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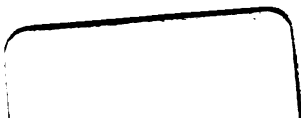
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THE
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OF
HOMŒOPATHIC CLINICS;

BEING A COLLECTION OF

CLINICAL CASES, CHARACTERISTICS, ETC.

EDITED BY

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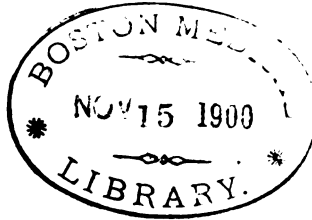
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INTRODUCTION

TO THE

NEW EDITION OF OUR MATERIA MEDICA.

WE all agree that provings are the foundation of our *Materia Medica*; that the results should be made accessible to the student, and especially to the harassed practitioner, and this in the most convenient way.

We might dwell on many questions, for instance: Shall we adopt only the older well-proved drugs, and drop the large number of newly-proved medicines? Or on the questions: What deserves to be proved? Who is able to make such important experiments? How ought they to be made? What precautions ought to be taken regarding the preparation of the drug, the dose, etc., etc.?

These questions are all of great importance, and each one deserves a careful consideration, particularly as it seems that a majority of practitioners are completely overcome by the mass of our collection, and, stunned as it were, they unanimously agree in the cry: Sifting is the first thing to be done! We have no doubt false symptoms in abundance! Let us first purify! One of our best authors gave expression to this predominating view, by stating before a respectable society that, "*Our Materia Medica is loaded with uncertainties.*"*

Allowing, for the sake of argument, that such is the case, pray, what is uncertain and what is not? If we intend to throw overboard what is false,—no doubt a very desirable

* Proceedings of the Hom. Med. Society of Ohio, Feb., 1867, p. 90.
(v)

undertaking,—it ought to be known first: *what a certain symptom is*; and, when it is known *why it is certain*, you may separate what we then have a right to consider *uncertain*. After this is done, we must not condemn “uncertain symptoms” on account of their mere uncertainty, because they still may be true and useful. It is an old wise rule, and very applicable also in this case: “*while ye gather up the tares, ye root up also the wheat with them; let both grow together until the harvest.*” Our harvest is practice and the collection of cases cured.

Having it in view to make *Materia Medica* accessible in the first place, we will also aim at making it as convenient as possible, so that every practitioner may use what is stored up, and be enabled to take his part in this great wished-for undertaking, “to gather the tares to be burned, and to gather the wheat into the barn.”

In order to make this more generally understood, let us explain the different steps to be taken.

The first step is: we suppose the provings of a drug have been made *bona fide*, and with all the care Hahnemann has urged in his *Organon*, which is, withal, a human undertaking, and thus liable to error. How do we find out what *may* be false, or what *certainly* is false?

Some rejected all that they pleased to call secondary effects; others found out by experience that these were the most important and most useful. Some reject what they please to call *individual symptoms*, “arising from peculiarities in the constitution of the prover;” others insist that we never can obtain any other but such as the prover is liable to, and that, on the contrary, the more individual they are, the better, and the more useful.

Some critics get into a fury if one only talks of proving higher potencies; others show by facts, that such symptoms—of course, if they are real symptoms of the drug—are of much more value than all the others. Shall we wait until all such disputed points are satisfactorily settled?

The safest and most certain way is, at the same time, the shortest; let us collect what has been given us *bona fide*, and put the test of practice to it. We shall soon see the tares.

Another outcry is that against its great "bulk." It is true that a large collection makes more work in the arrangement of it. But after it is arranged, it is much easier to find what we want and leave out what we do not want, among a large collection. Who would object to a library because it is too large? If you have good catalogues, you have always a better chance of finding what you are looking for than in a small one.

The next step is to make such collections of provings accessible, and to arrange the symptoms according to a certain scheme. It is always better, if we can afford it, to have the daybooks of provers printed, and if a subscription could be raised, it ought to be done with each and every one. But we cannot wait for that, and if we had them, and could make good use of them for different scientific purposes, still we could never use a collection of day-books of provers for practice.

The practitioner, after having taken the symptoms of a case, and having his attention called to one or several of the proved medicines, wants to convince himself whether the leading symptoms of his case are to be found in this or another drug; and also whether that which is predominant in the case, is likewise predominant among the symptoms; in short, whether the characteristics of the case are characteristics of the drug. The practitioner should have a well arranged *index*, to all that has been observed of such a drug. He may use a repertory or a therapeutical work, or may be ruled by his own experience; in all cases his attention will be drawn to one or two or several drugs, and he will be obliged to compare them until he finds the most similar. At least, this is the way to become successful as a practitioner, and not to be deceived by accidental cures. Hahnemann, who had his first collections of drug-symptoms arranged in groups, (1805,) with a general index of the whole, soon found that he had to adopt a scheme and arrange the symptoms of each drug accordingly.

This scheme, published in the preface to the first volume of his *Materia Medica*, is very peculiar, but of a thoroughly practical nature. It commenced with the symptoms of the head, taking the senses next, the eyes, ears, nose, then the face, the lips, and mouth; it went from above down to the function of digestion, and through to the alvine evacuations, appending the urinary department and the sexual. Here a stop was made, as it were, and a new beginning again made above with the respiratory organs. After the many symptoms of the chest, all of the trunk, back, and neck were given; then the upper extremities, the lower, and symptoms of all the limbs. The general symptoms of the whole body made the conclusion, all referring to sleep and the febrile phenomena.

This scheme, Hahnemann used in all the six volumes of his *Materia Medica*, even in the second and third editions, and in the five volumes of his chronic diseases, from 1810 to 1830, perfecting it all along. The only essential alteration he made was, in the second edition of the chronic diseases, 1835, when he adopted what Hartlaub had already done in his *Materia Medica*, 1828, placing the symptoms of the mind, which had been the last of all, now before the head, and beginning with them. The same order will be followed in the new edition of the *Materia Medica*, not only because it is Hahnemann's order, and sanctioned by the usage of half a century, but because it is decidedly better than any other of the many proposed, which can easily be demonstrated.

The most absurd of all, was a certain disorder commenced and carried out in the compilation of Noack & Trinks, which was too readily adopted by Jahr. What Hahnemann had concluded to do with the symptoms of the mind, was here continued in reversed order; and thus all the so-called generalities were placed at the head; a more nonsensical mixture than this beginning of each medicine by enumerating a bundle of the most heterogeneous morbid affections, was never set in type. The most diverse and altogether incoherent matters and things were given as generalities, and set at the head of the whole,

followed by symptoms of the skin, rarely of any use, next the sleep and the febrile symptoms, always useless without the local and special functions; and the poor *soul* was squeezed in

“Zwischen Schweiss und Schwindel,”

between the sweat and “*muddleheadedness*.” The last was the soles of the feet, and corns on the little toe. No image is left in this way. The mind, even if we begin synthetically, always requires a synthetical conclusion after an analysis. Generalities have no ground to rest upon, unless peculiarities are first given and stored up.

Names of diseases are only given as a very subordinate matter; they are inserted in the most suitable places only to call the attention of the practitioner towards them, and invite to a comparison of the real symptoms.

All such names have not only been continually changing, like the bonnets in the milliners' shops, but all diseases, even such as are propagated by a seed as it were, or such as depend on the same miasm or the same atmospheric or telluric influences, are all the time, every year, or in a course of years, changing very essentially. Can there be a more essential change, at least for us, than one which indicates another entirely different medicine? If one drug will cure nearly all cases of hooping-cough or intermittent fever at one time, and the next time the same drug will not, but another will, is this not an essential enough change? It matters not what name we give to an epidemic: we ought of course to be able to name it; but this has nothing at all to do with the selection of the medicine which will cure it.

Our *Materia Medica* would be entirely misunderstood if we expected to find in each drug a certain “disease” or a nosological form. This is never the case and cannot be, for, according to *Ætiology*, it is an impossibility. We never can expect to find a remedy for a “disease,” and in fact we have nothing to do with “diseases,” only with the sick. Every sick individual is a reality, but every disease is an abstraction. Hence

we may sometimes find a medicine corresponding to a majority of patients suffering from what pathologically may receive the same name,—and it may be of assistance to know this; but we never can depend on it, if we wish to be successful. In every epidemic we ought to try to find the most similar remedy to the most characteristic symptoms. But every year there will be not only “shades of difference,” called “mere modifications,” but other characteristics essentially changing the whole indication.

We never could establish or discover such characteristics as we want for an indication, without an arrangement of the symptoms of each drug. And if characteristics have been established, we cannot compare the cases before us to find out a corresponding similarity, without a well-arranged enumeration of all the observed symptoms. Thus our success in practice and our progress in improving, and corroborating *Materia Medica* depends first on the arrangement for facilitating comparison.

Hahnemann's original order had only in some points to be altered, as far as it seemed unavoidable, by following some of his own propositions. The adopted order not only follows the body of man from up downwards, but also from within outwards; this is the same way we try to overcome sickness, as the real improvement of the sick not only goes from up downwards, (for instance, rheumatism and gout,) but principally from the inward to the more outward, ending in the skin as the outmost, (for instance after antipsorics.) This arrangement has been somewhat modified; the altered functions of the senses are given first, and the organic symptoms afterwards; after the muscular apparatus of the upper and lower limbs the trunk, and all the limbs have been given, the symptoms of the whole body follow: first the alterations of the nervous function; then in a more natural order, sleep; after sleep the febrile department, and last of all the skin as the outmost.

Hahnemann always left together symptoms appearing in groups, if he considered them really connected and of use

in the same connection; he only separated what he found by practice could be used also in other combinations; for instance, he observed forty-five minutes after taking Pulsatilla, a cramp in the legs, in the evening after lying down, with a chill (711, 1st ed.), and another time, in the evening, an aching drawing pain in the legs up into the knee, with more chilliness than during the day (686, 1st ed.) And as he observed that most pains of Pulsatilla were accompanied by chills or chilliness (note page 276), he stated (858, 1st ed.) with the pains in the evening a chill. Observing with several provers, besides himself, an absence of thirst (except sometimes with the fever or for beer) he made it a separate and distinguishing symptom, *thirstlessness*.—242, 1st ed.

Leaving the groups together, some symptoms, say of the head, are consequently mentioned as connected with fever symptoms, or, if in the night and connected with sleep, mentioned there, etc. Hahnemann introduced what he called parallel quotations. (Mat. Med. 1st part 1st Ed., 1811, p. 7.) For instance, in *Cocculus*: symptom 36, taste in mouth as if he had been fasting; he referred to symptom 52, sensation in stomach as if he had eaten nothing for a long while, and *vice versa*. The first had its place in the mouth and taste, the other only in the stomach symptoms. Again, *Nux vom.*: symptom 62, 1st ed., tearing in the eyes, forehead, and vertex without intermission, with nausea as if in the chest, squeamishness and weakness of the organs of speech. He quoted 713 and 714 where the same squeamishness appears in another connection, and then again, 246, where it appears after eating.

Hahnemann says, in 1st ed., p. 7: "I placed the symptoms in a certain order, principally so as to facilitate the finding of a symptom looked for. Among the compound symptoms there are some, where a quotation of their parallels ought to have been made in the proper place, if my time had allowed it." See the second edition, page 7, and the third and last, page 8.

Hahnemann's wish was, to have such quotations of the parts of combined symptoms made everywhere and throughout; and

if we study the symptoms of each medicine where he has given them with particular care, for instance, Pulsatilla and China, we are enlightened and instructed by him: we see how carefully he studied his own *Materia Medica*, and see what points or peculiarities he considered of importance. He certainly studied and compared every one of his collections of symptoms in the same manner, but his time did not allow him to write down and quote the number of each symptom in writing. Every new edition required a change of the numbers: a very laborious, tedious task. In the second edition of the first volume they were for this reason entirely omitted.

Suppose one of us could take the time to give all such parallel quotations, in each of all our medicines, and thus enable every student to take this first and important step towards the knowledge of a drug, the comparative study of all its provings, of all its symptoms, and of all the peculiarities of the same: suppose this was done, who would take the time to use them, look to the numbers quoted, hunt up each number, read the symptoms and compare them one after the other, again and again? Very few. A great many would say, "Our time does not allow it."

But suppose this is done, and every corresponding peculiarity of every symptom is not only quoted everywhere, but given in substance in every place where it might be expected and looked for by the student or physician. For instance, the quoted symptom of *Nux vom.*, tearing in eyes, etc., appears in the second edition as 54 among the head symptoms, tearing in vertex, forehead, eyes, with, etc., and in the third edition as 64. Ought this not to have been mentioned among the other symptoms of squeamishness, and particularly the weakness of the organs of speech; whereby the two other similar symptoms of this remedy would have been corroborated? This would, if printed, of course increase the bulk, but it would facilitate the study; it would save time in all the infinite number of cases where it may be used afterwards; time is worth a great deal amid the throng of urgent duties when filled by the ardent de-

sire to find in an important case the most similar, as soon as possible.

This *comparative arrangement* of all known symptoms of each drug has been made and carried out, and this is the characteristic of the new edition of our *Materia Medica*.

This is also the first sound and safe step towards perfection, and towards a purifying criticism; for it not only facilitates the student's becoming intimate with the whole character of the drug; but it also makes it possible for the student to compare one drug with another; it saves time to the practitioner, because he can now find much more quickly what he may be looking for. Not only all this is gained by it, but much more: it enables us to judge of the value or the soundness of each and every symptom. It is true, a great many do not care very much about the soundness or certainty of their own judgment; they prefer to trust in the opinion of any one they have confidence in, because "their time does not allow it."

The majority of Homœopaths, for more than thirty years, have preferred an epitome ready made, and the shorter and cheaper this is, the better they like it. Experience shows how ready such are to take for granted what another has made up for sale. The same confidence which they place in *Jahr*, the conscientious, over-careful, anxious, rather pedantic, and very industrious man, they place in Noack & Trinks, who are arbitrary, full of errors, ruled by prejudice and malignity more than love of truth. All these epitomes have done harm to the profession; students get bewildered by them, and indifferent practitioners are misled.

In sciences and arts the majority have no right to rule. Since the beginning of history, truth has always been first received by the few. Such physicians of our school as take for their leader the real *Materia Medica*, and not the procrustean distortions of its despoilers, will be the leaders of the rest. Comparative monographies will enable every one to form his own opinion of the value of the one or the other symptom, or group of symptoms, of each drug.

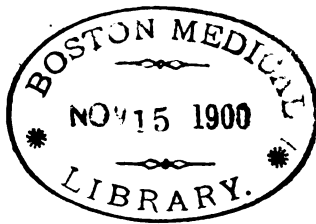
Every successful cure, with each drug, should be noted down as carefully as time will allow. Characteristics will grow out of this, like fruit on a tree. Characteristics will give us the first basis by which to measure the value and importance of all the symptoms of each drug.

Comparative *Materia Medica* is the second step. If we compare such drugs as are, according to their origin or chemical qualities, similar to each other,—relations by offspring, or family,—and if we discover in that way the generic or family characteristics; and further, if we compare with them such as are of an entirely different origin or offspring, yet having corresponding groups and modalities, which are indicated in the same forms of sickness, and are mutual antidotes,—relations by similarity of effects, by affinity, as it were by marriage,—and if we discover their special or peculiar individual characteristics, then we are enabled to pass judgment, sound and certain, on every symptom whether it be genuine or false.

• “*Let both grow together until the harvest;*” until we are able to judge with certainty, allow them the place they occupy. It is a few more sheets of paper, a little more printers’ ink, and, as a matter of course, a few dollars more in the expense, that’s all. It will be cheaper, in the end. The bulk of the expensive and big volumes which we now have are full of absurd, arbitrary, and misleading notions, mostly of men either without practice, or who obtained practice through the false credit gained by their books. These men are entirely unable to judge soundly in scientific matters. They and their followers have been and still are “wasting” literature, money, time, and real reputation based on real cures, and not on accidents. Take the symptoms of every case and try to find the best medicine in the real *Materia Medica*; learn to judge for yourselves, and you will be not only independent, but also more successful.

Let every practitioner report his cases or at least his cured symptoms, and at the great harvest-time they will help to separate the true from the false, and a new, much abridged *Materia Medica* may be issued; not based upon the arbitrary notions of one, but on the united experience of all.

C. Hg.



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No. 1.

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.

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.*

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.

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.

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. STAFF, 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, loebix 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.

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 oesophagus.
- 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. Limps as if lame. 184, 185.
- 186. Hemiplegia left side.

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.⁶ 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.⁶ three times a day.

Soon well and continued so ten months after.

O. BUCHMANN,

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

*LOBELIA INF. IN ASTHMA.

CASE IV.—A married lady, æt. thirty-eight ann., the mother of several children, had suffered since childhood from dyspnœa, 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 dyspnœa, 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.

* 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.**, (æet. 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

* 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.^s 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^s, morning and evening.

June 16th.—Continues to feel well and has had no attack since. Hepar^s 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.*

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 diarrhœa.

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^m 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 1st 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. H.

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 Anaesthetics.—Tetrachloride of Carbon, (formerly called Bichloride) Cl₄, C₂—is strongly recommended—as causing anaesthesia in, sometimes, half a minute—with little excitement before it, or nausea afterward.

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

Cheap Local Anaesthesia.—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.—R. 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 HAWKES 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 Hawkes 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.

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OF

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No. 2.

[ABBREVIATIONS.—H., HANNEMANN; C. Hg., C. HERRING; C. G. R., C. G. RAUB; G., GUERNEY; 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.³⁰⁰; 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.*³⁰, 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*³⁰ 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*³⁰, 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

* Case by Dr. George.—From the Gazette Hom. de Paris. Extract of Hom. Times, Vol. 1, page 741.

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 *Porriigo 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 *Porriigo decalvans* will disappear with the rest. c. Ha.

