pressure*. No appetite.

Having no other preparation of the drug, and being too much engaged to prepare any, I gave my patient three drops of a weak tincture in half a tumbler of water, and gave her myself one teaspoonful. Then for fear of an aggravation which I was most sure would follow without great care, instructed her to wait one hour for the action of the drug, at the end of which time, if the symptoms were better or worse, she must not repeat, but wait still another hour. At the end of first hour the suffering was slightly increased, and following my directions another hour was allowed to pass, when finding that symptoms were about the same as previous to first dose, the second dose was taken, when *immediately*, to use the patient's own words, "she felt as if she would go crazy," on account of the severe aggravation which followed. This crazy feeling soon gave place to a sensation as though the "*whole top of the brain was caving in*," and simultaneously with this peculiar feeling, the patient fell soundly asleep, and knew nothing further until she awoke several hours after, perfectly well, and free from every vestige of the difficulty.

C. C. SMITH, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

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**Case 117.**—In the year 1818, on the 12th of August, my wife, forty years old, of strong constitution, choleric temperament, and always well, was stung by a musquito on the inner side of the lower part of her left leg, in the region of the shin. After several hours the spot was very much inflamed, and the foot swollen. She took a foot-bath of bran, after which she had great pain. The suffering part became more inflamed, the swelling increased, and extended half way up the calf. The following day a surgeon was called, who ordered a white plaster, *Empl. alb. coct. c. camphora*. The second day inflammation increased still more, and small pimples appeared here and there on the inflamed part, which were opened. The same evening these little pimples became ulcers. As I was absent from home at

the time, a second doctor was called. This one disapproved of the plaster, and ordered aromatic herbs for a poultice and a salve, *Ung. Basilic. c. merc. præcip. rub.*, with which to dress the ulcers twice a day; the poultice was to cover over the whole of the suffering part. These remedies, however, increased the pain in the leg very much, the inflammation extended still further, the ulcers did not heal, but, on the contrary, all formed one large ulcer. In this way she was treated for more than eighteen months. As I was obliged to go to Karlsbad with the Count, as the life physician of Count Witzan, I begged an old and experienced military surgeon to take the case. He ordered a strong decoction of Hungarian wine, in which a large dose of sulphate of copper was dissolved; a compress to be moistened with this was to be placed over the ulcer. After the first application, the patient was almost driven to insanity by the pain, yet she bore it in the hope that her leg would be entirely healed when I returned.

Under this treatment, a spreading ulcer, and at the same time the general health of the patient grew much worse. Several doctors saw the case at that time; a number of salves, poultices, and baths were recommended. She travelled to Vienna to get advice from physicians there. Here, too, they gave her different remedies, but, alas! without any beneficial result. As the patient had now borne her suffering with unequalled patience for six years, and I was able then to remain at home for some time, I resolved to treat her myself, *homœopathically*. On the 15th of March, 1826, an accurate examination gave me the following symptoms:

Stupefying tension in the head, particularly left side; pressure in the temples, and on the outer edge of the left orbit; burning in left eyeball; dimness of sight when reading or writing, as if covered with gauze; piercing, burning pain in left cheek; ringing in the ears; pressure in left ear; toothache; dryness in the mouth; drawing pain along the left side of the neck, downwards, when moving; perceptible pulsation in the pit of the stomach; pressing, piercing pain in the chest, when sitting; little appetite; after eating, sensation of heat in the face, and pressure in the region of the stomach; stitches in the left side of belly when walking; burning in the abdomen; bellyache, with emission of flatus; diarrhoea, with bellyache; dull pain in the left shoulder-blade; stitches in the muscles of the back; fine stitches, as of a needle, around the left loin; drawing pain along the upper arm down into the elbow; rending pain in the forearm down into the tips of the fingers; pressing, drawing in the left wrist; when moving

the fingers of the left hand, rending pain in forearm; rending in left thigh when walking; fine stitches in left knee when sitting; piercing pain running down the left tibia; tensive burning in the left calf; great difficulty in walking; a dark, red, hot swelling on the inner side of left leg, from the calf to the ankle bone; digging pain on inner side of left foot; a large ulcer two and a half inches long, one and a half inches broad, with hard bluish edges, on the inner side of the lower part of the tibia, with visible caries of the bone; *the least touch of the edges of the ulcer caused an unbearable pain*; a fetid, thin pus was discharged; black, gangrenous flesh above and below the ulcer; cold swelling around the inner left ankle bone; *extreme sensitiveness all around the caries*; *removing the lint or compress caused violent pain*; fine stitches in the left great toe; heaviness of the whole body; little sleep, full of dreams; always at midnight violent pain in the left side, from the head to the great toe; fever; ill-humored, peevish, irritable mood.

That these various symptoms were caused by the salves and otherwise introduced medicines, will be evident to every physician who knows the effect of these drugs upon the human organism. The patient's diet had always been simple; since eighteen years she had taken neither coffee nor wine. I could not find a more fitting remedy for her case than *Asafœtida*.

I had the leg for twenty-four hours dressed only with lint dipped in clear water. Besides this I ordered a poultice of Pulv. Hb. Malvæ to be spread all over the diseased part, to be renewed every hour. On the 17th of March, in the morning, I gave the patient one drop of the 6th centesimal potency of *Asafœtida* in a few grains of milk-sugar. On the 18th, the pain in the suffering part was somewhat lessened. The ulcer had a cleaner appearance, the edges grew softer, she felt a sensation of warmth in the suffering part, much pus was discharged, still fetid, swelling and inflammation lessened, and it was evident that a little piece of the shin bone would separate. The pain in the whole left side, from the head to the inner ankle bone, increased about midnight; removing the lint and dressing the leg was now attended by much less pain than formerly. On the 21st, when dressing the leg, I could see a small part of the tibia covered with black specks; the ulcer was dressed twice a day with lukewarm water, and the poultice renewed every hour. The symptoms remained so until the 24th. When the lint was removed, there came with it a small piece of bone corroded by caries half an inch long and one-eighth of an inch broad. The ulcer was carefully washed with warm water, and I saw that a

small piece of the tibia had come off. The ulcer now had a clean look, and it was certain that the disease would soon be cured. The smell of the pus had lessened; swelling, redness and hardness of the edges grew less, and one could see that the ulcer became smaller. The general symptoms decreased from day to day, and on the 31st of March the patient could walk about the room without pain. On the 2d of April, the hard edges of the ulcer, which grew small, and discharged little scentless pus, disappeared. The cure now advanced rapidly, the general complaints disappeared, and the patient gained strength. On the 21st of April the ulcer was entirely healed.

Two years have passed<sup>1</sup> since then, and my wife is enjoying the best health, without feeling the least pain in her leg when the weather changes. In this way so serious a disease was cured in thirty-six days by a small dose of the homoeopathically indicated remedy, given in strict accordance with our law. A quick, swift, mild, and certain cure, where allopathic treatment, in the course of six and a half years, had done nothing to relieve, but, on the contrary, had aggravated the evil.—*Translated from Stapp's Archives, vol. 6, No. 3, pp. 110-115. 1827.*

DR. PHIDOR BAUDIS, in Hederwar, Hungary.

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## PRACTICAL REMARKS.

BY C. HERING, M. D.

Cases spoiled by the use of Aconite may often be got right again by giving Sulphur.

Arnica is more apt than Aconite to spoil a case. Arnica makes a much more profound impression upon the system than Aconite. Its real culminating action is similar to Typhus fever.

Brilliant results have frequently been obtained with it in the worst forms of Typhus.

No Arnica should be used except such as is made from the *root*.

Physicians who wear spectacles, and have to ride long distances in very cold weather, will find protection from freezing of the parts coming in contact with the metal, by bathing the skin with Camphor.

*Ranunculus bulb* is one of our most effective agents for the removal of bad effects from the abuse of intoxicating drinks.

At least one-half of the chronic diseases of women and children are developed by using too much sugar.

## THERAPEUTIC HINTS.

In typho-malarious fevers, *Apis* removes the tenacious mucus from the throat, which is sometimes so troublesome. \**Pulsatilla* will remove the rattle in the throat of a dying person.

HORACE HATCH, M. D.

RHUS TOX. Acute catarrh; the nasal, laryngeal, trachial, and bronchial passages seem *stuffed-up*, commencing at about sunset, with sneezing and dry, hard, tickling cough, continuing, very severe, until towards midnight, when all the sufferings are relieved. Renewed next evening.

C. W. BOYCE.

## CHARACTERISTICS.

<sup>223</sup> SULPHUR. Does not walk erect; stoops or bends over forward in walking and sitting.

HAHNEMANN.

<sup>224</sup> CHINA. Cough with a granular expectoration during the day or in the evening; not at night, nor in the morning.

<sup>225</sup> DULCAMARA. Cannot find the right word for a thing

<sup>226</sup> SULPHUR. Both the flow of urine and the discharge of fæces are painful to the parts over which they pass.

H. N. GUERNSEY.

<sup>227</sup> SULPHUR. Finds himself in the night lying on his back.

LIPPE.

<sup>228</sup> BELLADONNA. Sore throat; fauces and pharynx deep red, soft palate and tonsils swollen, swallowing painful, particularly fluids, speech thick; feel like a lump in throat, which induces hawking; the throat swollen outside and sensitive to touch.

<sup>229</sup> HEPAR. Affections from abuse of mercury, or iodine, particularly the iodide of potassium.

<sup>230</sup> IPECAQUANHA. Headache as if the brain was bruised, through all the bones of the head, and down into the root of the tongue.

<sup>231</sup> NUX MOSCHATA. Pain in sacrum when riding in a carriage.

<sup>232</sup> ARNICA. Consequences of a fall, concussions, bruises or hurts from balls or obtuse instruments.

<sup>233</sup> PULSATILLA. Catamenia, too late and scanty, or suppressed, particularly by getting feet wet.

<sup>234</sup> ANTIM. TARTAR. Painful urging to urinate, scanty discharge, dark red or the last bloody; with stitches in bladder, and burning in urethra.

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\* This would seem to be a physiological impossibility; still it may be true. We find that a great many of our experiences in Homœopathy contradict our settled physiological ideas.

H. N. M.

<sup>234</sup> CHINA. Uncomfortable distention of abdomen, with á wish to belch up, or sensation in the abdomen as if it were packed full, not in the least relieved by eructation. H. N. GUERNEY.

<sup>235</sup> IPECACUANHA. Vomiting, thirst, sweat and bad breath.

<sup>236</sup> DULCAMARA. Nettle-rash with much itching after scratching: it burns, increases in warmth, disappears in cold; with gastric fever.

<sup>237</sup> BELLADONNA. Usually worse after three in the afternoon, and again after midnight.

<sup>238</sup> CHINA. Headache improved by moving the head up and down.

<sup>239</sup> CHAMOMILLA. Child wants different things, and repels them after getting them.

<sup>240</sup> COLOCYNTHIS. Does not like to talk, to answer, to see friends.

<sup>241</sup> OPIUM. Flushed face, coldness of limbs, sleepy, but cannot sleep, her bed feels so hot that she can hardly lie on it.

<sup>242</sup> BRYONIA. Joints, red swelling, stiff with stitching pain from slightest motion.

<sup>243</sup> SULPHUR. Hot flushes with spells of faintness, or passing off with a little moisture and faintness or debility.

<sup>244</sup> PHOSPHORUS. Chronic painless diarrhoea of undigested food, with much thirst for water during the night. RAUB.

CLINICAL LECTURES, No. 2.—*Condensed abstract from lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College, by HENRY NOAH MARTIN, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.*

SEPT. 14, 1867.—GENTLEMEN:—This little boy, aged thirteen, tells us he had rheumatism during the past winter, which was mostly confined to the lower extremities; that he was treated with external applications. We now find him with disease of the heart as the result of such treatment.

He says he has cough mostly after midnight; can scarcely sleep, because of difficulty of breathing. Sitting posture causes gasping for breath, great fluttering and beating at the heart.

We might, from these symptoms, reasonably suspect a disease of the heart; and upon a physical exploration of the chest we find, by percussion, considerable enlargement of the organ, and by auscultation we find the murmur most prominent near the apex of the heart, with sound of regurgitation, and insufficiency of the mitral valves. There is a very sharp beat of the second sound of the pulmonary artery.

Our diagnosis in this case is, insufficiency of the mitral valves, with hypertrophy of the heart. The dyspnoea which this patient experiences we might expect from the character of the disease. We find, also, some objective symptoms which we might have reason to expect. Here is the dropsical condition frequently found in this disease. His legs are largely swollen, his face also shows signs of dropsical effusion. He also has that peculiar look of the eye common in this disease. The eye-ball seems prominent and full, staring, more difficult to describe to you than to point out for your own observation.

Now, gentlemen, what is the remedy? His cough, mostly after midnight, would lead us to think of *Arsenicum*; the dyspnoea points to *Arsenicum*; and the dropsy to *Ars.*; but as there is considerable swelling about the eyes, *Apis* might be thought of. Here is, however, one symptom not covered by either of these medicines—"Sitting posture causes gasping for breath."

*Laurœcerasus* not only covers this symptom, but all the other symptoms of the case.

Sept. 21. Feels much better. Can sleep now with more ease. The gasping has disappeared and the œdematous swelling of legs has very much improved. (This boy did not return, but on the 19th of November I sought him out and found him hard at work in a grocery. He was entirely relieved of all his sufferings and felt well. Auscultation revealed the same abnormal sounds of the heart, although somewhat modified in degree.)

*Laurœcerasus* exerts the most powerful modifying influence on organic diseases of the

heart. Although it may not cure, it will relieve, and many times very much prolong the patient's life. Its pathogenesis bears a very striking resemblance to the symptoms common to some forms of organic disease of that organ. The characteristic symptom for its use is the "gasping for breath when sitting up." There seems to be a hunger for oxygen, and probably a spasmodic contraction of the bronchial tubes and trachea. Or possibly there may be no contraction, but a loss of power in the capillaries of the lungs to take the oxygen. It is a remedy first to think of in *Cyanosis* also.

## BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, ETC., RECEIVED.

**THE OHIO MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORTER.** May, 1868.

In this number is a graphic description of the effects of opium, written by Dr. L. Barnes, of Delaware, O. It possesses all the interest of a romance, and if circulated among the people must exert a powerful influence against the Allopathic profession, and their use of this drug.

We were forcibly struck with the idea that this is the last stronghold of the enemy for us to take. Opium is now the real point of attack.

We have taken redoubt after redoubt, earthwork after earthwork, until, before our repeated efforts, calomel, bleeding, the moxa, and numerous other barbarous practices have almost disappeared from the dominant practice. But here is something which is worse than all. Here is the citadel which must be attacked and taken.

Let us sound the tocsin of alarm, by the circulation of such tracts as this of which we write, for we understand that it is the intention of Messrs. Beckwith & Co., of Cleveland, O., to publish it in that form, and we shall do more towards demolishing Allopathy and causing the laity to distrust it than we can accomplish by any other means.

Nearly every family under Allopathic treatment can vouch for the truth of much that Dr. Barnes says. Let us storm the opium citadel.

**PACIFIC MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.** April, 1868. San Francisco. Drs. HENRY GIBBONS and HENRY GIBBONS, Jr., editors. April, 1868.

**NEW YORK MEDICAL JOURNAL.** May, 1868.

**BUFFALO MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.** April, 1868. JULIUS F. MINER, M. D., editor.

**THE MONTHLY HOMŒOPATHIC REVIEW.** London, Eng. May, 1868.

**THE NEW ENGLAND MEDICAL GAZETTE.** Boston. May, 1868.

In this journal Dr. Angell is publishing a series of very able articles on the Allopathic method of treatment of diseases of the eye.

**AMERICAN HOMŒOPATHIC OBSERVER.** Detroit. June, 1868

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.** Held in New York, June, 5, 6 and 7, 1867.

We hope the next number will be out just nine months earlier than this one was. It is the most creditable number ever issued by the Institute.

**THE AMERICAN HOMŒOPATHIST.** Cincinnati. May, 1868.

**A SATIRICAL ESSAY, by FATHER GRAIN, M. D., Sitka, Alaska.** To the Ancient and Honorable Body of Homœopathic Pharmacopœia about to Assemble in Session at the City of St. Louis, Mo.

A very witty affair, although not altogether right in some things, and hard on both the doctors and pharmacutists. According to this light on the subject, the doctors are a collateral branch of the main body of pharmacutists.

**THE HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY.** May, 1868.

Among other articles, we have **QUESTIONS**, by Adolph Lippe, M. D. We would suggest a republication of the *Questions*, after the manner of quack advertisements, with the caption, "Keep it before the people," and with the addition of this "characteristic:" "OXALIC ACID. The more he thinks of it, the worse he feels." H. N. M.

The Annual Meeting of the Vermont Homœopathic Medical Society will be held at the Memphremagog House, Newport, Vt., June 10 and 11, 1868.

A preliminary meeting will be held on Monday evening, June 9, for the renewal of friendly relations.

The Committees on special reports are as follows:

**DYSENTERY**—Drs. C. H. Chamberlain, M. F. Stiles.

**HIGH POTENCIES**—Drs. H. M. Hunter, M. G. Houghton, S. H. Colburn.

**EPIDEMIC DISEASES**—Drs. C. W. Scott, S. H. Sparhawk.

**PROVINGS**—Drs. J. H. Jones, C. Parkhurst.

**ALTERNATE AND PROXIMATE REMEDIES**—Drs. G. N. Brigham, C. Woodward, M. L. Scott.

**PULMONARY DISEASES**—Drs. J. Q. A. Packer, A. E. Horton.

**UTERINE DISEASES**—Drs. C. B. Currier, G. N. Roberts.

**PUBLICATIONS**—Drs. G. N. Brigham, J. H. Jones, S. H. Colburn.

AMERICAN JOURNAL  
OF  
HOMŒOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA.

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\***Case 118.**—Mr. B. A. Wende, of Millgrove, Erie county, N. Y., of 39 years, and rather delicate stature and constitution, called on me during August last year. In the beginning of spring he had had a very severe attack of pneumonia, and had been treated and “cured” by a “rational medicine” doctor of Clarence Hollow. But afterwards visiting me, as a friend, he had looked very poor, and complained of great weakness and stitches in the chest. I had given him some powders of *Acon.*<sup>30</sup> Now, August last, he told me that after having taken my powders these stitches had gone, “but,” added he, and to use his own words, “the devil will take me anyhow.” Asking the reason of his desperation, I learned that he had *burning* and *pressing* under the sternum, and coughing day and night, with expectoration of yellow purulent matter and *tubercles*. In short, after a sufficient examination, I had before me one of the finest cases of tuberculosis pulmonum. I prescribed 3 powders of *Carb. veget.*<sup>30</sup>, one to be taken on the three following mornings, and nothing else, for four weeks, when the patient had to call again. Mr. Wende did not appear before six weeks afterwards; but, to my great surprise and joy, already the tubercles had gone, the expectoration had gone, and even the coughing and pain under the sternum had gone; and, with the exception of a disagreeable burning on the palms of the

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\* We do not know what evidence Dr. Baethig has of the presence of *tubercles* in this case, but we publish it, and leave with him to answer any doubts that may be raised upon the subject.



hands, principally when working, the patient felt excellent. I repeated the three powders of *Carb. veg.*, and have had no need to give any more medicine. This cure has thoroughly converted to Homœopathy, not only Mr. Wende and family, but with them also a good many of their fellow-villagers.

H. BARTHIG.

BUFFALO, February 18, 1868.

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**Case 119.**—A woman, æt. 40, March 19, 1867, got a most violent bellyache, with very frequent watery stools; *had much fever and much thirst, but drinking little at a time*; she was worse after midnight and towards morning. **R. Arsen. a. 2<sup>o</sup>**, (Jenichen.)

March 20. About the same, neither better nor worse. Being convinced that Arsenic must be the most fitting remedy in this case, I gave her *Arsen. a. 43<sup>m</sup>*, (Fincke,) and had the satisfaction that she improved from the very hour. The bellyache ceased, also the diarrhœa, the fever disappeared. The next day, patient was perfectly well, and remained so. May 23, 1867.

L. KNABE, M. D.

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**Case 120.**—Miss M. H., æt. 16 years, 1867, March 22. Complains of sore throat in the morning, of fear in the evening; slept all night; towards morning cough.

March 23. Sore throat worse. 3 P. M. in haste:

**R. Bellad. 3<sup>m</sup>**, (Jenichen.) Cannot eat any thing, because she cannot swallow. Sometimes stitches from the left ear towards the throat. Much perspiration, much sleep. In the evening so weak, as to be compelled to eat something, in spite of the pains, but she could not sit up; nauseous in the stomach; after supper she fell asleep again.

10 P. M. **R. Bellad.** as above in water. Wanted ice-cream; did not get it.

March 24. Slept little, much cough; throat very painful, especially when coughing. Much mucus in the throat, which will not loosen at all. Appetite for nothing. Dr. Raue examines her. There was severe inflammation of the pharynx, with whitish exudations on both tonsils; worse on the left. Feels restless, must keep moving. After rising, chilliness all over the body. Pulse 132. Perspires easily.

11 A. M. **R. Lachesis 2<sup>m</sup>**, (Fincke,) six smallest pellets. Nothing better during the day; slept from seven to eight P. M. Restless all night; moaning and wincing; *when she talks, something is heard to be in the throat*. Frequent drinking. Frequent cough, with raw feeling

in the throat. Rattling of mucus. On waking up, she complains as if every thing was laying heavy upon her like lead. At 1 A. M. she said: "If it only were morning, and to-morrow over, if I only could sleep;" fear of Diphtheria.

March 25. Burning and stinging in the throat; worse on swallowing, and also when not coughing. Feels so very dry in the throat, swallows three to four times successively. On awaking, after a little sleep, very tired. Does not want to be alone. The same restlessness moves her limbs. Musty odor of breath. Tongue coated in the middle, cannot bring the tongue backwards, it pains back on the tongue. On the left side behind the gum pains, as if a tooth would come.

March 26. Begins to improve, and continues to improve. But not before

March 30, the ill odor disappeared entirely. On yawning it still pains in the throat. Sensation in all her limbs like a heaviness, as if she should not be able to walk as well as formerly.

When bending the head forwards, she feels dizzy. Very solid stool.

In April, and ever since, better than she ever was before.

C. Ho.

**Case 121.**—Monday, October 8, 1866. B., a German, of middle age, very strong built, came over to America last year, was given to drinking, but does not drink any more.

Since Shrove-Tuesday violent diarrhoea every night; after midnight and later, five to eight times, with much painful urging; had to wait a long time, then it came as thin as water, slimy, bright-yellow, gray, and glowing hot; then he slept, and was better when waking up, five o'clock; but yet movements in the bowels, rumbling and grumbling, better when sitting up, worse when lying down.

Feels not much debilitated, but still weak in the legs. Has not the right kind of appetite, except sometimes in the evening. Tongue coated thinly whitish. Milk he could not bear. After drinking beer he must vomit; after brandy burning aching, especially burning in the abdomen. After eggs, and any thing prepared with eggs, he must vomit. Day before yesterday, he took, by advice, a glass of wine, with nutmeg. After that tearing and twitching in the legs, heat and burning, especially in the stomach *a tearing, as if the stomach were torn with pincers*; burning rising in the gorge, and also burning in the throat. The stomach often swells. After eating, eructation,

which ameliorates. Had sweat every night, especially in the neck. Distended veins.

*R. Sulphur* 20<sup>m</sup>, (Fincke,) some globules upon the tongue, and direction, that, if getting worse, it would be so much better.

Tuesday, October 9th, worse again, and so every day, until Thursday, when the bellyache got worse. Friday night the worst, with vomiting of all he had taken, but then the winds passed off well, and he now feels like a new-born babe, so easy and so well. The tearing pain in the stomach no more, not even on eructation.

On Sunday, much better appearance in the face. Appetite is good, also the chest easier. Has some diarrhoea yet. Thin stools in the morning, without urging and without any pain, and he can sleep well every night.

One week after, patient reported himself entirely cured. C. Ho.

**Case 122.**—G. M., æt. 11 years. February 3, 1868. Cough; worse during night, also headache *worse* at night, *better* from *cold* application. Has great desire for food, very ravenous. *R. Sulphur* C<sup>m</sup> (F.) one dose.

February 10. The cough now at night. Appetite more natural. No headache. *R. Sac. lac.*

February 12. Headache again. Monday night was covered with a rash all over, which itched so severely, the mother had to rub in flour. Coughs a little in the day-time now. *R. Sac. lac.*

February 18. Returned, and reported the child entirely well. Cured.

HENRY NOAH MARTIN, M.D.

**Case 123.**—Joseph S., æt. 5 years. January 22, 1868. Been afflicted two years. Has an eruption on inner side of right leg, more in popliteal space. Blister form, and discharge a yellow thick matter, which forms a scab, and after the scab comes off, there is left a purple spot. These sores come in successive crops. They are very sensitive to the touch. Discharge from the ears of a thick, dark, offensive character. Generally stupid, dull and sleepy in the afternoon. Cannot keep awake until tea-time. *R. Puls. C<sup>m</sup>* (F.) one dose.

January 29. Eruption better, not so sensitive. Discharge from ears about same. Is now so wide awake, afternoon, that he will not go to sleep until 7 or 8 o'clock at night. *R. Sac. lac.*

February 5. No symptom remaining of any kind; the case was discharged cured.

HENRY NOAH MARTIN, M.D.

**Case 124.**—A man who had been thoroughly drugged by Allopathy, had the following symptoms: Pain commences in right side, region of the liver, passing upward to fifth or sixth rib, thence across to the region of the heart; this pain is sharp; extreme anguish; dyspnoea; fear of death. Gave a dose of *Aconite*<sup>200</sup>, as I knew the preparation to be good; the pain, &c., vanished almost instantly; returned slightly several times afterwards, and now over six months has elapsed and no indications of return.

DR. H. J. BARBOUR, Gallon, Ohio.

**Case 125.**—During the winter, a married woman, aged 30 years, called to consult me about her right wrist, which she said she sprained some two years since, while attempting to pass a large dish of apples across the dining-table. She felt her wrist give way at that time, and would have let the apples fall had not some one caught the dish at the moment. Since then she has never been able scarcely to pass even a cup of tea to a person sitting opposite to her at meal-time, so weak and painful is the wrist-joint when making such attempts. I found the joint somewhat enlarged, and seemed to be of very little use to her in lifting any thing requiring extra exertion. Pains of a rheumatic nature are occasionally felt darting through the joint from *side to side*. Patient is of a nervous temperament, and very easily fatigued; complains of weak lungs. As Hahnemann has taught us the great value of *Rhus tox.* in cases of this character, even those of long standing, and finding also a characteristic indication for *Rhus* in pain darting *through* the joint from *side to side*, I prescribed with great confidence a powder of sugar of milk containing five pellets of *Rhus*<sup>200</sup>, Dunham's potency, and instructed my patient to dissolve it in half tumbler of water, and take two tea-spoonfuls for a dose, night and morning, for four days, and then stop. Following these directions faithfully, her difficulty vanished about one week after the last dose was taken.

C. C. SMITH, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

June 13, 1868.

**Case 126.**—A girl, 14 years old, had beautiful brown hair, which became sprinkled with gray after a severe fright. Homoeopathy and empiricism were exhausted in vain. Five years had already passed, when it came into my mind to try the power of kitchen-salt also in this case, and the result justified my hopes; for, after a while, the gray hairs turned by degrees to their natural brown color again, and the girl recovered fully the beauty of her hair.—*Kafka, 2d vol., p. 484.*

**Case 127.**—On December 17, 1867, a young man came for medicine for his sister, aged 17, who was suffering from tonsillitis. The only symptom I could elicit was that “*the soreness and swelling commenced on the left side and afterwards extended to the right.*” *Lachesis*<sup>200</sup> in water produced an immediate cure.

On May 10th, 1868, the young lady came to my office, complaining of the same difficulty. Notwithstanding the above indication for *Lachesis* was again present, the case seemed to require *Mercurius*, which she received in pellets of the 200th potency to be taken in water.

On May 14th, her mother reported her worse in every particular. A powder of *Lachesis*<sup>200</sup> was given, to be dissolved in water, a teaspoonful of which was ordered every two hours. In two days she was perfectly well.

W. JAMES BLANKELY, M. D.

**Case 128.**—*Polypus of the Nose*—By Dr. ALVAREZ.—Gaetane Perdonno, a young girl, æt. 16, residing at Guiana, was brought to my consulting-rooms by her mother in order that I should remove two polypi situated one on either side of the septum narium, which had attained such a size that they stopped up both nostrils, preventing respiration by the nose, and causing disturbed sleep; because even with the mouth open the patient could not rest quietly, but woke up every minute, choking for want of breath and great dryness of the throat.

Many practitioners had been consulted, and all were of opinion that no good could be done without an operation.

\* \* \* \* \*

As the patient suffered from nothing but difficulty of speaking and breathing, owing to the presence of polypi in the nose, I \* \* \* gave *Phosphorus* 30, four globules; I did not repeat this medicine, but allowed it to act for twenty days, under an appropriate regimen.

In August the polypi had diminished in size, so that the patient could breathe freely, her sleep was tranquil, and in longer spells than before. I again prescribed the same dose of *Phosphorus* 30, and waited for its effects.

In September the disease had not progressed, but no further improvement had taken place, showing me that the medicine should be changed. A first examination revealed to me a psoric diathesis, which led me to employ *Sulphur* and *Calcarea carbonica*.

I gave four globules of *Sulph.* 30, three doses on three successive days. After the third dose, I noticed a herpetic eruption on the nostril, with itching, tickling and coryza. I allowed the medicine to

act until the eruption had run its course, which ended speedily, as did also the coryza. I waited a few weeks longer, and in October gave, in a single dose, four globules of *Calc. carb.* 30.

For ten or twelve days nothing occurred; but in the beginning of November, the improvement took place so rapidly, that in December the young lady went and enjoyed herself at the fetes of Neiva, attended the bull-fights, the public games, and the dances; and in January not a trace remained of the polypi, which had completely disappeared; thus, without any painful operation, this young person recovered her grace, her beauty, her natural voice, and her peace of mind.

The polypi did not fall off, but disappeared by being absorbed.—*British Journal of Homœopathy, July, 1868.*

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**Case 129.**—*Polypus of the Uterus*—By Dr. ANGEL MARIA CHAVEZ.—In the beginning of April, 1866, Mr. F. C—— came to ask me to take under my medical care Mrs. S——, who was seriously ill, “though I believe,” he said, “that the disease is incurable, for the other doctors who were in attendance on her all give her up after a longer or shorter treatment. Some of them said she had cancerous tumors in the womb, others that she had polypi. This much is certain, that Mrs. S—— suffers agonies, and our bounden duty is to try to relieve her if a cure is possible.”

Mr. C—— conducted me to the patient’s house, and after a careful examination, I saw that it was impossible to effect a cure if the tumors were cancerous in their nature. However, in order to satisfy myself on this point, an internal examination was required. She had already been examined by two distinguished professors, one of whom told her that it was doubtful what was the true character of the tumors; he believed them to be polypi in a state of fungoid degeneration, that there were several in the womb, and one attached to the neck by a pedicle extended into the vagina. The disease had made great progress during thirty-six years, the date of her first confinement, when the abnormal discharge and the uterine pains first occurred, aggravated by the following complications:

*Morbid picture.*—The patient is fifty-four years old. Plethoric, of bilio-sanguine temperament, the mother of five children; frequent attacks of an apoplectic character; skin pale, yellowish; subject to lassitude, headaches, vertigo, faintness, lacerating pain in the throat; palpitations of the heart, with acute pains. Weight and shooting pains in the womb and ovaries, spreading all over the abdomen to

the hips and back. Constant pains in the liver, with swelling and hardness. Pains in the limbs as far as the feet, with swelling of one of them. When at stool, a foreign body is forced out of the vulva, and touches the thighs, copious and frequent metrorrhagia; rose-colored leucorrhœa, very fetid, insupportable to the patient. Alternate constipation and diarrhœa, periodical fever.

My prognosis was the worst possible, but I undertook the treatment with the hope of relieving her sufferings.

*Treatment.*—Bath for two or three minutes, after a copious perspiration induced by a spirit lamp. This re-established the general perspiration, and alleviated the hepatic pains.

The variety of symptoms compelled me to employ in succession *Aconite*, *China*, *Carbo veg.*, *Sabina*, *Arnica*, according to the symptoms most prominent. But the fundamental medicine was *Conium maculatum* 6, the third dose of which caused the expulsion of a spherical polypus, five centimeters in breadth by four in length, with strong uterine pains, metrorrhagia and fever. When this aggravation had ceased, I again gave *Conium* 15. This was followed by a fresh aggravation, and the expulsion of another polypus of the same size as the first, but of an oval shape. Violent metrorrhagia and the low diet required weakened the patient, and after the cessation of the aggravation, more than a month was required to restore her strength. I then returned to *Conium*, which had been of so much use on the previous occasions.

As I had to leave the capital for a month, I gave twelve globules of the 30th dilution in twelve spoonfuls of diluted alcohol, one to be taken every twenty-four hours. The effect answered my expectations; after the medicine was all taken there occurred an aggravation more intense than the previous ones, and in the midst of a torrent of blood, accompanied by fever and acute pain, the uterus expelled three polypi; two equal in size, oval in shape and seven centimetres in breadth, one of them was split open longitudinally and softened, the other hard and resisting like the first ones. The third, in appearance like a portion of the intestine, ten centimetres long by two broad, and hollow throughout a greater part of its extent; it had frequently presented itself extenally.

Along with these five principal polypi there were discharged several others, the size of a bean.

When the orgasm caused by this triple parturition had subsided, the patient felt considerably better, and relieved from the great weight of the uterus. As regards the other sufferings, some of them

entirely disappeared, the others diminished considerably. The expulsive process had occupied seventy-five days.—*Ibid.*

**Case 133.**—*Polypi of the Vagina*—By Dr. ALVAREZ.—On the 9th of October, 1864, Mr<sup>a</sup>. D——, of Campo Alegre, four and a half leagues from Neiva, came to see me. She came to ask me for a remedy for *falling of the womb*. It was on Sunday, and I was rather hurried and had only time to ask a few questions; her replies, the confidence with which she stated her opinion, which she corroborated by the testimony of several midwives, and even some doctors, induced me to think of prescribing a remedy appropriate for prolapsus uteri, to be taken for a fortnight before deciding if a pessary was required.

But as I was making up the medicine, the following considerations presented themselves to me: How can an appropriate selection be made without giving the time necessary to examine this patient? How can I give a medicine without being perfectly sure of the nature of the disease and being guided only by the opinion of others?

Prolapsus of the uterus has so often been confounded with a polypus or some other kind of tumor, and the prolapsed uterus has been more than once extirpated, having been mistaken for a tumor. Being unwilling to commit such an error, I explained to the woman that before prescribing, I should like to make a more careful examination, if she would return the following morning at 10 o'clock. She consented to this, and next morning I examined her minutely and ascertained the following particulars:

She was forty years old, married, and had had three children. Her temperament was a combination of the bilious and lymphatic, of rigid fibre and dark complexion; scrofulous diathesis, catamenia abundant; she had suffered for four years from serous leucorrhœa. Some time ago she observed a tumor, which rapidly increased. It did not appear when the patient was lying. In the morning it was just perceptible betwixt the labia, but as the day advanced it projected more and more externally, which had occasioned the belief that it was a prolapsed uterus, but no local measures employed sufficed to retain it in its place. I examined the tumor by the touch, as it was not possible to introduce a speculum owing to its enormous size. I found that it was not formed by the womb, it did not come from the interior of that organ; the neck and os tinçæ were perfectly free and normal in shape. The tumor was formed by two fibrous polypi, eleven centimeters broad and three and a half thick, occupying the whole of the vagina. They were not pediculated, but were attached



to the upper and anterior border of the os tincæ and to the upper surface of the vaginal wall for two-thirds of its extent. Examination by the rectum showed the body of the womb in its normal place above and unconnected with the tumors. There was a copious leucorrhœal discharge. As the patient had had no internal Allopathic medicine, her digestive functions were in good order, and her general health was perfect. I had no doubt that I had to do not with prolapsus of the uterus, but with polypi of the vagina. I prescribed *Thuja occid.* 1, six drops in 250 grammes of distilled water, a spoonful twice a day.

October 24th.—At the end of this fortnight I was able to ascertain that the polypi were undiminished in size. But the leucorrhœa had considerably diminished, and was reduced to a very slight serous secretion. The patient requested me to give her the same medicine, which had acted so well. But I gave her instead *Calcareæ carb.* 3, four grains in 180 grammes of vehicle, a spoonful to be taken once a day.

December 15th.—I received no accounts of the patient for a month and a half; at that time one of her sisters called and informed me that the patient was well; that the medicine had lasted a fortnight; that the discharge had disappeared without causing any alteration; but that a short time afterwards the patient found that there came away from her at an interval of a few days, two fleshy bodies of the size and shape of two cucumbers—that was her expression.

Such a rapid cure is seldom witnessed, but in this case the patient had never been treated by internal Allopathic remedies, so that we had only the disease to deal with, and not those complicated morbid states induced by Allopathic treatment which do not yield to treatment so readily.—*Ibid.*

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**Case 134.—ASTHMA MILLARI.**—A delicate girl, nine months old, had for several days suffered with a cough, spasmodic and more violent during the night. Peevishness, no fever; quick, difficult breathing; drawing in of the muscles in the right and left hypochondrial region during inspiration; percussion normal; rattling of mucus far down; little appetite, tongue with whitish coating; daily one to two thin, sometimes watery, sometimes greenish stools. *Ipecac.* 9 in water, one spoonful every two hours. While asleep (in the evening) the child suddenly began to breathe more quickly and with greater difficulty, grew restless and tossed about in bed; face bluish, eyes wide open, larynx drawn upwards; she braced herself against the bed with her hands; perceptible cramp in the respiratory muscles; predominant

abdominal respiration; the cough, which was very exhausting, was attended by a very peculiar, hollow, somewhat hoarse sound; at times also metallic-sounding, piping short coughs. Hands cold, cold sweat on the forehead; spasmodic, small, very frequent pulse. The attack lasted five to six minutes; afterwards the child sank back exhausted, coughed a few times loosely and easily, and fell into a stupified sleep. She had five to six of these attacks nocturnally for several consecutive nights, but of longer duration. *Ipecac.* every two hours. The next night only one attack, which lasted only three to four minutes. During the day great debility, little appetite; cough easy and loose, and even none at all for four or five hours at a time. Respiration normal; two somewhat slimy but otherwise healthy stools. The next night two rather lighter attacks, but next day still great debility.

*Cuprum* 9 in Sacch. lact., one powder, if necessary; another during the night. At midnight a very light attack, lasting only two to three minutes. The next day general health and appetite better. 1 dose *Cupr.* No more attacks, and soon restored to perfect health.—*Vierteljahrschrift*, 3, 147. Hirsch.

**ASTHMA MILLARI.**—A very delicate child, about one year old, had, since six nights, very violent attacks, without any cough, either during the attacks or at other times; they lasted five to ten minutes. *Cuprum* 9, three doses, one every evening, relieved the patient entirely. Hirsch.

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### ARSENIC IN ASTHMA.

Dr. Gasparin,—*Annalen* III., 426:

**Case 135.**—A clothmaker, aged thirty-two, very tall, and of slender make, sought the aid of Homœopathy for an illness of several years' standing, which had been treated Allopathically, without success, during that time. The symptoms were—weakness of memory and stupid feeling in the head; frequent headache, with weight and pressure in the head, better in the open air; aching in the forehead and right temple. The right eye is inflamed and reddened, with painful aching and drawing in it. Dimness of sight; objects appear covered with a veil. At night he has toothache and pain in the cheek, on the right side, throbbing deep in the bone, and stretching into the right ear and temple. The pain is relieved for a short time by warm bran poultices; it is accompanied by the sensation as if the teeth of that side were too long. Collection of mucus in the mouth, and constant inclination to spit; occasional nausea, and abundant flow of water in the mouth. He has no appetite, but relishes his meals when he sits

down to table. He has a *continual cough, with viscid mucus on the chest, which cannot be detached. The cough is accompanied with difficulty of breathing after lying down: he is obliged to sit up in bed, otherwise his breath stops.* The cough is accompanied by shooting pains in the head. In violent fits of coughing a quantity of water flows from the mouth. The sputa, when detached, are yellowish-white and viscid. *Shortness of breath* he feels constantly, as if there was *too little air* in the chest, with pain and pressure in the pit of the stomach, as if too narrow. *On every movement his breath goes away, and he feels wearied and anxious,* as if he was going to die, and the chest feels contracted. Sleeplessness from the cough, and dyspnoea; *weakness and prostration* of the whole frame. He is very *anxious, and depressed in spirits,* and has no hope of ever regaining his health. I gave the patient one dose of Arsenic, on account of the correspondence of most of his symptoms with those of that medicine. The symptoms gradually diminished, and in four weeks the patient was quite free from all his ailments, without the use of any other remedy.—*British Jour. of Homœopathy, Vol. 4, p. 343.*

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Dr. Atomyr.—Briefe über Hom., IV.

**Case 136.**—The patient was a wine-dealer, who had suffered for eight years with the following symptoms: As soon as he lies down to sleep at night spasm of the chest comes on; difficulty of breathing; the expiration is whistling; constriction in the chest and throat, which causes him to sit up, and lean forward, which gives some little relief. The breathing gets gradually more and more difficult, and the expiration is strained and shrill, like a high falsetto note. He has then excessive anxiety, with sweat over the whole body. This paroxysm continues with unabated violence for three or four hours, and subsides after midnight, when he gets some troubled sleep, often disturbed by burning or smarting pains in the chest. These paroxysms are excited by the air of the cellar, which the patient, as a wine-dealer, cannot well avoid being exposed to. They are of longer or shorter duration, according as he remains a longer or shorter time in the cellar. If he remains a very long time in it, the attacks return every evening for a week in succession, whereby the patient is much exhausted, and brought low. On the 12th of August, 1832, the patient received Arsenic in the 30th dilution, and after that there was no return of the paroxysms. The patient can now remain six or eight hours in the same cellar without any inconvenience.—*British Jour. of Homœopathy, Vol. 1, p. 344.*

## EXTRACT FROM A LECTURE ON MATERIA MEDICA.

BY C. HERING, M. D.

*Spongia in Heart Complaint.*

One of the oldest of Hahnemann's pupils, and indeed the first who was a member of his family—the only student living of the first, Leipsic period of Hahnemann's career—Dr. A. Haynel—even now hale and hearty and actively furthering our cause—mentioned in a conversation with Dr. P. P. Wells, that he had given *Spongia* in heart disease, that is in chronic organic diseases of the heart. But how could he hit upon *Spongia*? Dr. Haynel is not the man to make hasty conclusions, and, because Iodine and Bromine have been efficacious in similar affections, to “try” *Spongia* as the pathological hobby-horse riders do. Haynel no doubt was led solely by the symptoms of the case in question. In Hahnemann's *Materia Medica*, however, even in the second edition, we find no heart symptoms, under that heading, in *Spongia*. But one who, like A. Haynel, is a really true master of the *Materia Medica*, in the fullest sense of the word, must be presumed to have chosen a remedy according to the prominent symptoms of the case, aside from pathognomic or diagnostic symptoms, as we all must do every day. If we can cover the characteristic symptoms of a case, we care little whether there is a purring or piping in the heart or elsewhere. However, we have several important heart symptoms in *Spongia*. They are only placed differently because Hahnemann never separated groups of symptoms when he thought that, in connection with each other, they aided in choosing the remedy. [The first is 83, “*Before catamenia, first backache, then palpitation of the heart all day.*” The second 148, “*Every day several attacks of heat, with anxiousness, pain in the region of the heart, and weeping. She is inconsolable, and wishes to die at once.*”

The attacks of heat are more definitely described, and sufficiently corroborated in No. 146, and particularly in No. 12, where “*thinking of it renews the one-sided heat of the face,*” and further by Wagner [229, 230,] and Stapf, [231.] Any one who has once read Hahnemann's excellent indication [97].

“After moderate exercise out doors she suddenly feels weak, and “totters on the chair, with great fear, nausea, pale face, short whooping breath. There is a surging from the heart into the chest, as if “it would burst out upwards. The eyes are closed involuntarily,

“almost spasmodically, and tears trickle from between the closed eye-lids. She is conscious, but unable to move her limbs at will” —has a clearly defined picture of cases which we often meet with in chronic heart disease, and which neither Iodine, nor Bromine, nor any other remedy exhibits so well. Should, in addition to this, the characteristic symptom [128] “*she feels best when resting in a horizontal position,*” occur between the attacks, by means of which symptom W. Gross cured the sequelæ of a maltreated intermittent fever, [Stapf., Archiv., Bd. 7, Heft. 3, S. 51,] we may rest assured, and can with scientific certainty predict, that Spongia will greatly relieve, if not entirely cure, the patient.

When Haynel made the above statement, without mentioning the symptoms, it recalled an incident to Dr. Wells' mind which he mentions later in his most excellent treatise on rheumatism, in the American Hom. Review, 1862, vol. 3, p. 301; he says:

“*Spongia* has been mentioned as related to cases with fibrinous deposit upon the valves. If the success which has followed its use by the writer shall continue to attend its prescription in such cases, it will prove a remedy of the highest value. Repeatedly he has had opportunity to observe the speedy, gradual disappearance of the valvular murmur, after giving this remedy, and corresponding relief of the subjective symptoms of the case, quite as satisfactory and remarkable as are often the results of the same remedy in croup. It seems to stand in much the same relation to rheumatic affections of the valves as Lach. does to that of the external and internal membranes of the heart. It was first suggested to the writer as a remedy in diseases of the heart by that eminent master of the *Materia Medica*, Dr. A. F. Haynel, of Baltimore. This mention brought to his recollection the effects of Spong. upon a colored servant of the writer, who had suffered many years from an organic affection of the heart—of which she died a year or two after. She stealthily seized and speedily ate and swallowed a piece of sponge, just roasted, which lay in her way, while my back was momentarily turned towards her. The effect was sudden and alarming. It produced a terrible beating of the heart, a suffocation which threatened to be fatal, the lips became livid, respiration violently gasping, great pain in the heart, terror and fear of approaching death. After ten or fifteen minutes these symptoms began gradually to subside, and the dose, though *rather large*, was followed by a very remarkable relief of her old heart symptoms, which lasted several weeks. The terror of the

experiment was sufficient to cure her of all inclination to steal medicines in large doses.