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.*⁶ three times a day removed every difficulty in ten days. Has remained well until now, *i. e.*, four months.

RICHARD KOCH, M. D.

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

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

⁴⁰ **ARNICA.** The head alone, or the face alone, hot, the body cool.

⁴¹ **ARNICA.** Dry heat of the face with coldness of the nose.

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

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

⁴⁴ **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. HOWARD, 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 Rhatania³⁰⁰, 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.³⁰⁰, 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 Sulphur³⁰⁰, every twelve hours, and remained well.

JOHNS C. MORGAN, M. D.

⁴⁵ 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 TAGEB, M. D.

* **RHUS TOX.** A dry, teasing cough, coming on first before the chill, and continuing during the chill.

DURNAM.

* **HEPAR.** Sweats day and night without relief.

* **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.

* **ANTIM. CRUD.** The greatest sadness and woeful mood, with intermittent fever.

* **BRYONIA.** Very irritable, inclined to be angry; after getting angry, chilly or a red face and heat in head.

* This is the case alluded to in remarks on *Eupator purpur*., in the first number of this Journal, page 8, 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 diarrhoea, 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^o, 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 TAORN, 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 TRENK, 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*³⁰ morning and evening, it improved, but not much. After *Silicea*⁶ 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*⁶, 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. H.

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*³⁰ 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. H.

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?)

HAMAMELIS. "Natural stools covered with mucus."

PODOPHYLLUM. (1.) Mucogelatinous 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 *fœtid*. 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. HALL, M. D.

CHARACTERISTICS.

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

B. GARDNER.

⁵² **SULPHUR.** Drinks much, eats little.

⁵³ **MERCURIUS.** Complaints increase during sweat.

⁵⁴ **VERATRUM.** Cold perspiration in face, particularly on the forehead.

⁵⁵ **VERATRUM. ALB.** Dysmenorrhœa with vomiting and purging, or exhausting diarrhœa with cold sweat.

⁵⁶ **SILICEA.** Water tastes badly; vomits after drinking.

⁵⁷ **CHINA.** After eating fruit, undigested stools, sometimes involuntary.

⁵⁸ **IPECACUANHA.** Stools as if fermented, as green as grass, with nausea and colic.

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

⁶⁰ PHOSPHORUS. Frequent diarrhoea during cholera time.

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

⁶² 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.

⁶³ PETROLEUM. *Typhoid Fever*.—He thinks another person lies alongside of him, or that he is double, or that one limb is double.

⁶⁴ 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.

⁶⁵ STAPHISAGRIA. A feeling of weakness in abdomen as if it would drop.

⁶⁶ LACHESIS. A tormenting, constant urging in the rectum, not for a stool.

G.

[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 fungous—*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 fetid breath; nor an increased flow of saliva from the mouth; neither a bloody and fetid 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.* 6, 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.—G. 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 *ichor*. 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.—E. K.

BOOK NOTICES.

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

E. K. M.

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

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.

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No. 3.

[ABBREVIATIONS.—H., HAHNEMANN; C. Hg., C. HERING; C. G. R., C. G. RAUB; G., GUBRNSKY; 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.*³⁰, 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*³⁰ 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 54¹ and 54²,* 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.*³⁰, 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*³⁰, 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-

* 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*³⁷, then ¹⁰⁰, going up to ⁵⁰⁰ and ¹⁰⁰⁰, 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*³⁰ for a cold, and a few weeks later a dose of *Sulphur*³⁰, 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, *Laurocerasus*, 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^o*, 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^o*, 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^m*, 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^o*, 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 TAGEB, 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.

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.

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.

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

CHARACTERISTICS.

⁶⁷ 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.

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

GRAUVOGL.

⁶⁹ 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.

C. G. B.

⁷⁰ 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.

⁷¹ ACONITUM. Stools (in summer complaint) like chopped spinach.

J. C. M.

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

G.

⁷³ 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.

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

J. T. TEMPLE.

⁷⁵ HYOSC. During child-bed she has no *will* to make water.

WILLIAMSON.

⁷⁶ 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.

⁷⁷ 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.

⁷⁸ CONIUM. *Dysmenorrhoea* with sharp pains about the heart.

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

H. N. M.

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

H. N. M.

⁸¹ PHOS. Bitter or sour taste after drinking milk.

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁸⁸ NAT MUR. When children do not learn to talk. JENICHER.

⁸⁹ SENEGA. Sensation of trembling, with no visible trembling. J. B. BELL.

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

⁹¹ SENEGA. Burning pain about the heart. J. B. BELL.

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

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

⁹⁴ 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.

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

⁹⁶ *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., Thuya, 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.

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. Geburtsh.,) 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.

Prolapsus 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 *Recipies* 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 madetight 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. Bochdalck 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. E. 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 should 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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No. 4.

[ABBREVIATIONS.—C. Hg., C. HERRING; R. C. G. RAUE; J. C. M., J. C. MORGAN; R. K., R. KOCH; ST., STAHR; C. W., CONRAD WESSELHOFFT; 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.*⁶ and *Bryon.*³ 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.

* 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, *notwithstanding the previous abuse*; prescribe *Cham.*³ 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.*³⁰⁰, 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-

* 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.

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

* *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 *Borac.*^s, 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 (sextilionth) 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 Homæopathy*, 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 picking 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.

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 diarrhœa, 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*⁶⁰ and a few powders of *Calc. phos.*³⁰ 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.*⁶⁰, and occasionally a dose of *Apis mel.* when the watery diarrhœa 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.*³⁰ and occasionally a dose of *Nux vom.*³⁰ 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^{2c}.—I have many cases of intermittent fever, and find *Nat. mur.*^{2c} 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.*^{2c} was given after the second chill; the third was more severe; the fourth or fifth or last quite mild.

LYCOPIDIUM.—In habitual constipation *Lycopodium*^{2c} 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.*⁴⁰⁰⁰.

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.*^{2c} and *Ruta graveolens*³⁰ 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**^{2c}.—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 rales 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.*²⁰ 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*²⁰. After taking a dose every second evening for two weeks longer, with the exception of a few evenings, when I gave *Nux vom.*²⁰ 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.

⁹⁷ FERRUM. Diarrhœa worse, mornings. Bad sleep before midnight. J. C. M.

⁹⁸ LYCOPodium. The baby cries all day, and sleeps all night. J. C. M.

⁹⁹ 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.

¹⁰⁰ GELSEMINUM. Cannot get to sleep on going to bed at night, on account of thinking, which she cannot control. (Sensitive people.) J. C. M.

¹⁰¹ 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.

¹⁰² 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.

¹⁰³ 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.

¹⁰⁴ GELSEMINUM. In retrocedent measles, with livid spots; dulness of brain, or abdominal or thoracic congestion—fever-heat, with drowsiness. J. C. M.

¹⁰⁵ **DULCAMARA.** Always, as a forerunner of catamenia, a rash appearing on the skin, (*GOSZEWICZ*); with extraordinary sexual excitement during the rash and catamenia. R. K.

¹⁰⁶ **ANTIM. CRUD.** Crushed finger nails grow in splits, and like warts, and with horny spots. C. Ho.

¹⁰⁷ **DULCAMARA.** Small furuncles on places formerly hurt by concussion. JEANES.

¹⁰⁸ **RHUS.** Aching in the left arm, with disease of heart. RAVE.

¹⁰⁹ **CALCAREA.** Longing for eggs, particularly with children in sickness or during re-convalescence. C. Ho.

¹¹⁰ **CHINA.** Salivation (years after having taken mercury,) uninterrupted day and night, with great weakness, particularly of stomach. C. Ho.

¹¹¹ **LACHESIS.** Suddenly something runs from the neck to the larynx, and interrupts breathing completely; it wakens at night, (spasm of the glottis.) H. GROSS.

¹¹² **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.

¹¹³ **COFFEA.** Pains insupportable, driving to despair. ST.

¹¹⁴ **CHINA.** Intense throbbing headache after excessive hemorrhage. C. W.

¹¹⁵ **SULPHUR.** Standing is the most disagreeable position. C. Ho.

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.

Gelsemium 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. Marlon 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. Homœopaths, 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. LIPPE 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, isn't 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 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.

AMERICAN JOURNAL
OF
HOMŒOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA.

VOL. 1.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY, 1868.

No. 5.

[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 *Nux²⁰⁰* 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.

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^{2nd} 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 Sulphur⁹⁰⁰. 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.¹⁰⁰⁰. 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*³. The testicle was reduced to normal size within four days, and all pains disappeared. The gonorrhœa was subsequently cured by *Matico*¹.

RICHARD KOCH, M. D.

Case 46.—In a case of intermittent fever, when in Illinois, in 1849, I intended to give *Chinin* in $\frac{1}{16}$ 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.*²⁰, 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 TAGEB, M. D.

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*⁸ and ²⁰ 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.*²⁰⁰. 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*²⁰⁰ 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.*⁶⁰⁰⁰, one dose. Amelioration, only six days. Repeat *Graph.*⁶⁰⁰⁰. 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.*⁶⁰⁰⁰. Better for a week. *Graph.* sixth week, *well*, except the nostrils and urethra. *Thuja*¹⁰⁰⁰. Ten days later, fluent coryza, with sneezing; bad sleep from 12 to 3 o'clock at night. *Acon.*³⁰⁰, in repeated doses. Cured.

J. C. MORGAN.

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.*²⁰. *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.*

* 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.

H. N. M.

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.

¹¹⁶ 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.

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

B. FINCKE.

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

C. HG.

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

HORNBERG.

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

C. HG.

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

C. HG.

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

BENNINGHAUSEN.

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

C. HG.

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

C. HG.

¹²⁵ 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.

¹²⁶ NAT. MUR. Blisters like pearls upon the lips, in intermittent fever.

HAUE.

¹²⁷ NAT. MUR. Cutting in the urethra after micturition.

HAUE.

¹²⁸ CALC. PHOS. With every attempt to eat, he has bellyache.

¹²⁹ 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.

¹³⁰ RUMEX CRISP. Cough, with pain behind middle of sternum.

TEMPLE.

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

FRENDELY.

¹³² ALOES. Diarrhoea at 10 P. M., and 10 A. M.

H. N. M.

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

H. N. M.

¹³⁴ CAUST. Menstrual blood bright red, with pain in pelvis, as if pressed or screwed together. TRITZ, Sr., 1844.

¹³⁵ FERRUM. Ashy pale or greenish face; with pains or other symptoms; the face becomes bright red. RAU.

¹³⁶ CANTHARIDES. Scales on the scalp; enormous dandruff. H. N. M.

¹³⁷ NITRUM. Cannot drink except in little sips, for want of breath. GRAUVOOL.

¹³⁸ SQUILLS. The loose cough in the morning is more fatiguing than the dry cough in the evening. BENNINGHAUSEN.

¹³⁹ SEPIA. Sensation in both hypochondria as if the ribs were broken, and sharp points were sticking in the flesh. H. N. M.

¹⁴⁰ 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. HALE.

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

¹⁴² 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. GURNEY.

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. Ho.

RHUS TOX. Complaints after getting wet in a rain while over-heated. W. GROSS.

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

BRYONIA. Complaints from ironing. C. Ho.

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

ARSENICUM. Complaints caused by chewing tobacco. BENNINGHAUSEN.

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

PERISCOPE.

SCROERY.—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; there 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.* 3 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* met. 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.* 300 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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OF

HOMŒOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1868.

No. 6.

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.*^{30th}, 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.*³⁰ every four hours, to be discontinued when relieved, and a solution of Saccharum substituted.

16th. No improvement; *Ars.*⁶, same directions.

17th. No improvement; *Ars.*³, same directions.

19th. No change; complains of fulness, "like a pad," in region of transverse colon. *Bell.*⁹ every three hours.

20th. Same condition. *Nat. mur.*⁶ every three hours.

21st. About the same; *Nat. mur.*³⁰ 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.³⁰, single dose.

27th. About the same ; repeated Lach.³⁰

28th. Wakes with throat parched and dry, impeding deglutition ; cough about the same, throbbing in back of sacrum, wakes with sobs and tears. Lach.³⁰, 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.¹² three hours. Chin.¹² was continued until the 6th, when the intermittent group was much lighter, and she complained less of the prostration. Gave Chin.³⁰ 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.³⁰ 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.³⁰, single dose.

7th. Slight improvement ; Sacch. lactis.

8th. Coryza ameliorated ; completely discouraged ; tears and lamentations ; the menses being retarded, gave Puls.³⁰, 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.³⁰, 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.[∞], single dose.

17th. No change; repeated Lach.[∞]

19th. Lach.[∞] 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 41st 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 41st.

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 41st.

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

A. H. MORGAN, M. D.

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., PHIL.

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

1866, Nov. 5th. *Goître 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^{em}, 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 goître 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-goître 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, goître 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 awaked 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.*³, 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 diarrhoea. 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*², Jenichen's, relieved her very soon and completely.

C. Hg.

CHARACTERISTICS.

¹⁴³ SULPHUR. Sore throat, with great burning and dryness. Soreness begins on the right side, and goes to the left. C. HO.

¹⁴⁴ IGNATIA. Spasmodic affections of children, consequent on being put to sleep soon after punishment. GROSS.

¹⁴⁵ IGNATIA. Sweat on the face while eating.

¹⁴⁶ IGNATIA. Headache, as if a nail were driven out through the side; relieved by lying on it. STAFF.

¹⁴⁷ IGNATIA. Gets sleepy after every coughing spell. BERNINGHAUSEN.

¹⁴⁸ IGNATIA. Every time he stands still, during a walk, he coughs.

¹⁴⁹ IGNATIA. Headache increased when smoking tobacco or taking a pinch of snuff, or from being where another is smoking. HALE.

¹⁵⁰ IGNATIA. Full of suppressed grief; seems to be weighed down by it; broods over imaginary trouble. H. N. GUERNSEY.

The following "*Characteristics*," from 151 to 161 inclusive, we copy from the *Investigator* for January :

¹⁵¹ LEPTANDRA. *Profuse, black, papescent, tar-like, very fœtid stools, generally in the afternoon and evening.* HALE.

¹⁵² PODOPHYLLUM. *Black stools only the morning.* HALE.

¹⁵³ MERCURIUS DULC. *Black stools with great epigastric oppression, (sinking,) &c.* HALE.

¹⁵⁴ IRIS VERSICOLAR. *Black stools, fever, with hot sweat, white tongue, and severe headache.* HALE.

¹⁵⁵ ACONITE. *Black stools, dry skin, and fever (see Iris); also, despondency, anxiety, &c.* HALE.

¹⁵⁶ BROMIUM. "*Blind, intensely painful varices,*" with the *black stools.* HALE.

¹⁵⁷ CHINA, ARSENICUM, CUPRUM ACET., and STRAMONIUM, *cause black stools, but they are thin and watery.* HALE.

¹⁵⁸ CHINA and ARSENICUM—with *great prostration; no pain.* HALE.

¹⁵⁹ CUPRUM ACET. *Black stools, copious, painful, bloody, and with tenesmus, and weakness.* HALE.

¹⁶⁰ STRAMONIUM. *Black stools every hour; preceded by writhing pain in the bowels, and delirium.* HALE.

¹⁶¹ 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.

¹⁶² IGNATIA. *Ailments from grief, or suppressed mental sufferings.* HAHNEMANN.

¹⁶³ IGNATIA. *Change of position relieves the pains.*

¹⁶⁴ **IGNATIA.** In talking or chewing they bite themselves in the cheek or tongue.

¹⁶⁵ **IGNATIA.** During the chill, thirsty, external warmth pleasant; during the fever heat no thirst, external warmth very unpleasant.

HARRMANN.

¹⁶⁶ **IGNATIA.** With every single cough a stitch in the hæmorrhoidal tumor.

RAVE.

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

C. Ho.

¹⁶⁸ **LACHESIS.** Great sensibility of the throat to the slightest touch, even of the bed-clothes.

C. Ho.

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 bicuspid, 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. Foote, 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; and 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 "afoat," 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. Marlon 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 pepsinogen 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.

R. 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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VOL. I.

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No. 7.

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.*³⁰, 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.*³⁰, 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.*²⁰⁰ 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.*³⁰, 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*³⁰ 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^{200th} 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*²⁰ 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*³⁰ 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*³⁰ 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-

stacle 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. MINTON, 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.

R *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 Bryonia¹⁰⁰⁰⁰ (F.) and ⁵⁰⁰ (Leutz?) on a horse—A case of heaves.* On the 25th of October I gave to a common farm-horse *Bryonia¹⁰⁰⁰⁰* (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 *Bryonia¹⁰⁰⁰⁰* (F.), and on the 2d day of December I saw the horse again, and find better, except when driven fast. *Bryonia¹⁰⁰⁰⁰* (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*⁵⁰⁰ (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*⁶⁰⁰, and on the 6th day of January I gave *Bryonia*⁵⁰⁰. The owner is able to drive his horse as fast as he pleases.

JOHN C. ROBERT.

Case 71.—*On the action of Arsenicum*¹⁴⁰⁰ (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*³⁰⁰ (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.*¹⁴⁰⁰ (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.*¹⁴⁰⁰ (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.*²⁰⁰ 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.*¹⁰⁰⁰, 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.*³⁰, 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.*³⁰

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

H. BARTHO, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Case 74.—Miss T., aged 23, scrofulous, had marasmus, general wasting; every few days diarrhœa, especially in the morning, driving her out of bed, quickly gushing out, very offensive; feet always cold. Got *Sulphur*^{3m} 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. GARDNER, 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.*²⁰⁰, 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.*⁶, 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 fœter; 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.*^s, 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.

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, *Spur. 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.

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.

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 *elite* 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.

- ¹⁶⁹ **COFFEA.** Ice or ice-cold water is the only thing lessening his violent toothache as long as touching it. HALK.
- ¹⁷⁰ **RHUS TOX.** Corners of mouth ulcerated and sore; or chafed around the genitals. RAUE.
- ¹⁷¹ **IPECACUANHA.** During hemorrhage from the womb; they commence breathing heavily. RAUE.
- ¹⁷² **IPECAC.** Distressing feeling in the abdomen, as though the stomach were hanging down, relaxed. RAUE.
- ¹⁷³ **ANTIM. CRUD.** The irritation to cough is felt in the abdomen. RAUE.
- ¹⁷⁴ **HYOSC.** Terrible pain in the stomach, with vomiting and hiccough. RAUE.
- ¹⁷⁵ **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.
- ¹⁷⁶ **CALENDULA.** For ruptures of the perineum during child-birth. RAUE.
- ¹⁷⁷ **MERCURIUS.** Ulceration, *very superficial and widespread.* J. C. MORGAN.
- ¹⁷⁸ **ARSENICUM.** Ulceration constantly *extending in breadth.* J. C. MORGAN.
- ¹⁷⁹ **SILICEA.** Ulceration constantly *extending in depth;* edges irregular. J. C. MORGAN.
- ¹⁸⁰ **KALI BICHROM.** Ulceration deep, as if cut out with a punch; edges regular. J. C. MORGAN.
- ¹⁸¹ **APIS.** Incontinence of urine, with great irritation of the parts. Worse at night and when coughing. E. GARDNER.
- ¹⁸² **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.) HALK.

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. Ho.

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 *Granwogl* 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 comprehensibly 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 Acupuncture*, 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. Wesselhoert, 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. Wesselhoert, 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
HOMŒOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA.

VOL. 1.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1868.

No. 8.

CASE OF RAPIDLY CURED COLICODYNIA.*

BY SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

Case 84.—I.—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 cœcum. 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 cajeput 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 *R. 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 pragmatism 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.

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."

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.

¹⁸³ MERCURIUS. Flat, painless ulcers, pale, covered with a phlegm-like pus on the scalp, the skin of the penis, &c.

¹⁸⁴ NUX. VOM. Over-sensitiveness, every harmless word offends, every little noise frightens, anxious and beside themselves; they cannot bear the least, even suitable medicine.

¹⁸⁵ SULPHUR. Voluptuous itching; scratching relieves, after it burning: sometimes little vesicles.

¹⁸⁶ NUX VOM. Feels worse in the morning soon after awaking; also worse after mental exertion and after eating

¹⁸⁷ MERCURIUS. Boring pain in the exostoses at night.

¹⁸⁸ MERCURIUS. Round spots shining through the skin, of a coppery red color.

¹⁸⁹ NUX VOM. Cannot keep from falling asleep in the evening while sitting, hours before bedtime.

¹⁹⁰ PHOSPHORUS. Difficult hearing, especially of the human voice.

¹⁹¹ MERCURIUS. Round ulcers of an impure lardaceous surface, with inflamed, elevated, turned-up edges, and pricking pain.

¹⁹² 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.

¹⁹³ ACONITE. Heat with thirst, hard, full and frequent pulse, anxious, impatience, inappeasable, beside himself, tossing about with agony.

¹⁹⁴ **MERCURIUS.** Pimples, especially on the face, with a bluish red halo, without itching.

¹⁹⁵ **CALCAREA.** Catamenia several days too early and too copious.

¹⁹⁶ **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.

¹⁹⁷ **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.

¹⁹⁸ **CALCAREA.** Difficult dentition with little children.

¹⁹⁹ **PHOSPHORUS.** Slight wounds bleed much.

²⁰⁰ **CALCAREA.** Young persons grow too fat.

²⁰¹ **NUX VOM.** For very particular, careful, zealous persons, inclined to get excited and angry, or of a spiteful, malicious disposition.

²⁰² **CALCAREA.** Often indicated after sulphur, and if pupils are inclined to dilate.

²⁰³ **COFFEA.** Affections after sudden emotions, particularly pleasant surprises.

²⁰⁴ **NUX VOM.** Complaints from the open air, longing to sit or to lie down, ill-humored and resisting obstinately the wishes of others.

²⁰⁵ **NUX VOM.** Ailments after continual mental labor.

²⁰⁶ **PULSATILLA.** Thirstlessness with all complaints.

²⁰⁷ **CALCAREA.** Anxiousness, shuddering and awe as soon as the evening comes near.

²⁰⁸ **STAPHISAGRIA.** Incised wounds, after surgical operations.

²⁰⁹ **STAPHISAGRIA.** Throws things away indignantly; or pushes them away on the table.

²¹⁰ **VERATRUM.** Attacks of pain with delirium or driving to madness.

²¹¹ **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 SCHULTZ, 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.)

— Forcible flexion of the large toe causes the cessation of tonic spasms in cases of myelitis. (*Brown-Squard. 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, Henderson, Texas, May, 1867.

MANUALE TEORICO-PRACTICO DI MEDICINA OMIOPATICA opera Adattata All'Intelligenza Comune Compilata dal Dott. Camillo Liberall. Roma, 1865.

This is a small work on Homœopathic domestic practice, by Dr. Liberall, of Rome, Italy. It has passed through several editions, and has undoubtedly done much good as a pioneer.

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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*²⁴, 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.

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.

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 be-
tween,) 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, de-
lirium 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, diarrhœa, cough, &c. *Cupr. ac.*, 3d dec., bene-
fited them. All had composite periodicity.

Case 98.—A man who had cramps, &c., in cholera, got *Cuprum*
*m.*²⁰. 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 diarrhœa,) followed by death-like white appearance of the body, relaxed muscles, suppressed breath and pulse. *Cham.* relieved the diarrhœa.

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.*¹ 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 military eruption on body. During sleep child moaned continually, and was quiet when covered warmly.

Gave two globules *Arsenicum*³⁰ 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. KORNDOERFER, 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 Hahne-mann 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

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.*²⁰, 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.

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.*²⁰, 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.*^{2o}, 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 TAGER.

CHARACTERISTICS.

²¹² 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.

²¹³ 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.

²¹⁴ 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.

²¹⁵ 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*^{3m}, in water, every two hours, until sweat, which occurs *always* in about twelve hours; and is followed by convalescence. D. B. GARDNER.

²¹⁵ 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.

²¹⁷ VERATRUM. Neck too weak to hold the head up; particularly children with whooping-cough.

²¹⁸ HEPAR. Sensation as if there were a fish-bone in the throat.

²¹⁹ HEPAR. Stinging, burning of edges of ulcers; smell of old cheese; little pimples or smooth ulcers surround the principal ulceration.

²²⁰ IPECACUANHA. Stopping causes him to vomit.

²²¹ VERATRUM. Difficult walking, first the right then the left hip joint feels paralytic (or in patients first left, then right.)

²²² 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. δ 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.³⁰⁰ 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.⁷ 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*.²

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.²⁶ When a horse is overdriven and don't eat. J. C. B.

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.*, *Septa.*, and *Paris quad.*, while several other remedies have it in some degree; the offensive smell also indicates *Puls.*, *Septa.*, &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 *Septa.*, *Paris.*, *Natr.*, or *Calc.* No thirst is nearly as important in *Septa.* as in *Puls.*

Our case seems to be narrowed down to a choice between *Puls.* and *Septa.* We choose *Puls.* for the following reasons: it has all the symptoms of the case, while *Septa.* is wanting in the afternoon aggravation; but even if *Septa.* 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 Ozœna.*

This ozœna 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 ozœna.

Oct. 12. 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.

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.

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 Tribune*.

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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No. 10.

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 II0.—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 III.—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,) ʒ 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. BOYNTON, 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*²⁰⁰ 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, quack 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.*²⁰⁰ 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.

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.*³⁰ 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.*³⁰ 3 a day, for several days.

May 1. Reports herself entirely well of all her troubles.

J. H. McCLELLAND, M. D., Pittsburg, Pa.

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.

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; diarrhœa, 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 hip; 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 *Asafoetida*.

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 *Asafoetida* 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 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 homœopathically 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 Stapf's Archives, vol. 6, No. 3, pp. 110-115. 1827.*

DR. FRIDOR BAUDIS, in Hederwar, Hungary.

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.

ca. coffee;

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.

²²³ **SULPHUR.** Does not walk erect; stoops or bends over forward in walking and sitting.

HANFEMANN.

²²⁴ **CHINA.** Cough with a granular expectoration during the day or in the evening; not at night, nor in the morning.

²²⁵ **DULCAMARA.** Cannot find the right word for a thing

²²⁶ **SULPHUR.** Both the flow of urine and the discharge of fæces are painful to the parts over which they pass.

H. N. GURNEY.

²²⁷ **SULPHUR.** Finds himself in the night lying on his back.

LIPPE.

²²⁸ **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.

²²⁹ **HEPAR.** Affections from abuse of mercury, or iodine, particularly the iodide of potassium.

²³⁰ **IPECACUANHA.** Headache as if the brain was bruised, through all the bones of the head, and down into the root of the tongue.

²³¹ **NUX MOSCHATA.** Pain in sacrum when riding in a carriage.

²³² **ARNICA.** Consequences of a fall, concussions, bruises or hurts from balls or obtuse instruments.

²³³ **PULSATILLA.** Catamenia, too late and scanty, or suppressed, particularly by getting feet wet.

²³⁴ **ANTIM. TARTAR.** Painful urging to urinate, scanty discharge, dark red or the last bloody; with stitches in bladder, and burning in urethra.

* 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.

²³⁴ CHINA. Uncomfortable distention of abdomen, with a 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.

²³⁵ IPECACUANHA. Vomiting, thirst, sweat and bad breath.

²³⁶ DULCAMARA. Nettle-rash with much itching after scratching: it burns, increases in warmth, disappears in cold; with gastric fever.

²³⁷ BELLADONNA. Usually worse after three in the afternoon, and again after midnight.

²³⁸ CHINA. Headache improved by moving the head up and down.

²³⁹ CHAMOMILLA. Child wants different things, and repels them after getting them.

²⁴⁰ COLOCYNTHIS. Does not like to talk, to answer, to see friends.

²⁴¹ OPIUM. Flushed face, coldness of limbs, sleepy, but cannot sleep, her bed feels so hot that she can hardly lie on it.

²⁴² BRYONIA. Joints, red swelling, stiff with stitching pain from slightest motion.

²⁴³ SULPHUR. Hot flushes with spells of faintness, or passing off with a little moisture and faintness or debility.

²⁴⁴ PHOSPHORUS. Chronic painless diarrhoea of undigested food, with much thirst for water during the night.

BAUR.

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."

Laurocerasus 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 edematous 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.)

Laurocerasus 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.

PROVINOS—Drs. J. H. Jones, C. Parkhurst.

ALEKNATE 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.

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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.*³⁰ 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.*³⁰, 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

* 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. BARTHO.

BUFFALO, February 18, 1868.

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°*, (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^m*, (Fincke,) and had the satisfaction that she improved from the very hour. The bellyache ceased, also the diarrhoea, the fever disappeared. The next day, patient was perfectly well, and remained so. May 23, 1867.

L. KNABE, M. D.

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^m, (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^m*, (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^m, (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^m (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^m* (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*²⁰⁰, 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, Gallion, 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*²⁰⁰, 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. Homœopathy 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*²⁰⁰ 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*²⁰⁰ was given, to be dissolved in water, a tea-spoonful of which was ordered every two hours. In two days she was perfectly well.

W. JAMES BLAKELY, 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.*

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, Mrs. 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 tinæ 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.*

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.

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.*

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 back-ache, 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*.

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 diarrhœa for several months; that he formerly, and just before the diarrhœa set in, had an attack of acute rheumatism, which, under Allœopathic 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 diarrhœa 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 Diarrhœa*. This diarrhœa 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.*²⁴⁵, 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.*²⁴⁶; 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.

CHARACTERISTICS.

²⁴⁵ APIS. Stinging pains like bee-stings, occurring occasionally.

²⁴⁶ NUX MOSCHATA. While eating, soon satisfied; headache from eating a little too much.

²⁴⁷ BRYONIA. Coming into the warm room from the cold air excites cough.

²⁴⁸ SILICEA. Increased menses with repeated paroxysms of icy coldness over the whole body.

²⁴⁹ COFFEA. Ecstasy, full of ideas; quick to act, no sleep on this account.

²⁵⁰ RHUS TOX. Restless at night, has to change position frequently.

- ²⁵¹ CALCAREA. Hard hearing after abuse of Quinine.
- ²⁵² CHAMOMILLA. Face sweats after eating or drinking.
- ²⁵³ STAPHISAGRIA. Very sensitive to the least impression; the least word that seems wrong hurts her very much.
- ²⁵⁴ CHAMOMILLA. Over-sensitive to open air, aversion to wind, particularly about the ears.
- ²⁵⁵ NUX MOSCHATA. Sudden hoarseness from walking against the wind.
- ²⁵⁶ ACONITE. Croupy cough, awaking in first sleep; particularly with children, after dry, cold, west wind.
- ²⁵⁷ VERATRUM. Despairs of her salvation; with suppressed catemania.
- ²⁵⁸ CHAMOMILLA. Child gets relief by being carried about.
- ²⁵⁹ IPECACUANHA. Backache, short chill long fever; mostly heat with thirst, headache, nausea, cough, and sweat at last.
- ²⁶⁰ VERATRUM ALB. While in bed, face is red, after getting up it becomes pale.
- ²⁶¹ ANTIM. TARTAR. The head trembles, particularly when coughing; inward trembling; teeth chattering, and drowsiness more in the evening, and in warmth.
- ²⁶² COFFEA. One-sided headache, as from a nail driven into the head, worse in the open air.
- ²⁶³ HEPAR. Cannot bear to be uncovered; coughs when any part of the body is uncovered.
- ²⁶⁴ NATR. MUR. Sad and weeping; consolation aggravates, a fluttering of the heart follows.
- ²⁶⁵ SULPHUR. Heat on top of head, flushes in face, feet cold.
- ²⁶⁶ CHAMOMILLA. Neither lying down nor sleeping, nor sweating, lessens the pain; but is relieved *after* the sweat, or on rising.
- ²⁶⁷ ACONITE. When rising up, the red face turns deadly pale.
- ²⁶⁸ HEPAR. Stomach inclined to be out of order; longing for sour or strong tasting things.
- ²⁶⁹ PHOSPHORUS. Pain in chest with coughing, relieved by external pressure.
- ²⁷⁰ DULCAMARA. On awaking in the morning, giddy and dizzy; dark before the eyes, trembling and weakness.
- ²⁷¹ ACONITE. Predicts the day she is to die, in pregnancy or childbed.
- ²⁷² OPIUM. The skin hot and damp, or sweating even in the morning, and a desire to uncover.

²⁷³ MERCURIUS. Worse from lying on right side, particularly the pain in region of liver, or bruised feeling of intestines.

²⁷⁴ IPECACUANHA. One hand cold, the other hot.

²⁷⁵ CALCAREA. Head too large, the fontanels not closing.

²⁷⁶ ANTIM. TARTAR. Coughing and gaping consecutively, particularly children; with crying or dozing, and twitching in the face.

²⁷⁷ NATR. MUR. Great complaints about the dryness of the tongue, which is not very dry.

LIPPK.

²⁷⁸ ANTIM. TARTAR. Tongue very thinly white with reddened papillæ; red edges, particularly with whooping-cough.

²⁷⁹ RHUS TOX. Swollen around the ankles after sitting too long, particularly in travelling.

²⁸⁰ BELLADONNA. Pains, particularly in abdomen and pelvis, come on suddenly, continue violently a longer or shorter time, and disappear as suddenly as they came.

²⁸¹ PULSATILLA. Menstrual colic with great restlessness, tossing in every possible direction.

²⁸² 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.

²⁸³ VERATRUM. Chilliness on top of head, as if ice was lying there.

²⁸⁴ ARSENICUM. Fear of death, of being left alone; great restlessness and utter prostration.

²⁸⁵ OPIUM. The lower lip and jaw hangs down.

²⁸⁶ 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.

²⁸⁷ SILICEA. Want of vital warmth, even when taking exercise.

²⁸⁸ ANTIM. CRUD. Stomach out of order; belching, with the taste of food nausea, and hard stools.

²⁸⁹ CHAMOMILLA. One cheek red and hot; the other pale and cold.

²⁹⁰ VERATRUM. The nose grows more pointed, seems to be longer; face cold, sunken.

²⁹¹ ARSENICUM. Sufferings worse after midnight.

²⁹² IPECACUANHA. Phlegm rattling on chest, sometimes vomited up; with young children.

²⁹³ IPECACUANHA. With every movement a cutting pain, almost constantly running from left to right.

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²⁹⁴ ANTIM. CRUD. Complains after bathing, particularly in cold water.

²⁹⁵ NUX MOSCHATA. During menses great pressure in the back

from within outwards, abdominal bearing down, and drawing into the limbs.

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²⁹⁶ LACHESIS. Cannot put the tongue out but with difficulty; trying it, the tongue trembles.

LIPPE.

²⁹⁷ BRYONIA. Sensation in bed as if she was sinking deep down.

LIPPE.

²⁹⁸ CALCAREA. Feet constantly cold and damp, as though she had on cold, damp stockings.

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²⁹⁹ NUX VOM. Nose running during the day, at night stopped up.

³⁰⁰ BELLADONNA. Takes cold in every draft of air, especially when uncovering the head; complaints from cutting the hair.

THERAPEUTIC HINTS.

CORALLIA RUB. may be found useful for a combination of Syphilis and Psora.

C. Ho.

EUPHORBIVM 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. ANSELL, 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.

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 *Sublimite*. 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. H.

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, including 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.*, *Duc.*, *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, a more 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 Inter-mittent 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 Pharmacutists 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. Scavey, 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. Penbody, Boston; G. M. von Schleben, Chicago, Ill.; M. Scavey, 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. BERICKE, 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., 113 Bleeker 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.

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.

B. *Brom.*⁴ 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.*⁴ 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.