It was not till some ten years after this rather unexpected and startling experiment that a night-call, in great excitement and alarm, brought the writer, at about two o'clock A. M., to the bedside of a patient whose rheumatism had left the lumbar muscles and seized the heart, and this was the second similar metastasis in this case. The patient was awakened between one and two A. M. by a sense of suffocation, accompanied by violent, loud cough, great alarm, agitation, anxiety, and difficult respiration. The action of the heart was violent and rapid, and each beat was accompanied by a loud blowing, as of a bellows. This symptom might have been and probably was the result of the deposit by the previous attack. There could hardly have been time, in this recent one, for an accumulation of fibrin equal to its production. The whole appearance of the case brought up the recollection of the experiment of my servant. The phenomena of the two cases were quite similar, indeed strikingly so. I immediately gave two pellets of the 200th of *Spongia tost.*, Jenichen's preparation. The relief of the distressing symptoms of the patient was prompt, remarkable, and permanent. The bellows-sound, which was loud, gradually disappeared, and in a day or two ceased to be heard. This was the result of my first trial of *Spongia* in heart disease. I have since, from successes, come to have great confidence in it, where the valves are chiefly the seat of attack, and where the patient is suddenly awaked at night, and shows a train of symptoms like those given above."

In a letter from Dr. Wells, written six years later, January 22d, 1868, he says that he has had this experience repeatedly confirmed:

"I have had repeated confirmations of the truth and value of these observations. One within the last few weeks. A lady from Connecticut, who consulted me for a difficulty of the heart. She had irregular action of the heart and suffocating palpitation on making even a slight exertion, or on going up-stairs, or up ascending ground. If she raised her arms above her head she became faint. She laid in bed *with her head high*. *Woke often in a fright, and felt as if she was suffocating*. This last has been the symptom which has decided the selection of *Spongia*. It was this which first suggested it as a remedy—the first case in which I used it. When this has been present, the remedy has always justified the selection. I may add the Connecticut patient had the physical signs of valvu-

“lar deposit unmistakably. After a few weeks of the use of the remedy she was better than she had been for years.”

All these cures, as well as the many made by others, since Dr. Wells made known the above, are based upon the symptoms of the colored woman, who had a heart disease of which she died a few years after—therefore symptoms observed on the sick. “And what kind of sick!” Roth would exclaim, and take his brush to hand as formerly in the *Vierteljahrschrift*. If we place all the noise made by the many purificators in the one scale, and such cured cases in the other, which will weigh the most?

Had these critics but spiritual swords they would follow Brennus and cry *Væ Victis*. But they have only clubs—with these they try it. What matter?—the result is the same. For further information they are referred to *Livius* V. 49.

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### CLINICAL LECTURE, No. 3.

*Condensed Abstract from Lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia.*

By HENRY NOAH MARTIN, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine. Sept. 16, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: Before proceeding to the examination of the patient before us, it seems necessary to say a word more about potencies. I hear some students express disappointment because we use in our clinic “High Potencies.” Some say, “We thought we were coming to a low potency college,” etc. Now, gentlemen, I think sufficient has been said why we use the high potencies; and while we, on our part, have no prejudices, either in favor of the low or high potencies, but freely admit the efficacy of the low, and use the high for the purpose of gaining information as to their efficacy or non-efficacy, we feel that we have a right to demand of you the same liberal spirit of forbearance, and that you on your part renounce your prejudices in favor of the low, or at least tolerate in others the same freedom of opinion that is granted to you.

I desire to impress upon your minds that your first duty as physician is, to heal the sick, and when you are asked “Are you a high potency or a low potency physician?” let your answer always be, “I am neither the one nor the other.” Always stand upon the broad and liberal platform of the true physician. Broad, because it adheres to the use of every remedial agent in accordance with the spirit of a law of cure as universal in its application as any other law of nature;

and liberal, because it tolerates all those differences of opinion which are naturally inherent to the different modes of thought and expression consequent upon our several mental organizations.

I have only to repeat, then, what I have once before said, that the efficacy of low potencies is admitted, while that of the high is frequently denied. It is, therefore, our duty to test the efficacy of the high potencies, and if we find them efficacious, to use them in such cases as our individual judgments' shall dictate. Remember, always, that no physician is excusable if he neglects to use any means which may be necessary to *cure* his patient.

The patient now to be examined is 40 years old; says he has been suffering with a chronic diarrhoea for several months; that he formerly, and just before the diarrhoea set in, had an attack of acute rheumatism, which, under Alloëopathic treatment, passed into the sub-acute form. He was obliged to walk with crutches for several months on account of the rheumatism in his knees. Immediately upon the subsidence of these symptoms the diarrhoea appeared, and we find him now with the following symptoms: Very frequent pulse; vomiting after eating every meal; griping pains in the abdomen while eating; much belching; stools four or five times during the day, and about the same during the night—very thin and light-yellow colored. Passes water frequently during the night which appears natural.

These are all the symptoms he can give us. What signs are we able to discover from our own observation? There appears to be no organic disease of the heart; there is emaciation; bloodless lips and ears, general pallor of countenance. His condition is anæmic. He is extremely weak; this he need not tell us, for he seems but just able to get into the lecture-room.

Now, let us inquire more particularly into the symptoms when he had rheumatism. As near as he can recollect we find he had such symptoms as would have, at that time, called for *Rhus tox.*, and if you will examine your *Materia Medica* you will find his present symptoms also covered by that remedy.

But why, say you, go back to his rheumatism? What have we to do with that? That has been cured! To answer these questions brings us to a diagnosis. Without regarding the nomenclature of the "old school," but rather making conclusions from the philosophy of disease, arising from Homœopathic pathological ideas, I diagnose this a case of *Rheumatic Diarrhoea*. This diarrhoea is but another form of his rheumatism, and he is *not* cured of that disease. Hence the necessity of taking those symptoms into account. If we did not



recognize his rheumatic symptoms, we might as well choose *Bryonia* as *Rhus* for his present condition.

Now, gentlemen, I predict that when his diarrhoea gets better he will have some return of the rheumatic stiffness in his knees, for I look upon the diarrhoea as but a symptom of the general rheumatic dyscrasia, the external manifestation of which has been suppressed by external applications. The diarrhoea is, in short, in a certain sense, a metastasis to internal parts.

We will give this patient one dose of *Rhus tox.*<sup>2c</sup>, and follow it with *Sacch. lac.*

September 18. Feels better, but very weak. Passes less water; not so much griping during and after eating; *vomiting ceased.*

September 25. Reports much better and has gained strength. *Diarrhoea ceased.* Appetite very good. Pulse much better.

October 2. Very marked improvement; gaining strength rapidly; countenance assuming a healthy appearance.

October 9. Still improving very rapidly; gaining more strength; appetite good; pulse going down to a normal condition; stools natural; urine diminished very much in quantity.

October 16. Reports continued improvement, but he has *some pain and stiffness in the knees, together with swelling of the feet.* *Sacch. lac.*

October 23. Still has swelling of knees and feet, and stiffness and pain made *better by walking.* *Rhus tox.*<sup>17c</sup>; one dose followed by *Sacch. lac.*

October 30. Decided improvement.

This patient received no more medicine, and was entirely cured. Six months after, there had been no return of his rheumatism or diarrhoea.

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### CHARACTERISTICS.

<sup>215</sup> APIS. Stinging pains like bee-stings, occurring occasionally.

<sup>246</sup> NUX MOSCHATA. While eating, soon satisfied; headache from eating a little too much.

<sup>247</sup> BRYONIA. Coming into the warm room from the cold air excites cough.

<sup>248</sup> SILICEA. Increased menses with repeated paroxysms of icy coldness over the whole body.

<sup>249</sup> COFFEA. Ecstasy, full of ideas; quick to act, no sleep on this account.

<sup>250</sup> RHUS TOX. Restless at night, has to change position frequently.

- <sup>251</sup> CALCAREA. Hard hearing after abuse of Quinine.
- <sup>252</sup> CHAMOMILLA. Face sweats after eating or drinking.
- <sup>253</sup> STAPHISAGRIA. Very sensitive to the least impression ; the least word that seems wrong hurts her very much.
- <sup>254</sup> CHAMOMILLA. Over-sensitive to open air, aversion to wind, particularly about the ears.
- <sup>255</sup> NUX MOSCHATA. Sudden hoarseness from walking against the wind.
- <sup>256</sup> ACONITE. Croupy cough, awaking in first sleep ; particularly with children, after dry, cold, west wind.
- <sup>257</sup> VERATRUM. Despairs of her salvation ; with suppressed catemania.
- <sup>258</sup> CHAMOMILLA. Child gets relief by being carried about.
- <sup>259</sup> IPECACUANHA. Backache, short chill long fever ; mostly heat with thirst, headache, nausea, cough, and sweat at last.
- <sup>260</sup> VERATRUM ALB. While in bed, face is red, after getting up it becomes pale.
- <sup>261</sup> ANTIM. TARTAR. The head trembles, particularly when coughing ; inward trembling ; teeth chattering, and drowsiness more in the evening, and in warmth.
- <sup>262</sup> COFFEA. One-sided headache, as from a nail driven into the head, worse in the open air.
- <sup>263</sup> HEPAR. Cannot bear to be uncovered ; coughs when any part of the body is uncovered.
- <sup>264</sup> NATR. MUR. Sad and weeping ; consolation aggravates, a fluttering of the heart follows.
- <sup>265</sup> SULPHUR. Heat on top of head, flushes in face, feet cold.
- <sup>266</sup> CHAMOMILLA. Neither lying down nor sleeping, nor sweating, lessens the pain ; but is relieved *after* the sweat, or on rising.
- <sup>267</sup> ACONITE. When rising up, the red face turns deadly pale.
- <sup>268</sup> HEPAR. Stomach inclined to be out of order ; longing for sour or strong tasting things.
- <sup>269</sup> PHOSPHORUS. Pain in chest with coughing, relieved by external pressure.
- <sup>270</sup> DULCAMARA. On awaking in the morning, giddy and dizzy ; dark before the eyes, trembling and weakness.
- <sup>271</sup> ACONITE. Predicts the day she is to die, in pregnancy or childbed.
- <sup>272</sup> OPIUM. The skin hot and damp, or sweating even in the morning, and a desire to uncover.

<sup>273</sup> MERCURIUS. Worse from lying on right side, particularly the pain in region of liver, or bruised feeling of intestines.

<sup>274</sup> IPECACUANHA. One hand cold, the other hot.

<sup>275</sup> CALCAREA. Head too large, the fontanels not closing.

<sup>276</sup> ANTIM. TARTAR. Coughing and gaping consecutively, particularly children; with crying or dozing, and twitching in the face.

<sup>277</sup> NATR. MUR. Great complaints about the dryness of the tongue, which is not very dry.

<sup>278</sup> ANTIM. TARTAR. Tongue very thinly white with reddened papillæ; red edges, particularly with whooping-cough.

<sup>279</sup> RHUS TOX. Swollen around the ankles after sitting too long, particularly in travelling.

<sup>280</sup> BELLADONNA. Pains, particularly in abdomen and pelvis, come on suddenly, continue violently a longer or shorter time, and disappear as suddenly as they came.

<sup>281</sup> PULSATILLA. Menstrual colic with great restlessness, tossing in every possible direction.

<sup>282</sup> APIS. Child lies in torpor, sudden shrilling cries, squinting, grinding teeth, boring head in pillows; one-half of body twitching, the other lame; head wet from sweating; urine scanty.

<sup>283</sup> VERATRUM. Chilliness on top of head, as if ice was lying there.

<sup>284</sup> ARSENICUM. Fear of death, of being left alone; great restlessness and utter prostration.

<sup>285</sup> OPIUM. The lower lip and jaw hangs down.

<sup>286</sup> ANTIM. CRUD. The child is delirious, drowsy, with nausea, red, hot face, irregular pulse and feverish heat, cries when washed or bathed with cold water, feels better after warm washing.

<sup>287</sup> SILICEA. Want of vital warmth, even when taking exercise.

<sup>288</sup> ANTIM. CRUD. Stomach out of order; belching, with the taste of food nausea, and hard stools.

<sup>289</sup> CHAMOMILLA. One cheek red and hot; the other pale and cold.

<sup>290</sup> VERATRUM. The nose grows more pointed, seems to be longer; face cold, sunken.

<sup>291</sup> ARSENICUM. Sufferings worse after midnight.

<sup>292</sup> IPECACUANHA. Phlegm rattling on chest, sometimes vomited up; with young children.

<sup>293</sup> IPECACUANHA. With every movement a cutting pain, almost constantly running from left to right.

<sup>294</sup> ANTIM. CRUD. Complains after bathing, particularly in cold water.

<sup>295</sup> NUX MOSCHATA. During menses great pressure in the back

LIPPE.

H. N. GUMENSKY.

from within outwards, abdominal bearing down, and drawing into the limbs.

H. N. GUERNSEY.

<sup>296</sup> LACHESIS. Cannot put the tongue out but with difficulty ; trying it, the tongue trembles.

LIPPE.

<sup>297</sup> BRYONIA. Sensation in bed as if she was sinking deep down.

LIPPE.

<sup>298</sup> CALCAREA. Feet constantly cold and damp, as though she had on cold, damp stockings.

H. N. GUERNSEY.

<sup>299</sup> NUX VOM. Nose running during the day, at night stopped up.

<sup>300</sup> BELLADONNA. Takes cold in every draft of air, especially when uncovering the head ; complaints from cutting the hair.

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### THERAPEUTIC HINTS.

CORALLIA RUB. may be found useful for a combination of Syphilis and Psora.

C. Ho.

EUPHORBIIUM is useful in caries and other diseases of the bones.

C. Ho.

GUAIACUM should not be forgotten in the treatment of rheumatic swellings of the joints, syphilis, &c.

C. Ho.

CIM. RAC. Aching, shooting pain in top and back of head, and in left temple, eye and ear ; worse from lying down. Hysterical crying. This case occurred eight or nine days after a miscarriage, and was cured at once.

C. NEIDHART, M. D., Philadelphia.

PODOPHYL. PELT. In an endemic dysentery prevailing at Galveston, Texas, recently, the following symptoms prevailed, and the above-named remedy cured nearly every case :

"Severe straining during stool, with emission of much flatulence. Mucous stool, with spots and streaks of blood. Thirst, but no appetite."

E. P. ANGELL, M. D., Galveston, Texas.

A woman in ninth month of pregnancy had sharp pains going from right to left hip, which afterwards went from the left hip to the right, across the hypogastric region. Pains caused her to double up, and were worse at 11 A. M. every day. Sleepless all night. *Cimicifuga rac.*, cured her promptly.

H. N. MARTIN, M. D.

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## EXPLANATION.

Some doctors seem to be completely ignorant of the law and the custom obtaining between publishers and subscribers.

When a person receives a periodical or newspaper at the Post-office which he does not want to pay or subscribe for, he should immediately write on the wrapper "REJECTED," and have the Postmaster return the same to the publishers. Otherwise, the fact that he receives the publication is *prima facie* evidence that he reads it, and therefore ought to pay for it.

Now, we sent some numbers of the Journal to physicians who we thought would like to receive it, and after sending it for eight months without receiving any intimation that they did not want it, we sent a bill requesting payment or a return of the Journals. Nearly all of those receiving the bills have subscribed, while some have, perhaps, taken offence at the demand, and have paid no attention to it, while two have returned the Journals with letters which, if not insulting in terms, were at least not quite gentlemanly.

One says: "Now, I decline being a subscriber, especially without my own consent."

One physician has returned the back numbers without intimating what name we are to scratch off our list. That one, to his surprise, perhaps, received the June number, and possibly thinks we intend to force it upon him. We would be glad to know his name, for we want none but willing subscribers. We were led to send the Journal to these gentlemen, because several had expressed offence because we had so strictly adhered to our rule requiring payment in advance. They said we ought to know that they wanted to take the Journal.

We have received a good amount of advice and counsel since we commenced this enterprise. We wish to encourage fair criticism, and if we are wrong we will try and be right.

One says: "Why not leave out the Characteristics and publish them in the *Materia Medica*, and substitute for them a larger *Periscope*." Another advises us to "leave out the *Periscope* and occupy the space with *Characteristics*," etc., etc.

This latter suggestion has been unwillingly adopted, because our colleagues have unfortunately "tired in well-doing."

Our position in the matter is similar, in some respects, to an old and a young man who went on a journey and took with them an ass. The first persons they passed remonstrated with the old man for riding the ass and requiring the lad to walk in the heat and dust. For, said they, the youth is of tender years and has not become inured to hardships as you have, and you ought therefore to walk and let him ride.

In accordance with their suggestion, the young man was placed upon the ass's back and the old man got down and walked. Presently another party of travellers thought it a shame that an old man should walk while a young man, who was in good health, should ride. For, said they, he is young and robust, and must some time take the brunt of labor, and he might as well begin now, while you are old and ought to think about "taking life easy." As both parties had found fault with them, they thought to please every one they would both ride. But they had gone only a short distance when still others remonstrated with them for making the poor ass carry so heavy a load through the heat and dust of the day. Thinking that but one way led out of the difficulty, they both dismounted and walked along beside the ass. They had now just reached a village, and as they entered, the villagers all called out, "There goes three asses, two of them have a four-footed ass which they do not ride. Surely the ass was made to carry burdens." In despair the father and son took the ass upon their shoulders and attempted to pass along, but the populace cried out the more, "They are lunatics! they are lunatics!" So in attempting to please every one, they at last came to be regarded as crazy men.

We shall in the future as in the past do what we deem to be right, and such as are pleased with our company, we shall be glad to have journey along with us.

Circumstances compel us to issue two numbers in one—July and August—which closes the first year of our Journal.

We confess, it has fallen far short of our desires, in point of merit, yet we trust it has, in some measure, filled a place long unoccupied, and was much needed by the profession. We shall strive to make the following numbers more worthy of the profession and of ourselves. In order to do this, we must be sustained with contributions and money.

We shall not publish an index or title page until the Journal shall have reached a few hundred pages. We hope to do so at the conclusion of the second volume.

Hahnemann had quoted several English authors in his collection of the effects of Cuprum, and translated their observations. To avoid re-translations, it was necessary to get these works. The difficulty to obtain them postpones the publication of the Cuprum to our next.

The proving of the *Mercurius jodatus ruber*, of the Philadelphia Provers' Society, with numerous additions, and with the names of the provers, ought to be in all hands, and is given now to our subscribers particularly to enable every physician to compare it with the master proving of the *Mercurius jodatus flavus*, by W. James Blakely, M. D., Bensinger, Pennsylvania, published in the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, and to be had separately of Tafel.

Both drugs stand in the same relation to each other as the Calomel to the Sublimat. The Subchloride, Hg. 2 Cl. (Calomel) and the Chloride, Hg. Cl. (corrosive sublimate,) correspond to the proto-iodide, Hg. 2 I., or the flavus, and the Iodide Hg. I. or the ruber, the first are insoluble in alcohol, the second soluble.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR DOCTOR:—I have had a dispute with a friend about the Charter of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

I claim that it confers degrees under the same charter that it had from the beginning. My friend claims that it is not in any sense the same College that it was a few years ago. Which is right? We have agreed to leave the decision with you.

*Answer.*—Your friend is right. The original name of the institution was the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, the name was subsequently slightly changed to "Pennsylvania."

In 1863-4 the institution failed and was sold out, and the building fell into new hands; and, we quote from their announcement of 1866-7, "Under a new and more liberal charter, inc using a charter for a hospital, obtained from the Legislature in 1864, the College was reorganized, and so announced itself. As a legal corporation, the present organization is, of course, not older than the charter under which it was organized."

So that, all those holding diplomas issued previous to 1864 are holding those of a defunct institution. Dr. Guernsey is the only Professor remaining who held a chair in the old College.

H. N. M.

Can you give in the next, clinical cases bearing on hay-fever, which begins about August 16, and continues till stiff frost?

C. G. C.

The above communication came to hand too late for us to furnish such cases for this number. We would, however, call the writer's attention, among others, to *Ars.*, *Phos.*, *Dulc.*, *Staph.*, and *Carbo veg.* Dulcamara has done excellent service in such cases.

We shall feel obliged if C. G. C. will give us his experience in the treatment of hay-fever.

H. N. M.

## BOOK NOTICES.

THE KEY-NOTE SYSTEM, BY H. N. GUERNSEY, M. D., PHILADELPHIA.—This little work is put forward as a defence of what the author terms a system. While there is much of truth in what he writes, there are some things which call for censure.

In the first place, the term "system" is altogether too comprehensive a word for the subject discussed. A system impresses us with the idea of a science, philosophy, etc. We think the word "method" would be much more appropriate. But this is, perhaps, of small moment.

We notice at least one incongruity, as, for an instance, "I again repeat, therefore, that the 'key-note system' does not in any way interfere with the doctrine of 'the totality,'" and a little further on he relates a case where *Stram.* was given on a "key-note;" the physician remarking, "that if it cured her he would cease to believe in the doctrine of totality." We have become accustomed to call these "key-notes" "characteristics," but, perhaps, amore appropriate name would be "corroborated symptoms." To our mind a medicine always represents an individual, or, in other words, it represents a personality.

Now because a person has a Roman nose, or a firm lip, or contracted eye-brow, or Auburn hair, we shall not be justified in asserting that we can give a history of his individualities, or that we can tell all his habits of life. It is his *tout ensemble* which we must study. True, take away his Roman nose and substitute a Grecian, and the person no longer resembles Tom Johnson, or John Thompson, or whoever may be the happy possessor of that organ. Still his Roman nose is not what individualizes him, for there are Roman noses innumerable.

So every one of these so-called "key-notes" are many times duplicated. The red sand on the diaper of a colicky child may indicate *Lyc.*, but how is it if the child has a pulmonary disease? Here we will find *Phos.* at least as frequently indicated. While in Intermittent Fever the same red sand would lead us to think of *Nat. mur.*, and with nausea and vomiting in pregnant women of *Ant. crud.* This duplicature of symptoms goes through the whole *Materia Medica.*

The pathological state must be understood in each case before we can venture to think of the remedy.

The pathological as well as the symptomatological person must be similar to the medicine.

At the best it is a very dangerous and lazy method of prescribing, for him who is constitutionally tired: but for the worker and earnest student of the *Materia Medica* these "key-notes" are invaluable. They are the finger-boards which direct our steps into that part of the field where the sought-for treasure may be speedily found.

H. N. M.

## BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, ETC., RECEIVED.

THE WESTERN HOMŒOPATHIC OBSERVER. June and July.

BUFFALO MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL. May.

THE HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY. July.

NERVOUSNESS, ITS TRUE NATURE AND TREATMENT. By HENRY R. MADDEN, M. D. London, Henry Turner & Co. Very interesting and instructive.

THE U. S. MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL. Chicago. July. We always feel proud of this Journal.

THE MONTHLY HOMŒOPATHIC REVIEW. Henry Turner & Co., London, England. May-June.

THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHY. H. Turner & Co., London, England. July.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY.—A meeting of Homœopathic Pharmacists was held in Philadelphia, June 24th, 1868, for the purpose of securing *First*, UNIFORMITY OF PREPARATION; *Second*, UNIFORMITY OF NOTATION; *Third*, UNIFORMITY OF MEASURE.

There were present: Wm. Radde, of New York; John T. S. Smith, of John T. S. Smith & Sons, New York; F. E. Bœricke, M. D., of Philadelphia; G. W. Smith, of Smith & Worthington, Cincinnati; A. J. Tafel, of Philadelphia; Henry M. Smith, M. D., of John T. S. Smith & Sons, New York; M. Seavey, of Portland, Me.; John J. Boone, of Baltimore.

The Secretary read communications from the following gentlemen, who expressed themselves in favor of a pharmaceutical organization: J. G. Backofen & Son, Pittsburg, Pa.; J. J. Boone, Baltimore, Md.; Otis Clapp, Boston; C. S. Halsey, Chicago, Ill.; E. A. Lodge, M. D., Detroit, Mich.; H. C. G. Luyties, St. Louis, Mo.; J. W. Munson, St. Louis, Mo.; N. C. Peabody, Boston; G. M. von Schlieben, Chicago, Ill.; M. Seavey, Portland, Me.; John T. S. Smith & Sons, New York; M. A. Smith & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Smith & Worthington, Cincinnati, O.; W. Sommer, New York; S. Whitney, Boston.

The Institute was duly organized by the election of the following officers, viz.: WILLIAM RADDE, New York, President; HENRY M. SMITH, M. D., New York, Secretary; F. E. BœRICKE, M. D., Philadelphia, Treasurer.

The next annual meeting will be held in Cincinnati, on the last Wednesday in June, 1869.

PERSONAL.—The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon LANCELOT YOUNGHUSBAND, M. A., M. D., of Mt. Clemens, by the University of Acadia College, Nova Scotia, at the last Commencement. Dr. Younghusband graduated at Acadia several years ago.

A Homœopathic physician of experience and high scientific attainments, wishes a situation as an Assistant Physician. Apply to C. Neidhard, M. D., 1020 Arch street, Philadelphia, or M. G. Lazarus, M. D., 118 Bleecker street, New York.

We have received a well-written article from the pen of Wm. T. Urie, M. D., of Chestertown, Md., which we regret does not come within the scope of this journal. We are none the less obliged to him for sending it, and hope he will not "weary in well-doing," but send along something else.

## REMOVALS.

Dr. O. S. WOOD has removed from Philadelphia to Omaha, Nebraska.

Dr. W. H. WENTWORTH, of Lee, Mass., has removed to Pittsfield, Mass.

Dr. E. H. PHILLIPS has settled at Cape May, and we understand he is building up a fine practice. Our physicians will do well to recommend their patrons, visiting Cape May, to his professional care.

Dr. JOHN M. MILLER, of Springfield, Ohio, has removed to Morrisiana, New York.

Dr. R. A. ADAMS has settled in Churchville, New York.

Dr. CHARLES G. CLARK, who has been spending the past winter at St. Paul's, Minn., for the benefit of his health, has now resumed practice in Troy, New York.

## OUR SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

DRS. H. G. THOLE, of Dwight, Illinois; JAEGER, of Elgin, Illinois; J. H. McCLELLAND, Jr., of Pittsburgh; HORACE HATCH, of Washington, D. C., and C. W. BOYCE, of Auburn, N. Y., have each sent names of new subscribers.

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AMERICAN JOURNAL  
OF  
HOMŒOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA.

VOL. II. PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1868. Nos. 1.

**Case 137.**—G. A., æt. 25, female, single, of a scrofulous constitution, *menstruates* regularly, but *with considerable pain* in back and ovarian region; complains of an anxious feeling about the heart; *constriction in the chest*, with some difficulty of breathing; no cough, aversion to any kind of work, even reading; she expresses her complaint with “*I do not feel as I generally do, but can’t tell why, besides I have off and on a very strong pain and sore feeling in the lower part of my abdomen on the left,*” (pointing to the left iliac region.) This was on the 29th January.

℞. *Brom.*<sup>4</sup> gtt. III., in water three times a day.

January 31. Feels quite happy, and takes the usual interest in household and other affairs; the soreness in abdomen much better.

February 3. Soreness quite gone, breathes easy and *is*, as she says, *herself again*. Stopped with the medicine.

February 13. Commenced to get pain again, which I attributed to the approaching menstruation. *Brom.*<sup>4</sup> as above.

February 14. Pain disappeared, and menses began to flow and continued for five days normally.

The patient has since had no return of the symptoms, and has hardly any pain while menstruating, but is subject to furuncles ever since.

R. Koch, M. D.

**Case 138.**—E. W., æt. 27, married four years and no children, dark complexion and very lively temperament. Her husband asked me to see her, saying: “I don’t know what is the matter with my wife, but she is *not like herself*; she is despondent, sits alone in her room



without doing any thing, and looks constantly in one direction without saying any thing." Upon my visiting the patient I found her in a sad state, very low-spirited; she could not tell what ailed her, except periodically *much pain in left hypogastric and iliac regions*; the pain is violent, as if there were sore spots inside. When I asked her why she sat so much alone, she answered rather quick: "O, well, *I am not at all like myself anyhow*; there is something wrong about me." She also complained of much itching in vagina, and upon examination, found there violent pruritus with parts swollen, also a descent of the uterus of about two inches. Her husband informed me that she is subject to *hysterical attacks, with fits*. Bromine the 4th dec. dil. cured her entirely within ten days, except the pruritus, which disappeared subsequently upon the external application of *Rhus tox.*, ten drops of the tincture to the pint of water. Her hysterical fits never returned.

R. KOCH, M. D.

**Case 139.**—Mrs. A., æt. 35 years, born in England, has for ten years lost too much blood every month, and had since that time no children. A few days before her monthly illness she complained always of a *fulness in the head and chest, with difficult respiration*, headache and *an indescribable queer ill-feeling all over, which makes her low-spirited*. One week before her next menstrual period I gave her *Bromine*<sup>4</sup>, two drops three times a day, which produced on the fourth day a profuse moist eruption (eczema) in both armpits and about the perineum. When her time came, she stopped the medicine by my order, and lost no more blood this time than was normal. Next month she repeated the same experiment with exactly the same result. Although she has now taken no Bromine for four months, there has been no return of the symptoms, nor has she lost more than a fair amount of blood.

R. KOCH, M. D.

**Case 140.**—A few weeks since I was called in haste some twenty-eight miles into the country, to visit a lady about 45 years of age, whose health was said to be in a very precarious condition. I took the cars as soon as possible, and reaching the bedside of my patient I discovered that she was suffering from various disorders incident to the climacteric period. Her symptoms were as follows: Asthmatic breathing, made worse by lying down. Pain in the back very severe, on a line with, and immediately to the left of, the sacrum; worse from pressure, and from turning over in bed. Severe and constant nausea, with vomiting. Severe frontal headache. Great urging

to urinate, with only slight emissions of urine, accompanied with burning, stinging pain during and after urinating; and withal, severe rigors over the whole body, commencing at the feet.

My patient was rather calm under her sufferings, and yet she feared that she would not recover. I saw there was no immediate danger in her case, and recognizing a naturally strong constitution, I decided to delay prescribing at once, in order to take time to make my first prescription the right one. Now the key-note in this case was *rigors over the whole body from below upwards*. Knowing this characteristic symptom to be in the recently published proving of Sarsaparilla in Dr. Hering's Journal, my attention was at once directed to that drug, and upon examination was delighted to find all of the symptoms which presented themselves in my patient spread out before me like a picture. Beginning then with the "rigors from below upwards," we find also, under this drug, the asthmatic breathing, the pain in the back on the left side, the severe and constant nausea with vomiting, the severe frontal headache, the urging to urinate with pain.

Although I never prescribed this remedy before, I felt satisfied that this was the true Homœopathic remedy for the case in question, and with the greatest confidence I prescribed it in the 6th centesimal dilution, which I prepared myself, directing it to be taken every three hours during the day.

Leaving my patient, I directed her to report to me through her husband, as I could not visit her daily on account of my professional engagements in the city. In a few days I learned that a decided change for the better had taken place soon after commencing the prescription.

First the rigors disappeared entirely, then the pain in the back, then the nausea, then the headache, the asthmatic symptoms, and lastly the ardor urinæ. The improvement went on rapidly, and at the end of three weeks we find the patient well, attending to her household duties.

C. C. SMITH, M. D., Chicago, August 14, 1868.

**Case 141.**—*Intermittent Fever*.—Miss M. A. S., aged 18, complained November 17, 1867, of the following symptoms, for which she had been treated several months: Chilliness, commencing every morning about ten o'clock and lasting one hour, followed by fever, lasting about two hours, and then sweat, disappearing in a short time, thirst was present before the chill, with the fever and sweat, absent during the chill. Other symptoms were, pain in the right side of the head, and dulness of hearing, constant *sticking pain in the chest on drawing*

*a deep breath.* Cough, principally in the morning, at which time she expectorated a bloody-yellowish matter which occasionally became mixed with green mucus. Bitter taste in the mouth, and nausea almost constantly. Restlessness with sleeplessness after midnight. Watery diarrhoea was present after eating any thing out of the regular order, especially apples. *Has not menstruated* since she was taken sick. Gave a dose (4 pills) of *Puls.*<sup>28</sup> Three days later she reports that she had no more chills, and feels entirely well with the exception of the nausea. Gave a dose of *Ipecac.*<sup>28</sup> and she had no more trouble. The *Puls.* was given without much study of the case on account of the suppressed menstruation, and I had written down the symptoms, intending to study the case before she called again.

T. S. HOYER, M. D., Chicago, August 15, 1868.

**\*Case 142.**—A lady suffers since a year from excruciating toothache. Every fresh air aggravates her suffering, so that she is obliged to remain mostly in doors. All her teeth were more or less carious, but the pains were only on the left side of the face. *Nux. v.* 30.

Slight amendment followed, as it had done with other remedies, but at the time of her menses, she was taken with severe hemicrania, the pains hammering, as if pressing around the left cerebral hemisphere, with an undulating feeling in the head at every motion. Head and face hot, quickened hard pulse, with chilly sensations on back and thighs. Every motion of the eyes even increased the suffering. Pain in swallowing, especially saliva. The habitual toothache had left her, since the head got attacked. *R. Bell.*<sup>30</sup>, 5 glob. every 2 hours.

The second dose brought relief, and the next morning she felt nearly well, but in a few days the toothache had returned, after being exposed to the wind in riding. It was now not so much a toothache as a neuralgia, from the temples down over the upper and lower maxilla and lips, a drawing, gnawing pain, worse than ever before. The pain begins at a certain hour for several days, *rises up to its greatest severity and then decreases again gradually*, (from morning till evening.) *R. Stannum.*<sup>30</sup>, glob. v. every hour till the pains leave off, and to repeat next morning an hour before the paroxysm comes on. But the pain did not return. I visited the family frequently—my patient could expose herself now to all sorts of weather.

Dr. VILLERS of Petersburg, Russia.

\* Translated by S. Lilienthal, New York.

**\*Case 143.**—A lady, 50 years old, formerly always healthy, suffers since her climaxis, from disease of the liver, as her physicians said. She looks yellow, has no appetite, nauseous taste, tongue coated yellow, obstinate constipation. A strict examination showed no palpable tissue alteration in any organ of the chest or abdomen. Tongue in its entire circumference, especially backwards, villous, yellow, heavily coated, somewhat dry; weak voice. sounds of the heart slow, weak, hardly 60 to the minute, but regular. Urine strongly saturated, with sour secretion and vermilion precipitate, firmly adhering to the walls of the vessels. Some withered varices on anus. Her whole appearance is anæmic. Every Saturday morning she wakes up with nausea and choking. She feels a shock in the region of the liver, leaving behind along the second and third false ribs a spasmodic pain, *which increases gradually in severity up to 3 or 4 o'clock P. M., when she vomits up the food taken the day before, and then the pain decreases gradually, so that by 10 o'clock in the evening she is entirely relieved.* For the next two days she is so weak as to be obliged to keep the bed. The next four days she is tolerably well, till the Saturday brings on a return of her sufferings. During the paroxysm she passes a large quantity of watery urine. *R. Stannum<sup>30</sup>, 5 glob. on an empty stomach, (Wednesday, and to await with this one dose for the coming paroxysm.)* But the paroxysm never returned, and this *one dose of Stannum* relieved her *forever* from this obstinate *intercostal neuralgia.*

Dr. VILLERS of Petersburg.

**Case 144.**—In May, 1834, an apparently strong and healthy farmer, aged thirty-six, came to seek my aid against very bad fits, to which he was liable. For two years he was frequently attacked with the following symptoms: He felt a burning pain in the stomach, and, at the same time, there came on a pressure in the spinal column, which rose up like a warm wind along the back, behind the ears, and then into the brain. He then felt giddy, and fell down insensible, in which state he remained for ten or fifteen minutes, when he came to himself again, and was then free from pain, but much stupified. In the intervals the head was generally well, but the patient felt not unfrequently a pressive pain in the occiput. Also he frequently had *pain of a burning character in the spine.* In the morning sweet taste, and after meals burning in the stomach and abdomen; bowels irregular, generally loose, with burning at the anus, and scalding on making

\* Translated by S. Lilenthal, New York.

water. Frequent cramps in the legs. Several years ago he had had the itch, which was suppressed with ointments. Within the space of two months I gave him eight doses of Arsenic, (6.) At first he passed large masses of mucus, by stool, and after four weeks all his complaints were gone. I saw him again to-day, 1st August, 1835, and he had had no return of them.—*Dr. Schrou (Hygea II, 412.)*

### THERAPEUTIC HINTS.

In 1813, when only the "Fragments" and the First Part of *Materia Medica* had been published, Hahnemann was consulted by Dr. Stapf, the first among the profession who acknowledged the great discovery. The object of the consultation seems to have been Stapf's own child. It appears, from Hahnemann's answer, that Stapf had not reported the symptoms so completely as is required in Homœopathy to find the right medicine, and that he had proposed or mentioned *Nux vom.*, *Cham.*, *Puls.* and *China*. Hahnemann analyzed the case in the following way:

"Notwithstanding that *Nux vom.* produced perspiration standing on the forehead, perspiration when moving; in general, perspiration during sleep; *Chamomilla*, perspiration especially about the head during sleep; *Pulsatilla*, perspiration during sleep, disappearance when awaking; *China*, perspiration when moving (crying), perspiration in the head especially (but also in the hair); there is more indication for *Pulsatilla* by the itching of the eyes, which *Pulsatilla* has, especially with redness in the *external* corner of the eye after rubbing, and with agglutination of them in the morning: if not, *Ignatia* would be preferable, which also cures itching and redness, but in the *internal* corners with agglutination in the morning, in case the child's disposition is very changeable, now too lively, and then peevishly crying, which *Ignatia* produces; and if there should be, at the same time, a great sensitiveness to the day-light when opening the eyes in the morning, which also is caused by *Ignatia*; or, in case of a mild disposition and a weeping mood in the evening, and a general aggravation of symptoms in the evening, *Pulsatilla*. The frequent awakening during the night indicates *Ignatia* more than *Puls.*—the latter has more, a late falling asleep. The itching of the nose has been observed mostly from *Nux vom.* *Ignat.* and *Cham.* have both—the latter more—pain *during* micturition, *Puls.* the most pain *before* urinating. The loud breathing has been observed of *China* and *Nux*—from the latter especially during sleep. As these remedies correspond much with

each other, (*China* excepted,) and one corrects the faults and bad effects of the other, (if only *Ignat.* does not follow *Nux*, or *Nux* is not given immediately after *Ignat.*, as they are not well suited to follow one another, on account of their too great medical similarity,) you yourself can judge now, as to the succession in which you may choose to employ *Ignat.*, *Puls.*, *Nux*, or *Cham.*—if the first, or one of the others, should not alone prove sufficient. To give *Cham.*, there ought to be more thirst at night than at present, and more irritability. *China* has little or nothing for itself, and is therefore not to be chosen.”  
—*Hom. News*, 1854.

This is a masterly analysis, and a beautiful illustration of the true Hahnemannian selection of the right medicine. C. Ho.

In intermittent fevers, in which there is not the least thirst, either in the cold or the heat, and violent pressive headache in the region of the forehead succeeds to the paroxysm, *Arsenic* has always proved efficacious. HAUPTMANN.

### CHARACTERISTICS.

<sup>301</sup> **SULPHUR.** She feels suffocated; she wants doors and windows open. g.

<sup>302</sup> **NUX MOSCHATA.** Fainting, with palpitation of heart, followed by sleep.

<sup>303</sup> **COFFEA.** Would like to scratch or rub the part, but it is too sensitive. g.

<sup>304</sup> **SULPHUR.** Child dislikes to be washed and bathed.

<sup>305</sup> **NUX MOSCHATA.** Painless pulsation in the head, with fear to go to sleep.

<sup>306</sup> **RHUS.** Catamenia cause violent biting pain in vulva.

<sup>307</sup> **CHAMOMILLA.** Warm sweat on the head, wetting the hair.

<sup>308</sup> **NATR. MUR.** Every morning pressing and pushing towards the genitals, hæ to sit down to prevent prolapsus. g.

<sup>309</sup> **DULCAMARA.** Inclination to scold without being angry.

<sup>310</sup> **APIS.** Enlargement of right ovary, with pain in the left pectoral region, with cough. g.

<sup>311</sup> **ARNICA.** Cannot walk erect on account of a bruised sore feeling in uterine region. g.

<sup>312</sup> **BELLADONNA.** Tenderness of abdomen is aggravated by the least jar, even of the bed or chair upon which she sits; she is obliged, in walking, to step with great care, for fear of a jar.

- <sup>313</sup> BRYONIA. Sitting up in bed causes nausea and fainting.
- <sup>314</sup> PULSATILLA. Mild, gentle and yielding disposition; cries at every thing; is sad and desponding; weeps about every thing; can hardly give her symptoms on account of weeping.
- <sup>315</sup> ANTIM. TARTAR. Leucorrhœa of watery blood, liable to occur in paroxysms, worse when sitting. a.
- <sup>316</sup> ANTIM. CRUD. Child cannot bear to be touched or looked at.
- <sup>317</sup> SILICEA. Always great costiveness immediately before and during catamenia.
- <sup>318</sup> ANTIM. TARTAR. If children get angry, the coughing spell comes on; also after eating.
- <sup>319</sup> CALCAREA. Children self-willed, inclined to grow very fat.
- <sup>320</sup> ANTIM CRUD. Tenderness over the ovarian region, with nausea, vomiting, and white tongue.
- <sup>321</sup> NUX MOSCHATA. Menorrhagia; blood thick, dark, with such as have had catamenia very irregularly. a.
- <sup>322</sup> HEPAR. Fainting with the pains.
- <sup>323</sup> LACHESIS. Pains in uterine region, increase at times more and more till relieved by a flow of blood from vagina; after a few hours or days the same again, and so on. a.
- <sup>324</sup> MERCURIUS. During every menstrual period; anxiety, red tongue with dark spots and burning, salty taste in the mouth, sickly color of the gums, and teeth set on edge. a.
- <sup>325</sup> SULPHUR. Burning in the vagina, and is scarcely able to keep still. a.
- <sup>326</sup> MERCURIUS. Intense itching, which is made worse by the presence of urine remaining on the parts after urinating; it has to be washed off. a.
- <sup>327</sup> LACHESIS. Catamenia at the regular time, but too short and feeble. a.
- <sup>328</sup> COLOCYNTHIS. Intense boring or tensive pain in the ovary, causing her to draw up double, with great restlessness. a.
- <sup>329</sup> CALCAREA. Very sensitive to the least cold air, which goes right through her. a.
- <sup>330</sup> APIS. Stinging and burning pains in the face, throat, urethra, ovaries, piles, tumors, panaritium, carbuncles, indurations, scirrhus, open cancers.
- <sup>331</sup> MERCURIUS. Leucorrhœa, *always worse at night*; itching, burning, smarting, corroding, with rawness. a.
- <sup>332</sup> CALCAREA. The least excitement may cause the return of profuse catamenia. a.

## CLINICAL LECTURE, No. 4.

*Condensed Abstract from Lectures delivered at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. Sept. 17, 1867.*

BY HENRY NOAH MARTIN, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.

GENTLEMEN: The patient here before you has been sick for several months; her age is thirty-three, and she is married. She complains of scorching heat and pain in the region of the vertex; dragging pain in the small of the back. Hot pains through the left breast and axilla; shooting pains through the arms and legs. She also complains of vertigo, especially in the morning on rising; some bearing down pain and burning in the hypogastric region; the urine feels hot.

This case, gentlemen, is valuable to us as illustrating how we are sometimes obliged to prescribe without reference to key-notes, but rather more with reference to general indications.

Now, to me, this case, as a whole, points to *Conium* as the remedy, still there are hardly any of the symptoms to be found in the pathogenesis of that drug. Under *Conium* there is headache of various kinds, but not scorching heat in the vertex; that symptom leads us to think of *Sulphur* or *Phos*. There are pains in the small of the back, but *dragging pains* are not characteristic of *Conium*; pains of various kinds, but not hot pains in the breasts. Vertigo in the morning, on rising, is a strong indication for *Conium*, although *Nux*, *Dulc*., and many other remedies have the same symptom. The bearing down and burning pain in the lower part of the abdomen are quite prominent symptoms of *Conium*; other medicines have also the same.

Why, then, do we select *Conium*, if it is so little indicated by the symptoms? In the first place, I believe an examination of this case would reveal some descent of the uterus, and an irritation, perhaps amounting to ulceration, at the neck. She tells me now that she has the "whites." Upon my diagnosis, then, in this case—not in every case—I base my prescription. *Conium* is one of our leading medicines in diseases of the female sexual system, and let me say now that when you have a patient who complains of burning, stinging, or darting pains in the region of the neck of the uterus, with leucorrhea of a white or yellow color, and acrid in character, and in connection vertigo when turning the head, but more especially while lying down, together with constipation, you may prescribe *Conium*, and predict a cure of your patient, including the leucorrhœa. Cer-



tainty will be added to the prognosis if her pains are worse at night. If, however, an examination with a speculum reveals cancer of the os, we may not expect a cure, even though the symptoms do clearly indicate the medicine. I do not say that a cancer cannot be cured, but I would not have you go from here with too hopeful a confidence in the power of medicines over disease.

The patient before us has, evidently, a uterine disorder, and such of her symptoms as are most nearly and most commonly connected with some forms of it, such as the leucorrhœa, burning pain in the uterine region and the vertigo, are more characteristic of *Conium* than any other remedy I now think of. It remains to be seen whether the other symptoms will disappear with these.

September 25th. She is relieved of all her former symptoms, and the following have appeared instead: Pain and stiffness in the neck; sense of fulness in the throat, as if there was a lump in it, attended with involuntary attempts at swallowing. The stiffness of the neck and fulness in the throat are quite similar to *Conium*. It would be interesting to know whether these are the effects of the drug, or the effects of the natural course of the disease. We shall now give *Sac. lac.*, and if these symptoms are the drug effects, they will soon disappear, and the patient will be well.

Two months later—November 23d. Our patient returns with symptoms similar to those she formerly had; she informs us that in the meantime she has been entirely well.

She reports the following symptoms: "Scorching on the top of the head; hot spots on the back of the head, relieved by going out in the open air, or by applying cold water, and worse from excitement or overworking. She cannot count up any thing; vertigo, worse from stooping; appetite poor; no thirst; bowels regular; pinching pain in the right ear; pain sometimes shoots over to the front of the head, and it seems as though there was something like a fringe falling down over the eyes."

Here we have a return of the same symptoms which were relieved before by *Conium*, and in addition, "she cannot count up any thing;" also, "sensation like a fringe falling over the eyes." Both very similar to *Conium*, which we will repeat in the 1000th potency.

This patient did not return, but she sent word, by a friend, that the last medicine cured her up "like a charm."

## PERISCOPE.

**PHYSIOLOGY.**—Dr. S. GALEZOWSKY is of the opinion that colors make their first impression upon the “cones,” and not the “rods” of Jacob’s membrane of the Retina, and also that the rays of compound colors are at the same place (in the cones) broken and analyzed into their spectrum. By a thread-like connection of these “cones” with the optic nerve, the impression of the spectrum is supposed to be received.

Prof. FISO BORME says he has seen unstriated muscular fibres in the pulmonary vesicles of mammals.

In Vienna a child has lived for eighteen days without a left auricle of the heart.—R. K.