B. 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

(145)

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. KOON, 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*⁴, 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. KOON, 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.*^o 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.*^o 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. HORN, 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.*³⁰, 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*³⁰, 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. Lilenthal, 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*³⁰, 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 for-ester, 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.

³⁰¹ **SULPHUR.** She feels suffocated; she wants doors and windows open. g.

³⁰² **NUX MOSCHATA.** Fainting, with palpitation of heart, followed by sleep.

³⁰³ **COFFEA.** Would like to scratch or rub the part, but it is too sensitive. g.

³⁰⁴ **SULPHUR.** Child dislikes to be washed and bathed.

³⁰⁵ **NUX MOSCHATA.** Painless pulsation in the head, with fear to go to sleep.

³⁰⁶ **RHUS.** Catamenia cause violent biting pain in vulva.

³⁰⁷ **CHAMOMILLA.** Warm sweat on the head, wetting the hair.

³⁰⁸ **NATR. MUR.** Every morning pressing and pushing towards the genitals, has to sit down to prevent prolapsus. g.

³⁰⁹ **DULCAMARA.** Inclination to scold without being angry.

³¹⁰ **APIS.** Enlargement of right ovary, with pain in the left pectoral region, with cough. g.

³¹¹ **ARNICA.** Cannot walk erect on account of a bruised sore feeling in uterine region. g.

³¹² **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.

- ³¹³ BRYONIA. Sitting up in bed causes nausea and fainting.
- ³¹⁴ 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.
- ³¹⁵ ANTIM. TARTAR. Leucorrhœa of watery blood, liable to occur in paroxysms, worse when sitting. a.
- ³¹⁶ ANTIM. CRUD. Child cannot bear to be touched or looked at.
- ³¹⁷ SILICEA. Always great costiveness immediately before and during catamenia.
- ³¹⁸ ANTIM. TARTAR. If children get angry, the coughing spell comes on; also after eating.
- ³¹⁹ CALCAREA. Children self-willed, inclined to grow very fat.
- ³²⁰ ANTIM. CRUD. Tenderness over the ovarian region, with nausea, vomiting, and white tongue.
- ³²¹ NUX. MOSCHATA. Menorrhagia; blood thick, dark, with such as have had catamenia very irregularly. a.
- ³²² HEPAR. Fainting with the pains.
- ³²³ 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.
- ³²⁴ 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.
- ³²⁵ SULPHUR. Burning in the vagina, and is scarcely able to keep still. a.
- ³²⁶ 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.
- ³²⁷ LACHESIS. Catamenia at the regular time, but too short and feeble. a.
- ³²⁸ COLOCYNTHIS. Intense boring or tensive pain in the ovary, causing her to draw up double, with great restlessness. a.
- ³²⁹ CALCAREA. Very sensitive to the least cold air, which goes right through her. a.
- ³³⁰ APIS. Stinging and burning pains in the face, throat, urethra, ovaries, piles, tumors, panaritium, carbuncles, indurations, scirrhus, open cancers.
- ³³¹ MERCURIUS. Leucorrhœa, *always worse at night*; itching, burning, smarting, corroding, with rawness. a.
- ³³² 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. PISO 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ hour in alcohol, then for 3–3 minutes in sulphuric ether; after the ether has evaporated bring it in contact with 1–2 drops of carbolic 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.

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.

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.

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.

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PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1868.

No. 2.

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. B. S.

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.*³⁰, to be taken on the three following mornings, cured the little patient in less than six weeks.

H. BARTHO, Buffalo, N. Y.

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.*³⁰ for three mornings has made three of the tumors dry up, and the fourth is now, Sept. 7, about gone, too.

H. BARTHO, Buffalo, N. Y.

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.*³⁰ gave her prompt relief, and a repetition of the same medicine eight days later, cured her entirely.

H. BARTHO, 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 Gelsemium.*—"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 Gelsemium 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 Gelsemium, 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 Gelsemium, 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. HALE, 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. 860.*

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. 16, 1868.

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 diarrhoea not violent.

VERATRUM. Coldness, cramps, and cutting as with knives in the bowels; violent watery diarrhoea; 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. Diarrhoea 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. Diarrhoea profuse and watery, preceded by violent colic pains, causing the patient to bend double, a position that yields slight relief.

IPECACUANHA. Diarrhoea, 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 clods 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. BAUC.

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. HARFENMAFF.

ANGELICA. Women become melancholic after confinement, and will not go out, even to church. SCHELL.

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.*²⁰⁰ (*Dunham.*)

CHARACTERISTICS.

³³³ **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.

³³⁴ **ANTIM. TARTAR.** Rattling or hollow cough, worse at night, with suffocation, throat full of phlegm, sweat on forehead, vomiting food.

³³⁵ **ARSENICUM.** Consoling words displease, and excite cough.

³³⁶ **CHAMOMILLA.** Tickling in pit of throat causes a scraping dry cough, worse at night, even in sleep, especially with children taking cold in winter.

³³⁷ **CHINA.** Weakening night-sweats till morning.

³³⁸ **DULCAMARA.** After the disappearance of tetter in the face; faceache and violent asthma.

³³⁹ **DULCAMARA.** If cold air or water chills him, his tongue gets lame, and even the jaws.

³⁴⁰ **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.

³⁴¹ **IPECACUANHA.** Suffocation threatens from constriction in throat and chest, worse from the least motion.

³⁴² **IPECACUANHA.** Loses breath with the cough, turns pale in the face, and stiffens.

³⁴³ **MERCURIUS.** Clammy cold night-sweats, drive him out of bed.

³⁴⁴ **NUX MOSCHATA.** Cough when becoming warm in bed.

³⁴⁵ **OPIUM.** Gaping after coughing.

³⁴⁶ **PULSATILLA.** Coryza, fluid or dry, with loss of taste and smell, sore nostrils, later a yellowish-green discharge.

³⁴⁷ **PHOSPHORUS.** Trembling of the whole body while coughing.

³⁴⁸ **PHOSPHORUS.** Cough worse coming from the warm room into the cold air.

³⁴⁹ **PHOSPHORUS.** Dry tickling cough in the evening with tightness across the chest, expectoration in the morning.

³⁵⁰ **PHOSPHORUS.** Cannot talk on account of pain in larynx.

³⁵¹ **RHUS.** Putting a hand out of the bed-covers brings on the cough.

³⁵² **SULPHUR.** Morning sweat, setting in after waking.

³⁵³ **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 13th 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 37th 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.

AMERICAN JOURNAL
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MATERIA MEDICA.

VOL. II. PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1868. No. 3.

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.*²⁰⁰, two doses put to flight the above symptoms most effectually, at least there has not been, as yet, any return, Sept. 28, 1868.

VON TAGEB, Harrisburg, Pa.

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.*⁵⁰⁰⁰, 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. M. 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.*²⁰⁰, 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*²⁰⁰. 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 prescription, 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.*⁶, which checked the flowing immediately and restored her to complete health. She remains well to-day, three years since, and menstruates regularly.

H. K. BARNETT, 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.*²⁰⁰, and so was the profuse suppuration lessened by *China*²⁰⁰, 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.*²⁰⁰, and repeating it, one dose every 3, 4 or 5 weeks, the boy got well.

O. G. RAY.

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.*³⁰, 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. BARTHO, 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 Arzneipruefungen,*" 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*²⁰, 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 table-spoonful, 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.*⁶, as above, cured it speedily.

HERMAN LERMAN, 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.*

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* ²⁰⁰, 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. RAY.

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 cholera 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.

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.

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. F

CHARACTERISTICS.

³⁵⁴ ACON. Cannot bear the pain; nor bear to be touched nor to be uncovered.

³⁵⁵ ANTIM. CRUD. Sore, cracked and crusty nostrils, and corners of the mouth.

³⁵⁶ ANTIM. TARTAR. Beating and throbbing through the whole body, particularly in belly or pit of stomach, with great concern about the future.

³⁵⁷ APIS. Very busy; restless, changing the kind of work, with awkwardness, breaking things.

³⁵⁸ APIS. Redness and swelling with stinging and burning pain in eyes, eyelids, ears, face, lips, tongue, throat, anus, testicles.

³⁵⁹ APIS. Great soreness when touched in pit of stomach, under the ribs, in abdomen.

³⁶⁰ APIS. Absence of thirst and scanty urination.

³⁶¹ ARNICA. Uneasiness in the painful parts; has to change position; every place seems to be too hard.

³⁶² ARSENICUM. Branlike, dry, scaly eruptions with itching and burning; the latter increased by scratching and followed by bleeding.

³⁶³ ARSENICUM. Burning, internal or external in eruptions, &c., relieved by heat.

³⁶⁴ BRYONIA. Parched and dry lips, likes to moisten them often; mouth dry, and very thirsty for cold water.

³⁶⁵ CHAMOMILLA. Sour-smelling sweat during sleep, mostly on head.

³⁶⁶ DULCAMARA. Exostosis on the upper part of the right tibia, with bluish red spots, suppurating lumps.

³⁶⁷ DULCAMARA. Inarticulated speaking from a swollen tongue, but talks incessantly.

³⁶⁸ HEPAR. Hasty speech and hasty drinking.

³⁶⁹ NATR. MUR. Lips, dry, cracked, upper lip swollen; breaks out around the mouth.

³⁷⁰ NATR. MUR. Hang nails; skin around the nails dry and cracked.

³⁷¹ NATR. MUR. Losing flesh while living well.

³⁷² PULSATILLA. Relieved in the open air, worse on retiring to a close and warm room.

³⁷³ 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^m, 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^m, 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^m 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^m, 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.

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.

HOMEOPATHY 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.

AMERICAN JOURNAL

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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.*, 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. BARRÉ.

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*²⁰⁰, 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 TROEN, Harrisburg, Pa.

Case 166.—July, 1868. A. R., a strumous child aged 18 months, had been suffering for 3 weeks with Diarrhoea, 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.*³, 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. *Apocynum* 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 TACON, 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.³, 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*⁶, 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. B. THOMAS.

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.*²⁰⁰, cured him.

C. Hg.

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.

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. HALL.

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.*²⁰⁰, 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.*²⁰⁰. 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.*³⁰, 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. LLEWENTHAL.

THERAPEUTIC HINTS.

[Extract from Homœopathic 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, *asafœtida*, if there is a drawing pain in the jaws and copious saliva; *nitr. 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. He.

S. Hahnemann, in a letter to *E. Staff*, 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. *calcarea carb.*, *sambucus*: 7. *rhus*, *verat.*, *bryon.*, *coccul.*, *acon.*: 8. *phosphor.*, *pulsat.*: 9. *phosph. lycop.*, *bryon.*, *calcar.*

C. Hg.

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.

Calc. Carb.—Cutting pains in uterus during menstruation.

R. K.

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.

- ³⁷⁴ **ACON.** Numbness in left arm, can scarcely move the hand.
- ³⁷⁵ **ACON.** Tingling in lips, in tongue, down the spine, and in the fingers.
- ³⁷⁶ **ANTIM. CRUD.** Decayed teeth; ache generally worse at night; cannot bear to be touched by the tongue.
- ³⁷⁷ **BELLADONNA.** Face either very red and hot or very pale, one side swollen or the whole.
- ³⁷⁸ **CHINA.** Pains in limbs worse from slight touching, and then increasing gradually.
- ³⁷⁹ **DULCAMARA.** All her symptoms aggravate by a cool change of the weather.
- ³⁸⁰ **DULCAMARA.** Dropsical affection, after suppression of sweat, by damp cold air.
- ³⁸¹ **DULCAMARA.** From taking cold, the neck stiff, the back painful, the loins lame.
- ³⁸² **LACHESIS.** Much pain of an aching kind in shin bones only. ^{a.}
- ³⁸³ **NATR. MUR.** After great bodily exertions an itching nettle-rash appears.
- ³⁸⁴ **NUX MOSCHATA.** All the parts on which he lies ache as if sore.
- ³⁸⁵ **NUX MOSCHATA.** Drowsy with other complaints, particularly with pains, lies in stupid slumber.
- ³⁸⁶ **NUX MOSCHATA.** The skin cool, dry, very sensitive to cold moist air.
- ³⁸⁷ **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.
- ³⁸⁸ **PULSATILLA.** Wandering pains, shift rapidly from one part to another, also with swelling and redness of joints.
- ³⁸⁹ **RHUS.** Lameness and stiffness and pain on first moving after rest, or on getting up in the morning, relieved by continued motion.
- ³⁹⁰ **RHUS.** Pains as if sprained; ailments from spraining or straining, lifting; particularly from stretching arms high up to reach things.
- ³⁹¹ **STAPHISAGRIA.** The least motion makes the heart beat.
- ³⁹² **SULPHUR.** Unsteady gait, tremor of hands.
- ³⁹³ **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.

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.*⁵⁰⁰⁰, 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.*²⁰⁰.

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.*³¹ (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. FARRING, Tarrytown, 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.

HERBERT 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*³⁰, 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*²⁰⁰, 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.*¹², 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.*¹², 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 fœces 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*³⁰, 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.

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. PARSONS.

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. HALL.

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*³, a powder every evening, sufficed in a week to restore the harmony of the face.

DR. GOULON, 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 Calcareo, 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.*²⁰⁰, 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. PASSTON, 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.*³, 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.*²⁰⁰ 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. GOULON.

Case 186.—*Pulsatilla*⁹ (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. GOULON.

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*²⁰⁰ 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. LILIENTHAL.

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. L., 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-diarrhœa, for which the usual remedies had been given in vain. The child being scrofulous, I gave him one dose *Sulph.*³⁰. 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 Sulphur³⁰, 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.

JAN.

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*³⁰, 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.*³⁰, 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.*³⁰, 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.

JAN.

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*³⁰, 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*³⁰, 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 *Calcare*, one dose, which restored him to perfect health. Jann.

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.*³⁰, cured the case.

E. R. S.

Case 196.—An old lady, relieved from her dyspnoea (emphysema, asthma), by *Phosph.*¹², then *Sulph.* and *Lyc.*³⁰, 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*³⁰, 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.*³⁰, 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.*¹², 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*³ and *Ars.*¹², 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. SWEDLEY, M.D., West Chester, Pa.

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.

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>Thuya</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.

Asafetida, 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*²⁰⁰, 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.

³⁹⁴ ACON. After a fright with vexation, particularly during Catamenia, to prevent suppression.

³⁹⁵ ANTIM. CRUD. Sentimental mood in the moonlight; particularly ecstatic love.

³⁹⁶ ANTIM. TARTAR. Vertigo with drowsiness.

³⁹⁷ APIS. Skin usually white and almost transparent (with ovarian dropsy). G.

³⁹⁸ BELLADONNA. Wants to sleep and cannot.

³⁹⁹ BELLADONNA. Fear of imaginary things, wants to run away from them.

⁴⁰⁰ BRYONIA. Desire for things which cannot be had, or are refused or not wanted when offered.

⁴⁰¹ 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.

⁴⁰² BRYONIA. Dropsical swellings increase during the day and diminish during the night.

⁴⁰³ CALCAREA. Fear of going crazy, or that people will observe her and suppose her to be crazy.

⁴⁰⁴ CALCAREA. Despairing, hopeless of ever getting well again, with fear of death, tormenting all around him day and night.

⁴⁰⁵ CHINA. Full of plans, projects and schemes, especially the evening and at night.

⁴⁰⁶ NATR. MUR. Frequent dreams of robbers in the house, and on awaking will not believe the contrary, till search is made. GIBBERT.

⁴⁰⁷ NATR. MUR. Great aversion to bread, of which she was once very fond. G.

⁴⁰⁸ NATR. MUR. Irregular intermission of the beating of the heart and pulse, especially when lying on left side.

⁴⁰⁰ **NUX MOSCHATA.** Greatly troubled with dryness in the mouth and throat while sleeping, always awakes with a very dry tongue, but with-thirst.

⁴¹⁰ **NUX MOSCHATA.** Thoughtless, slow thinking, irresolute changing of mind.

⁴¹¹ **NUX VOM.** Frequent and ineffectual desire to defecate or passing small quantity of fæces at each attempt.

⁴¹² **NUX VOM.** Hypochondriasis, with studious men, sitting too much at home, with abdominal complaints and costiveness.

⁴¹³ **OPIUM.** Colic from lead (in paints, pipes or otherwise).

⁴¹⁴ **OPIUM.** Nervous and irritable; passes nothing but hard black balls from the bowels.

⁴¹⁵ **OPIUM.** After fright: the fear of the fright still remaining.

⁴¹⁶ **OPIUM.** After a fright with fear: convulsions, or the head hot, and twitching around the mouth.

⁴¹⁷ **OPIUM.** Unrefreshing soporous sleep, with eyes half open; snoring during in- and expiration.

⁴¹⁸ **OPIUM.** Delirious talking, eyes wide open, face red puffed up.

⁴¹⁹ **PHOSPHORUS.** Constipation, the fæces being slender, long narrow, dry, tough and hard like a dog's, voided with difficulty.

⁴²⁰ **PULSATILLA.** Stomach disordered from cakes, pastry, rich food, particularly fat pork.

⁴²¹ **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.

⁴²² **SILICEA.** Ailments following vaccination, abscesses &c., even convulsions.

⁴²³ **SILICEA.** Foot-sweat with rawness between the toes or a bad odor, also complaints after checking it

⁴²⁴ **SILICEA.** The head is wet from sweating, particularly at night, likes wrapping up.

⁴²⁵ **SILICEA.** Yielding mind, faint-hearted, anxious mood.

⁴²⁶ **SILICEA.** Vertigo, falling forward after stooping, riding or looking high up; rises from the neck into the head, with nausea.

⁴²⁷ STAPHISAGRIA. Styes, nodosities, chalazae on the eyelids, one after the other, sometimes ulcerating.

⁴²⁸ STAPHISAGRIA. Teeth turn black, or show dark streaks running over; gums ache.