**MICROSCOPY.**—An improvement on Lockhart Clarke’s method of preserving and making transparent microscopic specimens of the brain and spinal cord is the following: Immerse the slice for  $\frac{1}{4}$  hour in alcohol, then for 2-3 minutes in sulphuric ether; after the ether has evaporated bring it in contact with 1-2 drops of carbollic acid, which must be washed out again after a few minutes with chloroform; the specimen is then to be mounted on a glass slide, and preserved by adding a solution of Canada balsam in chloroform.

Dr. RICHARDSON, of Cayuga county, New York, has, like Salisbury, recognized the existence of vegetable and animal organisms in the blood. After drinking 4 ounces of water, which stood for 70 hours upon fragments of beef, he found in a drop of his blood a large quantity of the *vibrio bacillus*.—R. K.

**SURGERY—NEW METHOD IN INGUINAL HERNIA.**—The patient stands erect; the surgeon, behind him, embraces him with both arms, thus making taxis. Said to be infallible in inguinal, useless in femoral, hernia. Efficacy probably due to distention of the ring by muscular action.

**ACUPRESSURE OF THE LEFT COMMON CAROTID.**—Prof. HELMUTH performed this operation at the American Institute of Homœopathy, (last session,) by Simpson’s first method. See *March number*.

In boldness and skill, Allœopathic annals have now been eclipsed.

The case was one of erectile tumor of the cheek, of great size.—J. C. M.

## BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

**THE MEDICAL INVESTIGATOR.** We have not seen in several months.

**THE AMERICAN HOMŒOPATHIST** has also stopped its visits.

**THE N. E. MEDICAL GAZETTE.** June and July.

**AMERICAN HOMŒOPATHIC OBSERVER.** July.

**NEW YORK MEDICAL JOURNAL.** June.

**THE MONTHLY HOMŒOPATHIC REVIEW.** HENRY TURNER & Co., London, England. July, August.

**THE HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY.** August. This number contains an excellent article on “Progress,” by W. James Blakely, M. D. Some excellent clinical cases by Coates Preston, M. D., and Mahlon Preston, M. D. Also, Review of Organopathy; or, Medical Progress, by W. L. A. A very windy affair. A noble Ox, whilst grazing near the margin of a pond, excited the envy of a Frog, who said, Why may I not be as large as the Ox? So he began to blow and fill himself with wind, until his sides were so distended that he burst himself. But the Ox kept on grazing as if nothing had happened. Such was the unhappy fate of a too ambitious Frog.—H. N. M.

We notice also a prospectus of “The Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania,” which commences thus: “This, the parent Homœopathic Medical College of the world,” etc. The whole profession knows that this is one of our youngest institutions only four years old—this assumption is therefore only ridiculous. The Cleveland Homœopathic College is entitled to this honor. Keep truth on your side, neighbor.

Professors A. R. Morgan and J. H. P. Frost have left us. Dr. Morgan has accepted a chair in the New York College, and Dr. Frost in the St. Louis College. Dr. Morgan is one of the able men in our profession, and we wish him abundant success in his new field of labor.

Our readers must not confound Dr. A. R. with J. C. Morgan, who is Professor of Surgery in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. There is no change this year in the Faculty of this College.

**THE NEW ENGLAND MEDICAL GAZETTE.** August. Under the editorial column is some very “highly diluted logic.” We discover some “straw men” knocked down by this “logic.” Indeed the field is thickly strewn with the dead. The following very *funny*

ricochet shot went flying among these straw gentry, much to their dismay: "A young man was taken with a digging pain in the sacrum, which suddenly ran zig-zag up the back, and stopping merely to cut a double shuffle in the left arm-pit, disappeared at the end of the nose, which latter point, being taken wholly by surprise, reddened a little at the circumstance." Imagine the sacrum getting scared at a digging pain, and incontinently mounting the man's back, and, after a few gyrations, disappearing from the man's nose. Alas, poor "man of straw!" we fear your sacrum's gone for ever. You'll never be allowed to "act" any more. Ye pitying *Angell*, look down upon the dead and weep.

AMERICAN HOMŒOPATHIC OBSERVER. Detroit, Mich., contains the usual amount of interesting matter.

THE OHIO MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORTER. Cleveland, O.

"T. P. W." forgot to mention "us" as members of the Bi-monthly family. It will not do to be out of the fashion.

NEW YORK MEDICAL JOURNAL. July, 1868.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC INDEPENDENT. July, 1868. John Conzelman, editor and publisher, St. Louis, Mo. This is the first number of a new journal coming to us in a handsome dress, and having altogether a very presentable appearance. It is intended not only for professional readers, but for the lay public, and we hope it will be generously supported.

CHOLERA IN THE ORIENT, and its successful treatment and prophylaxis, in the Epidemic of 1865. By Dr. Cricca, Smyrna. Chicago: C. S. Halsey, 147 Clark street.

This treatise contains useful information, both in relation to the treatment of cholera, and in relation to the habits and customs of the people amongst whom the author resides.

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### CHEERING WORDS.

This Journal is so widely different from all other Homœopathic journals, that I deem it indispensable to every earnest Homœopath.

C. L. HART, Columbus, Mo.

I like your Journal much. The special "characteristics" I consider invaluable. They aid the physician in enlarging and extending his list of key-notes, which indicate the Homœopathic remedy in each case of disease; for most diseases and most remedies have each their leading symptoms.

Yours truly,

E. J. FRASER, Erie, Pa.

I think so *much* of it I look for it to come promptly.

Yours truly,

C. C. SMITH 23 Harmon Court, Chicago.

Hoping that this invaluable journal will meet the success it deserves, I am

Very respectfully yours,

J. F. MILLER, Cambridge, N. Y.

The American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica gives me great satisfaction and pleasure. It is "*tip top*."

Yours truly,

H. M. HUNTER, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

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### BACK NUMBERS.

We have now supplied to our subscribers all the back numbers which were to be reprinted; but if there are any whom we have overlooked, we will send them the missing numbers as soon as we receive notice of the fact.

Address HENRY NOAH MARTIN, M.D.,

630 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

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### NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

WALTER PARDEE, M.D., of New York, sends the names of two subscribers.

M. M. GARDNER, M.D., of Utica, New York, also sends one.

AMERICAN JOURNAL  
OF  
HOMŒOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA.

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VOL. II.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1868.

No. 2.

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**Case 145.**—Some four years since, while practising medicine in New York, I was called to a case in Flushing, L. I., and on driving me home the next morning, the gentleman, in speaking of his horse, remarked that it was a very favorite animal, but he regretted it was very much out of health—ate little, was languid, and seemed to have no spirit or life. I said, “Sir, your horse has dyspepsia; I should give it *Nux vom.*” At his request, I did up for him half a dozen powders of the 200th, containing about twice the quantity I should have given a man. “How are these to be administered?” Here was a poser. Never having given medicine to animals of a lower type than the genus homo, I knew not what to say, and in my inexperience and embarrassment, told him to put the powder in a bottle of water, and, after shaking it well, pour it down the horse’s throat. But it seems the animal was not to be persuaded. And here the good common sense of the owner came to the relief of the physician’s ignorance. The powder was put in the pail from which the horse drank, and, thus deceived like many a nobler beast, the medicine reached its destination.

After taking two or three powders in that manner, the horse passed “enormous quantities of worms.” “Did you give the medicine for worms?” said the gentleman to me afterwards. And here was another poser, in a question which I adroitly managed to set aside, without either affirming or denying, for I had not the least thought of such a result when the prescription was given.

Finding the good effects after giving the last powder, and suffering the horse to drink all that could be drunk from the pail, the gentleman filled up the pail with water, and gave the contents to his other

horse, which was slightly ailing, though not apparently to the same degree; but the medicine was followed by the same results. (What potency shall we call the last?) I learned afterwards that these horses had been taken to several veterinary surgeons of New York to be doctored for worms, but without any relief.

The horses remained well for one year. The owner then wrote me a note, asking for some more of "that same medicine." Of course I sent it; and seeing him the next winter learned the animals had been well ever since.

This case proves two things: that the beasts might have been cured with much less medicine and in much higher potency than that given, as the last had only the refuse of what was left of the last powder given the first horse, and that at one draught only. E. R. S.

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**Case 146.**—Miss G——, a little girl 5 or 6 years of age, had steatoma, of the size of half a hen's egg, a little above the right parotid gland. She had, for a long time, been treated by an allopath practitioner with tincture of iodine, and seeing no success, the good doctor, in order to get rid of the irksome thing, had intended to resort to the knife. That, however, the relatives had objected to, and April 15th the child was taken to my office. Three doses of *Calc. carb.*<sup>30</sup>, to be taken on the three following mornings, cured the little patient in less than six weeks. H. BAETHIG, Buffalo, N. Y.

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**Case 147.**—A Frenchman's boy, 1½ years of age, had, last winter, fallen on a red-hot stove, and burnt his scalp at several places. Some of the sores may have healed up; but when I saw him first, July 15th, there were, in consequence of the burning, as the parents told me, four morbid tumors, looking detestable. They were of the size of large walnuts; had on their tops hard black crusts, and in the middle, between the top and base, were cracks, looking like a somewhat broken red, fleshy peach, issuing ichorous pus. *Calc. c.*<sup>30</sup> for three mornings has made three of the tumors dry up, and the fourth is now, Sept. 7, about gone, too. H. BAETHIG, Buffalo, N. Y.

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**Case 148.**—Mrs. M——, 52 years of age, called on me June 18th. She felt a burning pain in the rectum, so awfully that she hardly could sit on the chair, and the same pain in the vagina and at the vulva; was constipated, had the headache and vertigo, etc. Five powders of *Sep.*<sup>30</sup> gave her prompt relief, and a repetition of the same medicine eight days later, cured her entirely. H. BAETHIG, Buffalo, N. Y.

**Case 149.**—April 10th, 1868, Mrs. S——, aged 36; bilious temperament; married; mother of one child 3 years old; for the last five years has been suffering from chronic ulceration of the bowels.

The rectum seems to be the seat of ulceration. Present symptoms: irritable disposition; violent pains in the left iliac region; much rumbling in the bowels, great desire for stool, without any thing passing save a little mucus; long pressing when going to stool; constant unsuccessful desire for stool; a sensation as though something was remaining in the rectum after stools. Prescription: *Nitric acid*, 6th centes. dilution; dose five globules, No. 4, three times each day. Cured permanently in three weeks. Remains well to-day, September 7th.

I considered the last symptoms as key-notes which directed my attention to the remedy.

H. K. BENNETT, White Hall, N. Y.

**Case 150.**—DENTAL PERIOSTITIS.—A lady sent for me to prescribe for the following symptoms: Severe throbbing pain in the left upper jaw, much worse at night; face very much swollen; tongue whitish, moist and flabby; teeth felt too long. She had been suffering two or three days. I gave her *Merc. viv.*, 3d dec., a dose every three hours. I called the next day and found her well. She had slept without pain during the night, and the swelling was all gone in the morning. We were both surprised, for so sudden a cure was not anticipated.

HENRY NOAH MARTIN.

**Case 151.**—*Characteristic Symptom of Gelseminum.*—"A feeling as though the heart would stop beating in a moment, *if she did not walk incessantly*, with a feeling of impending death," (lasting over two hours.)

*Remarks.*—This peculiar symptom of Gelseminum was caused twice by giving eight drops of the tincture. The person in whom the symptom was observed was a lady of 28 years. A week after the first occurrence of the symptom, the same dose was again given, with the same result. I consider this symptom to be a key-note to the action of Gelseminum, as much so as the opposite symptom of Digitalis—a sensation as if the heart would stop beating if she moved, with fear of impending death, which I have several times observed. In my published pathogenesis and observations on Gelseminum, I have said that the drug did not cause fear of death, but this symptom shows it capable of causing that fear. I had, however, in all my many provings never observed it. The fear of death is, however, very different from that caused by Aconite, Arsenicum, and other medicines.

E. M. HALL, M. D.

**Case 152.**—Mr. E——, aged forty, who was previously a strong, healthy man, but has been now three-quarters of a year infirm and ill, sought help of me on the 28th of July, 1829. The man is a hunter by profession, and has been, therefore, from his earliest youth, always busied in the open air; he has weathered many a rough storm, has had many sufferings in war and peace, but has, however, always kept his health, and does not remember ever to have had an illness of any importance. Nine months ago he caught a fever, which has been for some years universally prevalent here, and showed itself first as a tertian, then quotidian fever, then left him for a few days, on the application of several so-called domestic remedies, but again returned as a quartan fever; and when he had had it several times, again changed its type, and afflicted him daily. In this way has he been tormented by the fever for nine months. He has tried domestic remedies, according to all the various advice of old women, hunters, shepherds, &c. He also applied to two Allopathic physicians, who gave *Chinin. sulph.*, *China reg.*, *Ammon. mur dep.*, with *addenda and corrigenda*, all without effect. So he has now turned to Homœopathy for his cure, and, in truth, it has not disappointed him.

*Symptoms of the Disease.*—Giddiness, with great weakness, and stunning headache before the paroxysm; his head is heavy and confused in the paroxysm; he lies like one senseless; on rising up has immediately violent pains and giddiness; dulness in the eyes from weakness; noise in the ears in the paroxysm, but not otherwise; mouth parched and full of mucus, without thirst; little appetite, taste natural; and in the intervals, and after meals eructation, aching in the stomach and nausea; regular daily stool.

*Fever.*—Every fourth day in the forenoon, frequent yawning and stretching of the limbs, with an exceedingly uncomfortable feeling, which gradually passes on to a violent shivering fit, with headache, oppression in the breast, cold in the belly, without thirst; he is obliged to lie down in bed; in two hours the cold gives place to an intense heat; this threatens to scorch him; he is red all over; his mouth is clammy, full of mucus, but still without thirst. The heat lasts till the evening, when he falls asleep, but awakes about midnight, with oppression and copious perspiration, which lasts till near noon; then follows faintness in all his limbs, feeling of discomfort; he is fearful, irritable, angry at every trifle, very dissatisfied. From the law of similarity of symptoms I clearly understood why China could not cure this fever; I gave the patient Arsenic, after which

two more paroxysms appeared at the usual hour, but much more endurable and moderate, and then the fever ceased altogether, and the patient soon regained his strength. In August, 1830, the same man had a perfectly similar attack, and had the fever again three times; this time he hastened at once to me, asked for the same powder, obtained it, and the fever at once left him.—(*Dr Gaspary, Annals III, 46.*)—*British Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. 4, p. 360.

**Case 153.**—A young farmer had contracted the following complaint through exposure, while thinly clad during a forced march, when he served in the cavalry: He is subject to a species of spasmodic asthma, characterized by constriction of the chest, and loss of breath, so that in walking, especially if against the wind, he has to stand still: these attacks come on in stormy or close, damp weather, or on any sudden change of the weather; also on walking fast, or even from hearty laughing, or from wearing warm, tight clothing. In the paroxysm he feels great pressure on the lungs, and a sensation of anxiety, with alternate heat and cold of the body: the symptoms gradually pass off with expectoration, of a very white viscid mucus, in the form of small bubbles. As soon as this sputum shows itself he begins to breathe more freely, but it is sometimes fully an hour before the breathing is quite natural. When the paroxysm is once begun, the oppression of the chest and stifling are greatly aggravated by his going into a warm room. After the paroxysm, he feels, for some time, a sensation of general uneasiness and weariness. The disease has already lasted nearly five years, and has resisted all kinds of treatment hitherto. I dissolved some Arsenic (30) in six ounces of water, and ordered a tablespoonful of the mixture to be taken daily. The improvement that followed was so great and speedy, that the patient imprudently over-exerted himself in climbing a hill, which brought on another attack, though much slighter; I therefore gave three more doses of Arsenic, to be taken at intervals of eight days, and after that he had no return of his complaint.—(*Arch. f. Hom. H. and V. 103.*)—*Ibid.*, vol. 4, p. 344.

DR. GROSS.

**Case 154.**—A farm-bailiff, near Moscow, had suffered for two years from spasmodic asthma, which came on every night with deadly anxiety, cold sweat, &c. By means of a single dose of Arsenic (30) he was quickly freed from this frightful disease, while the most careful Allopathic treatment, during nine months, had failed to give any relief.—(*Schweikert, Allg. Hom. Z. I, 127.*)—*Ibid.*, vol. 4, p. 345.



**Case 155.**—A lady whose general health has not been good for many years, called to see if there was any way of getting rid of a small tumor which had presented itself some months since on the prominence of the cheek-bone, and which was gradually increasing in size. It now measured about an inch and a half in circumference, and disfigured her face considerably.

There was no pain attending this abnormal growth, no discomfort from pressure or manipulation.

I told her I could remove the difficulty in two ways: first, by the use of the knife; second, by the internal use of medicine. She preferred the latter method; and, on the strength of the indication given under "*Graphites*" in "*Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases*," which reads thus, "a sort of lypomatous tumor on the cheek," I prescribed that drug in the shape of the smallest size pellets, moistened with the 6th dilution, 5 globules morning, noon, and night, one hour before each meal.

During the first two weeks there was a perceptible diminution in the size of the intruder, and at the end of about eight weeks that part of the face was perfectly smooth, no trace whatever being left of the unsightly tumor, which had been nipped in the bud by this powerful antipsoric.

C. C. SMITH, M. D., Chicago, Sept. 18, 1883.

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## PERISCOPE.

**PHYSIOLOGY.**—*Pflueger* has, after various experiments, come to the following conclusions in regard to the physiological action of *broth* and *beef tea*.

1. *Concentrated broth*, in small doses, produces an increase of the frequency and the force of cardiac contractions; in large doses, it acts as a poison, and causes death by apparent paralysis of the heart.

2. The active principle of *broth*, which has in small doses an exciting, in large doses a poisonous effect, has proved itself to consist principally of *Potassa* combinations.

3. These *Potassa* salts act in small doses as excitants, and not as depressants, on the action of the heart.

R. K.

## OBSERVATIONS ON CHOLERA AND DYSENTERY.

Several years ago, when cholera and dysentery prevailed in Philadelphia, the following groups of symptoms were cured by the indicated medicines. We extract this from the *Hom. News*, 1854.

**CAMPHOR.** Skin ice-cold, covered with cold sweat; cramps and diarrhœa not violent.

**VERATRUM.** Coldness, cramps, and cutting as with knives in the bowels; violent watery diarrhœa; vomiting, with constant desire for cold drink.

**SULPHUR.** Coldness of skin; cramps in abdomen and limbs; nausea and all the common symptoms after midnight.

**SULPHUR.** Diarrhœa with little or no pain, coming on in the morning immediately after rising from bed, or worse from midnight till noon.

In common cholera:

**COLOCYNTHIS.** Diarrhœa profuse and watery, preceded by violent colic pains, causing the patient to bend double, a position that yields slight relief.

**IPECACUANHA.** Diarrhœa, with much nausea, all day.

**ARSENICUM.** When caused by ice-cream or fruits; the discharges watery, offensive, very debilitating; pain in the bowels burning and cutting.

In dysentery:

**SULPHUR.** Very often cured the disease at once, especially when the attack came on after midnight; more tenesmus than pain in the bowels, and that pain more a soreness to the touch.

**CROTON TIGLIUM.** Every movement of the body renewed the discharges, producing at first very violent pain in the bowels with tenesmus; discharges frequent and small.

**COLOCYNTHIS.** More cutting pain in the bowels than tenesmus, with great tenderness of the abdomen to contact; desire to bend double.

**NUX VOMICA.** If the patient had taken brandy or ginger to arrest the disease, and it returned with double violence, or pains periodical; severe colic, tenesmus, nausea or empty reaching; sour taste; aggravation during the day.

**PULSATILLA.** Tongue coated white; great sensation of dryness in the mouth, but no thirst; pain very severe, and decided aggravation in the afternoon and evening.

**MERCURIUS SUBL.** When the aggravation was decidedly during the night.

BELLADONNA. Often very efficient, when there was much fever in the beginning, with violent, throbbing headache, and pain in the small of the back, as if it should break.

STAPHISAGRIA. When pain returned after eating and drinking.

VERATRUM. Painless discharges of great quantities of blood, with clots and sensation of sinking in the abdomen.

COLCHICUM. Only mucous discharges, worse during the night.

CAPSICUM. When accompanied by strangury.

A. L.

In dysentery, or diarrhoea caused by eating fruit:

CHINA. Painless discharges.

BRYONIA. Worse in the morning, after moving about. DR. RAUB.

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### THERAPEUTIC HINTS.

CINA. Children don't want to be touched. GOULLON. They can't bear even to have you come near them. C. HG.

THUJA. Insane women don't want to have any one come near them or touch them.

WOLF.

CITRIC ACID. Women who are generally very attentive, suddenly become averse to domestic duties.

HAHNEMANN.

ANGELICA. Women become melancholic after confinement, and will not go out, even to church.

SHELL.

ACONITE is the best remedy, if children get angry and have spells of rage.

BUTE.

CHAMOMILLA. Women become so sensitive to pain during parturition or a miscarriage, they will not remain in bed. "I must get up! I will get up!"

H. N. MARTIN.

*Extract from Report of Meeting of West Chester County Homœopathic Medical Society, New York.*—Dr. Fanning read reports of two cases confirming single symptoms of *Staph.* and *Magn. mur.*

STAPH.—Symp. 187, Mat. Med. Pura, 2d ed. *Pain in muscles of chest, as if bruised, in the morning when she moves in bed, and by day when she folds her arms. No sensitiveness to touch, and none in breathing.* The symptom cured was pain sometimes sticking in and through diaphragm and lower part of chest, affecting her only on turning and rising in bed after waking in the morning, especially when she goes to bed early, *i. e.*, has been lying a long time, and when stretching out the arms in drawing for a long time during day.

MAGN. MUR.—"Urine voided only by straining with abdominal muscles." The above symptom, occurring in a male infant about one year old, after lasting several days, unaffected by several other remedies, was promptly cured by *Magn. mur.*<sup>200</sup> (*Dunham.*)

## CHARACTERISTICS.

<sup>333</sup> **ACONITE.** Blood-spitting; the blood comes up with an easy hawking, hemming or some coughing, either after mental excitement after drinking wine, or exposure to dry cold air.

<sup>334</sup> **ANTIM. TARTAR.** Rattling or hollow cough, worse at night, with suffocation, throat full of phlegm, sweat on forehead, vomiting food.

<sup>335</sup> **ARSENICUM.** Consoling words displease, and excite cough.

<sup>336</sup> **CHAMOMILLA.** Tickling in pit of throat causes a scraping dry cough, worse at night, even in sleep, especially with children taking cold in winter.

<sup>337</sup> **CHINA.** Weakening night-sweats till morning.

<sup>338</sup> **DULCAMARA.** After the disappearance of tetters in the face; faceache and violent asthma.

<sup>339</sup> **DULCAMARA.** If cold air or water chills him, his tongue gets lame, and even the jaws.

<sup>340</sup> **HEPAR.** Croup after dry cold wind, with a swelling below the larynx; with great sensitiveness to cold air or water; cough with hoarseness all the time, worse before midnight or towards morning.

<sup>341</sup> **IPECACUANHA.** Suffocation threatens from constriction in throat and chest, worse from the least motion.

<sup>342</sup> **IPECACUANHA.** Loses breath with the cough, turns pale in the face, and stiffens.

<sup>343</sup> **MERCURIUS.** Clammy cold night-sweats, drive him out of bed.

<sup>344</sup> **NUX MOSCHATA.** Cough when becoming warm in bed.

<sup>345</sup> **OPIUM.** Gaping after coughing.

<sup>346</sup> **PULSATILLA.** Coryza, fluid or dry, with loss of taste and smell, sore nostrils, later a yellowish-green discharge.

<sup>347</sup> **PHOSPHORUS.** Trembling of the whole body while coughing.

<sup>348</sup> **PHOSPHORUS.** Cough worse coming from the warm room into the cold air.

<sup>349</sup> **PHOSPHORUS.** Dry tickling cough in the evening with tightness across the chest, expectoration in the morning.

<sup>350</sup> **PHOSPHORUS.** Cannot talk on account of pain in larynx.

<sup>351</sup> **RHUS.** Putting a hand out of the bed-covers brings on the cough.

<sup>352</sup> **SULPHUR.** Morning sweat, setting in after waking.

<sup>353</sup> **SULPHUR.** Weakness in the chest during the evening while lying down.

## CLINICAL LECTURE, No. 5.

*Condensed Abstract from Lectures delivered at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, from Notes taken by Augustus Korndorffer, Jr., M. D. Oct. 16, 1867.*

BY HENRY NOAH MARTIN, M. D. Professor of Clinical Medicine.

This patient, gentlemen, I have never seen before; but, before I ask her a question, I imagine that we have a case which will admirably illustrate the value of objective symptoms; that is to say, of the value of your sight in the diagnosis of a case. I feel certain that this patient requires *Sulphur*, and now let us hear her story.

She says she is forty-six years old; has been sick four or five years; had dropsy, since which time she has suffered from great nervousness, together with darting pain in her temples, and a sensation of burning in the vertex; has trouble with her eyes; darting, sharp pain through the eyeballs; eyelids feel heavy, as if they would fall together; appetite not very good; bowels regular. *Question.* Do you ever have any appetite between meals? Yes; nearly every day at about 10 o'clock in the morning I have a gnawing feeling in my stomach.

These are the subjective symptoms in the case; now, what are the objective symptoms?

Notice the eyelids: moist around the edges, tumefied, smooth, and bright red; a regular welt all around the eyes, and the canthi actually partially grown together, so as to materially narrow the opening of the lids. The eyelashes are short, and there are but few of them. We have also chronic conjunctivitis present. As she passes around before you, take notice of every other objective sign, for I shall shortly have something more to say about them.

*Diagnosis.*—This is a case of *Ectropion*. You will notice some eversion of the eyelids.\* We shall, however, address our treatment more to the whole individual, and allow the benefit to the eyes to follow, as a natural result, from the constitutional change. There can be but one remedy for such a case as this, and that is *Sulphur*; but other symptoms *may* arise, which may call for some other remedy, before she recovers entirely.

The patient having now left the room, I will point out to you the objective signs upon which I predicted *Sulphur* to be the remedy. In the first place, her eyes present exactly the appearance of a sulphur case. Then her dirty skin, slovenly appearance, slatternly stoop-

\* A short lecture on the diagnosis of this disease was here given.

shouldered gait, all indicate the sulphur individual. The fully developed sulphur individual moves as though it felt good to have his clothes scratch against his body, which is very suggestive of the itch, and therefore of sulphur. But upon what subjective signs do we select our remedy? All of them, gentlemen. *Sulphur* covers the whole case. The great nervousness would lead us also to think of *Hepar sulph.*, *Cann. ind.*, *Calc. carb.*, and many other remedies. The darting pains in the temples, of *China*, *Puls.*, &c.; the sensation of burning in the vertex, of *Phos.* and also of *Conium*—judging from the case we had last month—and the gnawing in the stomach at 10 o'clock A. M., remind us also of *Phos.* and *Lachesis*. At first thought the heaviness of the eyelids might call our attention to *Sepia*; but the *Sepia* patient has difficulty in *opening* the eyes in the *morning*, because of the paralyzed condition of the lids, while this is a very different condition. While we find individual symptoms under several remedies, we find no other that covers them all so completely as *Sulphur*.

The symptom, "gnawing at the stomach at 10 o'clock A. M.," on account of its exact periodicity, its persistency, and its peculiar character, must be found in the drug selected for this case. As we find it in no other medicines but *Phos.*, *Lach.*, the selection is narrowed down to these three. The temperament and appearance of this person are so different from either the *Phos.* or *Lach.* person, that they are necessarily ruled out.

Oct. 30. Reports better, not much pain in temples. Eyes *very* much improved. Not so much gnawing in the stomach.

Nov. 20. It is now thirty-five days since the dose of *Sulphur* was taken. She now reports weakness in the pit of the stomach and water-brash, worse about 12 M. Giddiness, worse in the morning on waking and when suddenly turning the head. This was an old symptom experienced some years ago. Great swelling and weakness in stomach; great thirst, could drink much but does not. Cough, most in the morning, of a saltish expectoration. Sometimes soreness of the mouth; good appetite, but an hour after eating she has great fulness. For these symptoms we shall give *Conium*, notwithstanding some physicians would say, wait longer for the *Sulphur* to act. *Conium* is now indicated, and I believe it is just "in the nick of time" to give it.

Nov. 26. Reported much better every way.

Dec. 4. Water-brash gone. Dizziness not so great. No cough, only on going up stairs. Eyes getting worse.

Dec. 11. This patient came relieved of all her subjective symptoms, and Prof. Morgan operated upon the right eye.

## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The preliminary course of lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia commences Monday, September 28th, and lasts until the regular course, which commences October 13th, 1868. Prof. A. R. Thomas, M. D., will give the introductory lecture on the 12th of October, at noon. The following is the order of lectures in the preliminary course:

- Monday, September 28th, at 10 A. M., Dr. R. KOCH, General Pathology of Skin Diseases.  
 " " 11 A. M., Dr. HERING, Paracelsus.  
 " " 8 P. M., Dr. VERDI, of Washington, Homœopathy.
- Tuesday, Sept. 29, at 10 A. M., Dr. THOMAS, Comparative Anatomy of the Nervous System.  
 " " 11 A. M., Dr. RAUE, Subjective and Objective Symptoms.  
 " " 8 P. M., Dr. W. WILLIAMSON, Progress of Medicine.
- Wednesday, Sept. 30, 12 M., Dr. MARTIN, Medical Clinic.  
 " " 1 P. M., Dr. MORGAN, Surgical Clinic.  
 " " 4 P. M., Dr. FLAGG, Medical Dentistry.
- Thursday, October 1, 10 A. M., Dr. GAUSE, Man.  
 " " 11 A. M., Dr. MORGAN, Military Surgery.  
 " " 8 P. M., Prof. YEAGER, Chemical Affinity.
- Friday, October 2, 10 A. M., Dr. R. KOCH, Disputed Injuries and Diseases.  
 " " 11 A. M., Dr. VON TAGEN, Ozoena.  
 " " 8 P. M., Dr. WILLIAMSON, Diet.
- Saturday, October 3, 12 M., Dr. MARTIN, Medical Clinic.  
 " " 1 P. M., Dr. MORGAN, Surgical Clinic.  
 " " 8 P. M., Dr. B. W. JAMES, Injury of the Eye.
- Monday, October 5, 10 A. M., Dr. VON TAGEN, Dietetics.  
 " " 11 A. M., Dr. RAUE, Medical Education in Germany.  
 " " 8 P. M., Dr. WILLIAMSON, Diet.
- Tuesday, October 6, 10 A. M., Dr. THOMAS, Comparative Anatomy of the Eye.  
 " " 11 A. M., Dr. GAUSE, The Medical Student.  
 " " 8 P. M., Dr. MINTON, of Brooklyn, Uterine Fibroids.
- Wednesday, October 7, 12 M., Dr. MARTIN, Medical Clinic.  
 " " 1 P. M., Dr. MORGAN, Surgical Clinic.  
 " " 4 P. M., Dr. FLAGG, Medical Dentistry.
- Thursday, October 8, 10 A. M., Dr. GAUSE, Mental Influence on Maternity.  
 " " 11 A. M., Dr. MORGAN, Military Surgery.
- Friday, October 9, 10 A. M., Dr. R. KOCH, Urinary Analysis.  
 " " 11 A. M., Dr. HERING, The higher duties of a Physician.  
 " " 8 P. M., Dr. WILLIAMSON, Elements of Business.
- Saturday, October 10, 12 M., Dr. MARTIN, Medical Clinic.  
 " " 1 P. M., Dr. MORGAN, Surgical Clinic.  
 " " 8 P. M., Prof. YEAGER, Oxygen.

Yourself and medical friends are invited by the Faculty to the above lectures.

R. KOCH, M. D., Registrar.

On the 27th of August, Dr. R. A. Adams—a recent graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College—was married to Miss Demmis M. Skinner, of Churchville, N. Y. We understand it is Dr. Adams' intention to settle in Churchville. They are fortunate in securing so competent a physician. Success to you, doctor!

R. T. H.—Your suggestions are good and will be heeded.

D. S. K.—The numbers to the Characteristics are for reference when the index to the volume is published.

P. H. P.—We should be glad to receive such cases, from your pen, as you mention.

DR. TEGTMEYER, No. 303 North Seventh street, has presented to the Hahnemann Medical College a beautifully executed lithographed portrait of *Hahnemann*. The doctor was so thoughtful as to have the portrait nicely framed, so that it becomes an ornament to our museum. This is said to be the best likeness ever offered to the profession. Price \$1.00.

## REMOVALS.

- DR. JOHN ESTEN has removed from Rockland, Maine, to San Francisco, Cal.  
 DR. S. H. BOYNTON has removed from Skowhegan, Me., to Rockland, Me.  
 DR. C. H. VON TAGEN has removed from Philadelphia to Harrisburg, Pa.  
 DR. A. W. PHILLIPS has removed from Birmingham to Derby, Conn.

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**Case 155.**—Feb. 5, 1868. Lee McK., aged 4 years, a light-complexioned, blue-eyed, sandy-haired boy; previous to this date, for more than two years was disturbed *every* night (so the mother of the child positively asserted), with the most horrid nightmares. The child would always awake once, and sometimes 3 to 4 times, nightly, with fearful fright, uttering *sudden, startling and piercing cries* and vow there was some *dreadful beast* under his bed or in the room, and not until the gas was lit and the room thoroughly searched would he be appeased so as to be induced to go to sleep again. Disposition of the boy is naturally good but has been rendered nervous, peevish and fretful, in consequence of these sudden and repeated frights.

R. *Cham.*<sup>200</sup>, two doses put to flight the above symptoms most effectually, at least there has not been, as yet, any return, Sept. 28, 1868.

VON TAGEN, Harrisburg, Pa.

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**Case 156.**—*Hypochondriasis.*—Mrs. B., aged 38, has black, coarse hair, black eyes, swarthy complexion, gloomy appearance, symptoms innumerable. Has been taking all kinds of *quack* medicines, for dyspepsia.

Gave her *Nux vom.*<sup>5000</sup>, at 3 P.M., May 11. In the evening had high fever, felt like burning up; every time *she stirred in bed she felt very chilly*; in the morning *could not get up, on account of back-ache*. Sore throat. The back-ache disappeared during the day, and she has since been well of all her symptoms for which I first prescribed.

She has now sticky, gluey mucus, in the mouth (unusual), but is otherwise entirely well and cheerful.

H. N. MARTIN.



**Case 1.57**—A gentleman, hotel keeper, 54 years of age, mild, amiable, a blonde, of sanguine sympathetic temperament, and who “years ago was supposed to be dying of consumption,” was three years since persuaded by his friends, very much against his own will, to spend an evening in a close lecture room, and, as he predicted, took a severe cold, which brought on a very serious and wearing cough, troubling him night and day. There being at that time no Homœopathic physician in the place, he was attended by one from an adjoining town who visited him two and three times a week, and who remarked, he never knew a cough so obstinate, the medicine having very little effect. In summer the cough left him, but the next winter came on again, though not so severely, yet sufficiently so, to make him exceedingly apprehensive as to its results. I saw him for the first time the succeeding autumn, when he was suffering with what he called “rheumatism,” for which he was being treated by another Homœopathic physician. He wished me to prescribe, but as he was then for a day or two slightly better, I advised him to continue the medicine, and the next time I saw him if the relief did not prove to be permanent I would prescribe.

Saw him the next week, his pain had returned in full force, examined his case, yet, as the man had an impediment in his speech, did not get at his symptoms as clearly as I should have done. I prescribed *Rhus tox.*<sup>200</sup>, with only slight relief at first and a return of the pain.

The next week, re-examined and found his trouble to be Sciatica, for which I gave *Staphysagria*<sup>200</sup>. His wife called on me a few days afterward, and told me the relief was perfect and so far permanent, but she was exceedingly desirous I should see him once more and leave him medicines for the cough, which they feared would again come on as soon as cold weather set in. This I partially promised to do, but, being about leaving for the West Indies, found it very inconvenient, and sailed without leaving another perscription, which proved a blessed non-interference, for the winter came and went—the severest on record—without the slightest recurrence of either cough or “rheumatism.”

In the patient’s own words, the character of the cough was “croupy,” frequently driving him out of bed, and compelling him to sit up all night (he “could not breathe while lying”), with the sensation that “there was something loose in the pit of his stomach, like loose flesh that pulled every time he coughed.” Tobacco smoke would always excite the cough. On inquiry, I found that the cough and rheumatism never existed at the same time, the former affecting him only in the winter, the latter only in the fall. Query: would the cough, already slightly abating, have

left at any rate; or, were cough and rheumatism but symptoms of one disease, and, having rid the patient of the disease, both left at once? I think the latter is true.

E. R. S.

**Case 158.**—Mrs. B., aged 27, married, mother of one child, which died of diphtheria when 4 years old, temperament decidedly leucophlegmatic. Suffering from severe menorrhagia. I tried all of our prominent remedies recommended, unsuccessfully. On inquiring into her past history I learned that she menstruated too often and too much. She was very Scrofulous. I prescribed *Calcarea carb.*<sup>6</sup>, which checked the flowing immediately and restored her to complete health. She remains well to-day, three years since, and menstruates regularly.

H. K. BROWN, Whitehall, N. Y.

**Case 159.**—*Coxarthrocace.*—A boy with this affection had been under homœopathic treatment for a good while, seemingly without benefit. He was reduced to skin and bone, and a colliquative diarrhœa which lately had set in, seemed quickly to consume the little strength that was left. However, the diarrhœa was speedily checked by a dose of *Arsen.*<sup>200</sup>, and so was the profuse suppuration lessened by *China*<sup>200</sup>, but the original disease remained unaltered. The boy could not sleep nor rest, on account of a violent pain in his abdomen, which was ameliorated only by his mother's beating with her hands upon his abdomen, continually, day and night. I now gave him *Calc. phos.*<sup>200</sup>, and repeating it, one dose every 3, 4 or 5 weeks, the boy got well.

C. G. RAUS.

**Case 160.**—On Friday, Sept. 25, Mr. Hitschler presented himself at my office with the following symptoms: Melancholy; anxiety in regard to business; cutting pain over the umbilicus, especially at night, urging to stool; stool thin and slimy, at times whitish and at times with dark blood; much flatulence; a small knot at the arms: *Calc. carb.*<sup>30</sup>, three doses a day till he feels relief. On the following Tuesday Mr. H. called at my office to report himself in perfect health.

H. BARNES, Buffalo, N. Y.

**Case 161.**—The following case of headache I had published in Vol. I., No. 9, pp. 142–43, of the "*American Homœopathist*" (March, 1865), which I give here as reported there, and which you may publish likewise, in your Journal, if you find it worthy.

*Typical Cephalalgia and Spigelia.*—January 19. Mrs. V. had a headache from cold in the head, with symptoms (as reported) indicating



Puls. But neither this nor different other remedies would do any good; the ache grew worse, and on the 24th her husband was frightened, as he thought something very serious must be the matter with his wife. I made further inquiries, when he told me that her headache *commences regularly every morning with the rising of the sun, gets at its height at 12 o'clock, when it gradually decreases till the sun sets.* After sunset and during the night, she had rest and hardly no feeling of ache.

I was surprised to hear of this very characteristic symptom of disease. I told the gentleman that I would think a little more about the case, and then would send remedies with directions. But which remedy should this be, I could not answer myself, as I only had a faint recollection of having heard or read of such a case. I referred to Jahr, Boeninghausen, Hull, etc., and in vain, but by referring to Dr. Hering's "*Amerikanische Arzneipruellungen,*" there in his parallels of symptoms to Hippomanes, I could read: "By headaches, which rise and decline with the sun—a peculiar form, appearing also by cloudy weather—*Spigelia* is likewise often helping." I felt relieved, and accordingly sent *Spigelia*<sup>30</sup>, dil. 20–30 glob., with some sacch. l., to be dissolved in a tumblerful of cistern water, from which to take every 3 hours one tablespoonful, and one spoonful half an hour before sunrise. After this, the next morning the headache showed itself but little, but kept its regular space of time. She continued the remedy until all was taken, and had no headache thereafter. Three day after, she got a *neuralgia in the face*, from left parotid to the eye. *Coloc.*<sup>6</sup>, as above, cured it speedily.

HERMAN LEHMANN, M.D., Mount Airy, Feb. 14, 1865.

**\*Case 162.**—On the 9th of September, Mr. P——, aged 32, and of a robust constitution, asked my medical aid for a mental malady recurring at stated periods. He gave me the following symptoms: Except during the attacks he is quite well; but when the mental affection overtakes him, he can never sleep at night; *he has then no rest in bed, but must constantly toss himself to and fro*, which causes a violent sweat over the whole body. At last his bed is no longer endurable; *he must rise and walk about*, because he feels an indescribable but dreadful inward anxiety and oppression, which did not permit him to rest. In such a state, on every recurrence of the attack, he passed from six to eight nights. He feels this anxiety even by day, and cannot better compare it than with that which a murderer must have. *This anxiety drives him from one place to another*, and it is

\* The italics in this case are our own.—H. N. M.

impossible for him to remain quiet in one spot for a quarter of an hour. Often he cannot restrain his tears, and he is forced to weep aloud. During this period it is very disagreeable for him to meet with acquaintances, and he avoids this, because he believes himself to have previously injured them, though he is not in the least conscious of any instance of having done so. He would, therefore, wish to intreat all to forgive him. At times he feels a desire to fall at the feet even of his wife, whom, as far as he knows, he had never injured or aggrieved, and to beg her only not to be angry with him. He feels also great heat in the face and head, and hence believes that it proceeds from the blood.

On nearer examination of the case, I found his face hot and red; the pulse was regular at about eighty beats per minute, and rather to be called weak than strong. The man had already suffered from this complaint for several years, but the attacks had, at first, returned only every six months, and later every three months. Under Allopathic treatment, bleeding and foot-baths were always prescribed, and after these, too, the attack left him each time in from four to eight days. The attacks, however, returned now every third or fourth week, and the patient was much afraid that if they always continued increasing, he would at last be no more able to escape from them, but forever remain in this sad and, for him, terrible state. In these circumstances, Arsenic seemed to me the most appropriate remedy; wherefore, I gave him a dose of the 30th dilution of this medicine, after I had prescribed the necessary regimen. On the following day he informed me joyfully, that soon after taking the powder he fell asleep, and enjoyed throughout the whole night the most excellent repose; to-day, too, he feels as well as in his healthy days, and all his anxiety is gone. I advised him now to proceed regularly with the regimen. In this, however, he failed, and had again, four weeks after, the above-described attack. I gave him a second time the same remedy in the same dose, and it had this time also a like admirable effect. Since then—and there have elapsed nearly two years—he has never again had such an attack of mental depression, and has always been in perfect health.—*Dr. Weber (Arch. f. Hom. H. VIII. p. 56). British Journal, Vol. 4, page 362.*

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**Case 163.**—*Dismenorrhœa and Hemeralopia.*—A girl of about 19 years of age had been ailing for several years, with almost constant headache, and scanty and delayed menses. Several months ago she was suddenly attacked with hemeralopia. It set in some 6 or 8 days before the time of her menstrual period, commenced every afternoon towards

sundown, and increased as night came on. Then she could not see anything, could consequently not walk out of doors, and was able to discern things, only when quite near the candle-light. Also in the morning, for half an hour after waking, her sight was deficient. She felt a dizziness in the head, as though all blood were mounting into the head. Her monthly term had again delayed as usual, some 2 or 3 weeks, and when it finally came, she was seized, as often before, with vomiting and purging. This lasted until the monthly flow was fully established. At other times she was constipated, had a passage from the bowels, only every 3 days, which consisted of round, hard, black lumps. Her monthly discharges were always scanty, partly fluid, and partly clotted; they never lasted over two days. During that period her headache was much more severe, and she felt so weak that she had to lie down.

In this case, then, there was added to the old menstrual troubles, a new feature, that of *night-blindness*. As the *last* symptom of a whole train of functional disturbances, it took at once the foremost rank in the selection of the remedy. I had to choose between: anac., bell., con., dig., hyos., lyc., merc., puls., secale., solan., nigrum., staphis., stram., and veratr., all remedies, which, according to experience, have been, more or less, efficacious in this kind of visual disturbances. Adding to this symptom the old catamenial disorder with *vomiting and purging just before and until the menstrual flow sets in*, the *habitual headache* which was always *worse during that period*, and the *habitual costiveness*, stools consisting of round, hard, black balls, it was not difficult to decide in favor of *veratrum*. I gave veratrum <sup>200</sup>, Jen., in seven teaspoonfuls of water, to be taken every four hours one teaspoonful. The night-blindness subsided at once, but returned again one week after the menstrual discharge, which had not been so clotted and had lasted *three* days. There also had appeared several so-called blind boils, on different parts of the body, since the administration of the medicine. I repeated *veratrum* once more in the same dose and manner, and again it relieved the night-blindness. But also her monthly term set in this time only *one* week later than normal, and without purging and vomiting. Since then her bowels have become regular, her headache has ceased, and her menstruation has assumed a healthy condition; in short, she has been quite well ever since. We may also, in accordance with this experience, mark down under the symptoms of veratrum, as cured: *stools of round, hard, black balls*, and thus bring veratrum into fellowship with *opium*.

C. G. RAUW.

## THERAPEUTIC HINTS.

The following we extract from the *Hom. News*, 1854 :

After the cholera and dysentery appeared in only single and scattered cases, intermittent fevers, like those in '32 and '49, prevailed. In some instances, remittent, and even typhoid, fevers. It was remarkable how some drugs, which had been of use in a great number of choleric cases, were now of prevailing efficacy, with other persons, in apparently different diseases. The sulphur cholera was followed by sulphur remittent; the nat. mur. cholera by nat. mur. intermittent; the arsenicum cholericum by arsenicum intermittent; &c. In most cases of intermittent, either arsenicum or nat. mur. was sufficient: in the remitting form, sulphur or pulsatilla: in the typhoid, lachesis or stramonium. In some cases of all these forms—particularly in the frequent nose bleeding—*ipecacuanha* proved curative.

To distinguish nat. mur and ars., the following diagnostic remarks have been of service.

Advancing type, n. m.; receding, ars. Worse in the forenoon and day time, n. m.; afternoon and night, ars. The headache coming with the fever and disappearing with it, n. m.; or continuing afterwards, ars. Vomiting of bile with the chill, ars.; between chill and fever, n. m. Aversion to drink, or not often, but large masses, n. m.; frequent drinking of small quantities, and hunger, ars. Such as had been on the sea shore, ars.; such as had been near swamps, canals, or newly dug up grounds, n. m.; &c., &c.

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Dr. Hofrichter recommends *alumina* in "the clergyman's sore throat," when there are present, livid redness of the throat, sensation of laxness of the throat, a sensation of pressure as from a lump, with soreness, talking rough with dryness and stitches in the throat, as if something pointed was sticking in it—roughness and scraping are present. Throat symptoms are aggravated in the evening and at night; better in the forenoon; *warm* drinking and eating relieves. At the beginning, *great* dryness of the throat, followed by the profuse accumulation of thick tough mucus, especially in the evening and in the morning when awaking.

*Zincum*, if similar inflammation of the throat return frequently.

As characteristic symptoms of *argent. nit.* in throat affections—Dryness of the throat in beginning to speak; burning and scraping; sensation of soreness; wart-like excrescences; *dark redness of the palate and velum palati*; sensation as if a splinter was sticking in the throat when swallowing, eructating, breathing, stretching, and moving the throat;

*frequent accumulation of thick tough mucus in the throat*, producing gagging and frequent hoarseness.—A. H. Z., No. 8.

Dr. Hofrichter asks, What is to be done in hypertrophy of the tonsils?

*Answer.*—*Heper* has cured chronic tonsilitis, especially when accompanied by hardness of hearing, with sensation like splinter or fish-bone in the throat.

*Lycopodium*, when the tonsils are very much enlarged, indurated and studded with many small ulcers—frequent attacks of inflammation of the throat.

*Ignatia*, indurated tonsils, but not much inflamed—sometimes ulcerated.

*Baryta carb.* very often cures indurated tonsils, in children especially, after acute angina in scarlet fever.

*Plumbum acet.*, when the tonsils swell very much, during an acute angina.

*Plumbum met.*, high or low, distant or frequent, has removed, in many cases, the disposition to quinsy.

*Nitrat.*—larger deeper ulcers, with stinging like needles— A. L. Provided the other symptoms of the patient are indicative of the same remedy, *Iod.*, and *Brom.*, have also assisted. *Iod.* black eyes, *Brom.* blue eyes;—if otherwise, similar.

We would remark, that *Kalmia latifolia* is indicated in rheumatism (and gout) of the heart, in that very dangerous metastasis caused by the application of external remedies to the limbs affected by inflammatory rheumatism. Next to *Kalmia*, in that disease is *Sanguinaria Can.*

*Aconitum* is one of the most often indicated medicines, when the development of the organic diseases of the heart manifests itself by tingling in the fingers, numbness, and lameness of the left arm. C. Hg.

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## PERISCOPE.

**PHYSIOLOGY.**—The labors of Dr. J. S. LOMBARD, with the aid of the admirable thermo-electric apparatus, composed of Bismuth and Antimony, and lately invented by him, have demonstrated that the temperature of the head varies under the influence of cerebral activities. The greater the degree of such activity, the higher the temperature. Every noise heard or object seen, every emotion, all mental labors and intellectual manifestations raised the scale of the thermo-electric apparatus a fraction of a degree.

The region around the occipital protuberance showed the most marked change of temperature.—R. K.

**MICROSCOPY.**—Nuclei of cells, particularly those of Cancerous growths, are very well demonstrated by previously soaking the tissue in a solution of Nitrate of Silver, 1.200.—R. K.

## CHARACTERISTICS.

- <sup>354</sup> ACON. Cannot bear the pain; nor bear to be touched nor to be uncovered.
- <sup>355</sup> ANTIM. CRUD. Sore, cracked and crusty nostrils, and corners of the mouth.
- <sup>356</sup> ANTIM. TARTAR. Beating and throbbing through the whole body, particularly in belly or pit of stomach, with great concern about the future.
- <sup>357</sup> APIS. Very busy; restless, changing the kind of work, with awkwardness, breaking things.
- <sup>358</sup> APIS. Redness and swelling with stinging and burning pain in eyes, eyelids, ears, face, lips, tongue, throat, anus, testicles.
- <sup>359</sup> APIS. Great soreness when touched in pit of stomach, under the ribs, in abdomen.
- <sup>360</sup> APIS. Absence of thirst and scanty urination.
- <sup>361</sup> ARNICA. Uneasiness in the painful parts; has to change position; every place seems to be too hard.
- <sup>362</sup> ARSENICUM. Branlike, dry, scaly eruptions with itching and burning; the latter increased by scratching and followed by bleeding.
- <sup>363</sup> ARSENICUM. Burning, internal or external in eruptions, &c., relieved by heat.
- <sup>364</sup> BRYONIA. Parched and dry lips, likes to moisten them often; mouth dry, and very thirsty for cold water.
- <sup>365</sup> CHAMOMILLA. Sour-smelling sweat during sleep, mostly on head.
- <sup>366</sup> DULCAMARA. Exostosis on the upper part of the right tibia, with bluish red spots, suppurating lumps.
- <sup>367</sup> DULCAMARA. Inarticulated speaking from a swollen tongue, but talks incessantly.
- <sup>368</sup> HEPAR. Hasty speech and hasty drinking.
- <sup>369</sup> NATR. MUR. Lips, dry, cracked, upper lip swollen; breaks out around the mouth.
- <sup>370</sup> NATR. MUR. Hang nails; skin around the nails dry and cracked.
- <sup>371</sup> NATR. MUR. Losing flesh while living well.
- <sup>372</sup> PULSATILLA. Relieved in the open air, worse on retiring to a close and warm room.
- <sup>373</sup> PULSATILLA. Bad taste in mouth, especially early in the morning, or nothing tastes good, or no taste at all.



## CLINICAL LECTURE, No. 6.

[Condensed Abstract from Lectures delivered at the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia. From Notes taken by H. F. Pahl, M.D. Oct. 23, 1867.]

By HENRY NOAH MARTIN, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.

This young man, 19 years of age, says he has cough with white, frothy expectoration; stitching pain in the upper part of the left lung, worse in the evening; cough lasts all night long. He has no night sweats. He has had one prescription in the dispensary. I am informed he took one dose of *Merc. Sol.* He reports himself somewhat better. We shall not, therefore, interfere with his treatment, but allow him to report again in one week from to-day.

October 30. Reports much better and the pain in the left lung gone.

November 6. Improvement ceased. He coughs now more in the morning; rests well; no pain; Sputa is same as at first, but tastes *musty*. Constipated. Now, gentlemen, what shall we do? An important question to decide is—and it will often trouble you in your private practice—shall we allow the *Merc. Sol.* to continue its action; repeat it; or substitute a new remedy?

Permit me to give you a general rule, which, with few exceptions, you will do well to follow. *If after the exhibition of a medicine, amelioration follows, wait until the amelioration ceases, and then wait still longer for amelioration to set in again.* But if, as has happened in this case, the symptoms have changed, and they do not belong to the medicine given, then change the medicine.

The cough is now mostly in the morning, while the predominating cough of *Mercurius* is in the evening, and at night. Expectoration tastes *musty*; a very characteristic symptom for *Borax*. White, frothy expectoration in the morning also indicates *Borax*, and another most characteristic symptom of this medicine is stitching pain in the upper part of either lung. This symptom is not now present, but it is nevertheless a part of the history of the case. If these three symptoms come together, you may feel justified in promising your patient relief. We will give this patient one dose of *Borax* 1<sup>m</sup>, and await its action.

November 13. One week. Reports better than ever. *Musty* taste all gone; much more strength; still costive.

November 20. Still improving. No cough; has now pains through the limbs, mostly during the day.

December 3. Is well, except a troublesome stitch just above the left hip when walking fast. Here we have a symptom which does not be-

long to *Borax*, and the nearest resemblance to it I now think of, is in *Kali. Carb.* as usual, one dose 10<sup>m</sup>, and wait.

December 10. Stitching pain entirely gone. He complains of a very severe, loose cough every morning at about 3 o'clock; expectoration very stringy, white and frothy; tasteless. Feels a tickling in the throat, which causes the cough. Has shortness of breath, at night.

This case becomes interesting, for we have now, after giving a high potency of the medicine, the most characteristic symptoms belonging to it. Is this a proving of *Kali. Carb.*? I advise you, gentlemen, to read your *Materia Medica*, and remark the striking similarity of the symptoms.

December 30. Has but slight cough, and no other symptoms except regurgitation of food. This symptom is prominent under *Phos.*, *Sulph.*, *Lyc.*, and perhaps some other medicines, but not under *Kali. c.* As this is now the only symptom in the case, and the patient is somewhat tall and slim, and has a fair skin with black hair and eyes, we shall give *Phos.* the preference. One dose, 5<sup>m</sup> potency. You will find, if my recollection serves me right, in Dr. Lippe's "Key to the *Materia Medica*," this symptom stated as follows: "The Pylorus seems too narrow and the food comes up in mouthfuls." If I am not correct you can look it up, and while you are about it, change the word Pylorus to the *Cardiac* orifice, which the author probably means.

January 13. Coughs a great deal in the morning at about 8 o'clock. Loose, easy cough; expectoration white, stringy and tasteless. Occasionally smarting pains under the shoulder-blades, better by lying on the back and on the left side. No regurgitation. As the case now stands, there is no resemblance to *Phosphorus*, and we must again change our medicine, and give *Nat. mur.* 1<sup>m</sup>, in the same manner as before. This symptom, pain under the shoulder-blade, relieved by lying on the back, when translated means, pains are relieved by lying on the painful part, similar to *Bryonia*; but *Nat. mur.* has a symptom nearly as follows: "Pains in the back; are relieved by lying with the back stretched or flat upon a board." *Phos.* is aggravated by lying on the *left* side, in this case it is better from lying on the *left* side. *Nat. mur.* also has a morning cough similar to this case. *Bryonia* has a stitching and darting pain in the liver or pleura, and is relieved by lying on the painful side. The state of this patient is a very different pathological one from that in which *Bryonia* has proved so specific.

January 18. Has no pain in the shoulders; great deal of cough during the day and night; when he coughs he has pain in the throat; cough

prevents his going to sleep. There is evidently something wrong in this young man's diet, or we should not have these ever-changing symptoms. Does he drink coffee? He tells us he drinks two cups of strong coffee three times daily. This he must stop, not because it may antidote the medicine, but because it is no doubt the main exciting cause of this whole disturbance of his system.

January 25. Reports much better; has left off coffee; cough is much improved. Has *pimples on his lips* and around the *corners of his mouth*. A characteristic symptom of *nat. mur.*

February 1. Cough much better; not much expectoration; very much improved in all respects.

February 12. *Coughs during sleep*, does not wake up. Soreness in in pit of the stomach during and after the cough; short breath; expectoration yellow, thin, tastes *musty*, *head is hot and aches*, and *the body is cold*. All characteristic symptoms of *Arnica*, except the *musty* expectoration. The balance of symptoms is in favor of that medicine, and we shall give one dose, the 1100th potency. This patient took no other medicine, and recovered in a very short time.

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We publish, with great regret, the Circular recently issued against the Hahnemann College, and with it our rejoinder. A public scandal of this sort, does no good to any one, but on the contrary does injury to our cause, and furnishes a whip which, not only our Allopathic enemies, but the enemies of Homœopathic education in Philadelphia, may use to its disadvantage.

It ought to be reckoned the glory of Philadelphia, that it sustains two Homœopathic Colleges, and it is unquestionably true, that a fair and truthful emulation would lead to a far higher standard of medical education in this city, than has been heretofore attained, and hence conduce to the advantage of the medical student. We have endeavored to succeed by affording superior advantages to those who, not only strive for a diploma, but for a superior knowledge, upon which its attainment should be based, and we are well aware that our success does not depend upon the destruction of a rival College. While we shall enter, and have entered into, nothing but a fair and honorable competition, we witness with keen regret, an institution professing to battle for the same glorious cause, using *such* weapons of self-destruction, as the circular of which we write.

With this we dismiss the subject, we hope forever.

It is with great satisfaction that we are able to announce to the profession a largely increased class.

Our expectations have been more than satisfied, in the fact that our class is one-third larger than at the corresponding period last year. According to this ratio of increase we ought to be able to announce, next spring, more than 90 Matriculants.

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HOMŒOPATHY IN RUSSIA.—*To the Editor of the Chronicle*:—It has been generally reported by the press in the United States that the Emperor of Russia, by a "ukase," forbade the practice of homœopathy in his dominions.

I have the authority of the Russian Legation, at Washington, to state that there is not a word of truth in the report.

T. S. VERDI, M. D.

WASHINGTON, October 30, 1868.

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**Case 164.**—Corroborating in full Dr. Hale's arguments and conviction in relation to "some errors, etc.," page 74 of this Journal, I submit the following case.

Tuesday, April 2. Mr. K. of 18 years, a rather fast-living young German, called on me, presenting a hard swollen cheek, and upon it an outgrowth of the size of a walnut, as hard as the cheek itself. He asked me whether I could cure him by next Sunday. I answered that I should not promise that, but would try, and looking at his lips added, "but you must cease tobacco-chewing." He replied that he could not comply with this, since he chewed since his twelfth year, and rather he would bear his swollen cheek, and renounce eating. Notwithstanding, I ordered him to let me have his tongue to put some pellets of *hep. sulph.*<sup>30</sup>, upon it. In order to comply, he took out of one side of the mouth, the tobacco, and from the other, a large piece of chocolate (certainly not of Homœopathic compound), both of which he chewed together. Giving him one powder of the same medicine, for next morning, I ordered him to call Thursday again. Thursday, the outgrowth upon the cheek had already gone, and the latter, though swollen, had become soft. I gave now some blanks, and asked him to show himself the following Saturday. On Saturday he came to tell me only that all was right, and thus, in spite of his tobacco and chocolate chewing, and caring not a straw about all the Homœopathic diet, the right chosen Homœopathic medicine, had cured him, and next Sunday he could go on the spree again as usual.

H. BARRIS.

**Case 165.**—Feb. 1868. J. C., aged 45, has been a victim for 18 months to irregular weekly attacks (that is on irregular days, but once a week) of *Facial Neuralgia*, which was confined to the right side of the face, nose and upper jaw. My inference was that the 2d division or Sup. Max. branch of 5th pair was the principal seat of irritation. The infra Orbital region and corresponding side of the nose of right side was swollen and very sensitive to pressure. The nature of the pain was variable, sometimes shooting, again of a nature resembling what is termed grumbling tooth ache, and could be induced at any time by pressure upon the parts just referred to, while in a swollen and tumefied condition.

R. *Gelsemin*<sup>200</sup>, two doses 4 hours apart, relieved promptly, and there has been no return to date, Sept. 29, 1868.

N. B. Another case very similar to the above, except that the lower jaw (Infer. Maxillary region) was principally involved; here the 3d division of same nerve, composed of Infer. Max., of which the Infer. dental is a branch, was the seat of irritation.

R. *Gelsemin* (tinct.) in drop doses afforded prompt and effectual relief.

VON TACKEN, Harrisburg, Pa.

**Case 166.**—July, 1868. A. R., a strumous child aged 18 months, had been suffering for 3 weeks with Diarrhœa, which merged into "Marasmus," with stools green and yellow, and again green and bloody, numbering as many as 30 to 35 in the 24 hours. The child was much emaciated, had *constant and intense thirst*. *The simplest drink would be rejected almost immediately, as soon as taken*. No desire for any kind of nourishment, rejecting every thing that was offered, when stools would pass involuntarily. Gave *Secale Cornut.*<sup>3</sup>, minims v., in Aqua f., dr., ij. Dose a teaspoonful every 2 hours. Called the following day, found the stools were less frequent by  $\frac{2}{3}$ , and changed for the better in color. The child, notwithstanding, was worse and evidently sinking. In fact, the case presented symptoms of uræmic poisoning, viz: almost total suppression of urine, upper and lower limbs cold and clammy, eyes rolled upwards (to use the common expression, "set"); lids partially opened and a sort of stupor from which it was difficult to rouse the little one. Dissolution was apparently setting in rapidly, and I began to despair of saving the child's life. My friend and partner Dr. R. Ross Roberts, of this place, was summoned to the case and confirmed the above diagnosis. *Apoeynum* was given at his suggestion, and we left the case, promising to call in the evening; we did so, and found the child much improved, having passed large quantities of water during the day. The *Secale*

was suspended during the administration of the Apocynum, and after the urine began to flow freely the latter was suspended, and the former given, after which the child went on rapidly to recovery, and is now a hale, hearty specimen.

There is much of value to be obtained from a hint like this. It is my belief that many young children pass into the Uræmic condition mentioned before, and die. A timely administration of Apocynum, or some other remedy which would promptly restore the flow of urine, will change the nature of the case and snatch, as it were, a victim from the very jaws of death; on the other hand, a neglect to pay attention to this function has and will continue to cost many lives. I trust this hint may prove as useful and valuable to others as it has to me.

VON TAENN, Harrisburg, Pa.

**Case 167.**—*Hydrothorax.*—Cured by *Apis*. On the 15th of Oct. ult., was called to see Master Eddie H., aged 11 years, of good constitution; hair and complexion very light. Found him with fever and eye-lids much swollen; tongue slightly coated; skin hot and dry; pulse 95; breathing rapid and oppressed; appetite poor; urine very scant and high colored; great pain in the head; left side of chest below 3d or 4th rib, dull on percussion, with absence of respiratory murmur; same condition on right side, but to a less degree, showing the presence of dropsical fluid in both pleural cavities, but to a much greater extent on the left side. Learned that the boy had been slightly indisposed for two or three days, some three weeks previously, with a sore throat, fever, &c., and it was thought there was a slight eruption upon the neck and chest at same time. Present symptoms had been coming on for about a week. Prescribed *Ars.* and *Bell.*<sup>3</sup>, in water, to be taken alternately every 2 hours.

October 16. Passed a very bad night, could not lie down from the great oppression in breathing; complained greatly of the pain in the head; face still more swollen. Gave *Apis*<sup>6</sup>, and directed that the urine be saved for inspection next day.

October 17. Patient had another bad night; oppression very great; vomited, delirium through part of the night. At the time of the visit, 12 M., felt much better. By mistake, urine had been thrown out. Continue *Apis* every 2 hours.

October 18. Passed a much better night; face and eyelids less puffed. Passing urine freely, but none had been saved for me. Continue *Apis*.

October 19. Decidedly better; respiration much easier; passed large quantities of urine during the night. Took home 2 oz. for examination; Nitric acid and heat test, gave no trace of albumen. From this date, under the continuance of Apis, all the symptoms disappeared with astonishing rapidity, and on the 25th the case was discharged cured.

*Remarks.*—Was the original sore throat, etc., an attack of scarlet fever, and the dropsy a sequel? There being no cases of Scarlatina in the neighborhood, younger children in the family having nothing of the kind, and no desquamation following the attack, doubt might be entertained as to such being the case. Probably, an earlier examination of the urine would have shown the presence of albumen.

A. E. THOMAS.

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**Case 168.**—A man, aged 45 years, was troubled about an absent son. He constantly walked about and could not rest. He imagined he saw him lying at the bottom of a river. *Calc. carb.*<sup>200</sup>, cured him.

C. Hg.

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**Case 169.**—A lady, 34 years of age, nervous temperament, suffered during 18 months, after mental exertion, from nervous irritation of the intestinal tract; her stomach and abdomen were excessively distended, and all her symptoms were worse after every unpleasant emotion. This case is reported to have been cured with *Nux Mosch*, by Hahnemann.

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**Case 170.**—*Lachesis in Diphtheria*—An Irish family of eight children, was attacked with malignant Diphtheria. Three died under Allopathic treatment. I was called to see three others, who had been under the same treatment several days. I found them as follows:

No. 1. A girl of 8 years, throat greatly swollen internally and externally; discharge from the nose and mouth of an intensely foetid and excoriating fluid, fauces covered with diphtheritic membrane, pulse 110, very quick and small; extremities mottled and livid; swallowing was almost impossible.

No. 2. A girl of 6 years, similar symptoms, but not so aggravated; fever considerable.

No. 3. A boy of 4 years, with similar symptoms, has a dark rash on the body.

The fœtor from the patients was overpowering, as they were all in one room. I could entertain but small hopes of the recovery of either of them, owing to the filthy surroundings, insufficient food, and want of care.

Gave *Lachesis* 10th dil., 1 grain in a glass of water, and ordered each a spoonful every three hours. In three days all the children were out of danger. The eldest girl commenced improving the next day. On the third day an abscess in the cellular tissue of the neck opened.

A few days afterwards the two remaining children were attacked. With the peculiar inconsistency of the race, the father called in an Allopath who quickly dispatched them. They died on the third day.

I consider the action of *Lachesis* in these cases very remarkable. No other medicine of any kind was given my three patients.

I have a suspicion that all the cases had their origin in a Scarlatina miasm, and the Diphtheria was a complication.

E. M. HALE.

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**Case 171.**—While in the Central Homœopathic Dispensary, N. Y., some three or four years since, a burly looking man, some thirty or thirty-five years of age, came in one hot summer day, saying he had been to work over a hot furnace, on a government contract, almost without cessation, for the last forty-eight hours, and in consequence was suffering severe pains in the kidneys, and every few minutes passing bloody urine. The man was evidently writhing in agony, he could not sit still upon the chair before me. As the first thing that occurred to me, I gave him *Canth.*<sup>200</sup>, telling him if he did not feel better in an hour or two, to come round to my office, and I would review his case (I had several patients waiting). Two or three hours after that, his wife came in, saying that her husband was no better, and she wished I would do something to relieve him; I immediately sent him *Can. Sat.*<sup>200</sup>. A few days after, the wife called with a request from her husband, that he might hereafter come to my office to be treated; the medicine had worked like a charm, the pain ceasing within five minutes after taking the first dose, the urine soon clearing, and the man was at once enabled to resume his labors, though with some moderation. I heard from him a few weeks after, that he had remained well, with only a slight recurrence of the symptoms, two or three times, and these not sufficient to make it necessary to consult a physician.

E. R. S.



**Case 172.**—T., 27 years old, bilious constitution, suffers from chronic dyspepsia. A week ago he was taken with stitches under the last ribs (left side), worse during respiration, sometimes cutting pains, shooting towards the navel and back towards the kidneys. Other symptoms agreeing, he got *Kali. carb.*<sup>30</sup>, and at my next visit, he asked me if I had given Opium, for, said he, after taking that powder, *a pleasant lethargy* came over me, "I was perfectly conscious, yet I was unwilling to stir or to move." This effect passed off towards evening, when the usual evening aggravation set in.

Is this "pleasant lethargy" a mere coincidence, or does it belong to the symptoms of *Kal., carb.*? I have looked in the usual works for it and could not find it. At any rate it was not the right remedy in this case, for I changed to *Magn. carb.* which has the extension towards the umbilicus.

S. LILIENHAL.

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## THERAPEUTIC HINTS.

[Extract from Homeopathic News, 1854.]

*Calc. carb.* in caries of the teeth of children, particularly the scrofulous or rachitic, and if the toothache is increased by draught or cold. In caries after abuse of mercury, *asafoetida*, if there is a drawing pain in the jaws and copious saliva; *nit. ac.*, if the teeth are loose, or feel as if they would fall out, the gums being white and swollen, and often bleeding; *mezereum*, if one side of the body is more affected, and the teeth decay rapidly, or if touch aggravates, and also motion.

*Phosph. ac.*, in caries of scorbutic persons—gums bleed easily, pain is worse after cold or hot, and a sensation of coldness in the roots of the molars.

*Rhus tox.*, in crusty caries, always combined with tetter, or in rheumatic or gouty patients, worse at rest, better in motion, and most at night.

*Aurum*, in secondary syphilis, or after abuse of mercury, with looseness of teeth, ulcers in the gums, bad odor from the mouth, and heat in the head.

*China*, in carbonaceous caries, commencing with a black spot, most observed with scrofulous or tuberculous persons: if the pain is throbbing, of a congestive nature, or caused by abuse of mercury.

*Carbo animalis*, in rending, tearing pains, caused by salt victuals, with bleeding gums and looseness of teeth, the tooth being very sensitive to the least cold.

*Lycopodium*, particularly after calcarea, if the dull aching is worse after eating; with little tumors or ulcers on the gums.—P. M., p. 19, 20.

Altschul, adopting too hastily the view that caries of the teeth depends altogether on the existence of the parasites, discovered by some microscopists (sporadesmia and denticolæ), proposes diluted alcohol, applied with a tooth-brush, to destroy them. It is decidedly better than the solution of chloride of lime, proposed by others.

All other parasitic animals and plants, if in reach of external application, may likewise be destroyed by cautious application of spirits of wine.—P. M.

It is, in some cases, the only way to relieve violent itching.

C. Hg.

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*S. Hahnemann*, in a letter to *E. Stapf*, dated *Leipsic*, January 24, 1814, says :

The fevers last fall and this winter differ very much from those prevailing last spring. They naturally, therefore, require another treatment: as we, the "pitied" Homœopathists, are so devoid of science that we do not want to be ruled by mere names—"nervous fever," "hospital fever," "typhus," &c.—we cannot satisfy ourselves with contrived recipes, laid down in books, for such names. What an easy time of it, such of our colleagues as are not infected with our heresy, have—looking into their pocket manuals!

Besides the conditions and medicines before mentioned, of which you are already aware, we cannot do without arsenic in such conditions as the following, which are produced by it in its pathogenetic effects :

1. A continual thirst, wherein the patient only wets his lips and cannot drink much ;
2. has cold hands and feet ;
3. overestimates his strength—venturing to get up and out of bed, and then sinking down to the floor ;
4. when he is continually anxious to get from one bed into another ;
5. does not know what to do with himself, on account of anxiety—mostly in the third hour of the night ;
6. in which case, when he closes his eyes, and even otherwise, he sees persons and events before his eyes—often of neither a fearful, nor an anxious, but merely an imaginary, character ;
7. the patient is faint-hearted, timid, inclined to weep, fears death ;

8. sudden spells of suffocation befall him, particularly in the evening, when lying down, with or without cough;

9. or he struggles with frequent sickness and squeamishness.

In such cases, you will see wonders effected by a single globule of the decillionth. You may rest assured of it.

We add to this truly master-sketch of characteristics, some parallels to particular symptoms above, for the instruction of students, 'keeping in view typhoid fevers only:

1. Not one exactly like it; *lycop.*, every little swallow becomes disgusting; *sulph.*, because water molests the stomach; *nat. mur.*, it does not taste well; *sambucus*, it is not pleasant (*calcar.*): 3. *apium virus*, *nat. mur.*: 4. *calcar. c.*, *cina*, *sepia*, *cham.*, (*verat.*, *merc.*, *hyos.*, *bellad.*, *rhus.*): 5. *kali carb.*: 6. *calcareo carb.*, *sambucus*: 7. *rhus*, *verat.*, *bryon.*, *coccul.*, *acon.*: 8. *phosphor.*, *pulsat.*: 9. *phosph. lycop.*, *bryon.*, *calcar.*

C. HG.

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*Colocynthis.*—The pains in the bowels are intermittent; sharp cutting pains in the bowels causing the patient to double up; a sensation as though the intestines were pressed between stones, which extorts cries from the patient; frequent discharges of mucus and blood. If the bowels are constipated, with or without dysenteric symptoms, *Nux Vom.*, is the remedy. If the pains are continuous, causing the patient to straighten out, with vomiting and purging, *Dioscorea Vill.*, is the remedy.

I have verified the above symptoms in practice using the *Calocynthis* and *Nux V.*, in 3d dec. dil., and the *Dioscorea Vill.*, in the 1st dec. dil.

H. K. BENNETT.

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*Calc. Carb.*—Cutting pains in uterus during menstruation.

R. K.

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When the patient is not sensitive, and medicines do not act, give *Opium*. If they are over excitable and nervous, give *Lauro cerasus*. If emaciated and have a weak pulse, give *Carbo Veg.*; or if there is a Psoric diathesis, give *Psorinum*.

BENNINGHAUSEN.

## CHARACTERISTICS.

- <sup>374</sup> ACON. Numbness in left arm, can scarcely move the hand.
- <sup>375</sup> ACON. Tingling in lips, in tongue, down the spine, and in the fingers.
- <sup>376</sup> ANTIM. CRUD. Decayed teeth; ache generally worse at night; cannot bear to be touched by the tongue.
- <sup>377</sup> BELLADONNA. Face either very red and hot or very pale, one side swollen or the whole.
- <sup>378</sup> CHINA. Pains in limbs worse from slight touching, and then increasing gradually.
- <sup>379</sup> DULCAMARA. All her symptoms aggravate by a cool change of the weather.
- <sup>380</sup> DULCAMARA. Dropsical affection, after suppression of sweat, by damp cold air.
- <sup>381</sup> DULCAMARA. From taking cold, the neck stiff, the back painful, the loins lame.
- <sup>382</sup> LACHESES. Much pain of an aching kind in shin bones only. <sup>a.</sup>
- <sup>383</sup> NATR. MUR. After great bodily exertions an itching nettle-rash appears.
- <sup>384</sup> NUX MOSCHATA. All the parts on which he lies ache as if sore.
- <sup>385</sup> NUX MOSCHATA. Drowsy with other complaints, particularly with pains, lies in stupid slumber.
- <sup>386</sup> NUX MOSCHATA. The skin cool, dry, very sensitive to cold moist air.
- <sup>387</sup> PULSATILLA. Pressure in abdomen and small of back as if from a stone, with disposition of lower limbs to go to sleep, when sitting; sometimes ineffectual desire for stool.
- <sup>388</sup> PULSATILLA. Wandering pains, shift rapidly from one part to another, also with swelling and redness of joints.
- <sup>389</sup> RHUS. Lameness and stiffness and pain on first moving after rest, or on getting up in the morning, relieved by continued motion.
- <sup>390</sup> RHUS. Pains as if sprained; ailments from spraining or straining, lifting; particularly from stretching arms high up to reach things.
- <sup>391</sup> STAPHISAGRIA. The least motion makes the heart beat.
- <sup>392</sup> SULPHUR. Unsteady gait, tremor of hands.
- <sup>393</sup> VERATRUM. During wet weather pains in the limbs, getting worse in the warmth of bed, better in walking up and down.

## PERISCOPE.

**CLINICAL MEDICINE.**—Some time since, a writer in an Allopathic Journal announced to the profession the wonderful discovery, made by himself, that Aconite and Bryonia, given in water in alternation, would cure *Pleuritis*. After numerous experiments upon the sick, he was able to give several cases of cures, in proof of his assertions.

In the August number of the *Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal*, is an article entitled "Dysentery treated by *Nux Vomica*."

In the opening paragraph of the article, the writer says: "You have noticed in the medical journals lately, the treatment of dysentery by *Nux Vomica*, as though it were something new. But, in this respect, "the thing that is, is that which has been."

He then remarks: "In 1848, I attended, and reported the following cases, which may be found in the fourth volume, p. 295, of the *Charleston (S. C.) Medical Journal*, published in 1849." The results, in ten cases, are duly reported. The doses were "seven grains, thrice daily, to adults, and from one to four grains to children, in proportion to their age. The result was most happy. Not a patient who was treated with this medicine died." *Mirabile dictu*. Now, if this M.D., L.L.D., had been posted in therapeutics, as every physician ought to be, he might have saved himself this *asinine* exhibition. HAHNEMANN cured many cases of dysentery with *Nux Vomica*, and so have done all homœopathic physicians up to this day. A homœopathic student who did not know the dysenteric symptoms for which *Nux Vom.* is curative, would certainly fail to receive his diploma. It belongs to the a. b. c. of medicine; it does not belong even to such a complication as *ab*.

When the writer, sometime, accidentally stumbles against the knowledge—as he no doubt will—that *Nux Vom.* and *Opium*, will reduce a strangulated hernia, let him make another startling announcement. But we assure him it has been done many times with these remedies, by Homœopathic physicians.

The subscriber once circumstantially related the symptoms of a case, then recently treated, to a medical officer of the Buffalo University, a physician of some note, who gave his diagnosis as one of strangulated hernia. He was curious to know how a homœopathist would treat such a case, and when he was told that *Nux Vom.*, homœopathically administered, cured the case, he immediately concluded that it was *not* a case of hernia.

The Editor of the *Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal*, accuses homœopathists of abandoning homœopathy, because, some so-called homœopathic physicians in England, have acknowledged the giving of allopathic prescriptions in their treatment of some cases. As "it is a poor rule that don't work both ways" we suppose the writer in the aforesaid journal, will soon be denounced for abandoning allopathy, since he favors homœopathic treatment of dysentery. H. N. M.

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## SOMETHING ABOUT PHARMACIES.

A very intelligent layman, under date of Sept. 23, writes as follows—we give his own words. "I would not again trouble you, but I have no confidence in half of these Doctors. They use too many Allopathic remedies and *instruments*, and the Pharmacies are *not* to be depended upon. For instance, in ———, I called for Petros. 300; took it to the Hotel and detected the *smell* of petroleum. How's that for the 300th, and how for Petroselinum? I returned it, and, while the boy was getting the right medicine, carelessly inquired, of the proprietor, how high a potency of petros. they had. Nothing above the 30th, was answered. Go where I will, they have *any* potency, but it all comes from the same vial. It ought to be corrected. It occurs to me, if they deceive about a potency, do they always take care to have the right remedy?"

Under date of Sept. 30, the same gentleman writes. "Thinking to *try* and see about how the different Pharmacies would agree, I got a new vial of Petros., no more like the first, than black and white. The first, I judge, *was* Petros., but the present tastes like, and seems to be, a dilution of turpentine.

You don't know how disgusted I am with these pharmacy-men."

## CLINICAL LECTURE, No. 7.

[Condensed Abstract from Lectures delivered at the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia. From Notes taken by H. F. Pahl, M.D. Nov. 13, 1867.]

By HENRY NOAH MARTIN, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.

In this little boy, aged 11 years, we have a rare condition arising in one so young.

He has been complaining of great soreness and tenderness in the region of the Liver, also pain in the right shoulder. He had had vomiting at night and diarrhoea, of which he is now better. These are all the symptoms which we can obtain, there being no reliable history of the case relating to chills, and no sign of jaundice.

Is it a Congestion of the Liver, or is it Acute Hepatitis?

*Acute Hepatitis*, is a rare and dangerous disease, even in adults, and would be still more rare in a child. The great tenderness and soreness of the Liver would lead us to diagnose *perihepatitis*; but the pain in the right shoulder, vomiting and diarrhoea, although common to Acute Hepatitis, lead us to take a more favorable view of the case, and we shall diagnose Acute Congestion of the Liver, with some irritation of its covering membrane.

This boy has a sanguine temperament, and we shall, therefore, in the absence of any other characteristic symptoms, give him *Nux Vom.*<sup>5000</sup>, one dose, and await its action.

Nov. 20. Our little patient has improved very much, indeed, he is nearly well. Note: This patient received no more medicine, and was cured.

Here is another interesting case, in this little girl, aged 15. She complains of pains in her lower extremities, which, in a child at this age, draws our mind to *Phos. ac.* On lying down, she can't get breath. Now we may think of *Ars.*, among many other medicines; but she has stitching pain in the right side, commencing in the back, and going through the chest, which is worse at night, whether lying down or rising. These symptoms lead us to think of *Kali. Carb.*, for stitches are characteristic of that medicine, and so is the pain in the *right* side of the back.

You must always think, also, of *Kali. Carb.*, when there are stitches in the Liver, as seems to be the case here. She says she is worse in the cold air; this also strongly characterizes *Kali*

Stitching pains in the knees, which sometimes swell; stitching pain through right shoulder and shoulder-blade. Appetite poor.

About four years ago, she had scarlet-rash, which was followed by general anasarca.

The stitching pains re-appear every year about the time frost sets in. External warm applications cause the pains to move to other places.

We find all the symptoms of this case under *Kali. Carb.*, which we shall give, one dose, 10,000th potency.

What diagnosis shall we make in this case?

The history of the case; the present shortness of breath, with inability to breath when lying down, and the character and locality of the pains, lead us to suspect that we have to deal with a case of Hydrothorax, as a symptom of a diseased Liver, and looking still further back, we refer the cause to imperfect recovery from scarlet-rash, or scarlet-fever. As, under the circumstances, we can make no physical exploration of the chest, we shall content ourselves with an approximate diagnosis.

Nov. 20. She seems to have improved very much; pains are not so severe; has some chilly sensations towards evening. This case received no more medicines, and within two weeks appeared entirely well.

Dec. 30. Our patient has returned to us, and complains now of a dry, hard cough, somewhat troublesome during the night, but much worse at four o'clock in the morning; no expectoration. She has a stitching pain in her left side, which goes up the back, when coughing or when taking a long breath.

Her case is still characteristic of *Kali. Carb.* The cough, dry and hard, at 4 o'clock, A. M., is particularly so. The exact periodicity of the cough of *Kali.* is three o'clock, A. M., but this case is sufficiently near, and, besides, the patient may not give us the exact time. We, therefore, repeat the same medicine in the same potency.

Jan. 4. Report: No stitching pain in her side; cough nearly well; when drawing a long breath, sometimes has sharp pain in the left temporal region; some chilly sensations towards evening. These new symptoms are still characteristic of the medicine, and we shall not, therefore, interfere with its action.

NOTE:—This little girl has remained well up to this time, Oct. 24, 1868, and has taken no more or other medicine since, now nearly one year.

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**Case 173.**—Mrs. C., aged 28, small frame, quick, nervous temperament, dark hair and eyes. In the winter and spring of 1866-7, under Allopathic treatment, passed through an attack of typhoid fever, which began with diarrhœa, and after recovery from which she was left with constipation, interrupted by an attack of diarrhœa every week or ten days. This condition continued till May, 1868, when she consulted me. The diarrhœa always came on between midnight and morning, with great urgency for stool and violent pains in the abdomen, relieved by the passage of a copious liquid discharge. Several such discharges would occur during the morning, sometimes continuing through the day, and then she would be costive again.

Prescribed *Sulph.*<sup>200</sup>.

No relief following, I found on making more particular inquiries that there was always a sensation, with the diarrhœa, of something pulling at the umbilicus, with actual retraction of the navel. I now gave her a few doses of *Plumbum met.*<sup>31</sup> (pellets which had not been medicated for at least 7 years), to be taken when she had another attack. The next attack was the last.

T. C. FANNING, TARTYTOWN, N.Y.

**Case 174.**—August, 1868. Miss A——, aged 21, complained of headache, which was *improved by looking cross-eyed*. There were no other symptoms that would guide me. Knowing that *Oleander* was improved by *looking sideways*, I gave two doses of the 200th. The result was a cure. She has had no return to date.

ERNEST A. FARRINGTON, M.D., Philadelphia.



**Case 175.**—*Tetanus*.—June 4, I was called to see Willis, a freed-man, about 60 years old, who was reported to have the lockjaw. Upon visiting him I found that he had stepped upon a nail, about two weeks previous, but that for three or four days subsequent to the accident he had continued his work, only troubled by an occasional pain shooting up the limb. This pain increased, until he had “cramps,” as he called them; first, of the flexors of both limbs; then, the abdominal muscles became involved, until his body approximated in shape to an *S* or a *Z*. At the time of my visit, the muscles of mastication and deglutition were also affected, and to such a degree that, *a sudden noise, a touch, or an attempt to move or speak, or to drink*, would induce a spasm. His jaws were so firmly and closely fixed, as only to admit a case-knife between his teeth, and all nutriment was, necessarily, taken in a fluid state, and in very small quantities. He was quite restless, anxious, very weak from scanty diet, and almost sleepless. His thirst was considerable, but such was the difficulty of swallowing, that he drank very little. He had little hope of relief, as some kind friend (?) had informed him that but one man had ever recovered from the lockjaw. Upon an examination, I found the wounded foot and limb considerably swollen, the wound healed up, leaving only a dark spot very slightly tender, and upon re-opening it, only a few drops of dark blood escaped.

R. *Belladonna*<sup>30</sup>, 5 drops to half a glass of water, a teaspoonful every hour.—A slice of bacon to be applied to the wound.

I called again in the afternoon, and found him somewhat more comfortable.

June 5. Decidedly better; paroxysms fewer and shorter. Treatment continued.

June 6. He meets me with a grin, to show how loose his jaws are, as he can get them about a third of an inch apart. He now sleeps pretty well. Treatment continued.

June 7. Still improving; re-opened wound and applied a bread poultice. Treatment continued.

June 16. Received *Arsenic*<sup>200</sup>, for œdema of the lower limbs, after which, without further treatment, he entirely recovered, and is now (Nov. 15) as hale an old man as you could wish to see.

[Cases 176, 177, 178, 179, are taken from JAHR'S *Therapeutischer. LEITFADEN*, 1869.  
Translated by S. LILIENTHAL, M.D.]

**Case 176.**—Jahr gives, against the cholera-diarrhœa, *Veratr.*<sup>12</sup>, 2 pellets, dry, on the tongue, after every stool; and commonly one or two doses suffice to check the whole disease. A woman, taken down with this diarrhœa, recovered quickly from one dose, but eating plentifully of cucumber-salad two days afterwards, got a relapse. Living at a great distance from her, another physician gave her first, *Cuprum*, and then *Arsenicum*, in drops, of one of the low dilutions; but, steadily getting worse, I was called in and found her suffering from genuine cholera—rice-water vomitings and stools; pulseless; and greatly agitated, which excitement she felt since taking the last remedy (*Ars*). *Veratr.*<sup>12</sup>, 2, dry, on the tongue, rescued her quickly from all danger, for, after four hours the pulse had returned, vomiting and purging had stopped, and the skin was warm again. Next morning she was well.

**Case 177.**—During a cold day, a gentleman was taken down with a severe, painless diarrhœa. Used to prescribe for himself, he took at first *Dulcamara*, as caused by catching cold, which produced only undigested stools, without any amelioration; then *China*, then *Phosphor*, then *Bryonia*, but without any better result. Thinking to have seen the most good effect yet from *Phosphorus*, as it removed the undigested food from the stools, he concluded to take this remedy in larger and more frequently-repeated doses; but undigested stools returned now worse than ever. Against this he took *China* again, in repeated doses, but aggravation, with flatulency, was the consequence. Called in at this juncture, I found him at stool, expelling the fæces promptly, with great violence and with copious flatulency; the stool had a foul smell, and in color and consistency looked absolutely like *fermenting yeast*. *Ipecacuanha*<sup>30</sup>, 2 pellets, dry, on the tongue. An hour afterwards, he joyfully exclaimed: "Doctor, I feel better in my bowels than I have these ten days." Constipation followed, and the one dose of the right remedy sufficed for a cure.

**Case 178.**—A young woman, strictly moral, unhappy in her love, was taken down with crazy-deliria. She accused herself of the most obscene actions, of which she never was guilty. *Hyosc.* (jealousy), *Stram.* and *Veratr.*, showed none of their usual curative effects, but *Phosph.* (which she got on account of her simultaneous hysterical laughing and crying spells) proved salutary in less than 24 hours, and was followed by perfect recovery.

**Case 179.**—A man, forty years old, who had been troubled during his childhood with tinea capitis, and then with suppurating herpes, but whose skin was now perfectly free from all disease, fell into a deep melancholy. The groundless, despairing grief seemed to indicate Caust. or Graph., but neither one did him much benefit. He received now *Arsen.*, which produced a crop of herpetic ulcers on the lower extremities, and his disposition appeared again entirely changed, as he enjoyed his life now as much as ever before.

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**Case 180.**—At 9½ P.M., July 21, 1851, was called to see the son of Charles Wood, living on Dexter street. The boy was 6 years old, and was found in the following condition: Was attacked at 7 P.M. with great distress at the pit of the stomach, and had vomited three times a dark-greenish-looking substance, mixed with his food; he had also several discharges from his bowels, thin and watery. When I saw him, the whole cutaneous surface of the body, and the conjunctiva of both eyes were intensely red, like crimson; the hands and feet were completely retroverted, and the muscles of each extremely rigid; a slight, but distinctly-marked trembling shook every part of his body; the trunk equally rigid as the limbs; he uttered a constant moan, with occasional shrieks, and could only be pacified by holding his chest pressed close to his mother's breast; his whole countenance and conduct were like those of a child severely frightened and apprehending some terrible calamity; he could not stand, and would not lie down; the pupils of both eyes were dilated to the full extent of the cornea, perfectly immovable and insensible to light; the least noise, however, startled him, and holding a candle before his eyes caused violent convulsions of the extremities, particularly an opisthotonos, and increased rigidity. I am satisfied the child knew me, and when urged to swallow his medicine, made a decided and very nervous effort to do so; the effort occasioned an increase of his spasms; he could not articulate, although he tried to speak to me; his efforts at deglutition were almost ineffectual for an hour after I saw him; during the spasms the limbs were so rigid I could not bend them; there was entire loss of voluntary motion, but (I thought), not of intellectual consciousness; pulse very rapid, so that I could hardly count it; in fact, I could not count it with any exactness, on account of the constant tremor; mouth very dry; constant muttering, seeming desirous to say something to his mother, but could not articulate.

I could gain no precise information as to what was the cause of all this disturbance, but from the character of what he vomited, and the strict correspondence of the symptoms to the pathogenetic effects of Stramonium, I readily inferred that he had been eating the leaves and apple of the *Datura Stramonium*, and this I afterwards found to be the case. I gave globules, moistened with *Opium* 3d, every 15 minutes, and in little more than an hour he could articulate, and swallow with only a little trouble. I followed the *Opium* the next morning with *Nux* and *Belladonna*, and the third day found him well.

In this case, the striking crimson redness of the whole skin seemed to me remarkable, and, I believe, is the only symptom not already arranged in the pathogenesis of Stramonium.

H. C. PRESTON.

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**Case 181.**—*Hysteria*.—*Cuprum met.*, 6th.—The recent publication, in your Journal, of the admirable and complete pathogenesis of *Cuprum*, reminds me of a case I recently treated with that remedy.

A lady about to be married, became very nervous from overwork and mental anxiety. Finally, she had attacks several times daily, with the following symptoms:

*First, a twitching in the fingers; then, the twitching extended into the hands, arms and body, down to the diaphragm. The upper portion of the body, and the upper extremities, were affected by a remittent, convulsive shaking, with flushed face, heat in the head, and sometimes alternate laughing and crying—going off with a profuse sweat. The paroxysms were excited by laughing, talking, or any exciting emotion. At no time did the convulsive shaking or trembling extend below the waist.*

The symptoms above italicised led me to prescribe *Cuprum met.*, 6th dil., a dose just before or after each paroxysm. She had *three* the first day *Cuprum* was given, *one* the next day, and no more for a week, when a light one occurred; after that none since, now more than a month.

E. M. HALE.

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**Case 182.**—A young woman, aged 20 years, suffered since weeks from an induration of the cellular tissue on one side of her face, coming on after a parulis. *Silicea*<sup>3</sup>, a powder every evening, sufficed in a week to restore the harmony of the face.

DR. GOULLON, in Weimar.