⁴²⁹ STAPHISAGRIA. Sensation of a round ball in the forehead, sitting firm there, even when shaking the head.

⁴³⁰ STAPHISAGRIA. Great indignation about things done by others or himself; grieving about the consequences; continual concern about the future.

⁴³¹ SULPHUR. Irrisistible drowsiness in the daytime, and wakefulness the whole night.

⁴³² VERATRUM. Disposed to talk about faults of others, or silence, but if irritated: scolding, calling names.

⁴³³ 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 Bœnninghausen. 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.*¹⁰⁰⁰.

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.

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 poly-chrest 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.

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 KOEH.

AMERICAN JOURNAL
OF
HOMŒOPATHIC
MATERIA MEDICA.

VOL. II. PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1869. No. 6.

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^m*, (F.)

March 30. Cough much better. 3 doses *Sulph. C^m*, (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^m*, (F.)

May 2. Throat inflamed and sore, relieved by 2 doses of *Apis mel. C^m*, (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^m*, (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^m* (F.)

She enjoyed good health for nearly a month, until

July 5. When the nervousness slightly returned; gave again 2 doses *Acon. C^m* (F.)

July 11. Slight headache; 2 doses of *Nux Vom.*, 94^m, (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^m*, (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^m*, (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^m*, (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^m, (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.

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.

B. L. B. BAYLIS.

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.

R *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.

B. L. B. BAYLIS.

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.

R *Sulph.* 6^m, (F), 3 doses, one every night. In about ten days well.

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. FIDLER.

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. LAMBERT, in Rep.

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. KOCK.

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. BRANDES, M. D. 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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. BRANDES, M. D. 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.

[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.*,³⁰⁰ 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*,⁸⁰⁰⁰, 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.

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.*,⁶ in aq., every three hours a teaspoonful, she had no attack. For three or four days previously, had been taking *eupat. perf.*,¹ in aq., 2 h. without apparent benefit.

DR. COWLEY.

CHARACTERISTICS.

- ⁴³⁴ **ANTIM CRUD.** Corns or callosities in the soles of the feet.
- ⁴³⁵ **APIS.** Oedema, or Dropsy without thirst.
- ⁴³⁶ **BELLADONNA.** Headache worse when leaning forward, better when bending backwards.
- ⁴³⁷ **BELLADONNA.** Thick swollen upper lip; gums swollen.
- ⁴³⁸ **BELLADONNA.** Vertigo when stooping, or when rising after stooping, falling to the left or backwards, with vanishing of sight or flickering before the eyes.
- ⁴³⁹ **BRYONIA.** Constipation, stools hard and dry as if burnt.
- ⁴⁴⁰ **BRYONIA.** Headache after washing himself with cold water when the face was sweating; in such cases opening the eyelids increases the headache.
- ⁴⁴¹ **BRYONIA.** Longing for warm drink, and relieved by it.
- ⁴⁴² **CALCAREA.** Pit of stomach instead of being concave is convex, like a saucer turned bottom up. G.
- ⁴⁴³ **ACTEA-RACEMOSA.**—Not disposed to fix the attention on any subject. PAYNE.
- ⁴⁴⁴ **CHAMOMILLA.** Puts his feet out of bed, soles burn.
- ⁴⁴⁵ **COLOCYNTHIS.** Urinates, small quantities with frequent urging; foetid, thickening, viscid, jelly-like urine.
- ⁴⁴⁶ **DULCAMARA.** Tetter oozing watery fluid; bleed after scratching.
- ⁴⁴⁷ **HEPER.** Suppuration of long inflamed boils on the body or on the limbs commencing with blisters; every cut or hurt suppurates.
- ⁴⁴⁸ **KALI BICHR.**—Flushes in the face, during the climacteric period. C. Hg.
- ⁴⁴⁹ **MERCURIUS.** Gums painful to touch, swollen, receding from teeth, whitish edges, bleeding, with a foetid odor from the mouth.
- ⁴⁵⁰ **MERCURIUS.** Moist tongue with intense thirst.
- ⁴⁵¹ **OPIUM.** Drunkenness with stupor as if from smoke in the brain; eyes burning, hot and dry.
- ⁴⁵² **PULSATILLA.** Great dryness of the mouth in the morning, without thirst.

- ⁴⁵³ SEPIA.—In the morning face red, in the evening pale. c. Hg.
- ⁴⁵⁴ SILICEA. Small foreign bodies under the skin or in the larynx.
- ⁴⁵⁵ STAPHISAGRIA. Sleepy all day long, awake all night, body aches all over.
- ⁴⁵⁶ 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.
- ⁴⁵⁷ 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^m one dose.

This patient never received any more medicine and rapidly recovered his health.

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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No. 8.

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*^o, 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.

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.*³, 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*¹², 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).

[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*.³⁰, (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.

[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*²⁰, 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., Natr-mur).

DR. H. GOULLON, JR.

Case 217.—Philip W., æt 14. Tonsillitis. Commenced and is worse on left side; difficulty in swallowing. Tonsils swollen; left worse than right.

*Lach.*²⁰⁰. Three powders—one every twelve hours. Well in three days.

W. J. BLAKELY.

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.*²⁰⁰. 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.*²⁰⁰. 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.

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.²⁰⁰, Phosphor.²⁰⁰, 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.

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.*³⁰ repeated; in ten days, did not relieve.

Paroxysms got so violent that the straight jacket was put on, and several men watched her.

*Stramon*³⁰, 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 fœtid 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*³⁰, 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 fœtid; night sweats less; sleep better. Sacch. lact.

November 12.—Mr. H. feels much better, but expectorates blood. *China*³⁰, 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. BARTHIG, 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.*³⁰.

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*³⁰.

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*²⁰⁰; 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*^{200th} (Tafel), and in three days, the fistula was entirely healed. Three weeks later it reopened; got one dose *Caust.*²⁰⁰, (L.) In two days, no change; got another dose of the former preparation; cured in one day. C. G. RAUB.

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*²⁰⁰⁰ (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. 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.

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.

CHARACTERISTICS.

⁴⁵⁸ ARSENICUM. Acute, sharp, fixed, or darting pain in the apex and through the upper third of the right lung. R. R. GREGG.

⁴⁵⁹ HYPERICUM. Convulsions from blows upon the head. C. Hg.

⁴⁶⁰ IGNATIA. Amiable dispositions if feeling well; every little emotion disturbs them. HAHNEMANN.

⁴⁶¹ VALERIANA. Spasms after slight injuries. HELBIG.

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No. 9.

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.*³, 8 powders; one, morning and evening.

June 13. Takes more nourishment; other state the same, *Calc-carb*³, 8 powders.

June 21. Improvement sets in, he feels stronger, looks better, less headache and dizziness, but photophobia is stubborn. One dose *Bellad*³⁰ followed by one dose *Phosph.*³⁰, 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.*)

[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.*³⁰ 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*³—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.*³⁰, 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.

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.*¹⁰⁰⁰. Six powders—one every night. The hands were entirely healed in one week, and have remained so.

J. F. MILLER, *Cambridge, N. Y.*

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.*²⁰⁰ 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.*¹¹⁰⁰⁰, 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.*

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*³⁰, 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.^{2m}, *Pulsatilla*^{2c}, and *Merc. solub.*³, were employed in completing the cure.

The chills always began as tertian, but soon became quotidian, increasing rapidly in severity.

HAMILTON RING.

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.*

[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'clk., 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^m, 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^m, 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 *Nur 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 intermitten 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^m, 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^m, 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^m*, 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, diarrhœa, 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, diarrhœa, 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.—Diarrhœa, 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, diarrhœa, 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 diarrhœa, 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 ; diarrhœa, 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.

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No. 10.

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, fœtid 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, diarrhœa 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.

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, 263 to 274.

§ *Ibid.* Symptoms, 372 to 385.

|| 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*¹², 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 pathogenic 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*³, morning and evening a

dose. After three weeks her state had remained the same, and we changed, therefore, to *Natrum carb.*⁶, 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.)

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.)

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*⁶, 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.*², 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.

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 fœtus, sudden motions at intervals, with kicking and stamping, as if the fœtus suffered great pains. In the intervals of these attacks, she felt no fœtal motion, the mamme 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*³⁰, 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*³⁰, 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*³⁰, 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.*^{1m}, 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.*)

[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.

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.

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 become 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.*^{6th}, one dose, relieved him completely and permanently in twenty minutes.

HAMILTON RING.

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.*²⁰⁰, 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.

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 sulphur²⁰⁰, 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.*²⁰⁰, 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.*²⁰⁰, was given, and the bowels were moved daily, as before, for three weeks, when *nux*⁴⁰⁰ 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*³⁰⁰⁰ 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*²⁰⁰⁰, 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.

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.

CHARACTERISTICS.

⁴⁶² ARSENICUM. When teeth are drawn by the dentist, and dark blackish blood squirts out. TIETZE.

⁴⁶³ CALC-CARB. Mumps on the right side.

⁴⁶⁴ KALI BICHR. Mumps on the right side. LIPPE.

⁴⁶⁵ LACHESIS. Mumps on the left side. MARTIN.

⁴⁶⁶ MERCURIUS. Mumps on the right side. LIPPE.

⁴⁶⁷ RHEUM. Colic before the discharge from the bowels. TEMPLE.

⁴⁶⁸ RHUS TOX. Mumps on the left side. LIPPE.

⁴⁶⁹ SQUILLA. The loose cough in the morning is more fatiguing than the dry in the evening. B.

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No. 11.

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. iod.* was prescribed without benefit. *Bell.*²⁰ afforded some relief but was not curative. The patient's blue eyes, blonde hair and fair skin suggested *Calc. carb.*²⁰, and in less than a week she was entirely well.

W. J. B.

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.*²⁰, 3 powders, one every 18 hours. Well.

W. J. B.

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.*³² was administered without benefit. Afterwards, *Bry.*¹⁶, 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.

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.*³⁴, 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.

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 reacting 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.*^{7^{am}}.

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.* 6th, 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.

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 *Erythroxyton 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.

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.

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*⁶, 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.

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*^s 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*,²⁰⁰, 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.*²⁰⁰, 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.*

[Extract from the Family Guide to Health, compiled by John Niese, 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.

Cochlearia 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^m. *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.

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 reconvallescence 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*³⁰, given by *Dr. Wesselhøft, 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*.

CHARACTERISTICS.

⁴⁰ **BENZ. AC.** *Jenichen*²⁰. 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.

⁴¹ **BISMUTH.** As soon as the water reaches the stomach it is gulped up again, in cases of summer diarrhœa. C. HG.

⁴² **CALC. PHOS.** At every attempt to eat, belly ache. G. BUTE.

⁴³ **CHAMOMILLA.** Labor pains press upward—she is hot and thirsty—cross, inclined to scold. GUERNSEY.

⁴⁴ **CHAMOMILLA.** Over-sensitiveness after the abuse of coffee or opium. STAFF.

⁴⁷⁵ 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.

⁴⁷⁶ CONIUM. Urine flows, stops, and flows again. GUERNSEY.

⁴⁷⁷ KALI BICHROM. Sharp stitches in left ear. LIPPE.

⁴⁷⁸ KREOSOTE. Bad odor from decayed teeth.

⁴⁷⁹ LYCOP. Hungry but soon satisfied, soon filled up; with constipation, vertigo, belching of tasteless wind. J. JEANES.

⁴⁸⁰ LYCOP. Increased discharge of blood from the genitals during every passage of hard or soft stool. GUERNSEY.

⁴⁸¹ MAGN. CARB. Lameness of right arm, with pain in shoulder, without swelling or soreness.

⁴⁸² MAGN. MUR. Crumbling of the stool as soon as it passes the verge of the anus.

⁴⁸³ 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.

⁴⁸⁴ RHUS. Powerlessness of lower limbs, she cannot draw them up. GUERNSEY.

⁴⁸⁵ 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.

⁴⁸⁶ SEPIA. Bearing down in genitals; she crosses her legs as if to keep the parts in. GUERNSEY.

⁴⁸⁷ SILICEA. Nausea and vomiting during pregnancy. If her menses previously had been always accompanied by palpitation of the heart. GUERNSEY.

⁴⁸⁸ STRAMONIUM. Ceaseless talking, mostly devout; very earnestly beseeching; in cases of dysmenorrhœa. GUERNSEY.

⁴⁸⁹ SULPHUR. Cannot lie on her back on account of rush of blood to her head. Nightmare. H. N. M.

⁴⁹⁰ SULPHUR. Vertigo when going up stairs. H. N. M.

⁴⁹¹ 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.

⁴⁹² 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*^o, 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.

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, because she vomited frequently since three years, throwing up all the food, or glairy burning water, without any odor or bitterness; agitated sleep. All the usual Allopathic remedies had been used in vain. Vichy water had been abused. Notwithstanding all this, patient did not look emaciated, and had been able so far to follow her occupation. She followed no 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.*³⁰, 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.*²⁰⁰, for a month, but without any great benefit, and after an intermediate dose of *Sulphur*³, we put her on *Phosphorus*³⁰, then *Phos.*¹⁰⁰ and ²⁰⁰ 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.)

(Translated from Grauvogl'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-

tinuous bloody and purulent diarrhœa, Plumb. acet., with Opium and cold 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 diarrhœa 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 dyspnœa. 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 fœtid stool. During the day occasional attacks of cough and vomiturotio.

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.

[Translated by DR. C. B. KNER, 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 diarrhœa.

July 16th to July 26th. Occasional diarrhœa, 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.

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*³ 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*³ 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.*^{3d}.

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*⁶. 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 diarrhœa and convul-

sions. She is now five months pregnant, and wishes that something could be done to save her child. She received *Calc. carb.*³⁰, 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*¹, 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.]

Analogy.— Both remedies are recommended as anti-scorpulosis. 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 scorbuts, 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.

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*³⁰.—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.

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*²⁰⁰, 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.*³⁰ 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.*²⁰⁰ 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. 11.

[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, fœtid, 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.

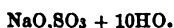
Sometimes the menstrual function is vicarious, the patient at every monthly period having a hemorrhage from the lungs or other parts. In case the lungs are the vicarious seat, you will find *Phosphorus* one of the most important medicines. *Phosphorus* patients usually menstruate regularly but profusely, 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^o 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.

SULPHATE OF SODA.

NATRUM SULPHURICUM.



SINCE its discovery by *Glauber* in 1658, (de natura salium,) it was called *Sal mirabile*, by himself, and afterwards *Sal Glauberi*. It has been used as a laxative in the so-called inflammatory affections, or employed as a common purgative, (Comp. *Pereira*, ed. by *Carson*.) The Chinese use it for the same purpose, according to *Scherzer*. (Austrian Expedition.) It is rarely given in *smaller doses, largely diluted*, as an aperient and diuretic. (American Dispensatory.) It was proved in still "smaller doses" by Doctor *Schreter*, in Lemberg, Galicia; the proving published in 1832, in *Hartlaub's Annals*, Vol. III., No. 4, and by the zealous and meritorious *Nenning* in Bohemia by himself, and several women and girls; published in 1833, in the same Journal, Vol. IV., No. 4.

In *Grauvogl's* works, *Grundgesetze*, 1858, *Das Homœopathische Aehnlichkeitsgesetz*, 1861, *Diaetetik u. Prophylaxis*, 1862, *Lehrbuch der Homœopathie*, 1866, it is highly recommended as a Polychrest in the "hydrogenoid constitution," Sycosis, Leucæmia, Thrombosis.

Long before this, it had been used here in the 30th centesimal to prevent the development of some forms of consumption by C. Hering; was given in important cases by *Jeanes*; in abdominal disorders and chronic diarrhœa by *Lippe*; and in the 2^o potency with a rapid result in some forms of "the sciatica," by *Raue* and C. Hering, according to the symptoms of *Nenning*. All are added as corroborations in the proper places of the following scheme.

Sulphate of soda is contained in a great many springs, used and abused as medicines. It predominates in the warm springs of *Karlsbad*, (*Sprudel*,) of *Bristol*, (hot well,) and in the cold springs of the *Isle of Wight*, and of *Püllna*, *Saidschütz*, *Marienbad*, *Bilin*, and *Franzensbad* in Bohemia.

ABRIDGMENTS. — Sr., *Schreter*; Ng., *Nenning*; *, Cured symptoms; AA., Allopathic authors; RR., Related by others; NN., Name not known; C. Hg., the editor; all other names in full. Numbers at the end of a symptom refer to the number in front.

Mental Symptoms.

- Cheerful, happy mood, which she notices herself, particularly after loose stools. Ng.
- During forenoon of first day he seems to be in a very good humor, is cheerful. This first good humor changes into a cross, irritable mood, the 3d or 4th day. Ng.

(1)

- . Nothing succeeds well that she undertakes, and she does not know why. Ng.
- . Great irritability; she dislikes to speak or be spoken to, particularly in the morning. Ng.
- 5. Very much depressed, irritable, (the 5th day,) very irritable, disheartened. Sr. 115.
- . Taciturn, speaks but little, and is generally irritable. 1st d. Sr.
- . *Depressed mood. Grauvogl.
- . Dull and out of humor in the morning, when getting up, until breakfast time, the 7th d. Sr.
- . Very early, very sensitive, and easily flying into a passion, which disappears towards the afternoon, after 8 d. Ng.
- 10. Lachrymose; thinks only of sad things, after 6 d. Ng.
- . Music affects her very much; it makes her melancholy, and feel like crying, although it was merry, dancing music, the 5th day. Ng.
- . Very much disheartened; is tired of life; despairs of getting well. Ng.
- . Great fear, with dread of a misfortune. Sr. 470.
- . *Inexpressible agony, with pneumonia. 353.
- 15. *Satiety of life; despondent disgust for life; must use all his self-control to avoid shooting himself. Grauvogl, Grundgesetze, p. 658.
- . *Pressure of the swelling of the throat on the windpipe, causing great anxiety. Grauvogl, Grundgesetze, p. 660.
- . Restlessness and anxiety with the colic. 229.
- . An internal trembling or quaking in the chest makes her irritable. Ng.
- . Indescribably violent pain, almost causing unconsciousness. 419.
- 20. *Mania; melancholy, with periodical attacks of mania. J. V. Schneider.