**Case 183.**—Was called in to see a child, about 4 weeks after its birth, which was suffering from severe ophthalmia, with abundant purulent discharge. The disease had commenced some 3 or 4 days after birth, and had been treated, by the attendant midwife, with several topical applications, among the most prominent of which was Nitrate of Silver. Having once experienced disastrous results in a case of the same character, I allowed only a few days for the trial of Sulph. and Calcareae, neither of which yielded any favorable result. The little patient cried almost constantly, night and day; never opened the eyes except in early morning, or late in the evening when the light was very dim. The pus oozed from between the lids in jets as from a freshly-opened abscess, and any attempt to get a sight of the eyeball, by drawing the lids apart, was attended by the drawing of the edges of the lids inward and their curling in more and more as the effort was continued, so as to make it entirely useless. When in a state of repose, the edges, and indeed, the whole lids, both upper and lower, were swollen and thickened to an alarming degree. On the strength of this symptom I prescribed *Argent met.*<sup>200</sup>, a dose every 4 hours, from which I noticed a slight improvement in 24 hours, after which I administered the remedy to the mother only, at intervals of, first 4, then 6, and lastly 12 hours. After a week of this treatment, the child was able to bear quite a strong light, to keep the eyes open constantly, and recovered rapidly, without a single scar or blemish on either eye.

M. PATERSON, Norristown, Pa.

**Case 184.**—June 4, 1858. Called in the morning, to visit Miss E. H., blonde, twenty-four years of age, a clerk in a store. For about three weeks, the left foot, and particularly the great-toe, had been very much inflamed and swollen, for which she had been treated nearly the whole time by an Allopathic physician, and during which period she had been unable most of the time, to go to business. I found her sitting, her foot wrapped in cotton and laid upon another chair; could not with comfort wear either shoe or stocking, or sit long with foot hanging down. The toe and joint, with a portion of the foot, were red, swollen, with several large water blebs upon them. Gave *Rhus. tox.*<sup>3</sup>, in water, a teaspoonful every two hours. At evening was so much better, that, with a loose shoe on, she went to Central Park. This imprudence of course aggravated the disease, but *Rhus. tox.*<sup>200</sup> cured her so that the next Sunday she was able to attend church—her foot dressed in the ordinary tight manner.

E. R. S.

**Case 185.**—Heaviness and debility, in the extremities; inward chill; thirst; cold hands and cool perspiration (as from anguish); regular stool; in the morning, tongue much coated; appetite good; frontal headache, *where the frontal bone verges toward the top of the head*; time of the headache: in the morning free, but *towards noon* it rises up in the head, when the chill begins; the pain is a shaking headache, *she feels every step*. *Chininum sulph.* gave several times prompt relief.

DR. GOULLON.

**Case 186.**—*Pulsatilla*<sup>9</sup> (a few drops in a cup half-full of water, morning and evening a dose) removed a stubborn vomiting of everything, in a Miss, 19 years old, suffering from chlorosis. She looked nearly blooming, but was sorely troubled with irritable palpitations, increasing, from the most insignificant cause, to the severest loudly-hammering beating of the heart. Her courses were scanty, and menstruation painful. Cool skin, with hot flashes; transitory redness of the cheeks.

DR. GOULLON.

**Case 187.**—T. L., 21 years old, choleric temperament, suffers from childhood up with frequent attacks of nervous headache, attacking especially the temporal regions, of a screwing, boring, digging character, with sensation as if the brain was too heavy, tightness of the brain, especially in the frontal region, and extending to the orbits. In spite of the headache, and frequently during the attack, he is able to enjoy a full meal, showing clearly that the digestive organs are in good condition. *Sulphur*<sup>200</sup> used to relieve it when it came in regular paroxysm, but lately it comes at any time. He finds great relief from *Gelseminum*, which, if able to lie down, always puts him to sleep, and he wakes up refreshed and free from pain; but when press of business obliges him to remain at his desk, he feels, after taking Gelsemin, as if the screw were relaxed over the forehead, and, like an aura, a bearable headache spreads itself from the forehead backward, to pass off by degrees during the day.

S. LILIENFELD.

**Case 188.**—C. H——, a woman about sixty, had suffered for several months from an eruption which had resisted all the efforts of the physicians to cure it, and threatened to undermine her vital powers. On the 4th of October my advice was asked, and the following symptoms were observed on minute examination: The whole body, except the face, was covered with small sanious ulcerations, which were exces-

sively painful, and occasioned a sharp burning pain when the patient was exposed to cold. This burning caused her to scratch, which always aggravated it. She was most comfortable when warm. The ulcers were so sensitive that she could not bear the mildest ointment. They healed here and there, but new ones always formed again. The patient grew daily thinner. Digestion was disturbed, and every morsel of food caused pressure in the gullet, as if it stuck there. She was so weak that she could scarcely walk across the room; sleep restless. She had a febrile attack daily; first, shivering, with increased burning in the eruption; then heat followed by perspiration; her spirits were depressed and desponding.

*Treatment.*—After leaving off the former medicines for eight days, and forbidding the use of coffee, in place of which she was allowed light beer, I administered, on the 13th of October, Arsenic (30), as the whole peculiarity of the eruption, the daily fever, and most of the other sufferings, corresponded to the primary action of that powerful medicine.

*Result.*—On the 28th of October it was reported to me, that since the administration of the medicine all the symptoms had gradually diminished, and I satisfied myself, by personal examination, that the eruption was then quite gone, as well as the other symptoms. The patient has never since suffered from skin disease.—(*Dr. Gross, Arch. I., 105—Brit. Jour. of Hom., Vol. IV., p. 355.*)

**Case 189.**—P——, a robust farmer, aged thirty-eight, of choleric temperament, who had been previously quite healthy, had suffered for four years and a half from a most troublesome disease, against which many physicians had employed many different modes of treatment in vain. At first the paroxysms returned only at considerable intervals; but latterly they had become more frequent; so that during the last three months the intervals had diminished to fourteen, then eight, and finally, for the last month, to three or four days. His whole frame had thereby suffered greatly, and his mind was much depressed, having little hope of recovery. In this wretched condition, as he saw that he had received no relief from the treatment hitherto pursued, he resolved to consult a Homœopathic practitioner. He consulted me on the 12th of January, 1821.

*Present symptoms.*—Want of appetite, with squeamishness and nausea in the stomach; *periodic* aching in the stomach, which gradually increased as the height of the paroxysm approached, and during it was very violent; besides that, it often came on while the stomach was

empty, and always some time after eating; it was thus absent during and shortly after eating. Light sleep and frequent waking; he never sleeps more than half an hour at a time. This state lasts usually two days. On the third day an aching came on, generally on the right *near the spine*, a few inches below the scapula, a *sickening*, anxious sensation, accompanied with pressure in the stomach. On the fourth day the said sensation moved higher up, to between the angle of the scapula and the spine, and immediately changed into a *violent burning pain*, as if from *red-hot coals*, increased by the slightest touch, and only slightly moderated by *gentle motion* of the upper part of the body, backwards and forwards, and by walking softly about the room; after midnight it spontaneously subsides somewhat. The sleep was, nevertheless, restless and often interrupted. Frequent starting in sleep and in falling asleep, and even convulsive twitchings in the sleep after dinner. The region from the left hypochonder across the stomach was numb, and almost without feeling. Immediately on rising he had frequent inclination to stool; and during the forenoon he had usually to go to stool five to seven times, and in the afternoon three or four; before stool, griping in the belly, and during, but more particularly after it, a violent *burning* and soreness in the anus. The evacuations were at first yellowish and watery, but afterwards they became mucous and very scanty. *Great weariness*, despondency, and ill-humor. This state continued fully two days, that is, the fourth and fifth. On the sixth, the violence of all the symptoms began to diminish hourly, and on the seventh he felt only some weariness. As exciting cause he could ascribe it to nothing but a cold: he had, four years and a half ago, sat on a stone before the house for some time one evening, and the same night he felt pains in the loins, and next day he had one of the attacks above described, but in a much milder form.

*Treatment.*—Which among the known medicines, from its pure symptoms, could have suited the above case better than Arsenic? It was the most suitable medicine, and, therefore, must be specific in this case. For it is peculiar to Arsenic, the circumstance of one pain or sensation passing into another of different character. Burning is also a capital symptom of Arsenic; gentle movement also often relieves the pains of Arsenic; in short, all the chief symptoms of this case are met by Arsenic. No change was made in the usual diet of the patient, except that he gave up coffee at once. The attack, during which he sent for me, was, as the reader may see, distressing, and required speedy aid. I gave him, therefore, the same evening, a dose of the 30th dilution of Arsenic.



*Result.*—By next morning he already felt better, and improved hourly. The night from the 13th to 14th of January he slept well, and next day rose up quite well, with the exception of slight weariness, and he was thus as well on the sixth day of the paroxysm as formerly on the seventh. He had no return of the complaint for three months, and then it was much milder. He received another dose of Arsenic, and has remained quite well.—(*Dr. Schubert, Arch. f. Hom. H. II.*, 126—*Brit. Jour. of Hom., Vol. IV.*, p. 349.)

**Case 190.**—M——, a blacksmith, aged forty-three, of robust constitution, had suffered for three-quarters of a year from a most troublesome skin disease, which had come on after a violent shivering fit. He had sought aid, in vain, from various physicians; his disease had rather grown worse under all the different modes of treatment. He came to me on the 14th of April, 1823, when, on careful examination, I found the following symptoms: The whole face, not excepting the forehead, the neck, the breast, and forearms, and hands, were covered with sanious ulcers, which gave insupportable burning pain, like red-hot coals. They began as small red pimples, which soon filled with a clear fluid at the point, then burst, discharging a corrosive fluid, then formed crusts, from under which the matter continued to ooze. These ulcers became confluent. He was often seized with horripilation, especially in the parts affected with the eruption. He could scarcely get any sleep from the continued pain; dislike to smoking tobacco; salt taste in the mouth; little thirst; dirty yellow coated tongue; turbid yellow urine; lassitude and ill-humor.

*Treatment.*—There was no change to be made in the diet of this patient; and as he had taken no medicine for some time, he could begin the Homœopathic treatment at once. As no medicine suited so well the insupportable burning pain, the nightly restlessness, and the salt taste, as Arsenic, I gave him on the same day a dose of the 30th dilution.

*Results.*—In four days the patient came to me again, and even then his whole state had improved amazingly. The formerly sanious ulcers were now dry; the burning pain was very much lessened, and no new pimples made their appearance. He seldom had shivering, and at night he slept quietly for several hours at a time. The other symptoms persisted, but in a milder degree. The improvement advanced steadily, and in the course of ten days the eruption was quite dry, and all the other symptoms gone.—(*Dr. Schubert, Archiv. II.*, 104—*Brit. Jour. of Hom., Vol. IV.*, p. 354.)

**Case 191.**—A child, two months old, whose father understood the M. M., suffered from a chronic summer-diarrhoea, for which the usual remedies had been given in vain. The child being scrofulous, I gave him one dose *Sulph.*<sup>30</sup>. The watery stools began on the same day to mend; on the fifth day the stools got consistent, and the emaciated infant increased in strength. On the 8th day after Sulphur, a mushy stool appeared again, smelling sour, and therefore the anxious parent dosed the baby right off, with *Rheum*; and as this did not help, different remedies were tried for a week, the child losing strength all the time. Recalled, I gave him one dose Sulphur<sup>30</sup>, with the same result: At first a gradual decrease of the watery stools; then mushy, followed by hard stools; towards the fifth day, a kind of constipation; and after two days, again mushy, sour-smelling evacuations. The child got *Sach. lact.* After a few days the stools got natural, without a repetition of the same or any other remedy.

JANR.

**Case 192.**—I was called one evening to a poor, starving young woman, suffering from menorrhagia. She was so weak that she could not leave the bed. Prescribed *China*<sup>30</sup>, in water, a teaspoonful every half-hour. Next morning, hemorrhage from nose and mouth, and the flooding as bad as ever. She got now *Phosph.*<sup>30</sup>, to be taken the same way, but during the day the bleeding increased steadily, and the patient fainted frequently. I found her in the evening covered with spots and blisters, oozing out blood; the other hemorrhages continued steadily; the poor girl was perfectly conscious, and lay on the bed like a corpse, with pale, hippocratic countenance, sunken, lustreless eyes, icy cold all over the extremities. In this "*periculum in mora*," I put *Arsen.*<sup>30</sup>, dry, on her tongue, and gave the same dose in water. She began to rally, and six months afterwards, though still pale, she paid me a visit with her husband.

JANR.

**Case 193.**—A man, living in the country, suffered since six months from the *Acarus*-itch; being a strict homœopathist, he eschewed all external means, and took several remedies without benefit. The whole skin of his body was covered over with eruption, pustules, boils, giving the patient the aspect of a real Job, and the continual itching made life a burden, and sleep he had not known for weeks. I ordered him to rub in the refined oil of Lavender, morning and evening, in all places, where there is any itching, but to leave untouched all other places though covered with eruption. After four days the itching had dimi-

nished, and after a week he was able to enjoy his night's rest. *Sulphur*<sup>30</sup>, one dose, brought now improvement, all fine eruption passed off, but the boils and scabs remained. A similar dose, *Merc.*, 2 or 3 times in 14 days, softened the crusts, so that the patient could move the fingers with more ease; but *Merc.* and *Sulph.* did not do anything for the large suppurating pustules, which still renewed themselves. *Sepia*<sup>30</sup>, one dose, made these suppurating pustules dry up, and after three weeks all scabs and pustules were healed, and there remained only a few boils and rhagades on fingers and hands. For this remainder, he took *Calcareo*, one dose, which restored him to perfect health.

JANR.

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**Case 194.**—The wife of a man in office, of good constitution, but who had suffered from uterine hemorrhage some short time before at a menstrual period, and had been cured by *secale*, had an abortion on the 1st of August, after ten natural confinements.

The lady (why, I cannot tell) had all along been afraid of hemorrhage; the bleeding commenced in the morning, and, notwithstanding my injunctions, she had been constantly in motion, and I was sent for at half-past five in the afternoon, and on my arrival, found her swimming in her blood. There was a continual and copious discharge of partly red and fluid, partly black and coagulated blood. The pains returned regularly, and were always attended with an increase of the flooding. There was much exhaustion and alarm. Three or four grains of a preparation of *secale*, composed of gr. iii. of the *secale* triturated into dr. ii. of sugar were taken at once, immediately after a severe pain, followed by copious bleeding; the patient became deadly pale, and fell into a faint, from which it was very difficult to awaken her. After this there was some threatenings of a return, but they ended in nothing. Every quarter of an hour, and latterly every half-hour, about 5 grains of the trituration of *secale* above described were given, and on my return at 9 o'clock, I found that the ovum had come away, accompanied by slight pain and inconsiderable bleeding. The patient slept well during the night, and on the following morning the pains and bleeding were very slight, and perfect recovery soon followed. I ought to mention that in this as in other cases, where danger is very great and urgent, I applied cold cloths to the abdomen, but, except when life is in imminent danger, I never resort to the expedient.—(*Clin. Obs., by Dr. Frank, of Osterode—Brit. Jour. of Hom., Vol. I., pp. 258-9.*)

**Case 195.**—February, 1856. Miss E. was reported to have inflammation of the bowels, and to have been sick about a month. On examining the patient I found every indication that an abortion had been procured. There was tenderness and tumefaction of the genital, inflammation of the right ovary, with severe pain on the right side, extending up through the abdomen, into the chest; restlessness and sleeplessness, with a profuse sanguineous discharge. I gathered from words dropped in my presence, that the young physician, who had been attending her previously, had become discouraged, probably fearful of the result, and being unable either to subdue the pain or quell the discharge, had dismissed himself.

After a dose or two of Aconite, to insure sleep, *Murex. purp.*<sup>30</sup>, cured the case.

E. R. S.

**Case 196.**—An old lady, relieved from her dyspnoea (emphysema, asthma), by *Phosph.*<sup>12</sup>, then *Sulph.* and *Lyc.*<sup>30</sup>, so that she could walk again great distances (which was impossible to her before she took Homœopathic remedies), asked, many weeks after she had left off taking medicine, for the same recipe which helped her cough so much. To my astonishment, I found it to be *Silicea*<sup>30</sup>, a powder daily. The action of *Silicea* against the cough is easily explained, it being only a symptom of the rheumato-arthritic dyscrasia, which finds in *Silicea* its perfect antidote. For, with her asthmatic troubles, she suffered also from cold feet, swelling of the right arm, pains in the joints, and stagnation in the portal system.

**Case 197.**—A man suffered since years from a herpetic eruption, for the cure of which he took *Silicea*; with benefit. But, at the same time, a sarco-hydrocele of large dimensions, which he had carried about since years, was also reduced to a minimum.

**Case 198.**—*Arnica mont.*—In a case of hooping-cough, in a boy five years old, with light complexion, sandy hair, and sanguinous temperament. The paroxysms were attended with a great deal of “hooping” and bleeding at the nose; the eyes were blood-shot. A single dose of three pellets of *Arn. m.*<sup>30</sup>, was given in the evening, and he never hooped afterwards. He coughed occasionally for a few days, but in the course of a week, he was entirely well. There was but the one dose given.

W. W.

**Case 199.**—*Idiopathic Gangrene.*—On the night of May 10, 1868, I was sent for, to see a patient, a man of 68 years, just recovering from an attack of paralysis, and who had suffered for years from dyspepsia, heart-disease and asthma. For some days past, dark purple, or livid spots had been observed upon the toes, gradually extending over both feet, and becoming darker. To-day they had extended so rapidly up the limbs, as to create alarm, and the toes were becoming black. From the previous condition of his health, above mentioned, and his present symptoms and state of debility, I diagnosed Idiopathic Gangrene. Accordingly, I sent him a few powders of *Ars.*<sup>12</sup>, to be taken one every 4 hours, and to envelope the limbs in carded wool, and I would see him in the morning.

On visiting him then, I found the limbs in the condition they had been described. The parts upon which he sat, were quite purple, and 2 or 3 spots of the same color appeared on the crown of the head. The toes were cold, black, and void of feeling; feet not so cold, somewhat swollen, and possessed a moderate degree of sensibility; cuticle dry and a little shrivelled, especially near the toes. As the discoloration extended up the limbs, it was blended with inflammatory redness. Finally said the disease had not progressed as fast, since he commenced the medicine. As they had no carded wool, they used the fresh greasy wool which had been sheared from the sheep the day before. Knowing this to be good in cases of bed-sores, and that mutton fat is useful for cracking or chafing of the skin, I conceived the idea, that it might possibly possess healing properties superior to the prepared wool, and directed it to be continued. Gave *Secale*<sup>3</sup> and *Ars.*<sup>12</sup>, at intervals of 4 hours, using each, every alternate 12 hours. In two days the dark hue began to grow pale, the inflammation of the legs subsided, the feet became warmer, and in three weeks, very few traces of the disease were to be seen.

His general health since then, has been much better than for years previous to the paralytic attack, though he has not yet recovered the full use of his limbs.

I attribute the speedy cure in part, to the use of the *fresh* wool, but have not had an opportunity since, of testing its superiority over the prepared wool.

I give the broad term "heart disease," because I do not recollect particularly the sounds or beats of the heart prior to his sickness. I went to see him yesterday, to ask him about it. He said, that for many years, in connection with his dyspepsia and asthma, he had palpitation

and dyspnœa, worse after eating, and at any time when working much. The attacks would come on him when in the field. There were no vegetations that I was aware of. I examined the chest yesterday. The beats and sounds of the heart, were perfectly regular and normal, he has no more attacks of palpitation or asthma, appetite and digestion good, and his wife says he is better than he has been, for many years.

I neglected to say that I wound up the treatment, with *Hydrastis*, which I have found eminently good in toning up the digestive powers, hence improving the proper assimilation of food, and giving renewed vitality to every part whose functions require the stimulus of pure blood.

In palpitation, connected with indigestion, sympathetic, and even inorganic disease of the heart, I have obtained from its use, the happiest results that I could have looked for.

R. C. SMEDLEY, M.D., West Chester, Pa.

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## THERAPEUTIC HINTS.

\**Stramonium*.—Vertigo, when walking in the *dark*, day or night. When walking in the dark at night, he staggers and falls down every time he attempts to walk. The same occurrence transpires when he attempts to walk in a darkened room, in the daytime.

Several years since, I cured with *Stram.* a case of this kind, of several months' standing; after all sorts of treatment, in the old School, had utterly failed. He was a wealthy man, a good liver, and very corpulent or plethoric. I was induced to administer as I did, from the fact, "Moral symptoms aggravated in the dark." Why not the physical also?

Young *men* are cured, as well as young women, when they pray, sing or talk in a very devout, earnest and constant manner, so as to excite the sympathy of all in the house. This has been my experience.

In typhus, typhoid, or other fevers, when the patient frequently raises or jerks the head from the pillow. An old key-note, and sure, one of the most characteristic.

\**Stramonium*, according to these symptoms, should be a good medicine for Progressive Locomotor Ataxia.  
H. N. M.

All sorts of strange and absurd ideas ; such as, the patient is double, and is lying crosswise.

The only new idea in this paper or note is, the fact of falling in the dark, always, but can walk well in the light. I have had occasion to observe this condition but once ; I presume, though, it will prove a reliable symptom. The mental aggravation in the dark, I am familiar with ; perhaps it remains to be confirmed in regard to the physical. He seemed unable to tell me why he fell ; but if he wanted to go out in the night, or after dark, a strong man had to walk on each side of him to keep him up.

H. N. GUERNSEY.

*Stramonium* was prescribed for the following mental states, with great benefit :

A. A. Pangs of conscience ; thinks he is not honest ; does not know his friends ; raves about his business (he failed) ; talks about a hair in his ear ; disposition to suicide ; a kind of mock laughter, when looking at the picture of his father ; face red, and eyes wild. This state alternates with settled melancholy, hereditary in his family.

*Stramonium*.—In another case : Wild thoughts, when she is awake ; frightful sensations, without perspiration.

In a case of *Bilious Remittent* fever, *Stramonium* cured the shrieking voice ; the false conception of things, and she had a better night after taking it, than from any other remedy. Other remedies were necessary, to effect a complete cure.

In another case, of *Bilious Typhoid* fever, the predominating symptoms were, the *loquacious delirium*, with a desire of the patient to escape out of bed (in fact, the patient got out of bed several times during my visit). There were also the following symptoms : The tongue yellowish-brown, and dry on the centre ; the lips sore and cracked ; and sordes on the teeth—all of which symptoms were promptly relieved by *Stram*. The delirium was all gone the next day. In fact, *loquacious delirium* is, with me, an *infallible symptom* for the application of *Stramonium*, which hardly ever fails to cure when this is present.

In another case of *Bilious Typhoid* Fever, the following symptoms were cured by *Stram.* : Swelled, dry, and coated tongue ; no desire for water, although her mouth is dry ; she has to moisten it ; suppression of urine ; lies constantly on the right side, as it is painful to her to lie on the left.

In *Chorea St. Viti*, *Stramonium* is the chief remedy in many cases.

C. NEIDHARD.

[Extract from Homœopathic News, 1854.]

In the beginning of December, sharp, cutting N. W. wind having prevailed for some days, disorders of the bowels were prevalent.

The first symptoms of the disease manifested themselves quite suddenly, after midnight or in the morning hours; the discharges from the bowels were, from the first, very offensive, dark-green or watery, with pieces from an inch to an inch and a half long floating in it, resembling the scrapings of the intestines; the lower part of the abdomen hard, distended, and painful to the touch; tongue clean; appetite not impaired; head hot, but without pain; pulse variable; soreness in the extremities and general debility; cheerful mood. Nitric acid, 30, was the remedy in most all cases.

In one case (under the effect of nit. ac., 30), the stools changed to yellow color, streaked with blood. As the patient was otherwise better, the remedy was not changed, and in twelve hours the evacuations became natural.

In one case the evacuations were more slimy and slightly streaked with blood; abdomen not distended; shifting, rheumatic pains. Pulsatilla, 30, cured this case promptly. In another case the stools were quite copious—from 4 A.M. to 5 P.M. twelve—with great fulness in the abdomen. The patient was under treatment for a chronic disease, and was under the effect of arsenic. One dose of china, 30, relieved him, and he was well of these symptoms by the next morning.

Wilmington, Del.

A. NEGENDANK.

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*Caladium Seguinum* in *Pruritus*.—A doctor in Breslau relates two cases: 1. A girl four years old; *violent itching on the external genitals, which compelled her to scratch*; severe punishment could not prevent her from doing so; the child *was reduced in body and mind*. After the ordinary remedies had been prescribed for six weeks, he ordered six drops of the alcoholic tincture in three ounces of water; every three hours a teaspoonful. The child recovered very soon, and remained well. 2. A girl twenty years old, otherwise well, suddenly complains of *frequently-returning itching on the genitals, which is finally accompanied with voluptuousness*; three months later, it was followed by a *mucous discharge and a very troublesome eruption of pimples around the genitals*. He ordered a mixture of eight drops of the tincture in six ounces of water; every three hours a tablespoonful; which very soon completely cured her.—*Zeit. d. Klin. Med., Vol. V., No. 1.*



*Characteristic and therefore indicative symptoms for the administration of Arnica, in intermittent fever.*—Paroxysms come on in the morning; before the chill, much yawning and much thirst, with drinking of large quantities of water; pain (drawing) as if in the periosteum; chill, with much thirst, followed by heat, with continued but diminished thirst; constant change of position; headache; yellowness of the face and bitter taste; during the apyrexia, aversion to meat. C. Hg.

*Complimentary Relations.*—Every chemical element, or single combination, has a small circle of nearly-related plants, being complimentary in their effects, serving thus as antidotes, or following well after it, which may be reversed; that is, if such a plant agrees particularly well in the acute complaints, or the more superficial symptoms of a person, the other, acting deeper and longer, will often finish the cure. A few of such relations are given below, some of them corroborated by more than twenty years' experience:

<i>Sulphur</i>	<i>Aloes</i>
<i>Acidum Sulphuricum</i>	<i>Pulsatilla</i>
<i>Phosphorus</i>	<i>Cepa</i>
<i>Arsenicum</i>	<i>Allium Sativum</i>
<i>Antimonium</i>	<i>Squilla</i>
<i>Calcarea</i>	<i>Belladonna</i>
<i>Magnesia</i>	<i>Chamomilla</i>
<i>Alumina</i>	<i>Bryonia</i>
<i>Ferrum</i>	<i>China</i>
<i>Cuprum</i>	<i>Ipecacuanha</i>
<i>Nitricum Acidum</i>	<i>Caladium</i>
<i>Calcarea Phosphorica</i>	<i>Ruta.</i>

To which may be added, as very likely:

<i>Silicia</i>	<i>Thuja</i>
<i>Baryta</i>	<i>Dulcamara</i>
<i>Jodium</i>	<i>Lycopodium</i>
<i>Mercurius</i>	<i>Mezereum.</i>

C. Hg.

*Fluoric acid.*—A cold wind seems blowing under the lids (even in a warm room); she must bind the eye with a cloth, to protect it.

T. F. ALLEN.

*Asafoetida*, in syphilitic iritis (especially after abuse of mercury), with nocturnal throbbing pains in and around the eye and head.

T. F. ALLEN.

*Spigelia*, in ciliary neuralgia, when the sharp, shooting, cutting pains, radiate from the eye in every direction.

T. F. ALLEN.

*Spongia*.—*Cough, wheezing, asthmatic, dry; relieved by EATING or drinking.* Asthma, brought on by taking cold, with INABILITY TO LIE DOWN, and cough relieved by EATING and drinking. Acute bronchitis, with profuse secretion of mucus in the bronchia, expectoration of yellowish or whitish mucus, much oppression of breathing; all symptoms aggravated BY LYING WITH THE HEAD LOW, the cough aggravated by the room's getting too warm, relieved BY EATING, even a little. Pneumonia in the stage of resolution, with the profuse secretion and expectoration of mucus, INABILITY TO LIE DOWN, the cough relieved by EATING, and drinking.

*Rheumatic endocarditis*, valvular insufficiency (usually mitral), systolic murmur. Attacks of severe oppression and pain in the region of the heart; and all the symptoms aggravated by lying WITH THE HEAD LOW; inability to lie down at all.

JAMES B. BELL, Augusta, Me.

A lady, living in the country, received *Spongia*<sup>200</sup>, in pellets, for a cough, to be taken as occasion required. Six months later she reported that twice, after a few doses, she miscarried at about six or eight weeks, but she did not suspect the cause until she noticed afterwards that, whenever she took a few doses, it brought on a flowing like the menses, which would continue several days.

She was a lady of most excellent character, intelligence and veracity.

JAMES B. BELL, Augusta, Me.

## CHARACTERISTICS.

<sup>394</sup> **ACON.** After a fright with vexation, particularly during Catamenia, to prevent suppression.

<sup>395</sup> **ANTIM. CRUD.** Sentimental mood in the moonlight; particularly ecstatic love.

<sup>396</sup> **ANTIM. TARTAR.** Vertigo with drowsiness.

<sup>397</sup> **APIS.** Skin usually white and almost transparent (with ovarian dropsy). G.

<sup>398</sup> **BELLADONNA.** Wants to sleep and cannot.

<sup>399</sup> **BELLADONNA.** Fear of imaginary things, wants to run away from them.

<sup>400</sup> **BRYONIA.** Desire for things which cannot be had, or are refused or not wanted when offered.

<sup>401</sup> **BRYONIA.** Gastric affections: dry mouth, tongue and throat without thirst; tongue coated more in the middle; giddy when stooping or rising; forehead heavy; face bloated or sallow, yellowish; taste bitter, food lays heavy, particularly bread; pit of stomach sore to the touch, constipation, &c.

<sup>402</sup> **BRYONIA.** Dropsical swellings increase during the day and diminish during the night.

<sup>403</sup> **CALCAREA.** Fear of going crazy, or that people will observe her and suppose her to be crazy.

<sup>404</sup> **CALCAREA.** Despairing, hopeless of ever getting well again, with fear of death, tormenting all around him day and night.

<sup>405</sup> **CHINA.** Full of plans, projects and schemes, especially the evening and at night.

<sup>406</sup> **NATR. MUR.** Frequent dreams of robbers in the house, and on awaking will not believe the contrary, till search is made. GURNESS.

<sup>407</sup> **NATR. MUR.** Great aversion to bread, of which she was once very fond. G.

<sup>408</sup> **NATR. MUR.** Irregular intermission of the beating of the heart and pulse, especially when lying on left side.

<sup>409</sup> **NUX MOSCHATA.** Greatly troubled with dryness in the mouth and throat while sleeping, always awakes with a very dry tongue, but with-thirst.

<sup>410</sup> **NUX MOSCHATA.** Thoughtless, slow thinking, irresolute changing of mind.

<sup>411</sup> **NUX VOM.** Frequent and ineffectual desire to defecate or passing small quantity of fæces at each attempt.

<sup>412</sup> **NUX VOM.** Hypochondriasis, with studious men, sitting too much at home, with abdominal complaints and costiveness.

<sup>413</sup> **OPIUM.** Colic from lead (in paints, pipes or otherwise).

<sup>414</sup> **OPIUM.** Nervous and irritable; passes nothing but hard black balls from the bowels.

<sup>415</sup> **OPIUM.** After fright: the fear of the fright still remaining.

<sup>416</sup> **OPIUM.** After a fright with fear: convulsions, or the head hot, and twitching around the mouth.

<sup>417</sup> **OPIUM.** Unrefreshing soporous sleep, with eyes half open; snoring during in- and expiration.

<sup>418</sup> **OPIUM.** Delirious talking, eyes wide open, face red puffed up.

<sup>419</sup> **PHOSPHORUS.** Constipation, the fæces being slender, long narrow, dry, tough and hard like a dog's, voided with difficulty.

<sup>420</sup> **PULSATILLA.** Stomach disordered from cakes, pastry, rich food, particularly fat pork.

<sup>421</sup> **RHUS.** Soreness as if beaten in the hypochondriac region and still more of the abdomen, worse on the side on which he lies, worse when turning, and most when beginning to move. L.

<sup>422</sup> **SILICEA.** Ailments following vaccination, abscesses &c., even convulsions.

<sup>423</sup> **SILICEA.** Foot-sweat with rawness between the toes or a bad odor, also complaints after checking it

<sup>424</sup> **SILICEA.** The head is wet from sweating, particularly at night, likes wrapping up.

<sup>425</sup> **SILICEA.** Yielding mind, faint-hearted, anxious mood.

<sup>426</sup> **SILICEA.** Vertigo, falling forward after stooping, riding or looking high up; rises from the neck into the head, with nausea.

<sup>427</sup> STAPHISAGRIA. Styes, nodosities, chalazae on the eyelids, one after the other, sometimes ulcerating.

<sup>428</sup> STAPHISAGRIA. Teeth turn black, or show dark streaks running over; gums ache.

<sup>429</sup> STAPHISAGRIA. Sensation of a round ball in the forehead, sitting firm there, even when shaking the head.

<sup>430</sup> STAPHISAGRIA. Great indignation about things done by others or himself; grieving about the consequences; continual concern about the future.

<sup>431</sup> SULPHUR. Irrisistible drowsiness in the daytime, and wakefulness the whole night.

<sup>432</sup> VERATRUM. Disposed to talk about faults of others, or silence, but if irritated: scolding, calling names.

<sup>433</sup> VERATRUM. Despair about his position in society, feels very unlucky.

## CLINICAL LECTURE, No. 8.

[Condensed Abstract from Lectures delivered at the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia. From Notes taken by H. F. Pahl, M.D. Dec. 3, 1867.]

By HENRY NOAH MARTIN, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.

This patient, 45 years of age, says she has been suffering for three years with a cough, which is mostly in the morning, with expectoration, on getting up, of a white, salty, tough, lumpy, stringy character. Sleeps well until 5 or 6 o'clock in the morning. Cough comes after rising. Some headache. Great exhaustion after coughing. Before the paroxysm sets in, she has a great smothering sensation. Cough is spasmodic; similar to hooping cough, without the hoop.

Now, I propose, since the inquiry has frequently been made, to show you one method by which a medicine is diagnosed, from the *Manual* of Boëninghausen. You will see, the proper medicine may sometimes be found by reasoning, by exclusion: just in the same way that you make a pathological diagnosis. But I am bound to tell you, that this is not

in all cases a reliable method. Indeed, it is not only unreliable, but it is entirely unscientific. In all cases you must take into account the value of symptoms, and diagnose according to their different values.

Bœnninghausen tells us that, Acon., Amb., Amm., Amm. mur., Ang., Ant. crud., Bry., Calc., Carb. veg., Cina., Creos., Euphr., Ferr., Hep., Lyc., Magn., Nat. mur., Nit. ac., Par., Phosph., Phos. ac., Puls., Rhus., Scill., Sep., Sil., Stront., Sulph., Spong., Sulph. ac., Zinc., have a morning expectoration; that, Acon., Ambr., Amm. mur., Cina., Creos., Lyc., Par., Phosph., Phos. ac., Rhus., Scill., Sep., Sil., Spong., Stront., Sulph., have white expectoration; of these, the following have tough expectoration: Ac., Amm. mur., Par., Phosph., Phos. ac., Scill., Sep., Zinc.; while of these last, only Phosph. and Sepia. have the salty expectoration.

We have now reduced the medicines to Phos. and Sep. Both of these medicines have aggravation after rising from bed, but neither has these peculiar smothering sensations before, or great exhaustion after coughing.

Although, in this case, Bœnninghausen fails to give us a diagnosis of the medicine—since it is essential that the medicine selected should have the two last-mentioned symptoms—still, I have been able to show you how, in some cases, the indicated medicine may be selected, with the aid of this book.

Having had some opportunity to observe the action of *Corall. rub.*, in hooping cough, I believe we shall obtain a good result by administering it in this case. It is particularly indicated for the *morning aggravation*, the *smothering* before the paroxysm, and the *great exhaustion after* the paroxysm. We will give one dose of the 200th potency.

December 10. Seven days have now elapsed, and our patient reports less cough, expectoration, and smothering.

December 18. She reports herself entirely relieved.

On the 27th of December our patient returns to us, with the following symptoms: Some cough—not spasmodic. Expectoring a great deal of white, salty mucus, in clots, most in the morning. Has headache in the morning, until 10 A.M., when it goes away.

Here we have a clear case for *Nat. mur.* I always consider this headache as peculiarly characteristic of that medicine. We will give her one dose of *Natrum mur.*<sup>1000</sup>.

January 4. Our patient reports herself better in every respect. The expectoration is still salty and tough.

January 11. There is continued improvement. The salty taste of the sputa has gone.

January 22. Cough is much better. Has had a severe headache, beginning in the morning and lasting all day. Pain in the right temple and extending to the eye.

February 8. Our patient reports herself cured.

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One of the next Medicines to appear in our Journal of Materia Medica will be the

#### ERYTHROXYLON COCA.

The provings made in Germany, translated in the British Quarterly; the provings made here by Dr. Searles and others, and a most valuable new-proving communicated by Dr. Ed. Wm. Berridge, in Liverpool, promise if united, to make the Coca a polychrest of at least the same importance as the *Coffea* has been since Stapfs provings. Through the care of Dr. Pope we received a new supply of fresh leaves sent to this country direct from Peru, in a hermetically sealed tin box, and Dr. Boericke has made a new tincture of it.

All our friends who have made observations with the Coca, or intend to prove it, would aid our cause by sending their communications, if possible, before the 1st of May, when we will be obliged to close the manuscript.

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#### CARD.

In view of the many requests, either by mail or directly, to analyse chemically and examine microscopically specimens of urine and other se- and excretions, as well as various pathological specimens, the undersigned respectfully requests the members of the Profession to alleviate his labors therein, by observing the following points:

1. To accompany the specimen with a full Medical History of the case; because, the time consumed in its examination, without such a history, is at least threefold, a circumstance which has obliged the writer frequently to decline making an analysis, as the onerous duties as a teacher and practitioner leave but little spare time for other work.

2. In case the specimen is Urine, send it fresh, immediately after being voided, in quantity of at least 6 ounces, and in a well-corked bottle. State, also, the quantity voided in 24 hours.

3. If the specimen is solid (piece of a tumor, etc.), preserve and send it in a small vial filled with glycerine, otherwise decomposition of the object may interfere with a correct examination.

4. If the specimen is Vomit, state what the patient has eaten within 24 hours.

5. This point the undersigned refers to with much reluctance; but, many physicians seem to forget that examinations and analysis of this kind not only consume much time, but that, also, the instruments and apparatus necessary cost a large sum, and that reagents have to be bought.

Now, the writer is always willing and will cheerfully assist any of his colleagues, to the best of his ability, in cases where such a work is of pure benefit to the practitioner or to science; but the majority of such investigations are for the benefit of the patient, and, frequently, of one who is well able and willing to pay, if only, the attending physician will urge the necessity of a minute analysis to the sufferer, and mention that it would involve an expense of from five to ten dollars, according to the extent of the examination and the labor it may cost.

If a patient is obliged to pay a consulting physician, who is called to *confirm* a diagnosis, why not also pay the microscopist and chemist who may disprove it?

RICHARD KOCH.

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**Case 200.**—March 11. Miss N., aged 27 years, New-Utrecht, medium height, slight built, dark complexion.

An incessant cough of more than *twenty* years standing; worse in the morning, and very painful all over the system; sick headaches; vertigo, fainting fits; drowsiness; fulness and soreness and dryness of the throat; swelling of the submaxillary glands; hoarseness and loss of voice when singing; menstruation scanty and irregular, at times profuse; breath not sweet; slight seminal smell from the person; nervous and excitable; loss of appetite; fulness and heat of the head.

The diseased state of her system was brought on by bad treatment of the whooping cough, when about a year old.

Gave, to be taken once a day, (all doses taken once a day,) 3 doses *Sulph. C<sup>m</sup>*, (F.)

March 30. Cough much better. 3 doses *Sulph. C<sup>m</sup>*, (F.)

April 14. Sick headache and fainting, but no cough. 2 doses *Nux v.*, 94m., (F.)

April 22. Cough has returned, but the headache and fainting have left her. 2 doses *Sulph. C<sup>m</sup>*, (F.)

May 2. Throat inflamed and sore, relieved by 2 doses of *Apis mel. C<sup>m</sup>*, (F.)

May 4. Cough is cured by taking 2 doses of *Spong. t.*, 105m., (F.)

May 14. Menses irregular, and delaying with headache. 2 doses *Sepia C<sup>m</sup>*, (F.)

May 25. Fulness and soreness of throat. 2 doses *Merc. v.*, 101m., (F.)



June 4. Burning pain (of ten years standing), when playing on the piano, in the spina scapulæ of her right side, at the insertion of the Trapezius, which was entirely cured by 2 doses *Bryon*, 103m., (F.)

June 8. Headache, not a sick headache, (they have left her). 2 doses *Nux v.*, 94m., (F.)

June 10. Debility, loss of appetite, nervousness and tingling in the ends of the fingers. 2 doses *Aconit.* C<sup>m</sup> (F.)

She enjoyed good health for nearly a month, until

July 5. When the nervousness slightly returned; gave again 2 doses *Acon.* C<sup>m</sup> (F.)

July 11. Slight headache; 2 doses of *Nux Vom.*, 94<sup>m</sup>, (F.)

July 15. Swelling of the submaxillary glands, entirely cured by 2 doses of *Merc. v.*, 101m., (F.)

July 23. Intermittent fever, owing to her spending a few weeks where the fever was prevalent; the attack was slight, but cured by 2 doses *China*, 87m., (F.)

Aug. 9. Gave, to counteract the effects of a blue pill, that one of her friends advised her to try for drowsiness, 2 doses *Sulphur*, C<sup>m</sup>, (F.)

Aug. 13. Boils in the left arm-pit, also dryness of the throat. 2 doses *Bellad.* 97m.

Aug. 19. Fatigue in small of back, dryness of the throat, cured the boils by 2 doses *Phos.* C<sup>m</sup>, (F.)

Aug. 24. Coughed once in the morning, as from a feather-dust in throat. 2 doses *Calc. c.*, 107m., (F.)

Sept. 18. She caught a very bad cold, by sleeping with the window open at night, and coughed again. *Spong. t.*, 105m., (F.)

Sept. 23. Cough gone, but her throat is sore. *Merc. v.*, 101m., (F.)

Sept. 25. Cough has returned in consequence of a fresh cold. *Dros.* C<sup>m</sup>, (F.)

Oct. 1. Throat very dry, and tonsils swelled more on the left side near the ear, and producing a slight cough. *Rhus. rad.* 6<sup>m</sup>, (F.)

Oct. 4, 8 P. M. Piercing pain from the point of the right middle finger, under the nail, running up as far as the elbow. (Proving *symptom.*)

Oct. 16. There was left only tickling at the root of the tongue, exciting cough. *Laches*, 41m., (F.)

Oct. 23. All well entirely, except a few small pimples on the face. She got married yesterday.

Jan. 1869. Has been well since.

JOHN C. ROBERT.

**Case 201.**—Aug. 3. When traveling in the car, I found a delicate looking female, sick from the rolling of the wagon—sick, deadly pale and trying to vomit without effect. I offered her medicine, and she accepted. *Nux Vom.*, 94m., (F.) After ten minutes she was well.

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JOHN C. ROBERT.

**Case 202.**—July 22. Girl, 9 years. Tertian intermittent, chilliness in the afternoon, about 3 P. M., then fever with sleep, flushed face, lying on the left side; when roused, opens the eyes with absence of mind and alarm, murmuring, frightened, nervous trembling in the hands, clean red tongue, pointed; perspiration hot. Had taken *Kali. c.*, 19m., (F.) without effect. *Calc. c.*, 25m., (F.) one dose cured.

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B. L. B. BAYLIES.

**Case 203.**—April 2. Girl, 12 years, slender, lymphatic, nervous, had rheumatic pains the year before. Was taken with fever, aggravated towards night, pains in the back of the neck with stiffness, worse on turning, relieved by change of position, restlessness, inflammation of the right tonsil with a patch like chamois-leather, yellowish-white, thick. Tongue white, heavily coated, top and edge red, almost sore, raw-looking, foetid breath, sticking pain in swallowing, more pain when first beginning to swallow. Loathing of food.

℞ *Rhus tox.*, 15m., (F) in half a tumbler-full of water, one teaspoonful once in three hours.

The second day the fever was gone, exudation gone, only a redness remained.

The third day well.

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B. L. B. BAYLIES.

**Case 204.**—A young lady, 25 years, has a cough ever since a child; hollow, hard, like a stroke of sledge-hammer on a piece of timber; short, dry shock, in paroxysms, racking her to pieces.

℞ *Sulph.* 6<sup>m</sup>, (F), 3 doses, one every night. In about ten days well.

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JOHN C. ROBERT.

**Case 205.**—Mrs. S., 46 years, full habit, dark complexion, phlegmatic.

March 18, 1866. Deaf in both ears, more in the right one. No

noises. Ears dry inside, a little dark-brown wax in the meatus externus. The tympana are covered with a similar shining mass. My voice appears to her muzzled. My cylinder-watch was heard equally distinct on both sides, in the mouth, and outside, half an inch before the right ear, and not at all on the left. She speaks low, because her own words appear to her very loud. On turning the head, cracking and snapping in the ears. She is worse in the morning. Turn of life, her menses omitted one month, and then came on worse. Otherwise quite well.

Had taken *Sulph.* 3d, and one powder of the first trituration. About a week ago, also took *Puls.* 2 doses of the 3d, which made her worse, but then no better. 10 A. M., R *Causticum*, 80m., (F) dry, on her tongue.

March 30. Three days after, she began to hear better. Since that she heard well, now on one side, then on the other.

March 10, 1869. Then she got well.

B. FRICK.

**Case 206.**—A man, sixty years old, suffering from light-colored diarrhoea, took 70 drops *Veratr. alb.*, from ten in the morning, to 4 P. M. He felt during the whole time, a peculiar malaise, with a sensation as if he would faint every minute, severe chills running over his head and neck, scintillations before the eyes, and a restlessness, forcing him to walk about, although it was a severe task for him, on account of his weakness and faintness. He had at the same time, a continual desire to breathe deeply, with a feeling of oppression in the chest; no thirst, very little appetite, the tongue slightly coated, towards five in the evening some nausea, no fever nor any colicky pains. He had no stool after taking the medicine. He remained in the same state, till about 8 in the evening, when he retired, slept well during the night and arose perfectly well.

DR. LEMMER, in Riga.

**Case 207.**—Mrs. H., aged 36, suffered for a long time with a constant urging to urinate, and could hardly retain her water; when that feeling occurred, she had to hurry to the water closet. If she forcibly retained the water, she could not pass any afterwards, and suffered very severe pains. Prescribed 12 powders of *Ruta*, 1st dec., every evening, one powder. After the use of these 12 powders, a normal state of things returned and remained so.

A. W. KOCH.

**Case 208.**—Master R., aged 10. Oct. 14th. Had for some months *Herpes circin*, on lower lip, which spread more and more towards the chin. *Present symptoms*, the lip is quite red, and very small vesicles, which can only be seen by the aid of a magnifying glass, are constantly appearing; severe burning pain on the parts, inducing the boy to lick them with the tongue.

R. *Arsenicum*, 2d, dec. Dissolve one powder in 4 tablespoonfuls of water, and take one-half in the evening, and the other half in the morning. Repeat the same with the other powders.

October, 25th. Herpes much dryer and very little burning. Repeated same prescription.

November, 3d. Eruption dried up; no more burning. Repeated the prescription.

November, 18th. Skin perfectly clean. Cured.

A. W. Koch.

**Case 209.**—Mrs. B., aged 32. Had 6 years ago, a Steatoma, as large as a pea, on left upper eyelid, which was cut out by a surgeon, (Dr. Pancoast.) Two years ago she had another on the lower eyelid, of the same side, which was also similarly removed. In summer, 1868, she had a third on the same place, for which I was consulted. This steatoma was the size of a lentil, and was situated on the *conjunctiva palpebrarum*. Subjective symptoms: Itching.

On September 19th, 1868. She received *Staphysagria*, 12 powders of the 1st cent. dilution. One powder daily.

October, 12th. Has used all her powders, but took no more for 12 days, because the steatoma was inflamed. Repeated *Staphys.* morning and evening,  $\frac{1}{2}$  powder.

November, 5th. The steatoma has entirely disappeared.

A. W. Koch.

**Case 210.**—August, 1868. Miss——complained of a gnawing pain in 2d left lower bicuspid, which was decayed. This tooth, and also another, had commenced to decay close to the gum. Excitement removed the pain; it was relieved by pressure of hand; worse in bed. It extended over left forehead and into left side of neck. She had had it for a week, coming on gradually; it had been bad for 3 days, it kept her awake last night. *Thuja*. 1000 (Jenichen), one globule in a tumbler of water. Took a teaspoonful on going to bed, and another 15 minutes

after, and sponged face with cold water; after this she fell asleep, and the pains did not return. Next day she took the rest of the solution of *Thuya* on her own account, but without any result. She has had no return of the pain to this day, (January 16th, 1869.) According to Benninghausen, the sycotic decay of teeth commences close to gums, as in this case. I have found this condition a valuable indication for *Thuya* in toothache.

ED. WM. BERRIDGE, M. B. B. S.

**Case 211.**—Mrs.——, aged 50, January 23d, 1868. Has a heavy burning pain in *left* temple, extending into *left* forehead, supra orbital ridge, eye, internal ear, side of face, and teeth, (all on *left* side); lachrymation of left eye. Most severe in temple, next in eye, pain sometimes leaves entirely for a short time. Relieved by pressure. Intolerance of light and sound. She shrinks from the cold air. Had to keep in bed.

*History:* has often had such headaches before. On January 19th, had some kind of pain, but less severe in *right* temple, (N. B. right—left) also a weight at stomach, as if there was no room to breathe; in after-part of day, flatulence. Took some allopathic remedies, which removed the gastric symptoms.

Two days afterwards, took without effect, *Veratr.* 200 (Lehrmann,) which I had formerly given her for a totally different kind of headache, (therefore never tell patients the name of the remedy).

On 22d, the *left* temple and eye were affected by same pain as to day, but not so severely.

*Study.* Anac., Arn., Ars., Bov., Kali., Kreos., Laur., Merc., Spong. Prescribed Kali 4000 (Jenichen), 1 globule in  $\frac{3}{4}$  tumbler of water; 1 tea-spoonful every 3 hours. First dose at 10-45, A. M.

About noon, pain extended backwards along left side of head. (Aggravation?)

4-50 P. M. took 3d dose. Much better, comes down stairs. Feels tremulous and weak, as she always does after headaches.

24th, 11 o'clock A. M. quite well. Took 6 doses altogether.

ED. WM. BERRIDGE, M. B. B. S.

## THERAPEUTIC HINTS.

For *Cardialgia*, Hirschel recommends,

With a sensation of distension: *Arsen.*, *Aristolochia serp.*, *calc.*, *hell.*, *petr.*, *phos.*, *sab.*

With a sensation of contraction: *cocc.*, *gent-lut.*, with a corroding sensation, as of an ulcer: *Arsen.*, *cupr.*, *jod.*, *nux-vom.*

For gnawing, with aggravation from motion: *phosph.* For periodical cardialgia, appearing every afternoon, accompanied by diarrhœa: *Arsen.*

Neuralgic gastralgia, with the sensation of heaviness, like a weight in the stomach: \**Bismuth*, 1st trit., a dose morning and evening. From higher dilutions of this remedy he has not seen such prompt action.

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[Extract from Homœopathic News, 1855.]

*Intermittent Fever.*—In Vol. III, No. XI, of G. Ph. Journal, we find two interesting and instructive cases of intermittent fever cures with *Ars.*,<sup>200</sup>, by Dr. Joslin, and gives here the characteristic Arsenic Symptoms.

Neither intermittent fever, nor any other disease, will yield to high potencies administered in one dose at once, or administered in watery solution and frequently repeated, if that medicine was not very homœopathic to the case.

The first case corroborates previous observation, that, when high potencies are given, they will not be disturbed by what were formerly considered indispensably necessary dietetic restraints.

First case, *Tertian* intermittent fever: first chill; then heat; then perspiration; thirst during the whole paroxysm; drinks often, but little at a time; during the cold stage, nausea; pain in the small of the back and lower limbs; tongue blue; great debility after the paroxysm.

Second case, *Quotidian* afternoon fever: anticipates one hour each day; first chill; then heat; then perspiration, with heat: *before the chill*, pricking of the nose; grinding the teeth; stretching; sour eructation, and coryza: *during the chill*, hands, feet and nose cold; thirst, yawning; blueness under the eyes; and pain in the stomach: during heat and perspiration, none of these symptoms were present: stools slimy; urine of a very dark red color.

*Arsenic.*—Mr. H., an otherwise healthy gentleman, twenty-five years old, living on the Susquehanna, near Harrisburg, contracted intermit-

\* Bismuth has been a favorite medicine for similar symptoms, in a high potency, and it has been recommended in the clinics of the Hahnemann College, for this condition.  
H. N. M.

tent fever early in September. It was checked by Chinin; but returned before the expiration of twenty-one days—continuing to be checked by Chinin, in increased doses, and to return, till the patient came to Philadelphia on the 18th of December, having had four daily attacks of chills and fever, coming every day two hours earlier.

Upon examination, I found the following symptoms present: Chill, returning every day two hours earlier; during the chill, pain in the small of the back and in all the bones; much thirst, drinking very often and little at a time; vomiting of the ingesta and bile; chill lasts two hours; is followed by heat with continued thirst; less pain in the back and bones; no vomiting, but violent head-ache in the whole head; lasts three hours, the head-ache continuing for hours after the heat has passed off; during the whole paroxysm, but more so during the heat, great restlessness. During the night, he sleeps well, but perspires very profusely—perspiration offensive and sour. During the apyrexia, dullness in the head, great debility, urinary secretions diminished, but good appetite.

Gave him one dose of *Arsenic*,<sup>9000</sup>, after the fever. The next paroxysm came the following day an hour and a half sooner and more violent. Gave no medicine.

The next day, the paroxysm came on one hour earlier, and was less severe; no vomiting; less head-ache. Came on the following day at the same hour, but very slightly: and returned no more.

A. L.

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The following case of intermittent fever, of the advancing tertian type, was cured by arsenicum, contrary to the clinical rule laid down by Dr. Hering in the second number of the News.

A little girl, aged four years, very intelligent, having a large head, light hair and eyes, was attacked, on the 17th of August last, with tertian intermittent fever, which lasted about ten days. She had four paroxysms; which came on, the first at 9, the second at 7½, the third at 6½, and the fourth at 4 o'clock, A. M. The chill, which was *very severe*, lasted from a half hour to one and a half hours; and the fever, which also was very violent, lasted from three to four hours. The other symptoms were: chill, *with thirst*; fever, with thirst and perspiration, during the first three paroxysms—no perspiration in the fourth; *great restlessness*, during the paroxysm, and also at night: head, feet and hands *very dry*; sickness at the stomach, if she eats during the day of the paroxysm; complexion *sallow*.

After taking *ars.*,<sup>6</sup> in aq., every three hours a teaspoonful, she had no attack. For three or four days previously, had been taking *eupat. perf.*,<sup>1</sup> in aq., 2 h., without apparent benefit.

DR. COWLEY.

### CHARACTERISTICS.

- <sup>434</sup> ANTIM CRUD. Corns or callosities in the soles of the feet.
- <sup>435</sup> APIS. Oedema, or Dropsy without thirst.
- <sup>436</sup> BELLADONNA. Headache worse when leaning forward, better when bending backwards.
- <sup>437</sup> BELLADONNA. Thick swollen upper lip; gums swollen.
- <sup>438</sup> BELLADONNA. Vertigo when stooping, or when rising after stooping, falling to the left or backwards, with vanishing of sight or flickering before the eyes.
- <sup>439</sup> BRYONIA. Constipation, stools hard and dry as if burnt.
- <sup>440</sup> BRYONIA. Headache after washing himself with cold water when the face was sweating; in such cases opening the eyelids increases the headache.
- <sup>441</sup> BRYONIA. Longing for warm drink, and relieved by it.
- <sup>442</sup> CALCAREA. Pit of stomach instead of being concave is convex, like a saucer turned bottom up. G.
- <sup>443</sup> ACTEA-RACEMOSA.—Not disposed to fix the attention on any subject. PAYNE.
- <sup>444</sup> CHAMOMILLA. Puts his feet out of bed, soles burn.
- <sup>445</sup> COLOCYNTHIS. Urinates, small quantities with frequent urging; foetid, thickening, viscid, jelly-like urine.
- <sup>446</sup> DULCAMARA. Tetter oozing watery fluid; bleed after scratching.
- <sup>447</sup> HEPER. Suppuration of long inflamed boils on the body or on the limbs commencing with blisters; every cut or hurt suppurates.
- <sup>448</sup> KALI BICHR.—Flushes in the face, during the climacteric period. C. Hg.
- <sup>449</sup> MERCURIUS. Gums painful to touch, swollen, receding from teeth, whitish edges, bleeding, with a foetid odor from the mouth.
- <sup>450</sup> MERCURIUS. Moist tongue with intense thirst.
- <sup>451</sup> OPIUM. Drunkenness with stupor as if from smoke in the brain; eyes burning, hot and dry.
- <sup>452</sup> PULSATILLA. Great dryness of the mouth in the morning, without thirst.



- <sup>453</sup> SEPIA.—In the morning face red, in the evening pale. c. Hg.
- <sup>454</sup> SILICEA. Small foreign bodies under the skin or in the larynx.
- <sup>455</sup> STAPHISAGRIA. Sleepy all day long, awake all night, body aches all over.
- <sup>456</sup> SULPHUR. Heat in the soles of the feet, or cold feet with burning soles, wishes to find a cool place for them, or puts them out of bed.
- <sup>457</sup> SULPHUR. Comedones; black pores of the skin, particularly in the face.

## CLINICAL LECTURE, No. 9.

[Condensed Abstract from Lectures delivered at the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia. From Notes taken by H. F. Pahl, M.D. Dec. 10, 1867.]

By HENRY NOAH MARTIN, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.

Mr. R., 38 years of age, says he had Rheumatism about 10 years ago which was treated Allopathically. He feels now on sitting down, very stiff, particularly in the knee-joints; Has great tremor on standing awhile; Weather does not affect him; Appetite good; Bowels regular; General symptoms are worse in the afternoon, about 3 o'clock; Has difficulty in passing water; has to wait a long time, before it passes away.

DIAGNOSIS. This is a case of Chronic Rheumatism, some remains of which are confined to the knee-joint. Here we have an extension of disease, to the muscles of the bladder and surrounding parts, occasioning, probably the same kind of stiffness, which he experiences in his joints. After the desire to urinate comes, he has to wait sometime before he can produce a contraction of the bladder, and expel the urine, so when beginning to move, his joints are stiff, and it is only after sometime that he can move about briskly. What medicine shall we select? I hear some one say *Rhus*; let us examine the symptoms, and see how well *Rhus* is indicated.

*Rhus* is one of the first medicines to think of, in Rheumatic affections especially, when the knee-joints are attacked with stiffness, which is better after moving about. It has also tremor, especially of the limbs, after exercise. But here the similarity ends, and we must think of some other medicine which has all the symptoms just mentioned, and also the remainder of them. In other words we ought to have as nearly as possible the totality of the symptoms. There are two medicines brought prominently to mind, besides *Rhus*, for these symptoms, and

they are Pulsatilla and Lycopodium, both of these have the stiffness relieved by motion, but only Lycopodium has the tremor of the limbs. Rhus is worse in the morning and evening. Pulsatilla in the evening, and Lycopodium in the afternoon. Pulsatilla is worse at sundown, while Lycopodium is worse about 4 o'clock, P. M., this patient is worse at 3 o'clock P.M. Rhus and Pulsatilla are very much affected by changes in the weather, while Lycopodium is not, neither is this patient. Lycopodium is the only one of these which has this peculiar difficulty in passing water. In Rhus and Pulsatilla there is tenesmus vesicæ, of course long and painful waiting, while in Lycopodium, if there is any pain, it is referred to the kidneys, similar to pains of Renal Colic. After waiting some time, the urine passes away painless.

Such a case as this illustrates the folly of prescribing upon one, so called, Characteristic or Key-note. Get the totality of the symptoms, if possible, and by this we mean, not only the subjective but the objective signs, physical, microscopical and chemical. Then bring in your pathological knowledge to decide the relative value of symptoms.

Without a knowledge and use of all these, you are not physicians.

We shall give this patient *Lycopodium*, 5<sup>m</sup> one dose.

This patient never received any more medicine and rapidly recovered his health.

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## DIAGNOSTIC REMARKS.

The American Homœopathic Observer, contains a proving of *Dioscorea Vill.*, by A. M. Cushing, M. D., of Lynn, Massachusetts. A nearly constant symptom seems to be, "In the morning, mouth dry and bitter, tongue heavily coated." Dr. Cushing, in answer to inquiry says, there was *no thirst*. There are but few medicines which have anything similar to this group. Quite frequently, also, the prover was driven in a hurry out of bed in the morning, with hurried desire for stool, which was loose, offensive and was followed by straining and burning at the anus, similar to *Sulphur*.

*Sulph.*, has dry brown, parched rough tongue, in the morning *with*

thirst, and with either bitter, flat, putrid, saltish, or more especially *sour*, also diminished taste.

*Dioscorea Vill.*, has dry tongue, in the morning, with heavy brown coating, *without* thirst, and with bitter taste.

*Pulsatilla* has dry tongue, as if burnt and insensible, in the morning, with whitish, greyish coating of tenacious mucus, *without* thirst, and with earthy, flat, but more especially, *bitter, putrid, saltish, sour, or sweetish*, also lost taste.

*Lycopodium* has dry tongue in the morning, with great stiffness, generally no coating, and no thirst, with bitter, fatty, saltish or sour taste, also sensitive taste.

*Nux Mosch.*, has continual dryness with paralysis of the tongue, with entire absence of thirst, or taste.

*Paris quad.* has great dryness of the tongue when waking from sleep, at any time, coated white, with roughness and *without* thirst, and with bitter or diminished taste.

Experience proves *Paris* to be one of the most important medicines for "dryness of the mouth when waking, *without* thirst."

Patients suffering with spinal irritation, frequently have sensation of expansion of the brain—they often say, the head feels "as large as a bushel measure," fullness in the temples, ears, root of the nose, throat and eyes. The eye-balls feel expanded as though the lids would not cover them, Heaviness like a weight in the dorsal and cervical regions and numbness in the fingers, with lame heavy paralytic pains in the hands and feet. Such patients often sleep with the mouth open, and the tongue and fauces are always dry on waking, and there is *no thirst*.

*Paris quad.* has relieved many cases, having similar symptoms.

This medicine will also be found valuable in Catarrhal complaints, with stuffed condition and fullness at the root of the nose, together with the above mentioned condition of the tongue and fauces, and constant hawking of tenacious, white tasteless mucus.

HENRY NOAH MARTIN.

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**Case 212.**—Anna B., 46 years old, nervous temperament, and of delicate constitution; menstruates regularly, but copiously; was always healthy, except an attack of typhus in her 27th year. Since eight years she suffers from a megrim, appearing either a few days before or after the lunar flow, beginning in the occiput, wandering forwards and fixing itself right on top of the head, where its severity reaches such a degree that patient thinks the head will burst, or she will loose her senses, till, at last, repeated vomiting of mucus and bile announces a remission of the pain.

Light, noise, talking or motion increase considerably the pain. These pains are accompanied by redness of the face, with icy coldness of the extremities, nausea and sensation of heat in vertex; heaviness and stupefaction, with nervous erethismus, remain for a few days afterwards.

The intervals show no symptoms, except a habitual constipation. Since these attacks came on, patient has lost her long hair, and baldness shows itself on the vertex. She received *Calc-carb*<sup>6</sup>, a few grains morning and evening, for seven days, and then omitted for seven days. The next paroxysm was much milder, and after using the remedy for three months, she has been entirely free from all pain for the last two years.

DR. PAYE, of Wurzburg.

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**Case 213.**—Johann W., 40 years old, merchant, tall and slender, of melancholic temperament; guilty of onanism in his youth; tried,

after marriage, to increase his lost virile power by the use of strong drinks, but in vain. Nine years ago he felt post coitum, a spasm, which has since then steadily increased. Without any preceding aura, without cause, it rushes through his brain like zigzag lightning, passes through the right side of his face and neck to the arm, which gets unnaturally turned and twisted with audible cracking noise. The muscles of the face become distorted, the visual power vanishes, the tongue refuses to answer, finally consciousness is lost, and he falls down without a sign of life remaining. After ten minutes cold sweat breaks out, and noisy eructations pass from the stomach, consciousness then returns by degrees, with the sensation of enormous prostration.

Long after the paroxysm there still remains a remarkable loss of memory, so that he cannot find the right answer, although fully understanding the questions. Only after several hours of sleep he is able to rise—though trembling and with great exertion—and he has to take some strong wine, to get along again. Appetite, stool, and sleep are normal, only some of the paroxysms appeared lately at night. Patient suffers also from vertigo in a high degree, so that he cannot walk alone, but has to support himself by walls and fences; in the house he can walk well enough. The eye is without lustre; his physiognomy, nearly idiotic.

Considering only the causal moment, I gave him, at intervals, Calc-phos. Lachesis, Phosph., but, no improvement following, he begged only for something for the increasing debility and loss of muscular power. I gave him *Chinin. arsen.*<sup>3</sup>, three times a day, five drops, and, after three weeks' use, the paroxysms stopped entirely, his strength began gradually to return, my patient went in the country and returned, after six weeks, really another man. DR. PAYE, of Wurzburg.

REMARKS BY THE TRANSLATOR.—The above case fits entirely the carbo-nitrogenous constitution of Grauvogl; (vol. II, page 271.) There is a waste of oxydation in the whole body, and, according to G., the *Argent-nitr.* will frequently produce a radical cure, as it has been found to act beneficially in tabes dorsalis, in diseases of old age, in atrophy of the genital organs; in epilepsy even the old school has given it ad nauseam. Its pathogenesis shows it to have been *the* remedy for the case, whereas, we fear, that the *Arsen.* of Chinin will only be of temporary benefit. S. LILIENTHAL.

**Case 214.**—M., 35 years old, has been an onanist since childhood. He has been subject, for a long while, to nocturnal seminal emissions,

also, in day time, during defecation or urination. Has been married eight years, but could never accomplish his marital duties, although erection is complete; but ejaculation takes place as soon as he approaches his wife. We prescribed *Sulphur*<sup>12</sup>, four globules in twelve tablespoonfuls of water—a tablespoonful morning and evening—and then stopped for a week. He took no other medicine, and, in about six weeks, he was perfectly cured. LOVE, (Paris).

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[From Allg. Hom. Zeitung. Translated by S. Lilienthal, M. D.]

**Case 215.**—A young man, about 30 years old, who had passed, in former years, through an erysipelatous otitis, is down again with a similar disease. The left ear is painful, and the meatus narrowed by swelling, so that it is impossible to examine the drum. The loss of hearing was conclusive that the inflammation was deeply seated, spreading over the meatus externus and internus. The patient complained of a characteristic subjective symptom. It was not exactly surring in the ears, but he felt a sensation as if a reel was turned in the head, and, after several revolutions was locked; fullness in the ear, with a sensation of stuffing, as if a wedge were driven in, accompanied the reeling sensation.

The inflammatory symptoms were removed in two days by Belladonna. The difficulty of hearing, with the other sensations, yielded to *Merc-sol.*<sup>30</sup>, (three drops in a tumbler, half full of water—a teaspoonful every three hours). After the third dose, patient woke up, his ear free from pain, and could hear plainly the ticking of his watch.

DR. H. GOULLON, JR.

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[From Allg. Hom. Zeitung. Translated by S. Lilienthal, M. D.]

**Case 216.**—Mrs. F. caught cold twelve years ago, by getting continually wet, when washing flax. Four weeks afterwards the woman began to suffer from unbearable itching over the whole body, followed by moisture behind the right ear, wending itself upwards, on that side of the head. There is a great sensitiveness to the water. As soon as she washes, all her sufferings increase. A gland swells up behind the

sterno-mastoideus, and gives the signal to a relapse. That gland is moveable and is about the size of a bean.

When going in the air she feels as if a pail of water was thrown over her, especially when the weather is cloudy. The corroding feeling in the head is sometimes so severe that a chill comes over her when at its height. Sometimes she feels as if somebody caught her by the hair.

On the right side of the head moist nodules formed, secreting a corroding fluid, glueing the hair together, which lost its vitality, and small crusts and a mealy dust covered the affected parts.

After twelve years allopathic treatment, she came to us. We tried for a month Nitr.-ac. Sulph. Lycop. Merc., without any benefit; then, towards the end of September, she got *Graphites*<sup>30</sup>, five pellets every morning.

After two weeks visible improvement had set in, and the continuation of the same remedy produced a perfect cure.

Further observations have to prove, if *Graphites* has the following indications:

1. Catching cold as causal moment.
2. Severe corroding sensation, preceding a moist herpes; in the beginning general, then localized.
3. Female sex.
4. Simultaneous leucorrhœa and chronic discharge of tears.
5. Fading and rapid loss of hair. (Baryt-carb., Lycop., Merc., Natrum).

DR. H. GOULLON, JR.

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**Case 217.**—Philip W., æt 14. Tonsillitis. Commenced and is worse on left side; difficulty in swallowing. Tonsils swollen; left worse than right.

*Lach.*<sup>200</sup>. Three powders—one every twelve hours. Well in three days.

W. J. BLAKELY.

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**Case 218.**—Miss R., æt 16. Tonsillitis. Soreness of the throat for the past week; fauces inflamed; right tonsil swollen; informed me that the left tonsil was first attacked, had been much swollen, had become better, and the right had then become affected; difficulty in swallowing.

*Lach.*<sup>200</sup>. Three powders—one every twelve hours. Well.

W. J. BLAKELY.

**Case 219.**—Louis B., æt 28. Diphtheria. Right side of throat worse; right tonsil more swollen and painful than left; membrane on right tonsil; pains in limbs yesterday—none to-day.

*Lyc.*<sup>200</sup>. Three powders—one every eighteen hours. To gargle the throat every four hours with a mixture of equal portions of alcohol and water. Well. W. J. BLAKELY.

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**Case 220.**—A boy, two years old, light hair and blue eyes; lymphatic; tongue covered with a white coat; thick white membrane upon its tip; tongue smooth and broad; gums covered with white membrane, also the middle of the cheeks; drowsy in the day—cross and crying when roused. No sleep at night—would not lie down; throwing his head back; stretching and crying crossly, in paroxysms; pain and lameness in the arms, particularly in the right arm; sometimes drinking rapidly and greedily; at other times, when the cup was brought near his mouth, at each effort to swallow, he throws his head back—cannot drink.

After trying Nitric-ac.<sup>200</sup>, Phosphor.<sup>200</sup>, and Sulph. 52m. (F.) without benefit, *Bell* 20m (F.) was given after 10th Oct., in the forenoon, to be taken in a gill of water—one teaspoonful once in three hours.

The child seemed more quiet and sensible for a while, but about the middle of the night, it had a convulsion—but one.

The following day not improved. *Bellad* 97m. (F.) was given in the evening—one dose a day. No convulsion in the night. The dose was repeated next day. Under this treatment (*Bell.* 97m. F., once or twice per day), the membrane disappeared, the stupor in the day passed off; the child's natural temper and appetite returned, but, for some time, it did not sleep well at night, though better. R. *Thu.* occ. 5m. (F.) in  $\frac{1}{2}$  tumbler full of water—one teaspoonful every three hours.

Did not hear from the child for some time. When I saw it—three to four weeks afterwards—it was perfectly well. B. L. B. BAYLIES.

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**Case 221.**—A weaver's wife, 62 years of age, had, in her first child-bed, puerperal mania. Got better, but had, for the fifth time, several attacks, even after six years, on the 23d of January, 1835. She had first a chill; one week later, another chill, with breaking out of mania,



now since six days. Sitting in bed, talking often in one strain 15 minutes with great vehemence; desires all the time to go away; then sits easy 3 to 4 hours, as it seems, unconscious. Puts her head sometimes upon the arm, as if she had a headache; complains about her belly—no stool; urine passes sometimes involuntary; sleeps little, but takes food and drink.

*Bellad.*<sup>30</sup> repeated; in ten days, did not relieve.

Paroxysms got so violent that the straight jacket was put on, and several men watched her.

*Stramon*<sup>30</sup>, one-third of a drop, four times every fourth day.

After first dose some aggravation 3 to 4 hours; then, two hours, a clear, healthy state of mind.

Next day a few violent attacks, but not continuing, and clear intervals or easy sleep. Commencing to complain about headache, bellyache; also cough, with pain in scorbiculum.

After the second dose there remained a hastiness, fearfulness, anxiousness, and a shy look. After the third, she walked out.

A few days after the fourth, there was no trace of the former state. Reported eighteen years later. H. HARTLAUB, (tr. C. Hg.)

**Case 222.**—*Sticta pulmonaria*. Dr. Bierdick (N. A. J. of H. XII. 207) relates a case where a lady, soon after taking the medicine, said: "Doctor, I feel that medicine all over me." In a few moments after, she said her left leg felt as though it was floating in the air, feeling light and airy, without any sensation of resting upon the bed. This continued for some time and gradually passed off.

Hale, in his "New Remedies," has left this case out. Now, for the verification of it. Bella, a lively girl, 12 years old, suffered from a light attack of influenza, but was sleepless the night before. *Sticta* has frequently produced sleep in my patients, so that they asked me in the morning if I had given them some narcotic; and, as it is also one of our best remedies for influenza,\* I requested the mother to give her some pellets of it in the evening. After taking it she got very lively—

\* We can corroborate Dr. Lilienthal's remark regarding the use of *Sticta* in Influenza. The following we regard as characteristic indications: Violent coryza, stuffed feeling at the root of the nose, feels entirely well in the morning, but much worse in the afternoon, and better in the open air. If these symptoms are well marked, a speedy relief will follow the use of this medicine. H. N. M.

told her father she felt as if she would like to strike out, only for fun; she would like it just for the fun of it. After a while she laid down on the lounge, and began—to use a common expression—to kick up her heels. Her mother reproachingly said: “Bella, do behave; that is not lady-like;” when the child responded: “Ma, I cannot help it; I feel exactly as if I wanted to fly away.”

A symptom may appear foolish, but it cannot be expunged, for it is a part of a whole, and just as necessary for the whole as any other grand symptom.

S. LILIENTHAL.

**Case 223.**—*Was it Tuberculosis and Consumption?* October 30, 1868. I was called to see Mr. Henneberger, a German, 23 years of age. His young wife and sister told me, with tears, that the patient had been given up by his last (allopathic) physician as suffering with incurable consumption of the lungs, and of the same conviction were all his friends and neighbors, who implored me, if I should find the same, not to tell the patient so.

When I entered the sick room, I could hardly breathe, on account of the expectoration and breath of the patient, as the last doctor had ordered the windows not to be opened.

Mr. H. was a stout young man six months ago, when he got inflammation, as he said, of the bowels; but, according to his second allopathic physician—an acquaintance of mine—inflammation of the liver. After a fortnight, he was “cured” by his first doctor, but so that the inflammation immediately went into the right groin and the region of the stomach. But not even here that inflammation was safe from the powerful and “rational” attacks of allopathic practice, for the doctor marched against it with mustard plasters, and thus it took—to be forever safe from allopathy—its retreat straightway into the chest and lungs of the patient; but, besides this, the patient was now obliged to stand and walk in a crooked position—bent to one side—and “God be thanked forever,” said he to me later, “that that doctor got now sick himself of typhoid fever, or else,” &c.

But now, in taking another doctor, the patient got but from Scylla into Charybdis, for, although the doctor uses for himself and family only homeopathic medicine, he treats his patients allopathically, not only because he keeps himself an allopathic drug shop, but also for superstition’s sake: for superstition and stupidity have, perhaps, a much larger and more densely planted field in the realm of the healing art than even in religion.

After having fed the patient upon large bottles of cod-liver oil and mixtures for weeks, without any effect, and seeing him getting worse and desponding, he felt, at last, driven to declare that there was neither hope nor help; the patient's father having died of lung disease; that both his lungs were "rotten," abscess upon abscess, and, in a short time, the whole organ would be expectorated.

That was rather a bad gospel to the patient and his dear ones. They, however, having in the meantime read my "Open letter to Dr. Miner,"\* and heard, for the first time, of Homœopathy, called now on me.

I found the patient as stated above. In the beginning of the inflammation, he had expectorated tubercles; afterwards, and till now, bloody pus of foetid smell, of which was his breath also. Percussion revealed several defective places in the lungs; cough day and night not allowing sleep; profuse night sweats; weakness, principally of the feet, so that patient, bent sideways, could hardly walk the length of his room; pulse 96; appetite moderate; stool and other functions regular. His father died of apoplexy of the lungs.

My hope of saving the patient was moderate enough, indeed; but, convinced that the certainty of dying comes to the sick always soon enough when death announces itself, I inspired the poor sufferer with hope and confidence.

Treatment: Opening of the windows oftentimes during the day; every morning to take a short walk—if, at first, only of ten paces, and led by his wife—before the house; often deep breathing in the open air; gymnastic exercises of the arms; every evening, before bed, a bath—at first of tepid water, and using soap; the following evenings, of cold water; nourishing diet, and, for three mornings each, one dose of *charcoal*<sup>30</sup>, and, one hour after, one dose of *China*.

November 1.—Mrs. H. called. The patient feels stronger; can walk much better, but all the other symptoms the same. Sacch. lac.

November 3d.—Mr. H. himself comes; coughs much; expectoration yellow, white, brown, thick; breath foetid; night sweats less; sleep better. Sacch. lact.

November 12.—Mr. H. feels much better, but expectorates blood. *China*<sup>30</sup>, two doses.

\* The same of which Dr. Duncan, of the Chicago "Investigator," perhaps, in a weak hour of stupid pride, that he writes the English better than I, a German, do, wrote: "It is not worth the printer's ink." The good doctor, as such, should know that, in France, little boys speak French, and in China, even Chinese.

Dr. H. BÆTHIG, Buffalo, N. Y.

November 22.—Mr. H. feels very well; expectoration quite gone, also the night sweats; cough dry and short; does not walk so much sideways. *Sulph.*<sup>30</sup>

November 29.—Mr. H. has the same dry short coughing principally during the evening; very seldom, a little thick white mucus. When he has taken his supper, even as early as 4 P. M., and the cough comes on between 7 and 8 o'clock, he vomits what he has eaten. Cough causes headache; from deep breathing, cough and pressure in the stomach. *Sacch. lac.*

December 2.—Mr. H. having experienced not the least good from Phos. *Phos. Acid*<sup>30</sup>.

December 6.—Mr. H., after taking the first dose of Phos. acid, has not vomited any more; cough less. *Sacch. lac.*

Since December 2, Mr. H. has not had any more medicine, and already, before New Year, he is quite well and healthy, could take up his business of varnishing again; and, what is strange, he stands and walks now as erect as before the inflammation in the groin.

His second doctor swears to-day, January 31, 1869, yet, that Mr. H. later will and must die of consumption anyhow; perhaps, as I believe, for the benefit of allopathy.

HENRY BAETHIG.

*Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1869.*

**Case 224.**—Mr. T., aged 35 years, had erysipelas of head and face. On the eighth day his brain became affected. He was a light complexioned man—mild, taciturn, blue eyes, light sandy hair, amiable disposition. He became very violent, loquacious, wild, difficult of restraint, seeing rats and cats in the room and on the walls; pulse 140; high fever; several men watched him, to prevent his getting out of bed, and jumping out of the window. What he especially wanted was a razor, to shave—no doubt wishing to cut his throat. He exhibited much cunningness—he would not take anything out of a spoon or cup, but would only drink out of a pitcher or large bowl.

Knowing this, I put a few drops of the third decimal of *Stramonium* in half a pitcher full of water, and sent it up to his room. This was about 9 P. M. He drank of it, soon became calm, went to sleep in about two hours after, and when I saw him the following morning, at 9 A. M., he was calm, rational, pulse 80, feverless, and convalescent.

J. KITCHEN.

**Case 225.**—*Mammary Fistula after Abscess.* Mrs. —, aged 22, lymphatic temperament, blonde; confined March 16, 1868; caught cold, and had mammary abscess four months after, in the site of a former attack, viz.: at the base of right breast.

Got *Hepar*<sup>200</sup>; discharged pus profusely, and a week later, milk was noticed—flowing most whilst nursing. Orifice funnel shaped, concave, of the size of a pea, of a red color, sensitive and sore; worse in wet weather; low spirited; inclined to headache and constipation.

October 24, got one dose of *Causticum*<sup>200th</sup> (Tafel), and in three days, the fistula was entirely healed. Three weeks later it reopened; got one dose *Caust.*<sup>200</sup>, (L.) In two days, no change; got another dose of the former preparation; cured in one day.

C. G. RAUE.

**Case 226.**—Mr. —. Feeling of a large lump at back of throat; it sometimes feels as if some one grasped him by the throat, causing a feeling of suffocation; he then feels as if he wanted to be sick, and he tries, as it were, to vomit up the lump; slight soreness of back of throat on swallowing saliva; right side of neck tender to touch; the feeling of a lump causes him to swallow saliva frequently, which makes the lump seem to increase and rise higher; feeling of pressure in middle of throat; has to clear his throat before he can talk; all symptoms worse on waking this morning.

*History.*—Six days before, throat dry and sore. Afterwards, right neck tender; the previous day, feeling of lump; mouth and throat dry; to-day lump feels higher than yesterday; has not eaten salt for twelve months.

*Lachesis*<sup>2000</sup> (Jenichen) one globule in a tumbler of water; one teaspoonful *ter die*.

Next morning, on washing, throat *slightly* dry and sore; no other symptoms; has taken four doses; he is astonished at the improvement, which began after the first dose.

Six weeks before he had a very similar attack, for which he was treated by a *pseudo-homœopath*, under whose treatment he was ill for between two and three weeks, and had to keep indoors the first week. He fully expected to be in the same circumstances this time also. Were I to treat such another case, I should have confidence in a single dose.

E. W. BERRIDGE, M. B. S.

**Case 227.**—*Phosphorus in Scarlatina.*—A boy of three years. In the third day the ominous coryza had commenced; the fourth day the

throat was swollen, and there was congestion to the head. After applying wet bandages, there was some relief in breathing, but neither *Bellad.* nor *Apis*, nor lard poultices, prevented the continuance of the copious *Coryza*; alarming *weakness* and an increasing *frequency of pulse*; during the *night, hands very cold and bluish*. After *Phos.* there was very great improvement. At one stage of the case the turbid, scanty urine and swollen face indicated *arsenic*.

1867. A. NEUSCHÆFER, A. W. Z., 74, 140.

REMARKS.—*Aconite* is rarely, if ever, of use in *scarlatina*, notwithstanding the “high fever” and the “dry skin,” because, instead of the agonizing tossing about of *Aconite*, the patients are dull and drowsy, the pulse is not hard, etc.

The water treatment: Wet bandages are often of great use in *scarlatina*, but never together with *Belladonna*. Either the one or the other ought to be omitted.

*Apis* is never indicated in the *coryza* form, only with a dry nose, dryness of the throat, and hydrocephalic symptoms.

*Phosph.* and *Arsen.* follow well, and are complementary to each other. *Cepa* might be given as soon as the running commences from the nose and *Arum triphyllum* for the soreness of tongue and mouth.

C. Hg.

(Extract from *Homœopathic News*, 1856.)

**Case 228.**—*Sempervivum Tectorum* in *Scirrhus* and *Cancer of the Tongue*.—Dr. Maly, of Gratz, called the attention of homœopathic physicians to the above. Dr. Kallenbach, of Cleve, confirmed its efficacy. A. H. Z., 50, 16.

A sickly woman had, about the time of ‘change,’ on the right margin of the tongue, a swelling, size of a small bean, with burning pain after shutting her mouth, occasionally bleeding, invariably at night, a burning in it, disturbing sleep. Acrid substances and acids smart. The swelling was not hard, but like a cyste; had two small knots, each size of a lentil, the one bleeding. Over the swelling were three varicose veins. Neither aurum, arsen., nor carbo-veg., in the 4th, 10th or 6th potency, improved it; it got larger, harder, and impeded speech. S. t., applied as a juice, externally, three times a day, made the tumor smaller, softer and wrinkled; the veins much smaller, but afterwards inflamed and very sensitive. Two drops 2d, internally, daily reduced the tumor to one-third the size in ten days; menstruation appeared, continuing five days. Tumor diminished to the size of a small pea, and became gradually less sensitive. Patient came not back.

Several failures made me forget the medicine, until General B. consulted me. He was suffering with an ulcer on the tongue, close by the left margin: had used alumin and sublimate. The ulcer was  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch deep, with sharp edges, hard foundation, of a bluish color, with four knots, size of lentils, two large veins, sensible to the touch and while eating. S. t. 1-100 in water, twice a day, externally, was applied; second day, less painful; could eat; edges smoother; third and fourth days, veins smaller; the small reddish-blue tumors became paler; fifth and sixth days, they disappeared, leaving the base of the ulcer covered with a whitish membrane; seventh to ninth days, the medicine omitted, sensibility greater; tenth day, repeated, ulcer smooth and pure, veins very small. Patient was obliged to leave: promised to write, but did not do it. He was a Russian.

A married woman, aged 27 years, with a child of six months, had, for ten days, a pain under the tongue, impeding eating and talking. On the lower surface, near the roof, was a bluish-red swelling, size of half a bean, smooth but hard, on either side a large vein, at one point a membranous exudation. S. t. 6, two doses, one every other day for four days; no pain; at the expiration of eight days, much smaller; produced menstruation; in three weeks, remains only a somewhat enlarged vein.

C. HG.

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### THERAPEUTIC HINTS.

*Spongia*.—Croup; with fair complexion; worse before midnight; dry sound in breathing, and cough. (*Hepar*, if similar, but moist sounds).

J. C. MORGAN.

*Spongia*.—Wakes with suffocation about larynx; on falling asleep early at night. Fair skin.

J. C. MORGAN.

Dr. Lindsay of Laconia, N. H., says: I have for many years used the *Caladium Seguinum*, in obstinate Pruritus, and in a case of long standing, violent itching, eruption on the scrotum, worse at night, dry and scaly; it gave prompt relief.

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### CHARACTERISTICS.

<sup>458</sup> ARSENICUM. Acute, sharp, fixed, or darting pain in the apex and through the upper third of the right lung.

R. R. GREGG.

<sup>459</sup> HYPERICUM. Convulsions from blows upon the head.

C. HG.

<sup>460</sup> IGNATIA. Amiable dispositions if feeling well; every little emotion disturbs them.

HAHNEMANN.

<sup>461</sup> VALERIANA. Spasms after slight injuries.

HELBIG.

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**Case 229.**—*Anaemia cerebri, caused by Iodine.*—A boy 16 years old, (whose father was near sighted,) anæmic and scrofulous, passed two years ago through a severe inflammation of the knee-joint, ending in exudation and contraction of the left leg, which was treated successfully by stretching, and the external and internal use of Iodine. He was then sent in the country, where he gained strength, so that he could follow his studies again, but in the spring, he was taken with a severe spasmodic affection of the heart, relieved somewhat by chamomile tea, but dragging its slow length along, and passing away as suddenly as it came.

But soon afterwards, patient complained of a pressing pain on the vertex, spreading hence to the occiput, forehead and eyes; every effort of the body or mind, even talking increased the pressure on the brain. Vision is especially affected, the eyes itch and sting, and water easily; cannot bear candle, or sunlight, so that he keeps his eyes shaded and wiping. When reading, a blur comes before his eyes with vertigo, so that he has to sit down, to keep from falling. Loss of appetite, with disgust for meat, of which he was formerly very fond; great thirst, with fondness for milk. Stools regular, the mucous membranes anæmic, the whole body lax and weak; a little walk tires him out; he loves to stretch himself, and falls easily asleep; at night he sleeps only one or two hours, as the pressure on the brain and the turning dizziness, wakes him up; with restlessness, crawling and drawing in the lower extremities. His mind is without energy, and melancholy has settled over him. Ameli-



oration in the fresh air. R. *Ferr carb.*<sup>3</sup>, 8 powders; one, morning and evening.

June 13. Takes more nourishment; other state the same, *Calc-carb*<sup>3</sup>, 8 powders.

June 21. Improvement sets in, he feels stronger, looks better, less headache and dizziness, but photophobia is stubborn. One dose *Bellad*<sup>30</sup> followed by one dose *Phosph.*<sup>30</sup>, which improved the eyesight, but as some vertigo with difficulty in reading remained, the calcarea was repeated, and in the beginning of July, he was dismissed cured.

During the inflammation of the knee-joint, the boy was fairly saturated with Iodine; we know its deleterious influence on the red blood corpuscles, and its specific action on the brain and medulla oblongata, and we find in the pathogenesis of Iodine symptoms: dullness of the head, difficult thinking, aversion for serious work, vertigo, sleepiness with feeling of intoxication in daytime, and sleeplessness at night, dullness of vision with photophobia, muscular debility, sensory illusions.

By DR. MOSSA, (*Klinik.*)

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[From the Central N. Y. Hom. Med. Society.]

**Case 230.**—E. M. L., in the 16th year of his age; tall and slim; growing rapidly; pale face, light blue eyes, dark brown hair, active temperament, and in active business, requiring, at times, violent running and lifting heavy boxes, was taken, in September, 1867, with a dry harrassing cough, affecting him more or less both day and night, but not otherwise making him sick. It did not seem to be at all in consequence of taking cold. He was treated with Belladonna, Aconite, Nux, &c., as symptoms seemed to indicate, with varying success. In the latter part of October, after five or six weeks of coughing, Hæmoptysis set in. Being brought on by slight exercise at any time, yet occurring often in the night, when he was entirely quiet; coughing and raising at times considerable quantities of blood; the first raised would be coagulated; it was a bright red color. This was finally arrested under the influence of Aconite.

He was not seriously reduced, and, for about six weeks, was more or less out doors, but did not return to his business.

On the 16th of December he had a return of the hemorrhage, which was repeated once in six hours for several days, coughing up at each time from one-third to a teacupful of pure blood. Aconite was again and repeatedly resorted to, but without the least effect. Hamamelis,

Ipecac, Veratrum viride, in turn, proved as perfectly ineffective. *Phos.*<sup>30</sup> was given; the effect was immediate and perfect, the patient declaring, before he had it down five minutes, that he felt an improvement. The hemorrhage was from that time completely controlled. Since that period he has had several attacks of hemorrhage, and indications of its approach, which have always yielded at once to the use of *Phos.* A remarkable fact, however, should be stated, that *Phos.*, although several times tried for his cough, has never seemed to produce any beneficial effect.

EDWARD LOOMIS, M. D.

**Case 231.**—Mrs. Fr. J., of about 30 years, in the sixth month of pregnancy, had varicose veins on both her legs—so painful that she could neither walk nor stand. The veins of the feet appeared as if the blood were dried up.

*Hamamelis*<sup>2</sup>—four times daily, and externally Ungu. Hamamel, once a day, gave prompt relief.

H. BAETHIG.

(From the Central N. Y. Hom. Med. Society.)

**Case 232.**—*A Phosphorus Cure.*—On the 24th of September, 1854, I was called to see Mrs. E. B., aged 20; blue eyes, light hair, short in stature, thin in flesh. When six months along in her first pregnancy, she was taken one day, while getting dinner, with severe pains in her stomach, appearing in paroxysms, continuing in the same form for three days. In a few hours after leaving the stomach, the same kind of pains appeared in her left temple, extending to the eye, teeth, and side of the head. The character of the pains were like "*sticking the parts with a knife,*" being so severe as to make her wholly beside herself.

Severity of the pains seemed to be the great characteristic point to her case. For one year she had been under the care and treatment of three physicians, at different times, without relief—one homœopath and two allopaths. I have no idea of the remedies she received from them. The birth or nursing of her child had no apparent influence in changing the nature of her pains.

The first remark she made to me was, "I have no faith you can relieve me." I told her I would try. I gave her *Phos.*<sup>30</sup>, to be taken one dose every six hours, until relieved. The first dose relieved her of

the pains entirely. Up to this day she has never experienced any similar pains.

Her health has continued good since that time, except every winter she has had a morning cough, with slight expectoration of mucus. In person, she has always been thin and spare, weighing between 64 and 110 pounds. Since her cure she has been mother of three more children, without any sign of the old pains in either her stomach or head.

T. L. BROWN.

*Binghamton, N. Y., March 13, 1869.*

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**Case 233.**—December 2, 1868. Thomas Apsey, Eczema of the hands. The whole dorsal surface of both hands was a raw denuded surface. It commenced with cracks on the joints. There was much *stinging, burning* pain. *The surroundings inflame easily after scratching.* It had troubled him every winter for a number of years. This moist surface became dry at times, forming in yellow crusts. He could not do any work.

R *Merc. Sol. H.*<sup>1000</sup>. Six powders—one every night. The hands were entirely healed in one week, and have remained so.

J. F. MILLER, *Cambridge, N. Y.*

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**Case 234.**—January 7, 1869. Mrs. Quinlan, Varicose ulcer of leg, of six months standing; about the size of hand, dark, livid appearance. The ulcer seemed to spread by large blisters forming on the edges, filled with water; *burning* pain depriving her of sleep.

R *Ars.*<sup>200</sup> Six powders—one every night.

January 16 returned—the ulcer healed to about the size of a silver dollar. She said that in less than one hour after taking the first powder, the burning pain ceased; she slept all night—the first in three weeks.

R *Ars.*<sup>11000</sup>, one dose.

January 26. Entirely healed. The skin where the ulcer was, is as smooth as any part of the body. J. F. MILLER, *Cambridge, N. Y.*

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**Case 235.**—Mrs. F., at 44; nervo-bilious temperament; awoke with an *enormously swollen upper lip and nose.* The whole of the lip

and the lower half of the nose and sides thereof were involved. The surface was not changed from the natural color; the appearance was that of puffiness, but it was hard to the feel, much like the swelling from a bee sting, or from a blow. The vermilion border of the lip was a trifle more blue than natural. There was no pain nor heat, and the only complaint was from its looks and stiffness. The lady was menstruating at the time, and thought she had taken cold, but there was no disturbance of the menstrual function, and no evidence of having taken cold, except this thick lip and nose. Well in every other respect.