Vertigo.

- . Vertigo, with inclination to fall on to the right side, with frequent yawning all day. Ng. (like Nux vom.)
- . Vertigo when getting up, with dulness of the head. Sr.
- . Dizzy after dinner, as if every thing had been spinning round him, at the same time a buzzing in the head. 1st d. Sr.
- . Vertigo, followed by vomiting sour mucus. Ng.
- 25. After vertigo, heat, rising from the body towards the head, becoming more violent until sweat broke out on the forehead, after dinner. 1st d. Sr.

Dulness, Heaviness, &c.

- . Buzzing in the head, with vertigo. Sr.
- . Dulness in the head, with feebleness. Sr.
- . Dulness in the head, with vertigo when getting up. 3d d. Sr.
- . Muddled feeling in the head. Sr. 69.

30. Stupid feeling in the head, all day. 4th d. Sr.
 . Heavy feeling in the head. Ng. 131.
 . Heaviness of the head, afterwards nose bleeding, which does not relieve it. Ng. 131.
 . Feeling as though the brain were loose, and, when stooping, as though it fell towards the left temple; frequently in the forenoon. Ng.

Head.

- . Pressure in the forehead, particularly after meals. 1st d. Ng.
 35. Pressing headache in the right side of forehead, returning periodically, lasting each time from 15 to 30 minutes. 2d d. Sr.
 . A pressure in the region of the forehead as of a hard substance. Forenoon. Ng.
 . Violent pressure in the right side of the head, so that she held it with both hands. Ng.
 . A pressure inwards in right side of head, after lying down in the evening, all night. Ng.
 . After a little strong coffee, violent pressure in back part of head, on entering the room. Ng.
 40. Pressing or squeezing pain in the whole back part of the head, lasting for hours. Ng.
 . Headache: pressing from both sides of the back of head, evening six o'clock; was followed by a quiet night, but the pain returned next morning for two hours, and then extended all over right side of face; this was repeated for three consecutive mornings. Ng.
 . Tearing pain in the right temple upwards to top of head in the afternoon, four o'clock; continued all night till next morning, accompanied by chill running up the back, with chattering of teeth and shaking, without external coldness; was not lessened by warmth of stove. 9th d. Ng.
 . Violent tearing pain in the right temple, towards the facial bones. 1st d. Ng.
 . Tearing pain in the right side of back part of head when keeping quiet. 1st d. Ng.
 45. Boring pain in the forehead, so violent that he thought it would burst, for one hour. 9th d. Sr.
 . Violent boring pain in left side of forehead, which, it seemed to him, was forcibly closing his left eye. 4th d. Sr.
 . Boring pain in back part of head. 2d d. Sr.
 . Grasping pain in middle of forehead; while taking a cold foot-bath it ceased, but returned more violently after one hour. 2d d. Sr.
 . A breaking pain in the middle of the forehead immediately after dinner, followed by great sleepiness. His eyes closed while he was standing at his desk. 3d d. Sr.
 50. When exerting his arms, piercing pain in left side of head. Ng.

- . Violent piercing pain from left side of forehead to the back of the head, forenoon, half-past ten o'clock, while sitting. Ng.
- . Fine piercing pain in left side of forehead, near the protuberance; forenoon. Ng.
- . Beating pain in both temples when walking, with an indescribable pain on top of head, almost like suppuration, as if the top of head would split; the same when touched,—continuing all day; is not improved by pressure; returned next day; disappeared at night when in bed. During catamenia. Ng.
- . Violent, pulsating headache, continuing all day, only somewhat lessened during the afternoon. Ng.
- 55. Headache while reading, which made him feel hot and perspire; when he stopped reading and walked about, the heat and perspiration on his head ceased, but the pain continued. 3d d. Sr.
- . Burning headache and excessive feebleness. Ng. 199.
- . *Irritation of the brain after lesions of the head. AA.
- . *Hot feeling in the top of the head. Pehrson.
- . Feeling like an electric shock on the top of the head, towards the right side, once during the fore- and afternoon. 4th d. Sr.
- 60. Sensation like an electric shock in left side of head. 8th d. Sr.
- . A sudden jerk in the head, so that it threw it towards the right side, which frightened her very much; forenoon, while sitting. Ng.

External Head.

- . In the morning, while combing his hair, as though each single hair pained him, and the scalp was very sensitive, so that he had to be very careful while combing. 3d d. Sr.
- . Two little bunches on both sides of back of head, sensitive only to the touch. Ng.

Sight.

- . Shunning the light for a long time; during the time of his provings. Ng.
- 65. The eyes cannot bear the light in the morning, and burn. Ng.
- . Eyes weak; objects appear dim to her. Ng.
- . Eyes seem blurred in the morning, and often water, without redness or pain. Ng.
- . Sees but dimly, with burning and tearing sensation in the eyes, as if they gave out heat. 10th d. Ng.
- . While eating his soup it grew dark before his eyes, as though he should fall, with a muddled feeling in his head, lasted a few minutes. 2d d. Sr.
- 70. Sensation in right eye as though a small white leaf were before it, through which she could not see plainly; disappearing for a while by washing, but always returning towards evening. Ng.
- . After blowing the nose hard, glittering, small, yellow-pointed bodies appear before the eyes. Ng.

Eyes.

- . Pressing in the eyes in the evening while reading by lamplight, at the same time the eyelids were heavy, as though lead were on them. 3d d. Sr.
- . Pressure in the left eye, as though a lentil had fallen into it. 5th d. Sr.
- . Alternating pressure in the eyes, which induces him to rub them, after which it ceases for a short time. 3d d. Sr.
- 75. Piercing pain in the eyes, at the same time nausea in stomach. Ng.
- . Itching, sometimes in the left, then in the right eye; the same in right ear; he had to put his finger into it to scratch it. 4th d. Itching in right eye and left ear. 5th d. Sr.
- . An often-returning crawling sensation in left eye, as if a bug were crawling in it; rubbing made it disappear. 2d d. Sr. —*Crawling sensation in the eyes. Pehrson.
- . The eyes burn in the evening for several hours, and in the morning also, when near the fire. Ng.
- . Burning in right eye, with frequent efflux of burning water; in the afternoon, out doors, for half an hour. Ng.
- 80. Burning and watering of the right eye in the morning, so that she could not see plainly for a while; lasted one hour. Ng.
- . The right eye as if filled up with water. Sr. 114.
- . Great dryness and burning of the eyes; growing worse from afternoon till evening; it seemed to her as though her eye-balls were hot. Ng.
- . Redness of eyes, with dryness and burning. Ng.
- . The left eye glued together with matter; he had to wash it with water; at the same time aversion to the light. 3d d. Sr.
- 85. Both eyes somewhat glued with matter, and aversion to the light. 14th d. Sr.
- . Ophthalmia granulosa; on the inside of eyelids quite small, often only little blister-like elevations, the size of a grain of sand, (also Thuya.) Grauvogl.

Around the Eyes.

- . A breaking pain around the eye,—forenoon. 10th d. Sr.
- . A pressure as of two fingers above the edge of the left eye,—at noon, twelve o'clock. Ng.
- . On the lower edge of the left bulbus, a tearing sensation, in short jerks, (the first forenoon.) Ng.

Hearing.

- 90. Sound in left ear as if bells were ringing at a distance. Ng.
- . Sounds as of a bell in right ear; fulness of both ears for several minutes. 4th d. Ng.
- . Ringing in right ear, as if near a belfry. 5th d. Ng.
- . Ringing in ears, as of a small, tinkling bell. 2d d. Sr.
- . Hissing in left ear. 4th d. Sr.

Ears.

95. Pressure from the ear outward, as if something were pressing on the tympanum as far as the beginning of the meatus externus; but at the same time he hears well, after 2 h. Sr.
- . Earache, as if the tympanum was being pressed out of both ears. 2d d. Sr.
 - . Pressure in right ear; worse towards nine o'clock A. M. 3d d. Sr.
 - . *Earache, as if something were forcing its way out. Gosewisch.
 - . Several sharp stitches fly like lightning out of the right ear. Ng.
100. Piercing pain in right ear, (after one hour.) Sr.
- . Suddenly a violent stitch into the right ear, which startled her so that she jumped up from her chair; eight P. M. Ng.
 - . Many fine stitches into the right ear; three P. M. Ng.
 - . *Piercing pain in right ear, inwards, particularly when she came from the cold air into a warm room; not the reverse. 30 Behlent.
 - . *In the evening, heat in the right ear. Grauvogl, 521.
—Itching in ears. 76.

Nose.

105. Coryza, with stoppage of nose; he can draw his breath through the nose only with great difficulty. Ng.
- . *Sneezing and fluent coryza. NN.
 - . Nose bleeding, half-past two P. M., while walking, often stopping for a while and then returning, light red; sometimes also while sitting, even while lying in bed; during catamenia. Ng.
 - . *Ozæna nasalis syphilitica, which had ceased after Iodide of Potash, returned after bathing with solution of Sulph. ferri, beginning with ulcers in the fauces, but without the well-known fetid smell. 3d decimal cured it permanently in a few weeks. Grauvogl, Lehrbuch, I., 143.
 - . Tearing pain in right side of nose towards the forehead. Ng.
110. Itching in the edges of the nose, as if an eruption were about breaking out, evening. Ng.
- . Externally on both wings of the nose, itching, which makes him scratch and rub. 2d d. Sr.

Face.

- . A pressure extending all over the right side of face from both sides of the back of the head. Ng. 41.
- . Tearing pain in right side of face, afterwards tearing and beating pain along the neck. Ng.
- . While sitting after a meal, some perspiration appeared on the face, with slight oppression of the chest; at the same time the right eye was filled with water, so that he had to wipe it. 1st d. Sr.

115. Looking pale and wan in the face, as if he had been up and dancing for several nights, immediately on awaking in the morning, at the same time very cross and disheartened; looked cross and was ready to quarrel with every one. 2d d. Sr.
- . Frequent itching in the face, sometimes here and then there, (after five days.) Ng.
 - . Tearing pain in the left cheek-bone, which is not improved either by rubbing or pressure. Evening, nine o'clock. Ng.
 - . While having a pain in the neck and worse afterwards, a tearing pain in the left cheek-bone, which is stopped by hard rubbing, but soon returns; lasting ten minutes. Ng.
 - . Tearing pain in left cheek-bone, afterwards grasping and raging pain in the root of an upper tooth, left side, generally in the morning, particularly when exposed to cold air. Ng.
120. In the morning after getting up, great pain in maxillary joint, which is stiff so that she could only open her mouth with difficulty. It seemed to her as though a bone was lying there which made it hard for her to open her mouth—after repeated and strong efforts it gradually disappeared. Ng.
- . Two small knots are formed deep in the skin, on the right side of the lower jaw. Ng.
 - . A pimple on the chin, with a burning tensive pain when touched. Ng.

Lips.

- . A blister with inflamed edges and a burning pain on one side of the left upper lip, lasting five days. Ng.
 - . Small vesicles break out on the under lip which disappear after a short time. Ng.
125. Dryness of the upper lip, and the skin peels off. Ng.
- . Her lips burn in the evening as though they had been rubbed with pepper. Ng.

Teeth.

- . Tearing pain in several decayed, lower left teeth, at night, when out of bed. Ng.
 - . Tearing and piercing pain in the last molar, left side, but only during the day. Ng.
 - . Jerking pain in an upper left molar, beginning while out-doors, but continuing afterwards in the room. Ng.
130. Grasping, raging pain in the root of an upper left tooth. Ng. 119.
- . Raging, pulsating pain in an upper molar, left side; wakes her at night, two o'clock, at the same time heavy feeling in the head, increased warmth of the whole body, and restlessness, so that she did not know where to lay her head. Ng.

- . Beating toothache in the upper left side, in the evening, after lying down; could not sleep all night; if she dozed a while, the pain would wake her up again. The pain did not cease, so that she could not sleep, till morning. Ng.
- . A tooth in the right upper row becomes loose; seems longer, and there is a drawing pain; cold air seems to make it feel better. Tobacco smoke lessens the pain. Ng.
- . *Toothache is lessened by cool air. Gosewisch.
- 135. Her gums burn like fire, so that she cannot eat bread. Ng.
- . Redness of the gums and dryness in the mouth. Ng. 142.
- . A movable, unpainful swelling on the outside of the gums,—lower left side. Ng.
- . A blister on the upper gums, which suppurated and then dried up. Ng.

Mouth.

- . A great flow of saliva after meals. 4th day. Sr.
- 140. Much saliva in the mouth. Sr. 243. After meals, 190.
- . In the morning, after perspiring, very dry in the mouth, without thirst. Ng.
- . Dryness of the mouth, with thirst and redness of the gums. Ng.
- . Burning in the mouth, as if from highly-seasoned food. Ng. 5th day.
- . In the morning, no taste; the mouth feels rough, and almost insensible. Ng.

Tongue.

- 145. In the morning and all the forenoon, slimy taste and tongue coated with mucus. Ng.
- . Blisters, with a burning pain on the tip of the tongue; disappear soon. Ng.
- . The tongue burns, as if covered with blisters on the tip,—afternoon. Ng.

Palate, Fauces.

- . The whole palate burns, as if sore, or the skin broken, during catamenia. Ng.
 - . Blisters on the palate, which increased daily, so that her palate became so sensitive that she could hardly eat; any thing cold that she took into her mouth relieved it. Ng.
 - 150. In the morning, she had to clear her throat several times,—irritated by a collection of mucus there. Ng.
 - . In the morning, after clearing her throat, she expectorated mucus of a salty taste, which had collected during the night. Ng.
- After heavy, anxious dreams, much expectoration of mucus in the morning. 4th d. Sr. 482.

Throat.

- . Dryness of the throat, as if she did not have enough saliva. After seven days. Ng.

- . Dryness in the throat, without thirst; often extends into oesophagus. 3d d. Ng.
- 155. Sore throat when swallowing and when not swallowing, left side, in the morning on awaking until after breakfast; a few hours before and during catamenia. Ng.
- . A feeling of contraction in the throat, often intermitting while walking, all day. Ng.
- . Sore throat; an obstacle when swallowing, which causes pain; he had to swallow saliva often; evening. 2d d. Sr.
- . Sore throat; an obstacle when swallowing; the tonsil and glands swollen and inflamed for three days; the inflammation was worse on the morning of the second day. 3d d. Sr.

Thirst.

- . Particular want of thirst the first days of the proving. Ng.
- 160. *Thirst every evening*, without any especial cause. Ng.
- . After a renewed dose, generally thirst in the evening, which ceased at night. Ng.
- . *Great thirst in the evening* after violent exercise. 1st and 5th days. Sr.
- . Thirst at night, and also the following morning before rising. Ng.
- . Thirst for something very cold for three days, and dryness in the mouth all the ninth day. Ng.

Hunger.

- 165. A want of appetite; she is often obliged to yawn, and is thirsty. 2d morning. Ng. Great appetite, without thirst, the 1st and 5th d. Sr.
- . The first day, seems to have more appetite for fruit; afterwards appetite and hunger are wanting altogether. 9th and 10th d. Ng.
- . Food does not taste well; thirst in the afternoon; hard stool; great sleepiness. 14th d. Ng.
- . Hunger, but no appetite; while eating she feels disgusted. Ng.
- . Voracious hunger, with a boring pain. Ng. 202.

Before, During, and After Meals.

- 170. Squeamishness in the stomach before meals. Sr. 200.
- . Tearing pain around the umbilicus before breakfast. Sr. 223.
- . Disgust while eating. Ng. 167.
- . After dinner, vertigo, 23; pressure in the forehead, 34; a breaking pain in middle of forehead, 49; perspiration on the face, 114. Sr.
- . Saliva collects in the mouth after a meal. Sr. 139, 190.
- 175. Heat rising from the body to the head, after dinner. Sr. 25.
- . After dinner, grumbling and fermenting in the belly, 230, with emission of fetid flatus. Sr. 233.

- . After meals, a stitch in the left side of chest. Sr.
 - . Feeling lazy and sleepy after breakfast. Sr. 476.
 - . Growing dark before the eyes while eating soup. Sr. 69.
 - 180. Soft stools after farinaceous food. Ng. 274.
 - . Hiccough for a long time after eating bread-and-butter. Ng. 187.
 - . Violent pressure in back part of head after drinking coffee. Ng. 39.
 - . Tobacco smoke lessens the pain in a tooth, right side upper jaw. Ng. 133.
-
- . Feeling in stomach as with a voracious hunger, with boring pain. Ng. 202. Disappears after breakfast: burning and pinching in the stomach. Ng. 206.
 - 185. Several of the complaints of the morning cease after dinner. 'Ng.

Nausea and Vomiting.

- . A debilitating hiccough, lasting one-quarter of an hour, towards evening, in the room. Ng.
- . Hiccough, lasting a long time, and which could not be stopped, after eating bread-and-butter; afternoon. Ng.
- . Eructation of a disagreeable taste and smell. Sr. 243.
- . Constant rising in throat of sour water. 3d d. Ng.
- 190. After meals, collection of saliva in the mouth, very liquid, with inclination to vomit. Sr. 243.
- . When going down stairs in the forenoon, nausea, then vomiting salty, sour water, without gaining relief. Ng.
- . Nausea, as if to vomit, with water brash, for five minutes, when walking in the afternoon. Ng.
- . Vomiting very sour mucus, six P. M., preceded by vertigo. Ng.
- . With the nocturnal headache, and also during the day; sour water often collects in her mouth, which makes her want to spit constantly; also nausea. Ng.
- 195. Nausea in the morning, with piercing pain in the eyes. Ng. 75.
- . Slight nausea, with almost a beating pain in the stomach. Ng. 204.
- . Nausea and soft stools, followed by a penetrating pain in the stomach. Ng. 205.
- . *Vomiting, with colic. 229.
- . After vomiting, extreme feebleness and a boring headache. Ng.