Not being able to find a remedy having the above symptom, and guided by the fact that she was approaching the climacteric—that the attack was sudden (one night) during menstruation—that there was no heat nor redness, and that she was of a nervo-bilious temperament, I prescribed *Lachesis* 4th. The puffiness soon began to disappear, and was all gone inside of 24 hours.

T. C. DUNCAN, Ed. *Med. Invest.*,  
Chicago, Ill.

**Case 236.**—In a case of intermittent fever, which reappeared during the mild, wet weather of January, 1869, after it had been suppressed from time to time since the previous August by an ague specific, the following symptoms were removed speedily, or greatly ameliorated, by *Cocculus*<sup>20</sup>, and the indications for other remedies were thereby much simplified.

Before the chill, or rather before the shaking began—during an hour, and while the extremities were becoming cold—a great dread of the coming paroxysm.

The patient had a sunken, almost corpse-like appearance.

The feet and legs (as far as the knees,) and the hands, became quite numb and “felt as if dead,” as the coldness increased.

The shaking began about 11 A. M., and was attended with great disgust at even the smell of food; the epigastric region began at once to bloat; the bloating increased more and more, with external sensitiveness to touch and very distressing, crampy, heaving pains internally, without decided nausea, but with occasional belching of air after drinking, and resulting, after the lapse of an hour, in throwing up water which had been drank and any remains of food in the stomach. The food thrown up was sour. Almost simultaneously with the vomiting was a blackish, thin, slimy, very foetid stool, the call for which came suddenly and had to be attended to at once. With the discharges upward and downward

the shaking instantly ceased, but the coldness continued until an hour later, when the fever began to predominate.

During the fever, setting in with some giddiness, the patient sank into a state of apparent stupor, in which, while consciousness remained and there was no confusion of thought, she desired to be free from all external disturbances, and to lie quiet with the eyes closed, absorbed with the sense of her utter mental and bodily prostration. The mental faculties were inert and apathetic; "no family misfortune," she said afterwards, "would have sufficed to arouse her." But if a sudden noise of any kind or degree occurs, she starts and trembles all over, and even an attempt to feel her pulse, if she is not expecting it, causes sudden starting and trembling. If her condition is inquired about, she will attempt to describe it, but her voice is whispering and tremulous, and her lower jaw quivers almost as much as when in the cold stage, her teeth were chattering. The face is somewhat flushed, and the aspect of the patient reminds one of an intoxicated person.

General perspiration followed the febrile stage; rather profuse, clammy, and offensive. *On the chest it ran off in streams.* This continued several hours, but abating after the first two hours.

After the administration of Cocculus the chill and fever returned four times, daily, but so modified that the chill was marked with some shaking; an aversion to food; a little bloating at the pit of the stomach; the next day, after the Cocculus was given, a throwing up of water, and a yellowish, foetid stool at the close of the shaking; after the chill a refreshing sleep, lasting an hour or longer; an appearance of fever not until two hours after the chill sensations had disappeared, followed in the evening by a diminished, clammy, offensive perspiration, most marked on the lower extremities.

The patient was a Mrs. B., aged 48, of a mixed nervo-sanguine-bilious temperament, of scrofulous diathesis, and subject for years to prolapsus of the pelvic viscera, and to manifestations, sometimes semi-lateral, of spinal depression.

Other symptoms in this case were a constant, eager thirst for cold water, in considerable quantities during the fever, and some thirst throughout the apyrexia. During the apyrexia there was a longing for acid drinks, and she thought beer would taste well. A little soup was taken for nourishment, but she craved something "refreshing." These symptoms were diminished after the use of cocculus. The tongue looked pale and somewhat flabby, and had a thin, slimy, light, lead colored coating, chiefly towards the base. This increased a little in quantity,

as the symptoms especially relieved by *Cocculus* disappeared. A cough which troubled her, especially at night, was not ameliorated. The pulse was chiefly characterized by weakness.

*Calc. carb.*<sup>2m</sup>, *Pulsatilla*<sup>2o</sup>, and *Merc. solub.*<sup>3</sup>, were employed in completing the cure.

The chills always began as tertian, but soon became quotidian, increasing rapidly in severity.

HAMILTON RING.

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### THERAPEUTIC HINTS.

DOCTOR A. M. CUSHING, of *Lynn, Mass.*, has found *Dioscorea vill.* to be an excellent medicine for nocturnal emissions of semen; that the oil of Mullien blossoms (*Verbascum Thaps.*) will cause nocturnal enuresis. He has also found, by provings of *Artemisia Abrotanum*, that it causes and will cure rheumatism, where there is *painful inflammation* succeeded by swelling. His experience with *Artemisia* has been corroborated by others.

*Stramonium*.—Congestive headache commencing in the morning when rising, increasing till noon, then gradually decreasing till evening. The pain is terrible; the patient runs or presses his head against a wall, with fear of going mad. Three cases were cured with drop doses of the tincture by

C. H. LEIBOLD, *New York.*

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[Extract from *Homœopathic News*, 1856.]

### DIAGNOSTIC REMARKS.

*Rhus tox. et rhododendron*.—Both have rheumatic pains, especially in all the aponeuroses; worse when at rest; worse at night.

1. *Rhodod.*—Pains do not admit of the limbs being at rest; desire to move, and moving, relieves. (F. Husmann, C. Hg.)

2. *Rhus*.—Rest occasions uneasiness in the painful parts, but, on moving, the pain is worse. (C. Hg., Neidhard.) Continued motion only relieves.

3. It is known that *Rhod.* has general aggravation of pains before a change in the weather—particularly before a thunder storm—even in dysentery indicated by this. (C. Hg.)

4. *Rhus*.—Has aggravation from the warmth of the bed, and as a general characteristic; in consequence of stretching, overlifting, overexertion of joints, &c., or from getting wet while perspiring.

5. *Rhod.*—Acts more on the right side; and, according to Bœninghousen, *Rhus* more on the left.

6. There is not much known about the direction of either; or which side is first affected, or which afterwards. Cases cured would be worth recording, if the order of sides had been observed. Provers ought to do the same.

7. *Rhod.* has aggravation of pains in the night, but more towards morning; *Rhus*, more towards evening and night.

8. *Rhus* corresponds to rheumatism in the cold season; *Rhod.*, in the hot season. *Rhod.* worse before, and *Rhus* worse after, rain.

In the second week of February, 1856, a violent N. W. wind prevailed, which was followed by influenza.

The principal medicines against this epidemic were Belladonna, Arsenic, Ammon. nur., Ammon. carb., Phosph., Bromine, Bryonia, Lachesis.

It was characteristic for—

*Belladonna*—Chill, followed by fever; chill and fever alternating; chilly whenever the position in which one lies is changed; throbbing headache; red face; aversion to light; inflammation of the throat; pain in the back, as if it would break; pain in all the limbs; some discharge from the nose; dry, hard, periodical or barking cough, with headache and pain in the abdomen.

*Arsenic*—Profuse watery discharge from the nose, excoriating the nostrils and making the upper lip sore.

*Ammonium muriaticum*—Watery discharge from the nose; nose stopped up; can only breathe through the nose; cough; *hoarseness and burning in the larynx.*

*Ammon. carb.*—Fluent coryza, with stoppage of the nose, and *cough after midnight, (2 to 3 o'clock, A. M.)*

*Phosph.*—Fluent coryza, with cough, which is worse *before* midnight, with hoarseness, soreness and burning in the chest.

*Bromine*—Fluent coryza; *First the right nostril is stopped up, and then the left;* headache in the forehead, especially the right side, with a pressure downward, as if the brain was forced down through the nose; short, dry, hacking cough, with difficulty in breathing, which is short and hurried.

*Bryonia*—Chill, followed by heat; pain in the head, as if it would split; pain in all the limbs; cough, with stitches or soreness in the chest; all worse when moving.

*Lachesis*—Headache in the forehead; the discharge from the nose is trifling; throat sore, especially when touched; very soon the nose discharges profusely, and the throat and head are relieved. C. Hg.

## CLINICAL LECTURE, No. 10.

[Condensed Abstract from Lectures delivered at The Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia. From Notes taken by H. F. Pahl, M.D. Dec. 19, 1867.]

By HENRY NOAH MARTIN, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.

A. A. ætat 24, has been suffering during six months. Has had swelling of face. We find upon examination a prominent swelling on the right side of the face and just in front of the ear, which is very red, tense, and sensitive to pressure. In the throat there is redness and enlargement of the right tonsil. Pains attending the swelling are of a *dull* character; worse in a *warm room* and in *damp weather* and during the summer.

Notwithstanding this swelling began and remained on the right side; because of the sensitiveness to pressure, and the aggravations, we shall give *Lachesis* 2<sup>m</sup>, one dose. This case will no doubt be relieved by this medicine, and will serve to illustrate the idea that because the pains and swelling begins and remains in the right side, you must not in all cases give *Lycopodium*. *Lycopodium* and *Lachesis* each have all the symptoms characterizing this case, the side of the face (right side), favoring the choice of *Lycopodium*, but all the aggravations are much more strongly indicated under *Lach.* than *Lyc.*

December. 30. Very much improved. Scarcely any pain. Swelling somewhat reduced.

Jan. 4, 1868. No soreness; not sensitive to pressure; less redness in the throat and also externally; swelling somewhat reduced and much softer.

Jan. 11. Worse. Swelling harder, much soreness. Thinks he has taken cold which always affects that side of his face and eye. Prescribed *Lachesis* 2<sup>m</sup>, one dose.

January 18. The eye on the affected side is weak.

January 25. No pain nor sensitiveness, nor hardness of the part.

February 3. Reports himself well.

Dec. 30, 1867. E. S. complains of pain in the back. Cannot turn over in bed because the back feels *stiff or broken*. *Great bearing down during stool, and nothing but blood and slime passes*. Gripping pains in the hypogastric region before, during and after urination. Urine feels cold. Here we have a case of constipation with inflammation of the large intestine, with extension of symptoms, to the urinary organs. Or, to use the common nomenclature—dysentery.

Dysentery leads us to think of *Merc. V.* and *Cor.*, and *Nux Vomica* first of all, then *Colocynth*, *Belladonna*, &c.



The dysentery of *Mercurius Vivus* is characterized by green, slimy and sometimes bloody stools, generally worse in the night; preceded by griping pain in the hypogastric region and relieved, generally, after stool; nausea and chilly sensations during stool, followed by cold sweat and tenesmus.

*Merc. Cor.* has bloody, slimy, scanty stool, with great straining and burning, with colic before, during and after stools and with tenesmus.

*Nux Vomica* has all the symptoms of this case, including the *broken pain in the back*, which neither of the other medicines have. *Nat-mur*, *Rhus-tox* and *Angustura V.* each have also this sensation of broken back, but they do not so prominently have the other symptoms. If this chronic form of dysentery had followed an attack of intermittent fever, having the symptoms of *Nat-mur* we should then select that remedy; or, if we found a *Rhus* rheumatic diathesis as a basis, then *Rhus-tox* would be the medicine. *Urine feels cold.* This symptom is not in the pathogenesis of *Nux Vom.*, and we are led to think of *Nit. ac.* as being most prominently indicated for it, but as this symptom occupies a low rank in our diagnosis of a medicine for this case, we pass it by with the remark that if it disappears with the other symptoms you may note that it is cured by *Nux Vom.* and we shall learn something new.

We give *Nux Vom.* 5<sup>m</sup>, one dose.

January 4, 1868. Reports not so much pain in back on turning over in bed. Bloody, slimy stools and cold feeling of the urine entirely gone.

January 15. Dysenteric symptoms relieved, but complains now that in the morning she has pain in the bowels before and after stool; pain in both shoulders relieved by motion; great weakness after stool, also trembling; has to lie down. Brown, small stool.

We have now a perfect case for *Conium*. The great weakness and trembling after stool is exceedingly characteristic of *Conium*. We give *Con.* 1<sup>m</sup>, one dose.

January 22. Reports very much worse. Probably an aggravation, and we therefore neither change nor repeat the prescription.

January 29. The symptoms for which *Conium* were given are relieved, and she now complains of burning and prickling of the feet at night, which are cold in the day time. Weak and trembling every day at about 10 or 11 A. M. This last symptom we find in but few medicines. Something like it are found in *Phos. Lach. Sulph* and *Hydrastis*. We give in this case *Sulphur C<sup>m</sup>*, one dose, as best indicated.

February 5. Reported herself well.

[From *The Medical Investigator.*]

*Intermittent Fever in Chicago.*—Nearly all cases of Intermittent fever occurring in this city or vicinity, are cured by one of the following drugs, viz :—*Arsenicum*, *China*, *Eupatorium perf.*, *Natrum mur.*, *Nux vomica* or *Pulsatilla*.

*Arsenicum* is indicated in all types, except the double quotidian and double tertian; *China* in all types except the quartan; *Eupatorium*, in all types (probably); *Natrum* and *Nux vomica* all except the quartan, double tertian, and double quotidian; *Pulsatilla* in all except the double tertian and double quotidian. Consequently when we learn the type of the case before us, one or more of the above remedies may be thrown out of consideration. As regards thirst:

*Ars.*—Thirst in all stages, or wanting in the chill and heat.

*China.*—Thirst in all stages, or wanting in the chill and heat.

*Eup. perf.*—Thirst in chill and heat, or wanting in chill.

*Natr. mur.*—Thirst in chill and heat, or wanting in chill and heat.

*Puls.*—Thirst in chill and heat, or wanting in all stages.

We may now be able to make our choice of a remedy; if not, we must consider the symptoms before the fever comes on.

*Ars.*—Pain in head, abdomen, back, chest or limbs, with a faint feeling; yawning.

*China.*—Pain in head or limbs, sneezing, nausea or great hunger.

*Eup. Perf.*—Pain in bones, stiffness of fingers, yawning.

*Natr. mur.*—Pain in head.

*Nux. vom.*—Pain in head.

*Puls.*—Pain in head, nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, diarrhoea, chilliness.

If the remedy can not be chosen from the above, we must next look at the symptoms during the chills.

*Ars.*—Difficulty of breathing, coldness in abdomen, diarrhoea, yawning, pain in head, limbs, bones, pit of stomach, abdomen or small of back, vomiting of bile.

*China.*—Pain in liver or abdomen, heat and redness of the face.

*Eup. Perf.*—Diarrhoea, nausea, pain in head, small of back, vomiting of bile, trembling.

*Natr. mur.*—Difficulty of breathing, pain in head, bones or back, yawning, nails blue, chattering of teeth, stupefaction.

*Nux vom.*—Pain in liver, nails blue, chattering of teeth, sleep.

*Puls.*—Pain in back, vomiting of mucus.

Symptoms during the heat:

*Ars.*—Anxiety, loss of consciousness, nausea, pain in head, chest, liver, abdomen, or limbs, vomiting, vertigo, tremor.

*China.*—Coldness of the forehead, redness of face.

*Eup. perf.*—Nausea, vomiting of bile, tremor.

*Natr. mur.*—Loss of consciousness, pain in head, bones or back, eyes weak.

*Nux vom.*—Anxiety, nausea, pain in head or chest, vomiting of mucus, food or water, vertigo, redness of face.

*Puls.*—Pain in head, limbs, bones, or labor-like pains, vertigo.

It is seldom that we are obliged to seek further than this for the proper remedy, but I will add the remainder of the symptoms of the drugs named in order to complete the picture of each.

Symptoms during the sweat :

*Ars.*—Roaring in ears, faintness.

*China.*—Faintness.

*Eup. Perf.*—Sleep.

*Natr. mur.*—Waking up.

*Nux vom.*—Chilliness during motion, tingling in skin.

*Puls.*—(No symptoms recorded.)

Symptoms during apyrexia :

*Ars.*—Appetite lost, diarrhoea, emaciation, face bloated or yellow, nausea, vomiting of bile or food, taste bitter, pain in head, joints, hip, back, stomach or kidneys, vertigo, weakness, repugnance to meat, sweet or warm food, sleeplessness.

*China.*—Appetite lost or increased, repugnance to tobacco, or warm food, constipation or diarrhoea, emaciation, face pale or yellowish, pain in head, joints, stomach ; kidneys, vomiting, weakness, sleeplessness.

*Eup. perf.*—(?)

*Natr. mur.*—Appetite lost, taste bitter, repugnance to fat food, bread, coffee, tobacco, constipation, face yellowish, pain in head or stomach, sleeplessness.

*Nux vom.*—Appetite lost, taste flat, repugnance to bread, coffee, tobacco and warm food, constipation, emaciation, face pale or bloated, nausea, vomiting of bile, mucus or food, pain in head, stomach, hip, liver, back, vertigo, nervous weakness.

*Puls.*—Appetite lost, taste bitter, repugnance to bread, meat, warm food ; diarrhoea, pain in head, joints, stomach, hip, liver, vomiting of mucus or food, sleeplessness or torpor, vertigo, nervous weakness.

Moral symptoms :

*Ars.*—Anxiety, anger, restlessness, impatient.

*China.*—Anger, depression, indifference, peevish, obstinate.

*Eup. perf.*—Anxiety, despair, depression.

*Natr. mur.*—Anger, sadness, depression, thoughtlessness, absence of mind, irritable.

*Nux vom.*—Anxiety, anger, irritable, peevish, obstinate.

*Puls.*—Anxiety, depression, indifference, peevish, restless, sadness, obstinate.

Special indications ;

*Ars.*—Paralytic condition ; intolerable pains.

*China.*—Distension of the veins ; pain in the liver.

*Eup. perf.*—Great weakness ; desire for acid drinks.

*Nux vom.*—Delirium ; paralytic feeling in the limbs.

*Natr. mur.*—Sleepiness.

When the latter symptoms exist throughout the entire paroxysm, the remedy may often be chosen successfully from them alone. *Puls.* is applicable when the menses are suppressed or make their appearance too late.

T. S. HOYNE.

711 WABASH AVENUE.

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MATERIA MEDICA.

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**Case 237.**—*Enteritis Mucosa.*—The patient, M. W., was a girl, five years old, of sanguine-lymphatic temperament, and had previously enjoyed good health. Three or four weeks before admission, she began to lose her appetite and appear ill, but had continued to go to school till about a week before, when she was seized with shivering, cough, pains in the bowels, tenesmus, &c. For these symptoms she got a “powder” from a druggist, which did no good, and she continued to get worse till brought to the dispensary, when she presented the following symptoms:—

1. Frequently, in the course of the day, pain in the bowels and passing of scanty, black, foetid stools, followed by tenesmus; belly swollen and tender to the touch; no worms passed.
2. Tongue furred and pale, with red spots; lips dry, cracked, and foul; picks the nose much; face pale and puffed, with stupid expression.
3. No appetite; great thirst.
4. Somnolence in the day; sleep restless, starts, screams that she is falling; pupils dilated and sluggish.
5. Emaciation; great weakness and languor, some short cough. \* \*

The case, as indicated by the first group of symptoms, would seem to be met by a great number of medicines, such as, for example, *mercury chamomilla*, *belladonna*, *arsenic*, *sulphur*, *colocynth*, *veratrum*, &c. *Mercury*, especially, produces, in a marked degree, diarrhoea with choleric, tenesmus, and all the other symptoms in the group; but neither it nor

any of the others produce stools of a *black\** color so characteristically as *arsenic*, which produces also all the other symptoms of the group.

In the second group of symptoms, the state of the tongue in this case is little characteristic. The dry, cracked, and foul state of the lips is of more value as a symptom, and is produced by a good many medicines, such as *arnica*, *bryonia*, *mercury*, *veratrum*, &c.; but some of these do not suit the primary symptoms, and none have this symptom more characteristically than *arsenic*.†

The pale and puffed face is also to be found as an effect of many medicines, but of scarcely any so marked as *arsenic*.‡

In the third group, the want of appetite is a symptom of no value; but the thirst is evidently a sympathetic symptom, as there is no particular heat of skin, or sweating, or other cause to account for it, and is, therefore, to a certain extent, characteristic of the primary affection. In respect to this symptom, no medicine is more suitable than *arsenic*.§

The fourth group of symptoms is suited by several medicines, for example, *belladonna*, *hyosciamus*, *opium*, *stramonium*, *digitalis*, *nux vomica*, *arsenic*, &c. Of these belladonna certainly suits, in this instance, better than arsenic; but as they are merely sympathetic symptoms, and the primary and other symptoms are so much better met by arsenic, it is to be preferred here also.

The other symptoms are of little value, except that the weakness was greater than might have been expected from the duration of the disease; it is, therefore, to a certain extent, characteristic, and in this respect, no medicine is so suitable as *arsenic*.||

*Arsenic*, therefore, corresponding perfectly in all the essential symptoms, is obviously a medicine completely homœopathic in this case, and if the principle be correct, must certainly be the specific remedy. Accordingly, a dose of the 12th dilution (quadrillionth of a grain) was prescribed to be dissolved in a teacupful of water, and a teaspoonful taken twice a-day. The result was, that in a few days, without the use of any other means, the patient was perfectly free from all complaint, —*British Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. 1, p. 23. By Dr. Drysdale.

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**Case 238.**—*Menorrhagia*.—M. B., æt. 28, of lymphatic-sanguine temperament; pale, leuco-phlegmatic. Had had three children, and been

\* Hahnemann's *Chronische Krankheiten*, 2d edit. art. *Arsenic Symptoms*, 585 & 586.

† *Ibid.* *Symptoms*, 289 to 297.

‡ *Ibid.* *Symptoms*, 372 to 385.

§ *Ibid.* *Symptoms*, 263 to 274.

|| Hahnemann, *loc. cit.* *Symptoms*, 934.

previously healthy. On admission, 2d January, 1842, she stated that six weeks ago, when three months pregnant, she had a fall, which brought on abortion, attended with profuse hemorrhage. She recovered so far as to feel tolerably well, when about a fortnight before she was seized with gnawing pains in the stomach, and other gastric symptoms, and two days after, the catamenia came on; but the discharge was so copious, that it soon assumed the character of hemorrhage, and had continued increasing till the date of admission.

Her present state is—Discharge profuse, dark-red blood with clots; great pain across the small of the back, and pains like labor pains.

Face and lips pale, ringing in the ears, and palpitation of the heart—pulse rapid and feeble—appetite bad—tongue flat and flabby, and pale—gnawing pain in the stomach.

The influence of *Secale cornutum* on the uterus, and its power of producing hemorrhage and contraction of that organ, and, in fact, bringing on labor pains, is well known to practitioners generally. In addition, the appearance of the patient, the previous abortion, and the dark color of the discharge, showed that medicine to be perfectly homœopathic in this case. A dose of the 2d dilution (10,000th of a drop of the tincture) was therefore given, and ordered to be dissolved in a teacupful of water, and a teaspoonful taken every three hours.

The patient returned in a week, and reported, that after the first dose the pains went away completely, and the hemorrhage began to diminish, and ceased entirely in two days. Tongue natural, appetite better, tinnitus and palpitation gone.—*British Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. 1, p. 30. By Dr. Drysdale.

**Case 239.**—*Effects of a blow, Concussio Cerebri.*—A. C., a boy of three years old, of lymphatic-sanguine temperament. The child had been healthy at birth, and remained so till a year ago, when he was found paralytic on one side, without any known cause or previous illness, as reported. Under the use of blisters and leeches he had recovered in three months, and seemed well up to the present time, except that the affected limb seemed smaller and colder than the other.

A fortnight ago he received a violent blow on the nose, and soon after was seized with headache, fever and sickness, which have continued since. His present symptoms are,—

He complains constantly of pain in the head, great heat in the head. In the morning coldness and shivering, followed about 2 P. M. by heat and dryness of the skin all over the body, not succeeded by perspiration.

The heat continues during the greater part of the night, attended with great thirst, sleeplessness, restlessness, and sickness, and towards morning he falls into a heavy sleep with sonorous breathing.

No appetite—foul tongue and breath. Does not pass urine during the day, but at night passes a considerable quantity of strong smelling, high colored urine. Nothing remarkable was observed in the state of the pupil. \* \* \* \* \*

The first symptom, "pain in the head," is too indefinite to lay any stress on; the next, viz., heat in the head, is of more importance, and is one of the characteristic symptoms of *Arnica*.\*

The shivering in the morning and forenoon,† followed by heat without perspiration, the heat with thirst, and restlessness and sleeplessness,‡ and the heavy sleep with loud breathing,§ are quite homœopathic to the action of *Arnica*. Also the foul tongue and breath,|| and likewise in a marked manner the dysuria.¶

The *Arnica* being then perfectly homœopathic, both in respect to the etiological condition and the existing affection, it was accordingly administered in the 6th dilution (billionth), to be taken night and morning. The result was, that in a few days the child was perfectly relieved from all the above symptoms.—*British Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. 1, p. 30. By Dr. Drysdale.

[Extract from the Bibliothèque Homœopathique.]

**Case 240.**—On the 31st of Jan'y last, I was called to a village 12 miles from here to prescribe for a Mr. Manouel, aged 45 years; feeble, and almost bloodless in consequence of the enormous and incomprehensible abstractions of blood during a treatment for gastritis, which had existed one year. Patient was in bed, scarcely able to respire on account of a violent pain on left side, aggravated by every effort to breathe, and by a continued dry cough; from time to time matter striped with blood was with difficulty expectorated. The pulse small, miserable, 135 per minute; the appearance pale, anxious, and the body emaciated; the skin hot and dry, the tongue parched and red, particularly toward the point.

Percussion showed a deep, dull sound over the inferior three-fourths of the left lung; auscultation—numerous, dry, crepitant rales in the same region. Great oppression.

\* See Hahnemann's *Reine Arzneimittellehre*. Bd. i. art. *Arnica*. Symptoms, 16 to 20.

† *Loc. cit.* Symptom, 573.

‡ *Loc. cit.* Symptom, 575 and 579.

§ *Loc. cit.* Symptom, 554, 562.

|| *Loc. cit.* Symptom, 151, 315.

¶ Symptom, 279.

*Prescription.*—*Aconite*<sup>12</sup>, 8 globules; one globule every two hours, dissolved in water; allowed pure water at the temperature of the room.

February 2d, two days after my visit I was again summoned, and it appeared the amelioration which succeeded promptly my departure, gave way to a relapse with renewed intensity. I found the patient in a state of extraordinary prostration; the skin quite cold; pulse small, miserable, and 96 per minute; intelligence obtuse; tongue black and cracked; teeth and lips covered with blackish lines of unfavorable appearance; the nostrils look powdery, and the face disfigured. He spoke often to himself without paying the slightest attention to others surrounding him, occupying himself with his own state and his future. The cough continues and the expectoration is still striped with blood, and often of the color of prune juice. I could make no physical examination, as the patient fainted as soon as he tried to raise himself in bed.

His state was entirely changed since my first visit. Aside from the Pneumonia, which however, still existed, all the alarming symptoms of a typhoid state presented themselves, and I feared the end.

After due reflection, I thought the symptoms resembled those pathogenetic to *Bryonia*, which I administered, 8 globules of the 18th every two hours, one globule in water; broth for diet, and water with a little wine to drink.

On the 4th of February I received the following note: "Your little pearls worked like a miracle; the patient is getting along as well as can be expected. The tongue, lips and teeth have their natural color again. The face is now that of a living man; the pulse, although small, is regular. No more cough, no more expectoration, no more pain. My brother-in-law awakes from a long sleep and demands food; we have given him some porridge, and shall continue to give him to eat. We shall inform you of anything new that may occur."

Ten days afterwards, I found Manouel sitting before the door of his house sunning himself. He was completely cured. DR. B. PUIG.

**Case 241.**—A girl, 16 years old, of lymphatic habit, pale face and a dark streak under the lower eye-lids, whose scanty menstruation was generally postponing, suffers since several years from Coryza, with a discharge of copious, thick, mucous masses during the day, and obstruction of the nose at night. Her speech, therefore, has a disagreeable nasal twang; and as there is also a resistant swelling of the middle lobe of the thyroid gland, we gave her *Spongia*<sup>3</sup>, morning and evening a



dose. After three weeks her state had remained the same, and we changed, therefore, to *Natrum carb.*<sup>6</sup>, five pellets morning and evening. After four weeks persistent use, the mucous secretion had nearly returned to its normal state, and the gland, although somewhat more enlarged, felt softer and less resistant, and a month after, both evils were radically removed.

HIRSCH IN PRAG. (A. H. Z.)

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**Case 242.**—A lady 40 years old, and making her living by teaching music and singing, got a thorough wetting at a vocal party, and since then her skin, which formerly perspired easily, became perfectly dry; but her chief trouble was a chronic coryza, with a profuse discharge and a disagreeable influence on her voice. We gave her at first *Sulphur*—which aggravated every symptom in her case—followed for some time by *Sachar. lact.*, but no amendment following, we put her also on *Natr. carb.*, in the same doses, which not only removed the Coryza, but her skin perspired now as freely as it formerly did.

HIRSCH IN PRAG. (A. H. Z.)

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*Remarks.*—Hering gives in the pathogenesis of *Natr. Sulph.* (symptoms 105, 106, 108, 313, 314, 315), a simile to the above cases. Grauvogle teaches us, the hydrogenoid constitution of the body (to which both patients belong) such remedies must be beneficial as prevent the influence of water on the blood. Hydrogen appears in such constitutions in the place of Nitrogen, and the Sulphate of Soda not only diminishes the influence of Hydrogen, but preserves also the Nitrogenous tissues; and all alkalies are known to further through the respiratory process the influence of Oxygen on our bodies. To give *Spongia* in the first case was useless, as the primary effect of *Spongia* is to dry up the secretion; and, although Fluent Coryza is found among its secondary symptoms, still, as in *Spongia*, the menses appear too early and too profusely, it was contra-indicated in this case. In the second case, aggravation had to follow the use of *Sulphur*, as (Grauvogle 2, 232,) during the use of *Sulphur* all excretory organs are brought to increased activity, discharging Carbon and Nitrogen from the body. *Natrum Carbon.* as well as *Sulph.*, are antipsorics, and cover these cases not only by their symptomatology, but especially by their constitutional similarity.

S. L.

**Case 243.**—Mrs. C., 60 years old, suffered since several years from violent paroxysms of pain in the kidneys, with intense headache, vertigo and syncope. *Carlsbad* and *Wildungen*, to which she had been sent by her physician, has never eradicated the disease. Suffering again from these intense pains, the urine being turbid, red, with gravel and fibrinous deposits, and considering her case a diffuse nephritis, we gave her *Chelidonium*<sup>6</sup>, to take a few pellets three times a day. After two weeks her pains had greatly decreased, the severe pain in her back left her by degrees, and after steady use of the remedy for seven weeks her urine was perfectly clear.

RIVISTA DI ROMA.

**Case 244.**—Mrs. E., between 40 and 50 years old, without children, very fat; has long been treated (Allopathically) for a so-called Dropsy of the Pericardium, which was nearly removed under the use of *Arsen.*, *Spigelia* and *Nux.* Consulted again, I found the following characteristic *status morbi*:

When going a few steps, or ascending a flight of stairs, she enters the room moaning and groaning; she gasps for breath; the beating of the heart is enormous; the formerly pale face becomes red, every feature is full of anguish; she has to loosen her clothes, till after a few minutes *she eructates involuntarily a mass of tough, glairy mucus*, which runs continually from her mouth. The more she eructates, and the more copious the salivation is, the quicker she recovers. The whole attack lasts about fifteen minutes, and she suffers daily from several of them. They are accelerated by *motion*, and even when *lying on the back* at night she suffers with them.

The tongue is coated yellow in the centre; digestion is weak, she can only eat a little at a time, as a full meal produces very painful palpitation; fat she cannot digest at all; the sounds of the heart are not clear, although no organic disorganization can be shown. One might think of fatty degeneration, fatty deposits around the heart and pericardium. *Enormous gaseous distension of the stomach.* She complains continually of rheumatic pains; drawing in the extremities; on the right elbow a large rheumatic callosity can be felt. As the cause of the cardialgia and of the palpitations, she assumes the carrying of wood in her apron, which she did with all her strength. *R. Carbo-veget.*<sup>2</sup>, well triturated, morning and evening, as much as would lie on the point of a knife (for six days). She had only one more attack, and then none since; for the pathogenesis of *Carb.-veg.* show pain, with

great anguish, rheumatic drawing and tearing with paralytic weakness. Disposition to sweat and trembling in the extremities and in the pit of the stomach, especially when walking, during or after a walk in the fresh air; sleeplessness on account of uneasiness of the body, frequently interrupted by waking, anguish after lying down; repugnance to fat meat, butter, milk, which causes flatulence; bloated abdomen after eating, even to bursting; fullness, eructations and heavings of the whole body; frequent empty eructations preceded by a short pinching in the abdomen; waterbrash, also at night; nausea and qualmishness; after each meal, distention from incarcerated flatulence, attended with crampy pains; the clothes around the hypochondria and epigastrium feel tight.

To finish the cure, she took a few doses of *Nux-vomica*, after which she could digest whatever food she liked.

DR. GOULLON, Jr. WEIMAR.

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**Case 245.**—Madam S., 35 years old, of good constitution, and six months pregnant, when taking a little walk, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, was attacked by robbers, who demanded with threats her purse or her life. Frightened, she gave up all she had with her, but her strength failed her when she attempted to run away. Found thus on the road, she was brought home and bled by a physician, who treated her for three weeks without any amelioration. I found her then in the following state: Every afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the hour when she was attacked by the robbers, abdominal spasms, radiating to the back, with expulsive pains from above downward, like true labor-pains. The pains lasted from 30 to 35 minutes. By touching the abdomen a vir-micular undulating motion could be perceived in the womb, as if resulting from convulsive motions of the foetus, sudden motions at intervals, with kicking and stamping, as if the foetus suffered great pains. In the intervals of these attacks, she felt no foetal motion, the mammæ preserved their normal consistency without secreting any liquid; the vagina was dry, and the abdomen kept its habitual shape and resistancy. The patient suffered from slight fever, anorexy, thirst, profuse sweat, weariness, with coated tongue, so that she was unable to attend to her usual household affairs.

R. *Aconite*<sup>30</sup>, 8 globules in half a glass of water; several doses during the day. Saw her again after three days, when she was without fever, with good appetite, stronger, but the abdominal spasms, though less intense, returned still yet daily at the same hour. She got *Opium* and

*Sepia* in alternation, and five weeks afterwards passed through an easy confinement and got up on the eighth day. The infant was small, thin and delicate, and the extra-uterine life was the counterpart of the intra-uterine, for it suffered daily, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, with terrible convulsions; its extremities cold, stretched out and stiff, or working in painful spasms; the skin blue, the lips blue, with froth escaping from the mouth. This state, lasting for half-an-hour, was always preceded by pitiful screaming, and in the interval between the paroxysms, the child was comatose, during which a little milk was once in a while dropped in his mouth, which it swallowed without awakening. The child was immediately after its birth put again in the hands of an Allopathic family physician, who treated it for two months without any alleviation. Despised Homœopathy was at last again called upon. I put on its tongue 6 globules *Opium*<sup>30</sup>, and after two days I found the child with its eyes wide open and nursing; the convulsive paroxysms had also decreased in strength, but kept still their time, and it got therefor *Belladonna*<sup>30</sup>, a few pellets on the tongue, after which the convulsions disappeared as if by enchantment. The general health of the infant improved now steadily, but as it was weak and emaciated in its extremities, with a bloated abdomen and sour, fetid, diarrhæic stools, we prescribed *Calc.-carb.*<sup>1m</sup>, 10 globules in sugar-water, a teaspoonful twice a day. Under the influence of this remedy, all the symptoms of *Tabes Mesenterica* disappeared, and after a few weeks more the child had fully recovered. At last the family is convinced of the superiority of the small globules, because their experience is gained by facts before their own eyes.

DR. VANDEN NEUCKER,

(*Journal du Dispensaire, H. de Bruxelles.*)

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[Extract from Homœopathic News, 1856.]

**Case 246.**—A girl, æt. 16, tall, slender, and of fair complexion, light hair and eyes, had had *ague* during six months, commencing in the fall of the year. The first two months, it was of the tertian type; subsequently—whilst under allopathic treatment—it so far disappeared as to present this form: Every four weeks, to the day, the girl was taken in the morning with a severe chill, lasting two or three hours, followed by very high fever, lasting as long as the chill; and this succeeded by profuse sweating; the entire paroxysm consuming nearly the whole day. The attack was repeated a second and a third time, with an intervening well day; after which, the *ague* disappeared until the expira-

tion of four weeks from the commencement. The girl had never menstruated. This was all that could be learned from the person who made application for medicine. The patient was not seen. Quinine and other medicines had been given without effect. *Sepiarth* was prescribed; one dose every evening during two weeks. The ague did not return at the expected time, but instead of it a rather copious menstruation appeared, and returned monthly with entire restoration of health.

HAMILTON RING.

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**Case 247.**—A boy, 16 years of age, from Illinois, had had quotidian, intermittent, during about ten days. The symptoms corresponded very closely to those found in Dr. Hering's diagnostic remarks in No. 2 of the "News," for which *nat. mur.* was said to be indicated. Two very light paroxysms followed the administration of this medicine, and it was cured.

HAMILTON RING.

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**Case 248.**—A colored man (whitewasher) had exposed himself to the rain for several days, until he was seized with a pain in the lumbar region, which soon became very severe. After twelve hours, he applied for medicine, complaining that his back felt as if it had been broken. If he attempted to sit down, or to rise from sitting, or to turn his body to the right or to the left from a perpendicular, it seemed as though one portion of his back bone slipped over the other, causing excruciating pain. *Calc. carb.*<sup>6th</sup>, one dose, relieved him completely and permanently in twenty minutes.

HAMILTON RING.

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**Case 249.**—An infant, during the first two weeks after birth, was troubled with colic similar to the colic which had distressed the other children of the family for three months and longer, without relief from any medicine which had been given them. The whole distress seemed to arise from an excessive accumulation of inodorous gas, and during the paroxysms of pain, which occurred mostly in the evening, the child threw itself back and straightened its body.—*Graph.*<sup>200</sup>, one dose, relieved completely for a long time. Only two or three doses have been needed. The child is now four months old.

HAMILTON RING.

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**Case 250.**—An infant, 6 months old, was brought by its mother, who said that her child was very sick and troublesome, and that three

or four other doctors (allopathic) had tried in vain to relieve it. They thought it might get better so soon as cold weather should come, (three months later). It was, soon after birth, very troublesome with colic. Godfrey's cordial, and other things, were given to it, but they felt obliged to put the child in the hands of physicians. Its bowels had become very costive; its skin and eyes yellow; it hung down its head all the time; the head was hot and the eyes watery. The child cried day and night, and neither of the parents had had half a night's sleep for three months. The allopath had given it morphine daily "to make it sleep," and medicine of some sort to relieve its bowels, which would no longer act spontaneously, or be moved by means of castor oil. Three doses of sulphur<sup>200</sup>, three days apart, completely cured the child. I think that one dose would have been sufficient, as the child was almost entirely relieved in 48 hours. The child slept soundly after the first night, its bowels were moved daily once, twice and three times; its fretfulness disappeared; and the change seemed marvellous to the parents.

HAMILTON RING.

**Case 251.**—A gentleman, at 24, had suffered excessively for five years, from the results of sedentary habits and severe study. Temperament nervous; bowels costive (slightly moved two or three times a week); head oppressed from congestion; eyes could not bear the light of the sun; mental labor could not be borne; hypochondriacal mood; stomach filled *before* meals, especially before dinner, with quantities of inodorous flatus; inordinate appetite; sleepy after dinner; and sensible of uncomfortable feelings—especially pains in the head—after eating pork, or anything containing lard. No unpleasant symptoms had ever been felt in the region of the stomach or bowels. The evacuations were dry and the intestines seemed very inactive. Three months treatment by a homœopathic physician had failed to relieve in any respect, excepting a slight soothing effect occasionally. *Graph.*<sup>200</sup>, one dose, caused the bowels to move daily (evacuations soft and sufficient) for ten days, and all the symptoms seemed to be much relieved. At the expiration or two weeks, one dose of *Graph.*<sup>200</sup>, was given, and the bowels were moved daily, as before, for three weeks, when *nux*<sup>400</sup> was administered. The *nux* was not interfered with for two weeks, during the first part of which period, the patient had various uncomfortable feelings, which seemed like, as he said, bilious derangements; his skin was yellow; his appetite impaired; and he was more languid than common. After a few

days, he began to feel better; his general feelings were more comfortable, his temper less irritable, and his mind more capable, than for a long time, of exertion. *Sulphur*<sup>2000</sup> was now given, and was permitted to act for three weeks. During the first ten days, there was some *irritation of the genital organs, with three or four emissions*. It seemed to do good. *Calcarea*<sup>2000</sup>, was then given, and it was not interfered with for three weeks. During the first twenty-four hours after administration of *calc.*, the patient's head felt much better; then came a state of congestion continuing for two or three days, which was always *made worse by moving about or walking*. On the second or third day, the patient was a good deal surprised at a sudden *swelling of the upper lip* to twice its usual thickness, which came and disappeared in the course of an hour. Nothing of the kind was ever experienced before or since. This case was so far cured in three months, that, with the aid of a dose of medicine occasionally, during a few months, the patient was made entirely comfortable, cheerful and efficient in his business. Several years have since elapsed. I have effected many cures of chronic cases, and even of acute, by means of high dilutions.

*Urbana, Ohio.*

HAMILTON RING.

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### THERAPEUTIC HINTS.

*Sulphur*.—Restless at night; can't sleep until 4 A. M. MARTIN.

*Calc.-Phos.*—Inflammatory Rheumatism. R. G.

*Nat., Carb.*—Urine like well-water, and when she has to go often, pain mostly in right leg, which feels as though the veins were bruised.

MARTIN.

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### CHARACTERISTICS.

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|---|---------|
| <sup>462</sup> ARSENICUM. When teeth are drawn by the dentist, and dark blackish blood squirts out.   | TIETZE. |
| <sup>463</sup> CALC-CARB. Mumps on the right side.  |         |
| <sup>464</sup> KALI BICHR. Mumps on the right side.   | LIPPE.  |
| <sup>465</sup> LACHESIS. Mumps on the left side.  | MARTIN. |
| <sup>466</sup> MERCURIUS. Mumps on the right side.  | LIPPE.  |
| <sup>467</sup> RHEUM. Colic before the discharge from the bowels.                                     | TEMPLE. |
| <sup>468</sup> RHUS TOX. Mumps on the left side.  | LIPPE.  |
| <sup>469</sup> SQUILLA. The loose cough in the morning is more fatiguing than the dry in the evening. | B.      |

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MATERIA MEDICA.

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No. 11.

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**Case 252.**—Fanny H., æt. 2 years, daughter of an old-school physician. Hives—the worst case I ever saw. The body, especially the lower limbs, was covered with large bullae, which, when scratched, increased still more in size. They were of an angry red color, and itched terribly, especially at night, when neither parents nor child got any rest. After the Allopathic storehouse had been exhausted, I was called in. *Merc. jod.* was prescribed without benefit. *Bell.*<sup>20</sup> afforded some relief but was not curative. The patient's blue eyes, blonde hair and fair skin suggested *Calc. carb.*<sup>20</sup>, and in less than a week she was entirely well. W. J. B.

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**Case 253.**—Child, æt. one year and a half. Has had Hives, which were very itchy; scratching developed them into large blisters; very uneasy and restless at night. Has now erysipelas on left leg, which is swollen and of a dark purple color. *Rhus. rad.*<sup>20</sup>, 3 powders, one every 18 hours. Well. W. J. B.

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**Case 254.**—Mrs. H., æt. 59. Anasarca. Was called Nov. 8, 1868. Is a woman who has always been accustomed to the hardest labor. Caught cold while digging potatoes in very damp weather. I found her sitting up in bed, unable to lie down; has a hard, dry, harsh cough, with difficult expectoration; great dyspnoea; swelling of the lower limbs and abdomen, extending to the ribs; entire suppression of urine; abdomen swollen and tense; skin dry and harsh; pulse 120, weak and



variable. *Canth.*<sup>20</sup> was administered without benefit. Afterwards, *Bry.*<sup>10</sup>, in water, a teaspoonful every 3 hours. Immediate relief was the result—the urinary organs resumed their functions, and the swelling entirely disappeared. Discharged cured, Dec. 13th. W. J. B.

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**Case 255.**—VOMITING OF FOOD. *Verat. alb.*—A woman aged about 40. Several years ago was cook in a large restaurant. Used to be so busy that she had not time to eat without being called away. First noticed that at such busy times her food seemed to cause *pain when passing along the œsophagus*. This was soon after followed by a choking sensation when swallowing food or drink, and then followed regurgitation of a portion of the food eaten. For nearly two years nearly all the food and beverage taken has been thrown up very soon after meals. The vomiting is attended by a *suffocating sensation, with redness and heat in the face*. The patient had become very much emaciated, very weak. A strong longing for food, but dreaded to eat; was very constipated, low spirited; had palpitation of the heart, weak pulse and cold extremities.

I had cured cases of vomiting of food with *Puls., Iris, Nux. Amygdala ancora, etc.*, but this case presented some peculiar symptoms. The pathological state doubtless was a primary *spasmodic* affection of the œsophagus, resulting in paralysis of that tube. This variety of vomiting is often the result of excitement or emotional causes. In Hahnemann's masterly Thesis on the Hellebore of the Ancients,\* will be found symptoms which closely resemble those given above. My prescription therefore, was *Verat. alb.*<sup>34</sup>, 5 drops 30 minutes before each meal. (Had the symptoms been primary, I should have prescribed the 30th or 200th.) Three days afterward she reported that the vomiting ceased the next day after the first dose; and two months afterward it had not returned.

E. M. HALE, M. D.

\* Lesser Writings, page 182.

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**Case 256.**—E., a girl, 3 months old, received 8 drops laudanum, 3 A. M., Dec. 26th, 1868. Immediately fell into a stupid sleep from which she could scarcely be aroused. Saw the child about 35 minutes after taking the drug. Symptoms: stupid look, face puffed up, eyes blurred, dull, pupils re-acting feebly to light, blue look around eyes and mouth, lips bluish purple, inside of mouth and lips pale, breathing short and quick, very sleepy, could scarcely keep her awake. Gave 1 dose *Ipec.*<sup>7</sup> <sup>411</sup>.

Followed by an amelioration of the condition. Then made immediately a strong decoction of coffee, of which gave about 5 doses, half-teaspoonful every 5—15 minutes; kept child awake 2 hours. Signs of nervous agitation appearing, I allowed it to sleep. Slight twitching of arms in sleep; every few minutes waking with a sudden start and wild look. *Bell.* <sup>6</sup> *all.*, few doses, commencing at 9 A. M., and in the afternoon child seemed well. Stopped medicine. February, 1869, child remains quite well.

A. KORNDORFER.

**Case 257.**—A boy, 7 years old, was sickly since a long time, fevered at night, slept badly and was restless the whole night. His father is an invalid since years, suffering from dyspnoea, and has a narrow, sunken chest. In examining the boy's chest I found to my astonishment the upper parts of the superior lobe of the lungs without any respiratory murmur, and in percussing, an empty, dull sound; and I diagnosed therefore an exudative condensation of the lung tissues. Pleuritic sounds were wanting, and the prognosis was rather unfavorable on account of the hectic state of the little patient. *Phosphor* was given for a week without the least benefit (it was a faulty prescription), but the great resorbens, *Sulphur*, 12 powders of the 30th, every morning a powder, produced a great change. Percussion and auscultation showed a more normal state, and his sleep got quiet and refreshing.

GOULLON.

**Case 258.**—December 9, 1868. Mr. ———, aged 53 years.

Has had cough every year, from beginning of October to end of May, for last fourteen years. Has only taken for it paregoric and other domestic remedies, but with no benefit. Has taken nothing for it for twelve months.

*Present symptoms.* Cough caused by tickling in throat; expectoration, easy; sometimes tastes salt. Cough is worse on rising from bed, and when indoors. It is brought on by smoking tobacco (which he does every day); by lying on back or right side, especially the former; also by drinking milk, ale, or spirits, or cold tea, or cold water. Relieved by eating, or by warm tea or warm coffee. Cough disturbs his sleep and his wife's sleep also. Cough worse in wet weather; better in frosty weather.

**What is the remedy?** Those who alternate would be puzzled, as they would have to alternate at least seven medicines to cover all the symp-

toms. Hahneman's rule, of covering the *totality* of the symptoms, cannot be always carried out, so in the present case; therefore he gives us another rule, viz: to select the remedy according to those symptoms which are *most strange, peculiar, and characteristic*. Now, the repertories give the following:

*Better by food.* Anac., ferr., spong.

*Better by warm drinks.* Veratrum, lyc., nux., vom., ars., rhus.

*Worse when lying on right side.* Acon., am-m., carb-an., ipec., stann.

*Worse when lying on back.* Am-m., iod., nux., phos., sil.

*Worse from cold drinks.* Am-m., calc., carb-veg., dig., hep., lyc., rhus., scill., sil., staph., sulph-ac., verat.

*Worse from tobacco.* Acon., brom., bry., carb-an., clem., coloc., dros., euphr., ferr., bell., hep., ign., iod., lach., m-arct., magn-c., nux., petr., puls., spong., staph., sulph-ac.

*Worse on rising from bed.* Bry., carb-veg., cocc., con., lach.

*Worse indoors.* Arg., bry., croc., laur., magn-c., magn-m., natr-m., puls., spig.

*Worse from coffee.* Caps., caust., cham., cocc., ign., nux.

*Worse from beer.* Mez., rhus.

*Worse from milk.* Ambr., ant-t., brom., kali., sulph-ac., zinc.

*Worse from tea.* Ferr.

*Salt sputa.* Alum., amhr., am-c., ant-t., ars., bar-c., bov. calc., cann., carb-veg., chin., cocc., con., (dros.), euphrb., graph., hyos., iod., kalm., lach., lyc., magn-c., magn-m., merc., mez., natr-c., natr-m., nitr-ac., phos., puls., rhus., samb., sep., spong., stann., sulph., sulph-ac., verat.

The most peculiar and characteristic symptom seems to be *amelioration after eating*, which occurs only under three medicines—*anac.*, *ferr.*, *spong.*

Of these *anac.* covers one symptom only; *ferr.* and *spong.* cover three; thus the choice is reduced to *ferr.* and *spong.*

Both *ferr.* and *spong.* have cough *relieved by eating* and *aggravated by tobacco*; *ferr.* has *aggravation from tea*; *spong.* has *salt sputa*.

Which of these symptoms is to decide?

If *aggravation from tea* means from tea *as such*, then *ferr.* is contra-indicated, as tea (if warm) relieved.

If it means *aggravation from warm tea*, such as is usually taken, it is contra-indicated still more.

But, on the other hand, *spong.* is also contra-indicated by its symptom—*cough relieved by drinking*.

This, however, is not so strong a contra-indication, as the cough, in the present case, was relieved by some drinks.

Spongia, therefore, was chosen, and the patient received one globule of Jenichen's 2000 potency, on December 9.

December 18. Cough better altogether, especially during day. Sputa is more easy; does not taste salt. Less tickling at throat before cough. Smoking does not now excite cough so much; and he can lie much better on back or right side. Sleeps better, and feels much better generally. *Has made no change whatever in diet or regimen.*

January 19, 1869. Says that for last fifteen days he has been quite well in every respect. Appetite much better than formerly. Can smoke without inconvenience. Says he has not felt so well for fourteen years, though it is now wet weather.

Thus chronic bronchitis, of fourteen years' duration, was removed in a month by a single globule of a very high potency of the homœopathic remedy. The patient remaining well at the present day, February 2. Still quite well March 5.

It might be asked why the symptom "worse from beer," was not *more* characteristic, as only *two* remedies have it; or "worse from tea," which has only *one*. The reason was that the aggravation was not only from beer or tea, but from other *cold* drinks; therefore I considered the aggravation to be not due to the beer as such, but chiefly to the *coldness* of the drinks. If the cough had been aggravated by the beer *only*, and not by other cold drinks, it would have been a different matter.

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**Case 259.**—Miss R., 24 years old, tall, slim, with black eyes and hair, very pale, has been sick three years. Sickness caused by the removal of a cancer, as the physicians called it, from the left breast, which was induced from the bruise from a broom-handle, while sweeping. I have treated her for two years; she complains of but little pain, but suffers from an obstinate indisposition, amounting almost to an impossibility to make any exertion. Both moral and medicinal treatment had been steadily tried without any effect whatever, she would keep to the bed most of the time, take a ride when requested to do it, then go back to her bed again, but she went mostly to her meals, and that was about all, only occasionally she could be persuaded to exert herself a little more.

After proving *Erythroxylon coca* on myself and friends, I concluded to try it in this case, and prepared, therefore, three drops of the tincture in a glass half full of water, gave her a teaspoonful, and waited to see what she would say. It was not ten minutes, before she wanted

to know if it would hurt her to work a little. Certainly not, I replied, and left with the request, to have another teaspoonful taken at the same time the next day. Called again in four days, and found she had been walking about the yard and working a little about the house, saying, "she had no more of that feeling." I repeated the *Coca* about two weeks later, as my patient observed, that, that "feeling" was coming back again. Her bowels are now regular, whereas, before, she was obliged to use injections most of the time. She is now continually improving.

N. WILLIAMS, M. D.

*Staten Island, N. Y., 20, 4, '69.*

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**Case 260.**—*Diabetes mellitus.*—J. M. D., 70 years old, hale and hearty for his age. Since three years he complains, that he has to urinate very frequently, and loses flesh; he drinks a great deal to assuage his constant thirst. The examination of his urine gives a brown color by the addition of caustic potash and boiling, and mixed with the deutosulphate of copper and potash a blue liquid results, turning yellow by the reduction of the salt of copper. Patient continued to eat what he likes, and to drink his Vichy water. He takes *Nitrate of Uranium* in low dilutions, with benefit, but sugar was still always found in his urine. By changing to the 12th dilution the sugar disappeared entirely. Four months have passed and the disease has not returned.

JOUSSET.

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**Case 261.**—D., 52 years old, fat and full blooded was taken down in 1867 with intense thirst, so that he had to get up several times a night to drink; has a good appetite, still he loses strength, and passes large quantities of urine, giving a specific gravity of 1844, and containing 85 grs. Glycose per litre. R. Nitrate of Uranium<sup>6</sup>, 11 drops in eight ounces of water, 2 tablespoonfuls a day, and three days rest before renewing it. For diet, meat and green vegetables, no bread. Rapid amelioration, the thirst decreased, before he had finished his first medicine, and the density of the urine fell to 1025, but the sugar did not disappear entirely from his urine, although he took the Uranium for three minutes.

IBID.

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**Case 262.**—Uranium failed entirely to relieve a girl, 14 years old, suffering from Glycosuria, although given for three months in different dilutions, because the disease was produced from a different cause. IBID.

**Case 263.**—A country-woman, 35 years old, suffered since five years from a voluminous cyst of the right ovary. *Rhododendron*<sup>6</sup> was employed, internally and externally; about the sixth day the patient was taken with severe acute pains in the stomach; with a feeling of fluid pouring in the abdomen; she vomited bile; had for about three days high fever, but though she then felt better, the cyst which had momentarily diminished in size, soon filled up again. Considering the whole as a mere accident, I repeated the use of *Rhododendron* the next month, and again a rupture took place in about 8 to 10 days with symptoms of sub-acute peritonitis, after the cure of which the patient refused to continue treatment.—*Bulletin de la Société, med. hom. de France.* OZANAM.

**Case 264.**—March 9th, 1869, was called to see Mrs. S. C. L., aged 23; 7 mos. pregnant; had carbuncle on chin, which was very painful causing trismus. When I saw the patient the jaws had been set for two hours; her friends being unable to separate them, the following symptoms were presented. Pulse frequent; skin hot; moist; teeth shut tightly; *head drawn to the right side*; this last symptom determined me in favor of *Lyc.* which was given in the 30th centesimal potency, through an opening made by the extraction of a molar tooth sometime previous. Twenty minutes after getting the globules on the tongue, the jaws began to loosen, after which she vomited half a pint of glairy mucus, and all the symptoms gradually subsided with no return of the trouble.

*Bradford, Vermont.*

DAN LEE JONES, M. D.

**Case 265.**—A lady 33 years old, had for 14 years a peculiar cough, from an irritation in the throat as of a loose hanging piece of skin, with a difficult expectoration of a putrid taste; also shooting pain in the spleen. Symptoms were most aggravated by cold air out of doors, by tobacco smoke, and from *getting* tired from talking much. She is much better in warmth; much talking makes her hoarse, particularly in lively company; throat gets sore after using onions in her food; all irritating things like salt, wine, vinegar, pepper and the like, immediately start her cough; catamenia very strong and long lasting; chills with great thirst; in rest she feels better; tolerably well at night, but cannot lie on the right side on account of the cough; riding in carriage gives her pain in the chest. After a long allopathic abuse of *Nitrum*, *Quinine* and the fashionable *Hydrate of potash*, she got *Ars. Calc.*, *Sulph.*, *Phosph.*, *Lycop.*, and *Sepia*, all in the 200th and at long intervals. From May 6th, 1856, till February, 1857, her improvement was very

slow, limited, and unsatisfactory. After *Aluminium*,<sup>200</sup> one dose in water, to be used within three days, she improved more than from all the former medicines. Nothing remained but the pain in the left shoulder. Traveling she took a heavy cold, violent coryza, running from the nose, head and eyes aching, nose and lips inflamed. *Cham.*<sup>200</sup> overcame this quickly, and March 26th she took another dose of *Alum.* She was, April 2d, completely restored from her 15 years illness.—*Translated from Böninghausen, by C. Hg.*

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[Extract from the Family Guide to Health, compiled by John Niesz, published by D. Shell, M. D., 1856.]

*Angelica atropurpurea.* Wild parsnip. Known to be given for snake-bites, stings of insects, colds, &c.; particularly in colic from flatulency or worms. Small doses will abate and prevent drunkenness. Large doses, 15 to 20 grains cause disgust of all spirituous liquors, and help the drunkard to become a sober man. Also an antidote to Opium.

*Cochlearea officinalis.*—For sore and scrofulous eyes, second to no other remedy; also in curing traumatic inflammation of the eyes, blearedness, and cataract.

*Cornus circinata.*—In tinea capitis, both dry and moist; dry spasmodic cough; cough in scrofulous persons; chronic cough with hoarseness; tedious cough with free mucous expectoration; intermittent and gastric fevers with nausea and debility. Recommended in small-pox, measles, scarlatina, &c.

*Lobelia inflata.*—Given for pain in the shoulder, to an elderly lady, who had not menstruated for two years. It relieved the pain and brought on menstruation, (Dr. Caspari). Given in last stage of consumption, it palliated the cough, and brought back the menses, which had ceased for six months. Another who had long ceased to menstruate, took *Lob.* for a cough, and got bleeding at the nose. A boy after taking it Thompsonially, had, every evening after an hour's sleep, a violent raving, with flushing of the face and palpitation of the heart.

It cures cardialgia simplex et biliosa, hemorrhoidal affections, copious hemorrhage, quotidian fever, shivering of the whole body, sensation of a lump in the throat, &c.

*Populus balsamifera.*—The branches, buds, balsam or tincture, will cure the itch, and once (according to an oral witness), arrested the spread of the itch over a large district, simply by putting the branches in the beds. "This agrees with the application of Peru-balsam, as recommended by Dr. Nusser, and is worth the greatest attention, because all other destroyers of acarus are injurious or dangerous to men."

*Tanacetum vulgare.* An extraordinary remedy in epidemic dysentery and bloody flux.

*Arum triphyllum.*—Has been found very effectual in scarlet fever.

It was found out by an old woman, curing all cases in a certain district by a steep of the root. D. Shelly.

According to my theory of Drug-relationship, I supposed, years ago, that if *Nitric acid* was insufficient in the secondary stage of scarlet rash, the most similar among the plants would be the *Caladium*, a plant standing very near to the *Arum maculatum*. Both these remedies I had proved; the latter in Germany, the former in Surinam. As *Arum triphyllum* belongs to the same family I thought we might find in it a still more important antidote to scarlet rash. I immediately commenced giving it in a desperate case. The child was kept in a damp cellar, where draft could not be prevented, and, after external desquamation commenced, the glands on the throat swelled; at first more on the right side than on the left. The throat, fauces, tongue and mouth covered with a tough phlegm, causing a frequent slight cough; the nose discharging an acrid fluid, that excoriated the nostrils; lips and point of the tongue black; the child constantly picking its lips, nose, &c.; frequent screams from bellyache; no brain symptoms. Its administration in this case had such an effect, that the child was nearly restored in a few days.

In another case, the child, a little girl, had most careful nursing; but was weakened by refusing nearly all nourishment for thirteen days; had the same symptoms, but worse; also a frequent sudden rising, as if in danger of suffocation; and a sudden falling back as if from exhaustion. Here the same remedy was of immediate benefit; had to be continued for seven days, when it was discontinued, on account of a secondary nettlerash-like eruption, very similar to one caused by *Caladium*.

The dose was the 6th centesimal, prepared by Dr. Jeanes, who has proved and given *Arum triphyllum* in different diseases, even convulsions of children, asthma, &c., for more than ten years, particularly in accordance with the symptom, "quivering of the left upper eye lid."

I ordered one powder, to be dissolved in half a tumbler of water; a teaspoonful as often as the child seemed to suffer more. Every dose afforded relief; and soon the intervals of administration became longer and longer. C. Hg. *Extract from Homœopathic News*, 1856.



## THERAPEUTIC HINTS.

In striking a match, some phosphorus dropped on a small wound in the hand of a young woman, 19 years old; blonde, very sensitive, and of tender skin. After a quarter of an hour severe burning pains, swelling of the arm and hand, headache and nausea. Patient had to take to her bed, and her state produced some anxiety for several hours. Spirits of Camphor externally and 3 drops on sugar in water internally, were given. After the third application the burning pains lessened, and in five hours the swelling was removed. Some slight ailments still remaining, passed off under *Nux-vom.*

In some parts of Germany the country people use an oblong, hard, blackish smooth pebble, called the "devil's finger," against ulcers and suppurating wounds. They scrape this silicate and sprinkle the powder over the affected parts. Superstition ascribes the healing power to the peculiar form of the stone, as we can see by the name given to the pebble.

A. R., M. D.

GRAPHITES, 6<sup>m</sup>. \*Ozoena; discharge more offensive during menstruation; eruption about anus and genitals; took cold very readily.

H. N. M.

*Nat. Carb.*—Squeaking sensation at root of nose. Continual fear and apprehension; when walking in open air sensation as if a knife pierced the calf of the leg, and as though blood trickled down it. Flashes and streaks of light before the closed eyes at night. *Unsteadiness of ankles, and continual stumbling.*

H. N. M.

*Lycopodium.*—1 Numbness, most on right side, and at night towards morning.

2. Pinching and pricking pains on different parts of the skin; sometimes apparently in the veins.

3. Sensation of stoppage of circulation at night, with fright, and then perspiration.

4. Hot pains flash across the bowels.

5. Sometimes when feeling weak, a sensation of fluttering in the stomach which goes all over the body.

6. When in bed sensation as though every thing was sinking down.

7. Feels frightened at every thing, even the ringing of door-bell.

8. Sensation in back of neck as though the cords were breaking.

H. N. M.

*Lycopodium.*—Dreams of sickness, moving, etc.; of trees growing on fences without ground under them; of people drowning, boats capsizing, etc.

H. N. M.

*Kreosote*.—Diarrhœa of children while teething.

*Podophyllum pelt.*—*Enuresis*. Wetting the bed at night.

*Iodine*.—*Chronic Amenorrhœa* of long standing. S. A. JONES.

*Kalmia latifolia*.—Rheumatism of joints. S. A. JONES.

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### PRACTICAL REMARKS BY C. HG.

Suicide by hanging was observed in two cases following the washing of laces with oil of turpentine.

Complete cessation of the function of the kidneys; for two days or longer no urine voided, and not a drop in the bladder; during convalescence from typhus. Caused with some persons, and cured with others by *Zingiber*. The nearest similar is *Stramonium* particularly with children.

In a case where a sharp bone had wounded the Œsophagus, *Dr. Schellhammer* cured the alarming symptoms with *Cicuta virosa*. (*A. H.*, Z. 5, 126). This has been corroborated in several cases. If there remains a sensation as if a fish-bone was sticking in the throat *Hepar* high has been frequently useful. In a case where the œsophagus had been burned by swallowing a hot potato, the great sufferings were relieved in a very short time by *Sapo sodæ*<sup>30</sup>, given by *Dr. Wesselhœft, Sen.* This has likewise been corroborated. The same medicine given after the application of a mustard poultice, which had left an intolerable burning in the skin, gave relief in a few minutes.

Watery stools pouring from him and burning the anus, as if it were boiling water, have been caused by *Mercurius sulphuricus*. Daily watery, very hot stools, have been cured by *Calcar. phosphorica*.

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### CHARACTERISTICS.

<sup>470</sup> *BENZ. AC.* *Jenichen*<sup>20</sup>. During the night gout commences in the joint of the great toe of the right foot; next day somewhat lessened; twenty-eight hours after this pain began he was able to walk out, and also observed the cessation of a white sediment in his urine, (all this very unusual). C. HG.

<sup>471</sup> *BISMUTH*. As soon as the water reaches the stomach it is gulped up again, in cases of summer diarrhœa. C. HG.

<sup>472</sup> *CALC. PHOS.* At every attempt to eat, belly ache. G. BUTE.

<sup>473</sup> *CHAMOMILLA*. Labor pains press upward—she is hot and thirsty—cross, inclined to scold. GUERNSEY.

<sup>474</sup> *CHAMOMILLA*. Over-sensitiveness after the abuse of coffee or opium. STAFF.

- <sup>475</sup> CHAMOMILLA. Teething children; dry cough; restless at night; hot; want to drink; moaning; quick rattling breathing; jerking of the limbs or starting of the whole body; convulsions.
- <sup>476</sup> CONIUM. Urine flows, stops, and flows again. GUERNSEY.
- <sup>477</sup> KALI BICHROM. Sharp stitches in left ear. LIPPE.
- <sup>478</sup> KREOSOTE. Bad odor from decayed teeth.
- <sup>479</sup> LYCOP. Hungry but soon satisfied, soon filled up; with constipation, vertigo, belching of tasteless wind. J. JEANES.
- <sup>480</sup> LYCOP. Increased discharge of blood from the genitals during every passage of hard or soft stool. GUERNSEY.
- <sup>481</sup> MAGN. CARB. Lameness of right arm, with pain in shoulder, without swelling or soreness.
- <sup>482</sup> MAGN. MUR. Crumbling of the stool as soon as it passes the verge of the anus.
- <sup>483</sup> NITRUM. Cannot drink for want of breath, has to take the drink in little sips. GRAUVOGL. Little children take hold of the cup or glass with both hands and take greedily one sip after another. C. HG.
- <sup>484</sup> RHUS. Powerlessness of lower limbs, she cannot draw them up. GUERNSEY.
- <sup>485</sup> SANGUIN CAN. Rheumatic pain in the right upper arm and shoulder; worse at night in bed; cannot raise the arm; motion or turning in bed makes it much worse. J. JEANES.
- <sup>486</sup> SEPIA. Bearing down in genitals; she crosses her legs as if to keep the parts in. GUERNSEY.
- <sup>487</sup> SILICEA. Nausea and vomiting during pregnancy. If her menses previously had been always accompanied by palpitation of the heart. GUERNSEY.
- <sup>488</sup> STRAMONIUM. Ceaseless talking, mostly devout; very earnestly beseeching; in cases of dysmenorrhœa. GUERNSEY.
- <sup>489</sup> SULPHUR. Cannot lie on her back on account of rush of blood to her head. Nightmare. H. N. M.
- <sup>490</sup> SULPHUR. Vertigo when going up stairs. H. N. M.
- <sup>491</sup> SYMPH. OFF. Much pain in the eyes after a contusion or a knock with an obtuse body; or when babies have hurt their mothers' eye. LIPPE. Particularly if it feels as though the lids slipped over a round lump; or, a spasmodic closing of the eyelids. C. HG.
- <sup>492</sup> THUJA. Big belly; puffed up; protrusions of portions of the abdominal muscles as from the arm of a child, at the same time movements in the belly as from something alive; *in old maids*.

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**Case 266.**—Mrs. M., 42 years old, nervous temperament, suffers since a week from a double neuralgia. It begins with an occipital pain drawing, hammering, interrupted by stitches through the whole brain; spreads hence to the vertex, forehead and temples, with tenderness of the scalp, and accompanied by stupefaction and heat. After a little while, a burning and boring pain sets in, in the arcus superciliar. sinist., spreads over the eye to the cheeks and teeth, and down to the left shoulder. Lachrymation, redness of the conjunctiva, and sensitiveness of the affected parts to the touch, accompany the pains. She also complains of dryness of the throat, slight difficulty of swallowing, continual chilliness even in bed, loss of memory and great malaise. Exacerbations fall in the evening hours, and continue till midnight. Amelioration by covering the head, and quietude in a dark room. She has suffered since years from megrim, with cold extremities; the nails are blue, and only on a small spot on top of the head is a hot sensation; but this pain is so severe that it overpowers the old headache. R. *Mezereum*<sup>s</sup>, 5 pellets three times a day. In three days she was entirely freed from her prosopalgia, and in *Sepia* she found afterwards a great palliative against her old tormentor.

DR. PAYR, of Wurzburg.

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**Case 267.**—Mrs. A., about 60 years old, bilio-sanguineous temperament, strong constitution, lively and passionate, suffers since several years from cramps in the stomach, radiating to the liver, so as to simulate hepatic colic. The bilious color, tanned also by the sun, raised the

suspicion of a scirrhus affection of the pylorus, been frequently since three years, throwing up all the food, drinking water, without any odor or bitterness; agitated sleeping; jerking of usual Allopathic remedies had been used in vain. Vichy water has been abused. Notwithstanding all this, patient did not look emaciated and had been able so far to follow her occupation. She followed particular diet, as it did not make any difference in her vomiting. Characteristic was: that she kept more than half of pickled herrings, sardines, salad, &c., whereas, she threw up all animal food or milk. The most minute examination failed to discover anything abnormal, except the pain; and as her constitution showed plenty of elasticity and vital reaction, we gave a favorable prognosis. Before our eyes pictures of *Nux.vom.*, *Cuprum*, *Ars.*, *Plum.*, *Phos.*, *Plat.* and *Sepia*, rose up, and two symptoms—the dry, hard, beaded stool every three or four days, and the copious, colorless urine confirmed us in our diagnosis of a gastric neurosis. We prescribed, therefore, *Nux-vom.*<sup>30</sup>, 3 globules in half a pint of water, a tablespoonful in the morning and two hours before retiring. This remedy suppressed only the rejection of the aliments, all other symptoms, as cramps, constipation, the throwing up of the glairy water remained the same. R. *Nux.*<sup>200</sup>, for a month, but without any great benefit, and after an intermediate dose of *Sulphur*<sup>3</sup>, we put her on *Phosphorus*<sup>30</sup>, then *Phos.*<sup>100</sup> and <sup>200</sup> dilution, which totally quieted the cramps, and a genital hyperexcitation, of which she complained. In three months she was entirely relieved of a disease having lasted so many years.

DR. F. PERCUSSEL, (DE LYON.)

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(Translated from Grauvogel's Lehrbuch der Homœopathie, by C. B. KNERR.—Vol. II., page 122.)

**Case 268.**—Count R., a cadet 19 years of age, was taken ill with Typhus abdominalis. On the 9th of September, 1849, he received an emetic; in the evening Calomel, an application of cups to the abdomen, and as nourishment a decoction of Salep. He continued to take Calomel until the 12th, on which day he received an infus. of Ipecac. on account of a constant diarrhœa, which at times was bloody. On the 14th, Opium. On the 15th, Alum internally, and ablutions with vinegar. On the 17th, there was added to this prescription Aq. oxymuriate; and at night, on account of profuse discharge of blood with the stool, Acid phosphor., and cold fomentations to the abdomen. On the 18th, to the foregoing, an injection of Alum. On the 20th, on account of con-

bloody and purulent diarrhoea, Plumb. acet., with Opium and injections.

In the evening in a consultation, I objected to Plumb. acet. and Opium, on account of imminent brain symptoms. The consulting physicians however declaring implicit confidence in the treatment pursued, it was agreed upon to give Plumb. acet. another trial, this time omitting the Opium. At this juncture the consulting physicians received marching-orders to the Hessian boundary, and on the 22d the patient was delivered into my hands. After having sufficiently convinced myself of the uselessness of the above treatment, since the diarrhoea continued without abatement, and was still accompanied with considerable discharge of blood and pus, meteorism of the abdomen, delirium, somnolence, etc., and as the departing physicians had already given up the patient with the decidedly unfavorable prognosis that he could live at best but two or three days longer, I lost all confidence in Allopathy. I now resolved to give Homœopathy a trial. There was nothing to lose in this case—it was but trying a simple experiment which at all events must prove harmless, *or*, if the teachings of Homœopathy were founded on truth, *work a cure*, even in this abandoned case.

The homœopathic law of similars prescribes *Carbo vegetabilis* for the case in question. On the 22d I ordered all medicines aside, simply retaining the bathings with vinegar. I took 1 grain of beech-coal and triturated it for one hour, with 100 grains of Sug. of milk. The charcoal, instead of becoming invisible in this quantity of Sug. of milk, became darker and darker, as the process of trituration was continued. On placing particles of the triturated coal under the microscope they appeared for the most part ten times smaller than blood corpuscles; and under a magnifying power of four hundred, as atoms scarcely perceptible to the eye. (Oberhäuser, System No. 8, Ocular No. 3.) It must be evident that these particles of coal have the power of penetrating wherever blood corpuscles enter, viz: into the circulation. From the powdered mass I took 6 grains, triturated them with 1 drachm Sug. of milk, divided the product into 6 powders, and ordered a powder every two hours during the night. The following day: stools reddened with blood, without coagula, however with a good deal of pus. No stools without injections of water, which are administered three times per day. During the past night more sleep, less delirium. On the day following, no more blood with the stools. I now ordered the same prescription to be put up at the Apothecary. They had the same qualities as my own, and were administered at intervals of three hours.

In the evening I observed *shorter respiration, cough, cold hands and feet*; so that I apprehended a metastasis to the lungs. There was, however, no more pus noticeable with the stools after the last injection, and I saw no occasion to interfere with the adopted treatment. On the 25th, *little sleep* during the night, however without delirium, so that the patient declared his joy in the morning at being delivered "from those frightful visions." In the evening the *coldness* of the extremities was felt by the patient himself, and in such a degree that he wished a fire to be built in his room, the temperature of which was at 14 degrees Celsius (57½ Fahr.). This struck me as highly remarkable. Never before had I heard a Typhus-patient complain of a cold room. The respiration became shorter and shorter, and *the thirst increased*. There was bloody froth, as in Pneumonia, mixed with the expectoration resulting from the frequent cough, which was so severe as to excite bilious vomiting.

That these phenomena were attributable to the action of *Carbo veg.* was all the more evident, since the evacuations of blood and pus had fully subsided, and the patient was no more troubled with dyspnoea. The *Carbo veg.* was discontinued, and a mixture of one part of wine, to two of water, substituted. From this time forth the patient received no more physic of any description, and convalescence set in with remarkable rapidity. Already the same evening on which the medicine was discontinued, the coal symptoms abated.

The tongue, which hitherto had been dry and fissured, became moist; and the patient passed the night under a quiet and refreshing sleep.

On the 27th, the skin somewhat covered with a gentle perspiration; the temperature normal, as likewise the respiration; the stools however, after every injection still liquid, and in the evening another foetid stool. During the day occasional attacks of cough and vomituriatio.

On the 30th, clear sensorium; the symptoms of *Carbo. veg.* disappeared. From this day forth the immediate consequences of Typhus were looked upon as extinguished.

Oct. 1st. Clean tongue. Appetite. Convalescence. Oct. 20th. Cured.

All those interested in the science of medicine, I would beg not to pass over the history of the above case with an Allopathic superficiality; but, by its aid imprint upon the mind an accurate image of the symptoms, and the order in which they follow each other. This will enable them to form an accurate and impartial judgment. The consequences of a mode of treatment as yet immature,—I refer to the homœopathic aggravation, from which I could have guarded my patient, had I

in the beginning, had more faith in the action of homœopathic doses, and less in the teachings of my own school;—these consequences which were the effect of excessive doses of the medicine, (the parallel I might have found in Jahr's Symptomen Codex), must necessarily fasten upon my mind a full conviction of the truth of Homœopathy, with an implicit confidence in the efficacy of her remedies. Withal, to such overwhelming proofs we can no longer close our eyes.

I purposely italicized such symptoms as were the result of too frequent and strong doses of the medicine. They show that every remedy produces characteristic symptoms, and although in some respects many appear to be similar, none from an allopathic point of view, receive that measure of importance to which they are entitled. On the contrary, and as my own experience will partly testify, they are so widely misconstrued as to be looked upon, and frequently treated, as belonging to the disease itself.

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[Translated by DR. C. B. KNERR, from Hartlaub's Annalen, Vol. III, page 424.]

**Case 269.**—*Complicated Asthma.*—Miss C. S., a buxom, well nourished girl, 19 years of age, suffered in her early youth from scrofulous swelling of the glands of the neck and chest, with worm affection. She has been entirely well since the appearance of her menses, which occurred in her 14th year, with the exception of an enlargement of the throat which she retained from the frequent swelling of the glands, but from which she has suffered no inconvenience.

Three months ago she contracted a cold which resulted in cough and tightness of the chest. In addition to this, and in consequence of the excessive use of drugs, her menstruation, which had always been regular, ceased.

July 10th, 1830. The patient complains of the following symptoms: Heaviness and fullness in the head, as if all her blood was mounting to the head, with vertigo. Alternate redness and paleness of the face. Several slight swellings of the glands of the neck, with tensive pain on moving the neck, or when pressing on them. The thyroid gland very much swollen, painful on turning the neck or on pressure. Frequent burning and dryness in the throat. Stools regular; urging and rumbling in the abdomen before the stool. Catamenia suppressed for two months. At the time when the menses ought to appear, violent pains in the small of the back and abdomen. Now and then dry cough.

Asthma: Her breathing tight; she cannot inspire nor expire freely;



the air catches in the goitre, her breathing is therefore rattling and panting. After every motion or occupation, be it ever so slight, she loses her breath and becomes faint; the blood rushes to her chest and head; she gets heat in the face, and anxiety as if she was going to faint. Weakness and faintness in all her limbs; walking, especially going up stairs, is very fatiguing. She is very fretful and anxious about her condition; she fears she will die of suffocation.

On the 10th of July the patient receives one drop of the 12th centesimal potency of *Spongia*.

July 13th. Increased tension and pressure in the throat. Great oppression of the chest. Frequent rumbling and gurgling in the abdomen.

July 16th. Dull headache. Oppression of the chest. Increased tension in the throat. Disposition to diarrhoea.

July 16th to July 26th. Occasional diarrhoea, with discharge of a large number of ascarides, after which she always feels great relief. On the whole she feels greatly improved. As there is unmistakable evidence of the beneficial action of *Spongia*, the medicine is allowed to act without interference.

July 30th. The patient reports entire relief of all her symptoms with exception of the tension and pressure in the throat, and the suppression of her menses. I prescribed *Calc. carbonica*, after which, about the middle of August, she had a return of copious menstruation, and the tension in the throat has entirely disappeared.

The patient continued to remain well, refused to take more medicine, was shortly married, became pregnant, and gave birth to a vigorous son. Until, now, two years after treatment, she has had no return of the Asthma, *notwithstanding the enlargement of the throat remaining the same as before.*

D. GASPARY.

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**Case 270.**—*Graphites*.—PARALYSIS.—Mrs. S., 65 years of age, had for some time been very much emaciated without any perceptible cause. She had a pain in the left side of the occiput, near the medulla oblongata, after which the following symptoms appeared: Numbness and deadness, with coldness of the fingers of both hands, extending to the middle of the upper arm; at the same time numbness and coldness chiefly of the left, but slightly also of the right side of the face; great vertigo; blindness; immense prostration of strength; countenance pale and haggard; both kidneys sore, with constant desire to urinate. As

the lady's mother had died of Paralysis, these symptoms were quite alarming.

*Graphites*<sup>3</sup> was given. It aggravated the pain in the occiput to such a degree that she became almost insane from its violence, particularly at the spot near the medulla, where the disease had its origin. The blindness and vertigo were also very much increased. As *Graphites*<sup>3</sup> produced such powerful effects, I prescribed the highest potency in my possession, namely the 2000th, one small pellet to be dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, a teaspoonful to be taken once a day. Even this produced a most violent effect—hardly less than the 3d—preventing her from sleeping all night, and particularly aggravating the pain in the occiput, though in a less degree than did *Graph.*<sup>3d</sup>.

The next day all the symptoms improved, and she was almost well. There was no return of the numbness of the arms. NEIDHARD.

**Case 271.**—*Mancinella*.—Mrs. R., 31 years of age, dark hair, liver spots in the face, mild somewhat melancholic temperament, disposed to home-sickness, mother of six children, had on her chin an old dark tetter with red pimples. About midnight attacks of fear and trembling, followed by feverish heat; afraid of evil spirits; of being taken hold of by the devil; sleeplessness; only somewhat relieved towards morning. Had a good education; never been made superstitious, now fears she is getting crazy. She has an anxious expression in her face; dark brownish circles around the eyes; throbbing in pit of stomach, pressure in region of heart, hard beats of the heart followed by fainty feelings, with darkening before the eyes; pulse slow and soft. Frequent headache; desire for saltish food; smell of onions before her nose. Catamenia one week too early, with pains in the chest; feet puffed up every morning.

Jan. 15th, 1869. *Mancinella*<sup>6</sup>. In a few days the most remarkable change; her face was brightened up, all the evil spirits were banished, and even the tetter on the chin was better.

Living near her I would have heard from her, had she not continued well. Two or three weeks after. G. BUTE.

**Case 272.**—A country woman enjoying always the very best of health, complains that in all her former pregnancies she could never nurse her babes on account of defective lactation, and that all her children died during the first nine days from severe diarrhoea and convul-

sions. She is now five months pregnant, and wishes that something could be done to save her child. She received *Calc. carb.*<sup>30</sup>, a dose every other day, took it regularly from the beginning of the eighth month to the day of her natural confinement, enjoyed for the first time the pleasure of nursing, as she had plenty of milk in her breasts, and the child never had diarrhœa nor convulsions. H. GOULLON.

**Case 273.**—*Apoplexia retinalis.*—W. B., 18 years old, a young woman of robust health, complains since three years of headache, vertigo, buzzing in the ears, always relieved by a spontaneously appearing epistaxis. Last year profuse menstruation set in, with great relief of all her former sufferings. On a cool October evening, the first day of her menstruation, she fell accidentally in the water, and when undressing, after coming home, she found her menses stopped, and complained of heat in her head, vertigo, burning hammering frontal headache, buzzing in the ears, defaults in her sight, whereas her whole body shook from a severe chill. During the night the headache increased fearfully, the carotids pulsated strongly, and perfect blindness set in.

I found her in the morning suffering from a high degree of active cerebral congestion, with great sensitiveness of the eye to every light; visible prominence of the bulbi, which feel firm to the touch, myosis of the pupils; great irritability, with a full, hard, not accelerated pulse. R. *Belladonna*<sup>1</sup>, 10 drops in a cup full of water, a teaspoonful every hour; cold, wet cloth on the head, to be renewed frequently, and dry cupping on the inner sides of the thighs, bland diet, perfect quiet and rest of mind and body. Amendment took place very slowly, for on the fifth day only menstruation returned, and she could recognize again large objects, photophobia and myosis had so much diminished, that the ophthalmoscope could be used, and the headache had given place to dull sensation. The examination of the eye revealed severe hyperæmia with apoplectic foci, diffused around the macula lutea. Menstruation lasted copiously for five days; *Belladonna* was continued, a dose morning and evening, but it took ten weeks till absorption of the extravasations had finished its work and the visual powers were fully restored.

PAYR.

*Remarks.*—We are always glad to see a case treated and cured by a single remedy, but still we cannot help thinking that the time for *Belladonna* was over as soon as the menostasia and cerebral congestion was relieved, and there remained only the removal of the apoplectic foci. Among the absorbents *Belladonna* has no place. *Arnica*, *Mercurius*,

(Nux-Vom.), Silica and Sulphur, loom up in our vision, of which, in this case we would have preferred Mercury, for in its pathogenesis we find many amaurotic symptoms, though always of short duration, illusions of sight, photophobia, suppression of the menses followed by too profuse menstruation, with colic; profuse epistaxis belongs also to its curative symptoms, and even in the old school, (Mackenzie, Travers, Lawrence), Mercury maintains a high character as absorbefacient for the removal of effusions within the cranium. The *cito* ought never to be neglected, although not deserving a pre-eminence over safety. S. L.

### PRACTICAL REMARKS.

[Parallel between *Lycopodium* and *Natrum muriaticum*, by DR. GOULLON, JR.]

*Analogies.*—Both remedies are recommended as anti-scrofulosi. Both produce during the night suppuration of the eyes, weakness of the sight, with sparks, noises in the ears, humming, otorrhœa. Both correspond to leucorrhœa, and the symptoms which accompany it. Yellowish color and delicate skin (*Natr.-m.*) Emaciation, debility from loss of fluids. Onanism. (*Lycop.*) Both have impotence among their symptoms. The influence of *Lycop.* on the urinary organs is well known. *Natrum* causes a spontaneous flow of urine in walking, coughing or sneezing. Both show an important action on cutaneous productions, as furuncles, humid herpes, varices, and fissures. Characteristic is their influence on alopecia. Both produce bitter, bilious vomiting, like that of pregnant women. Both find their indications in intermittent fevers, for both have pains in the bones, yellowish complexion, bitter taste, anorexia, precordial oppression with painfulness to the touch; but *Natrum mur.* has scorbut, abscesses of the gums, dental fistula; whereas, we find under *Lycopod.* abscesses which bleed when we clean them, fistulous abscesses with hard borders, surrounded by a brilliant redness, furuncles, tumors. The symptoms which indicate *Lycopod.* are particularly aggravated during the night; as nocturnal pains in the bones, (especially after abuse of Mercury); tightness during the night in old ulcers of the lower parts of the thighs. *Natrum muriaticum* is more indicated for aggravations when lying down.

*Differences.*—*Lycopodium* has excessively abundant menstruation, and lasting long. Menstruation constantly suppressed. Tardy appearance of the first menstruation.

*Natr.-mur.* produces constipation or diarrhœa. For *Lycop.* costiveness must be prevailing. *Natrum-mur.* shows cold feet and sweat; heat in the feet. Cold feet, or cold feet with sweat, we find in *Lycop.*

The cough produced by *Lycopodium* is accompanied by greyish-yellow or dirty expectoration, with stertor and stitches in the chest. The cough of *Natr.-m.* is characterized by headache from coughing, as if the forehead would burst, (like in *Bryonia*), stitches in the chest when taking a long breath or coughing, with involuntary flow of urine, with tickling in the throat, especially when talking; and cough with vomiting of the food.

In short *Lycopodium* is more an abdominal remedy, and therefore related to Sulphur. *Natrum*, on the contrary, is more an anti-hystericum, and related to *Sepia*; suits well the diseases of pregnancy, and is one of our best remedies in chlorosis, on account of such symptoms as palpitations at the least motion, pressure in precordial region, dysmenorrhœa and amenorrhœa.—*Translated by S. Lilienthal.* A. H. Z.

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**Case 274.**—Mrs. C ———, dark complexion, dark brown eyes, has had for years uterine troubles; cancer of the left mamma, and was taking medicine for these general ailments. In the course of treatment she caught cold and exhibited the following condition:

*Headache in occiput and right temple; intermittent.* Eye-ball ACHES and feels as if there were “*a shot in it.*” Darting in right eye at intervals during the day; but in both eyes, and much more severe, at night. She says “*I shall go crazy.*” Involuntary twitching of eye-lid. Worse from light, especially gas-light. Worse from least noise, as others walking, &c. Gave *Spigelia*<sup>30</sup>.—No relief. I then studied *Cimicifuga*, which I gave two doses of the 30th. The neuralgia was well the next day, and with it the following improvement:—A heavy pain in right ovary disappeared. She could lie on right side, which she hadn't done before for two months, and a troublesome leucorrhœa of several months' standing, ceased entirely. E. A. FARRINGTON.

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**Case 275.**—*Gastralgia.* Miss A. O., 21 years of age, form rather slender and delicate. Has had *Gastralgia* many years, and Allopathic treatment having failed, was advised to have Homœopathic treatment. Pains aggravated when fasting; are dull, with a sensation of weight in the stomach. 1866, Oct. 11th. She had *Senega*<sup>200</sup>, which gave partial relief; also, *Nux.* as there was constipation, and other remedies, without complete relief. Dec. 28th. The pains now extend through to the spine, between the shoulder blades, dull aching, with a sense of fatigue and “tired feeling” in the spine, and sometimes “gnawing sensation.”

*Bell.*<sup>30</sup> She had this remedy at intervals for 5 or 6 weeks, when the pains disappeared, and she has had no return. L. B. WELLS.

I have since treated many cases similar to the above, and when I find these characteristics; the pains *especially extending to the spine*, *Bell.*<sup>200</sup> is the specific curative.

I prefer the 200th as the relief has been uniformly more prompt and permanent than when a lower potency was used. L. B. W.

### \*CLINICAL LECTURE, No. II.

[*Condensed Abstract from Lectures delivered at The Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia. From Notes taken by James Hardy, M.D. Dec. 11, 1868.*]

By HENRY NOAH MARTIN, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.

Gentlemen. For the purposes of this lecture we will make no divisions between Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, or other forms of disease incident to woman, but consider the medicines applicable to such conditions, in a more general way.

If you are called upon to prescribe for a lady who does not menstruate, but complains of painful pressure in the rectum; worse from walking, which causes stitching and burning, think of *Petroleum*. It will be still stronger indicated if she has *sensation of repletion after a little food*, similar to *Lycopodium*, and has a tendency to chapped skin, fistulæ or unhealthy skin generally. *Sepia* has sensation of a lump in the rectum, and *Ignatia* of a long stitch.

When the time comes to menstruate, if there is pain from the sacrum through to the pubes; sensation of motion in the abdomen, and thick, foetid, yellow leucorrhœa, *Sabina* will be likely to help. If she has a severe cramp in the abdomen which darts into the chest, together with nausea, retching and vomiting small quantities of frothy substance, give *Cuprum acet.*

I have succeeded in curing some of the most obstinate cases of painful menstruation with *Actea rac.* The symptoms are: violent gripping pains in the hypogastric region, causing her to double up. These pains commence before the flow, and as the flow increases the pain increases, until the flow has reached its maximum point; the pains then subside. I have cured one case of 5 years standing, where a homœopathic physician had failed and recommended surgical interference. When the patient takes cold easily; has blotches all over, especially in cold,

\* Two lectures in the week are devoted to examination of and prescribing for patients, and one is didactic.

damp weather; liable to take cold in the head; *Dulc.* may help. In cases where the menses are suppressed and it is followed by acrid, corrosive, smarting leucorrhœa; smarting, cutting pains; very difficult stools; they come down to the verge of the anus and then slip back, *Silicea* is important. Acrid, corrosive discharges are characteristic of *Silicea*.

*Calc. carb.* has vertigo on going up stairs; can't bear clothes tight around her waist; sensation of swelling of the abdomen; easily fatigued. She formerly had her menstrual flow too soon and too profuse. Chlorotic. Tendency to dropsy.

The *Chamomilla* patient is cross and uncivil; one cheek is red and the other pale.

Sometimes the menstrual function is vicarious, the patient at every monthly period having a hemorrhage from the lungs or other parts. In case the lungs are the vicarious seat, you will find *Phosphorus* one of the most important medicines. *Phosphorus* patients usually menstruate regularly but profusely, and not uncommon symptoms are: vertigo on rising in the morning with weakness in the legs, so that for a few moments after getting out of bed they can't stand; must lie down a few minutes before they can go about. This medicine is more applicable to diarrhœa than to constipation, but there is a form of constipation to which the *Phosphorus* patient is subject, which Dr. Guernsey has aptly described as the dog-stool; small, hard, dry, and accomplished with much straining, etc.

If your patient is very weak and prostrated, and has a clear countenance, frail look, and has great desire for acids, *Arsenic* will often help. For the throbbing headache which frequently follows suppressed menstruation, with injected eyes and aversion to light or noise; numbness of the legs, quick movements and anxious expression of face; great thirst and anxious grasping at the tumbler, vicarious menstruation; Dr. Guernsey recommends *Belladonna*. I can say that in my hands, no medicine is so often applicable to cases of sudden suppression as this agent. The patient usually suffers from fullness, heat, sensitiveness and weight in the hypogastric region. One dose of *Belladonna* 2° generally brings on the flow in two or three hours.

Sometimes connected with menstrual ailments, you will have patients complain of stitching pain through the right pectoral region, if this is connected with *musty* expectoration, *Borax* will almost surely help. Vertigo on going down stairs, is however, more frequently met with in disorders of this kind, and is just as characteristic of *Borax*. It, also, has vicarious menstruation with watery, brown diarrhœa.

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