Stomach and Pit of the Stomach.

- 200. Squeamishness in the stomach before meals. 2d d. Sr.
- . Empty feeling in the stomach, with pinching pain from flatus. Ng.
- . Immediately after taking the medicine, feeling in stomach as with voracious hunger, with boring pain; disappears after breakfast. Ng.

- In the evening, in bed, feeling of great fulness in stomach up into chest, with difficulty in breathing, without any cause. She falls asleep at last, and feels nothing of it next morning. During catamenia. Ng.
- An almost beating pain in the stomach, with slight nausea. 2d d. Ng.
- 205. A penetrating pain in the stomach, as if something were boring through it, for one-quarter of an hour in the morning, after getting up; returning after two hours, preceded by some nausea and soft stools. 1st d. Ng.
- Burning and pinching pain in the stomach in the morning, after getting up; disappears after breakfast. Ng.
- Trembling in the pit of stomach and pressure, with want of breath; feels faint while sitting for five minutes; afterwards, also when walking. Ng.

Hypochondres.

- Great sensitiveness in the region of the liver when walking. Very painful when touched; five minutes, afternoon half-past one o'clock. Ng.
- Tension and piercing pain under the short ribs on the right side, when walking out-doors. Ng.
- 210. When taking a deep breath, a sharp, violent stitch in right side of belly, as if in the liver, as if it would burst apart there; while sitting; unchanged by pressure; four P. M. Ng.
- Piercing and pulsating pain under the last short ribs in the region of liver; when walking in the morning. 2d d. Ng.
- Dull, piercing, continuous pain in the left hypochondria when walking out-doors. 8th d. Sr.
- In left hypochondria and in left side of belly, piercing pain, as of a dull instrument, while sitting, in the forenoon, followed by piercing pain in right side of chest, but less violent. 5th d. Sr.
- *Pain in the left hypochondriac region, or above, on the last ribs, in many cases; also a cough at the same time, with a purulent expectoration. Jeanes.

Belly.

- 215. Painful contraction in the belly, up into the chest, so that it oppressed her breath; then soft stool. Ng.
- Pinching pain in the belly, with a feeling as though the intestines were being stretched; intermitting and returning. Ng.
- Bellyache, as often precedes purging. 5th d. Sr.
- Sometimes here and then there short pinching pain in belly; often from both sides towards the middle, with passing of flatus, together with empty feeling in the stomach. Ng. 201.
- Violent pinching in the belly into the groins; afterwards soft stool; on the third day four times. Ng.

220. Bellyache, without extension, all day; in the afternoon he passed wind several times, but with difficulty, which relieved him each time. 3d d. Sr.
- . Bellyache in the morning before breakfast. 5th d. Sr.
 - . Bellyache around the umbilicus while sitting at his desk. 4th d. Sr.
 - . Tearing pain around the umbilicus, with flatus, before breakfast; after breakfast it was better, but an hour later it returned, only less violent. 4th d. Sr.
 - . Low down in the abdomen, painful digging, nine P. M.; disappears in bed; with chill, followed by thirst. During catamenia. Ng.
225. Five A. M. she is awakened by bellyache, urging to stool, after which it ceases. 2d d. Ng.
- . *Bellyache and pain in small of back as if bruised*, awakens her in the night, two A. M., and is so violent that she can only get a little relief when lying on the side. She could not get asleep again on account of the pain, which continued some time after getting up; after ten days. Ng.
 - . Dull, piercing pain and pulsating in right side of belly for a quarter of an hour; while walking in the afternoon. Ng.
 - . Burning sensation in the belly, changing about from place to place very quickly; evening. Ng.
 - . *One of the hard-working clergy of the metropolis was for several years subject to very frequent and severe attacks of colic, always running on to the inflammatory character,—violent vomiting, *great tenderness of the abdomen*, restlessness, anxiety, and misery. These attacks generally lasted from three days to a week. More than a year ago it was ascertained that the *pain generally commenced in the right groin*,* and thence spread over the whole abdomen. Natrum sulph. was given, (in a Homœopathic dose;) the attack yielded immediately, and, though he has had several threatenings, he has had no colic since. March 18, 1853.—*Hom. Times*, Vol. IV., p. 491.

Flatulency.

230. Grumbling and fermenting in the abdomen after meals. 1st d. Sr.
- . Rolling in the belly; after four hours, and the 9th d. Sr.
 - . While riding in a carriage, much rolling and grumbling in the stomach and belly; afternoon. Ng.

* The morbid alterations cured by this remedy begin to be observable near the end of the ileum, and in the lower part of the colon. In the latter, the follicles appear swollen, with a bright-red margin of capillaries; the mucous membrane between is either pale or shows inconsiderable dendritic injections. In the former, the lower part of the ileum, however, the mucous membrane shows a saturated, bright-red coloring, mostly equal, only towards otherwise diseased parts of the intestines it gives place to a dark-red pargeting or layer.—*Austrian Medical Weekly*, 1842, No. 6. (Allopathic.)

- . Feeling in belly as if from a purgative, with scentless flatus. Ng.
- . Loud grumbling in upper part of belly, followed by emission of very fetid flatus, evening. Ng.
- 235. Soon after taking the medicine, grumbling and rolling around in the whole belly, with sudden pinches as after a purgative; then soft stool; the same in the afternoon. Ng.
 - . Constant feeling of fulness in abdomen, as long as the soft stool continues, with emission of much flatus. Ng.
 - . Digging sensation from flatus, with pinching pain around the umbilicus towards noon, which increased until 4 P. M., until the flatus began to pass. 1st d. Ng.
 - . Flatulent colic above the umbilicus; flatus will not pass, evening. 1st d. Sr.
 - . Flatulent colic; the flatus collected and passed with difficulty, they gave him bellyache; after emission of flatus he felt relieved each time. 5th d. Sr.
- 240. Collection of flatus in abdomen with pain—without emission. 5th d. Sr.
 - . The flatus roll about in the belly and are arrested here and there. Ng.
 - . Incarceration of flatus in the abdomen with much pain, which is relieved by emission of flatus. Sr.
 - . Incarceration towards evening, at the same time saliva collects in the mouth, with inclination to vomit, and eructations of a disagreeable taste and smell. 5th d. Sr.
 - . *Incarceration of flatus in the right side above. Lippe.
- 245. *Flatus collect at night and awake him, cause great pain; also with phthisis abdominalis, and three discharges from the bowels every day. 2d d. Lippe.
 - . *Flatulent complaints after confinement. Lippe.
 - . *In horses, if the customary frequent passage of flatus has ceased. Lippe.

Flanks and Groins.

- . Burning sensation in the bend of thighs, between the menstrual periods, in the evening; disappears when in bed. Ng.
- . Pain in the right flank as if puffed up, distended, (no matter what she eats,) up into the stomach; when sitting, in the evening; and also next morning. Ng.
- 250. He was awakened during the night by violent pain in the right flank, with a sensation as if a soft body were lying there, inside, for half an hour; after midnight and several times. Ng.
 - . Sharp-piercing pain in the left flank, which extended into the arm-pit; when moving, half-past five P. M.; when resting, it gradually disappeared in three quarters of an hour. Ng.
 - . Piercing pain and as if drawn together in the left flank, when resting or in motion, also at night. Ng.

- . Nausea for an hour and a half, *with piercing pain in the right flank*; when resting or in motion, (first forenoon.) Ng.
- . Feeling of great fulness and tension in the right groin as if it would burst, with intermitting pinching pain here and there in the belly, when resting or in motion. Ng.
- 255. In the morning piercing pain in the groin, which extends into the small of the back, as if caused by flatus, or as precedes hard stool; but it is followed by diarrhoea. Ng.
- . Piercing pain in both groins deep internally, with urging to urine, in the afternoon when walking out-doors. 1st d. Ng.
- . Colic pain in front of the region of the right groin, extending over the belly. 229
- . The first day after taking the second dose no stool, but the second morning, quite early, regular stool. Ng.
- . Constant urging to stool, which however she can resist, (second forenoon.) Ng.
- 260. Not very hard regular stool, which however obliged her to strain and press very hard. 8d d. Ng.
- . In the evening very hard stool, he had to strain very hard. 6th d. Sr. The eighth day hard stool, with much straining. Ng.
- . Soon after taking the medicine, the stool hard. Compare 167. The first day no stool, the second it was regular, and the third day, early in the morning, hard stool with blood. Ng.
- . Two successive days very hard stool mixed with blood. Ng.
- . Knotty stool with scraping pain in the anus during and after the passage of the stool, (after a quarter of an hour.) Ng.
- 265. Two stools, the first hard and difficult, the second soft. 5th d. Sr.
- . The whole first day, stool once, hard; the second morning also, but was soon followed by soft stool. Ng.
- . After each dose, painless motion in the belly, and first hard, then soft stool. Ng.
- . After six days renewed pinching pain in the belly, and first hard stool with blood and scum, then the same day soft stool four times. Ng.
- . After renewed doses the first days, constipation; sometimes hard feces, even with some blood, and sometimes first hard or regular, then soft, or like diarrhoea, but generally first diarrhoea and later hard stool. Ng.
- 270. Seems to promote stool in its primary effect, and to retard it in the secondary effect; only first doses make soft stools, the later doses only more solid stools. Ng.
- . Immediately after a renewed dose, regular stool, notwithstanding he had had one before taking the drug. Ng.
- . The first day, three usual, but softer stools, with flatulency. Four soft stools after a renewed dose. 1st d. A second stool the first forenoon, and contrary to his habit, soft. Ng.
- . The first day after a renewed dose, soft stool; the second day regular; the third, none at all; the fourth and fifth regular;

- the sixth and seventh days, each time, two soft stools, preceded by pinching pain in the belly. Ng.
- . Soft stool after farinaceous food; notwithstanding she had already had regular stool, in the afternoon and evening it was repeated. Ng.
275. One hour and a half after a renewed dose, slight pinching pain, followed by soft stool; the second time in the evening it was slight, and the third time, 9 P. M., very soft. Ng. Pinching pain into the groin. Ng. 219.
- . Soft stool after pain in the groin and abdomen. Ng.
 - . Two, three stools, once semi-fluid with tenesmus in the anus, during catamenia. Ng.
 - . Diarrhœa, preceded by a drawing together in the belly up into the chest. Ng. 215.
 - . A renewed dose causes diarrhœa, with long intermissions. Ng.
280. Diarrhœa, yellow, fluid, in the morning, after getting up. 2d. d. Ng.
- . *Diarrhœa of three years standing; with bruised pain in the intestines, and much passing of wind. Had taken quinine, iron preparations, and brandy, without obtaining relief. Gave Puls. first. Was permanently cured in three days. A. Lippe.
 - . No stool the first day, but frequent very fetid flatus. Ng. 254.
 - . Emission of fetid flatus after dinner, 2d d.; in the morning, 6th d. Sr.
- Stool as usual; at the same time frequent flatus, and the urine seems increased. 1st ds. Ng.
285. In the afternoon, emission of much wind with a loud sound, but hard to pass. 3d d. Sr.
- . During the diarrhœa, feeling of fulness in abdomen. Ng. 236.
 - . After diarrhœa, cheerful, glad mood. Ng. 1.
 - . After flatus, a stitch in the left side of the belly. Ng. 357.

Anus.

- . First day, in the morning, regular stool, with burning in the anus during and after the stool; another in the afternoon without the burning. Ng.
290. Itching in the anus. 1st d. Sr.

Urine.

- . Urging to urine, with piercing pain in both groins. Ng. 256.
 - . With pinching pain into the groin. Ng. 299.
 - . Urine seems greatly increased. 1st d. Ng. 284.
 - . Urine increased, so that she had to get up several times during the night. Ng.
295. The first day *more urine than usual, with burning sensation when passing it.* Ng. At night, burning sensation when passing urine, increased; is obliged to rise twice during the night on that account. 1st n. Ng.

- . Soon after taking the drug, less urine; but after two hours, more, then less again, and passes it less often, 1st ds; after twelve days, with a burning sensation in orifice of urethra. Ng.
- . Great burning in the urethra when passing urine. 2d d., Sr., and very small quantity, after eight days. Ng. 295, 296.
- . After passing urine, burning in the urethra. 5th d. Sr.
- . Violent pinching pain around the umbilicus for three minutes, while sitting, into the groin, with urging to urine; the urine was so burning that it was retained, with pain in the small of the back. Ng.
- . The urine of the evening left a yellow-red sediment. 2d d. Ng.
- 300. Urine of a more lateritious sediment, the first days. Sr.
- . Urine of the morning has a whitish-yellow sediment. 4th d. Sr.

Male Genitals.

- . Excited sexual desire in the evening. 1st d. Sr.
- . Erections, with desire in the morning. 2d d. Sr.
- . Itching on the glans; obliged to scratch. 6th d. Sr.
- 305. *Gonorrhœa; 8d decimal every hour or two; four, five drops in a spoonful of water. Grauvogl.
- . Itching of the lower surface of the penis; he was obliged to scratch, after which it ceased; fore and afternoon. 3d d. Sr.
- . Itching on the scrotum, and the lower part of penis. 7th d. Sr.
- . Often a troublesome itching on the scrotum, that rarely ceases after scratching, which makes the place burn. Ng.
- . Itching on the perinæum; he was obliged to scratch. 2d d. Sr.
- 310. Itching on the mons veneris, in the afternoon. 1st d. Sr.
- . Sweat of the scrotum, while sitting; towards evening. 5th d. Sr.

Female Sexual Parts.

- . Piercing pain in the vulva and vagina, in the afternoon while sitting. Ng.
- . Catamenia, three days too late; more than usual, and with belly-ache, which she did not generally have. Ng.
- . Catamenia, sixteen days too late, with bellyache and costiveness, or hard stool. Ng.
- 315. Catamenia, very little, without complaints, and at the regular time; the second day more. Ng.
- . Catamenia, every forenoon for five days; lumps of coagulated blood. Ng.
- . Catamenia, flows much when walking in the afternoon. Ng.
- . Catamenia, flows more again, and is more fluid for a day, before the end of the period. Ng.
- . During catamenia, in the morning in bed, pinching pain; and when moving, walking, in the forenoon, several times passing coagulated dark blood from the vagina at long intervals. Ng.

320. The menstrual blood is acrid, makes the thighs sore, and only flows much the first two days. Ng.
- . During catamenia painful pulsating in both temples, 53; nose bleeding, 107; burning sensation all over the palate, as if sore or the skin broken, 148; great feeling of fulness in the stomach, up into the chest, 203; painful digging far down in the abdomen, 224; itching vesicles on the right forearm. Ng. 394.
 - . During catamenia chill in the afternoon without thirst. 3d d. Ng.
 - . With the catamenia chill, icy coldness and gooseflesh. Ng. 521.
 - . On the third day of the catamenia, in the morning, white bloody mucus instead of blood. Ng.
325. Some leucorrhœa. Ng. Compare 305.

Breathing.

- . Hoarseness lasting for five weeks, connected with suspicious fluor albus. Grauvogl Lehrbuch, II. 276.
 - . Want of breath, with pressure and trembling sensation in pit of stomach. Ng. 207.
 - . Difficult breathing, with sensation of fulness in the stomach, extending up into the chest. Ng. 203.
 - . Oppression on the chest. Sr. 114.
330. Oppression of the chest in the morning on awaking. 5th d. Sr.
- . Oppressed breathing, from constriction in the belly, extending to chest. Ng. 215.
 - . *Short breath when walking, which is gradually relieved by rest; later, the want of breath continues even while sitting.* Ng. *C. Hg.
 - . Short breath, with piercing pain in left side of chest. Ng. 341.
 - . When taking a deep breath a sharp stitch in the right side of chest, 347; later, also on inspiration, in left side. Ng. 210.
335. After blowing the nose, small yellow sharp bodies before the eyes. Ng. 71.
- . When yawning, a stitch in left side of chest; pain in the nape of the neck, and in the shoulder-blades. Sr. 370.

Cough.

- . Tickling in the throat irritating a loose cough, in the morning. 5th d. Ng.
 - . Generally dry cough, particularly in the morning after getting up. Ng.
 - . Dry cough with tickling in the windpipe, for half an hour. Ng.
340. Dry cough, with soreness in the chest and rough feeling in the throat, particularly at night; she had to sit up and hold her chest with both hands to get relief. Ng.
- . *Frequent cough, with some expectoration; if he coughs while standing, he feels a sharp stitch in the left side of chest, with shortness of breath.* Ng. *C. Hg.

- . Cough and want of breath, with piercing pain in left side of chest. Ng.
 - . *Catarrh which has become chronic, according to 332, 341, 350. C. Hg., 1840.
 - . *Cough with a purulent expectoration and pain in the left side about the last ribs. Jeanes. 214.
345. *Coughing up blood, in hydrogenoid constitutions. Grauvogl.

Pain in the Chest.

- . A pressure on the chest as if of a heavy load. Ng.
 - . A very fine stitch in the left side of the chest, twice in succession on inspiration. 1st d. Ng.
 - . While yawning, a stitch in the left side of the chest. 6th d. Sr.
 - . Violent piercing pain in left side of chest, while coughing when standing. Ng. 341.
350. Piercing pain in the left side of the chest, with cough and want of breath when moving about; 1 P. M., relieved during rest. Ng.
- . Piercing pain in left side of chest, with irritation to cough, but the pain is so violent that he cannot possibly cough. Ng.
 - . *Sycotic pneumonia, with slowly coagulating blood and inexpressible agony. Grauvogl Lehrbuch, II. 214.
 - . Several stitches, like flea-bites, in the left side of chest, and then again in the right side of the forehead. Ng.
 - . Piercing pain in the right side of chest directly above the nipple, half-past five P. M.; while sitting. Ng.
355. Near the left nipple a piercing, penetrating stitch, while sitting; soon after a renewed dose. Ng.
- . After emission of much flatus, a continuous stitch in the left side of the chest, which extended along the ribs; while sitting. Ng.
 - . Several times, while standing, stitches in the left side of the chest (after ten days). Ng.
 - . Piercing pain in the left side of the chest, when stooping towards that side; but when he stoops towards the right side, the pain is there; this continues all the first day. Ng.
 - . A stitch in the left side of chest, as of a dull instrument, after meals. 2d d. Sr.
360. Piercing pain, as of a spindle, in left side of chest, when walking fast, towards evening. 3d d. Sr.
- . Internal trembling or quaking in the chest. Ng. 18.
 - . Spasmodic motions of the muscles—most violent on the left side of the chest. Sr. 470.
 - . *Sycotic exanthema on the chest every spring. Grauvogl.

Throat and Nape of the Neck.

365. Intermitting tearing pain and tension in the tendons on the right side of throat, while sitting. Ng.

- . A tearing sensation in the veins of the right side of throat, so that one can see the pulsation in the arteries—frequently intermitting for a quarter of an hour at a time—also returning in a few days. Ng.
 - . *Swelling of throat and neck as large as the head, with knotty lumps, and a distressing pressure on the windpipe. Third decimal; 5 drops every two hours; improves rapidly, but soon after taking cold he died suddenly. Grauvogl II., 308.
 - . A piercing pain in the nape of the neck, continuing a long time, (the third day and the following night.) Ng.
 - . A so violent but indescribable pain in the right side of the nape of the neck, extending far into the back part of head, that it made her scream; it lasted 5 minutes, and disappeared only after rubbing it a long time, while sitting. Ng.
370. A pain in the nape of neck and shoulder-blades as if bruised, particularly when stretching and yawning, which he had to do often, (after 2 days.) Sr.

Back; Small of the Back.

- . Piercing pain, as of knives, between the shoulders, while sitting in the evening. 6th d. Ng.
 - . Tearing pain down the back, feeling in the bones as though dogs were gnawing them. 5th d. In all positions. Ng.
 - . Itching on the back, when undressing, in the evening. 8d d. Sr.
 - . Directly after going to bed at night she has pain in the small of her back, as if it had suppurated, and almost unbearable; it disappears in the morning after getting up. Ng.
375. Violent suppurative pain in the small of the back, at night, so that she can only lie on her right side; in the morning, after getting up, it disappeared. Ng.
- . Bruised pain in the small of the back from morning till evening; disappears after going to bed. Ng.
 - . Violent piercing pain in the middle of the sacrum while sitting. Ng.
 - . Pain in the small of the back, with burning urine. Ng. 299.

Upper Arm.

- . Frequent piercing pain in the left axilla in all positions. Ng.
380. A penetrating stitch in the left axilla while sitting. Ng. Compare Abscesses. 395.
- . Tearing pain in the bone of the right upper arm from time to time. Ng.
 - . Tearing pain in the right upper arm, directly under the shoulder-joint, while sitting. Ng.
 - . Tearing pain in the middle of the left upper arm, it seems to be in the bone; afternoon. Ng.
 - . Tearing and piercing pain on the external surface of the humerus in the evening, disappears after rubbing. Ng.

385. Tearing pain in the middle of the bone of the left upper and forearm. Ng.
 . Feeling of heaviness in the right arm, with tearing pain in the middle of the upper arm. 10th d. Ng.

Elbow.

- . Ulcerative pain in the right elbow and in the tendons of the right forearm; also painful to the touch. 1st and 2d d. Ng.
 . Transient burning sensation in different places, above and below the elbow. 4th d. Ng.
 . Tearing and pinching pain in a tendon above the left elbow. 3 P. M. Ng.
 390. Tearing pain from both elbows into the fingers, with the sensation of having gone to sleep; disappears after rubbing, but soon returns again, in the morning, in bed. Ng.

Forearm.

- . Tearing pain in the bone of the right forearm, on the upper side; in the afternoon; below the elbow in the evening. Ng.
 . Tearing pain about the middle of the right forearm, afternoon during rest; while sitting. Ng.
 . Itching pimples on the inner side of the right forearm, that burn after being scratched, and disappear next day. Ng.
 Several itching pimples on the right forearm, that burn after being scratched, and contain limpid water; during the catamenia. Ng.
 395. *Furuncles on the right forearm, and near armpit. Grauvogl.

Hand.

- . No strength in the left hand; if he takes hold of any thing heavy, it drops from his hand. 1st d. When closing it, or grasping any thing, pain in the flexors of the hand and fingers, from the wrist till above the elbow, as if they had been too much extended. 5th d. Sr.
 Trembling in the hands on awaking, later when writing. 2d d. Sr.
 . Twitching of the hands and feet at night, particularly during the sleep after midnight. Ng.
 . Sensation in the right hand, as if it were filling with blood, so that the skin feels drawn too tight; it feels too full, and the fingers as if stiff, in the afternoon, while knitting, until evening. Ng.
 400. Piercing beating pain on the back of the left hand, when moving the hand; it stops for a while, but always returns; forenoon. Ng.
 Violent piercing between the metacarpal bones of the fore and second finger of the right hand, evening. Ng.
 . Piercing pain in the middle of the palm of the right hand; afternoon. Ng.

- . Tearing pain between the middle and third finger of the right hand, then backwards on the back of the hand. Ng.
 - . Burning, with redness on the back of both hands, as of nettles; afternoon till evening. Ng.
405. A number of small pimples on the inner surface of the right hand, which tempts him to scratch. Ng.

Fingers.

- . Tearing pain along the left thumb, towards the tip, while sitting. Ng.
 - . Tearing pain in front, on the right forefinger, in the afternoon, while sitting; in the last phalanx of the left forefinger, towards the point, in the afternoon. Ng.
 - . Tearing pain in the first and second finger of the right hand; afternoon while spinning. Ng.
 - . Piercing pain in the tip of the left thumb, behind the nail; evening. Ng.
410. Fine piercing pain in the points of the right thumb and forefinger, as if the veins were being pulled out; while knitting in the afternoon. Ng.
- . Very fine piercing pain in the tip of the second finger, right hand, while writing; afternoon. Ng.
 - . Crawling sensation in the finger-tips of the right hand, as if they were going to sleep, or becoming numb. (1st evening and 2d morning.) Ng.
 - . Violent itching between the fingers of the right hand, burning after scratching. Ng.
 - . Small itching vesicles between the left thumb and forefinger, that contain water. Ng.
415. Piercing ulcerative pain under nail of the right forefinger. Ng.
- . *Paronychia; the patient is pale and feeble in the morning, heavy feeling in the head, loss of appetite; in the evening, chills and heat; after a blister, filled with water, which came on the last phalanx, swollen all around, very red and very painful; matter around the root of the nail. The pain is more bearable out-doors than in the room, damp walls, (cellar.) After several days a blister on another finger. Grauvogl.

Hip.

- . After a fall, piercing pain, as of knives, in the left hip, in the belly and small of the back, only during rest; disappears when moving and from rubbing, but not from pressure. Ng.
- . Excruciating pain in the right hip-joint when she got out of bed in the morning, continuing all that day and the next, *particularly when stooping, and from some motions*; when stretching, or walking, she feels nothing. *When rising from a seat, or moving in bed, she feels it most.* Ng.

- . *While walking, suddenly a stitch in the left hip, which makes it impossible to walk on, as the foot no longer serves as a support. The pain is so violent that it could not be borne for a minute, and is indescribable, as though he should lose his senses and fall down. It disappears after two to three seconds, as suddenly as it came. Since four years, he had it three times; at last it extended into the knee. Grauvogl.
- 420a. Pain in the hip, particularly from some movements; always when rising from a seat, and moving in bed. Raue.
- b. Pain in the left hip-joint, as after lying in a bad position; makes it difficult to ascend, also to sit down or get up again; awakes him at night; can bear any one position only for a short time. The joint pains so from some movements that he can hardly help screaming; at times one spot is sensitive to pressure, and then again it is not. C. Hg.

Thigh.

- . Sensation of burning and soreness in the groin and bend while walking, in the evening; disappears during rest. Ng.
- . In the evening, violent piercing and rending pain in the os coccygis into the middle of the left thigh, in the bone, during rest and motion. Ng.
- . Bruised pain in the middle of the thigh, and in the lower part of the leg. All the first day. Ng.
- . A pain, as if he had been bruised there, in the muscles of the right thigh, in front; chiefly when walking; for six hours in the afternoon. 3d d. Sr.
- 425. A pain in the extensors of the left thigh, as if they had been stretched too much. 7th d. Sr.

Knees—Legs.

- . Weariness in the knees. Sr.
- . *Pain in the hip, extending into the knee. 419.
- . Painful dragging sensation in the hollow of the right knee, while sitting, which disappears from motion. Ng.
- . Great weariness, in her feet at night; makes her often change their position. Ng.
- 430. The legs feel very weak, and as if bruised, during rest or motion. Ng.
- . Drawing pain in the legs, when standing and walking. Ng.
- . Breaking and rending pain in the right shin. 6th d. Sr.
- . Painful rending in the calf of the right leg into the hollow of the knee, in the evening, while spinning; relieved four times by hard rubbing. Ng.
- . Drawing pain upwards in the tendons and calves, when standing. 10 A. M. Ng.
- 435. Rending and drawing pain in both calves, and in the tendons, which makes it hard for her to step; during rest and motion. Ng.

- . Both legs are so hot that they burn up to the knee, in the evening, before going to bed, and the next morning. Ng.

Feet.

- . Sensation in the right ankle, as if sprained; could not step well on it until after he had walked up and down the room several times; in the morning when getting up. 4th d. Sr.
- . An irritating itching on the top of both feet, from the ankle to the toes, which made him scratch, but this increased the itching; in the evening, while undressing. 2d d. Sr.
- . On the outside of the left foot, near the little toe, a glow, as of fire; in the afternoon. 2d d. Sr.
- 440. Drawing pain in the achilles tendon; then in the calves. Ng.
- . Sharp, piercing pain in the left heel, afternoon, while sitting. Ng.
- . Piercing and rending pain in the right heel for two minutes, while walking; relieved by rubbing. Ng.
- . Great piercing and rending pain in both heels, so that she can hardly help screaming; nothing will relieve it; 9 P. M.; while spinning. Ng.
- . Rending pain in the right heel when standing; relieved by rubbing; afternoon. Ng.
- 445. Ulcerative pain in the right heel, so that she can hardly step on it. Ng.
- . Piercing pain in the sole of the left foot, so that it made her twitch while standing; relieved by rubbing. Ng.
- . Burning sensation in the sole of the left foot, all night. Ng.
- . Alternating itching on the sole of the foot and the toes. 4th d. Sr.
- . The feet are sensitive, sore, and heavy as lead, in the morning, when awaking. 2d d. Sr.
- 450. Œdema of the feet. Grauvogl Lehrbuch II., 285.

Toes.

- . Going to sleep of the great toe, right foot, in the morning, while sitting. Ng.
- . Piercing pain in the second and third toe of the right foot, when stepping on it. 1st d. Ng.
- . Piercing pain in the fourth toe of the left foot, while sitting. Ng.
- . Itching of all the toes, so that he had to scratch, which relieved it; in the evening when going to bed. 1st d. Sr.
- 455. Itching of the toes, and between them, in the evening, when undressing, which was increased by rubbing. 4th d. Sr.
- . Itching on the balls of the toes, with a feeling as if it drew them together; relieved by rubbing. (After 10 days.) Ng.
- . Rending pain in the little toe of the right foot, and at the same time in the left forearm. Ng.

All the Limbs.

- . Transient, twitching, rending pain in all the limbs, sometimes here and then there; also in the face, in the left ear-lobe, evening and night. Ng.
- . Twitching rending pain, sometimes here and then there, in the limbs, during the night. Ng.
- 460. Pain in the extremities, as if bruised, or as after a long journey on foot, all the forenoon. 8th d. Sr.
- . In the morning, after the nocturnal attack of fever, feels weary and sore in the hands and feet. Ng.
- . Weariness of the whole body, particularly in the knees, that it seems can hardly bear him. 3d d. Sr.
- . Weariness, with fulness of the head towards 9 P. M. 2d d. Sr.
- . Very great weariness and burning headache. Ng. 199.
- 465. Weary, feeble, tired, as if she was going to be very ill. Ng.
- . Weary and sleepy all the afternoon. 5th d. Sr.
- . Great weariness of the whole body; more in the afternoon, and particularly about 3 P. M., so that he had to lie down; he felt better when walking. Ng.
- . *Exhaustion with the colic. 229.
- . Twitching sometimes here, then there, in all the limbs, during the day. Ng.
- 470. Trembling of the whole body, with spasmodic, visible motion of the muscles; most violent on the left side of the chest; with great anxiety and fear of a misfortune. 3d d. Sr.
- . *Chorea, with retarded stools; several cases, one a girl, who had an attack of tetanus in her left side, while the right was trembling and gesticulating convulsively, every afternoon. Rade-macher.

Sleep.

- . Frequent yawning, with inclination to fall on the right side. Ng. 21.
- . Yawning, with thirst. Ng. 165.
- . Stretching and yawning, with internal coldness. 4th d. Sr.
- 475. Great sleepiness, Ng. 167; preceded by pain in the middle of the forehead. Sr. 49.
- . Lazy, sleepy, directly after breakfast; had no inclination to work, fell asleep while thinking about something. 5th d. Sr.
- . Fell asleep while reading, in the forenoon. 2d d. While writing, he grew very sleepy. 7th d. Sr.
- . In the evening, 9 o'clock, he grew sleepy earlier than usual, but he also woke up earlier. 2d d. Sr.
- . Restlessness at night, which keeps her awake a long time. Ng.
- 480. Very restless night; she wakes up at times from violent headache. Ng.
- . When she is hardly asleep, she starts up without waking up entirely. Ng.

NATRUM SULPHURICUM.

- . Restless sleep; he awoke often; had heavy, anxious dreams and afterwards raised much mucus. 4th d. Sr.

Dreams.

- . Dreams often, but does not remember what. Dreams a great deal every night, without remembering the substance of the dreams. 1st to 4th d. Ng.
- . Dreams that an acquaintance was going to cut off the great toe of his right foot; the fear of it awoke him, and he felt a violent pain, as though knives were sticking in this toe, for one minute, after midnight. Ng.
- 485. Dream that her daughter had been struck by paralysis, which frightened her so that she awoke covered with perspiration. Ng.
- . Only anxious dreams; for instance, that she poured boiling lard into the fire. Ng.
- . Anxious dreams of falling from a height, etc., which made her start up. Ng.
- . Dream, before midnight, that she was thrown from a carriage. Ng.
- . Dream that she was sailing on the Danube, and was very much afraid. Ng.
- 490. Dream of a great expanse of water, into which her daughter went, and then cried for help. Ng.
- . Dream that wood was being floated down the neighboring stream, which might be the cause of much damage. Ng.
- . Dream that she was flying in the air, and always feared to fall to the ground. Ng.
- . Anxious dream that priests had discovered that she had committed crimes. Ng.
- . Dream that he was much hurt and provoked because he had been insulted. Ng.
- 495. Dream that insults had excited him so that he began to fight. Ng.
- . Dream of a mob-fight, in which he became engaged. Ng.
- . Dream that her daughter had vexed her. 3d night. Ng.
- . Vexatious dream that a young gentleman of her acquaintance slighted her. Ng.
- . Dream, that a gentleman she knew lay sick in her house. Ng.
- 500. Dream of a wedding procession that passed by her. 7th n. Ng.
- . Dream of a lottery, he saw the numbers which he had taken. Ng.
- . Dream, that she bought beautiful bouquets of flowers in the market. 4th night. Ng.
- . Dream of gardens, flowers, delightful picnics. After 8 d. Ng.

Chill and Coldness.

- . Internal coldness with stretching and yawning. Sr. 474.
- 505. Chills, with icy coldness and goose-flesh, during catamenia. 522.
- . Chilly towards evening, she thinks she will get the fever. Ng.

NATRUM SULPHURICUM.

- . Chill in the evening, 7 o'clock for a quarter of an hour, without being followed by heat or sweat. 2d, 3d d. Ng.
- . Chilly in the evening in bed, so that he could not get warm all night. (After 12 days.) Ng.
- . Violent chill, up the back, with chattering of teeth and shaking, without external coldness. Ng. 42.
- 510. She awakes about 1½ o'clock at night shaking all over, and her teeth chatter as though she were out in the cold, with anxiety, for 8 minutes, then she falls asleep again. Ng.
- . Chill without thirst, afternoon, during catamenia. 322.
- . In the evening he is always chilly without any thirst, he longs to be near the stove. Ng.
- . Chill in the evening, which ceases after lying down, without heat or thirst. Ng.
- . Chill without thirst, 6 P. M., which ceases after lying down, and is not followed by sweat. Ng.
- 515. In the morning, immediately after getting up, chill without thirst, but with external coldness. Ng.
- . Cold shuddering chillness, with thirst; he drank much water; the chillness did not last long, and was not followed either by heat or sweat; hot stage lasting all the forenoon. 3d d. Sr.
- . Chill followed by thirst. Ng. 224.
- . During the night, chill, thirst, ceases in the morning. 9th d. Ng.
- . *Chilly when in bed, and shaking chills when out of it, increased thirst. Pulse 204. Grauvogl, 521.
- 520. During an attack of chills, forehead and hands are warm. Ng.
- . In the morning, after walking, on an empty stomach, coldness and violent shaking chill, with a feeling of internal heat in the head, and a pale face; she believes that her head must also be hot externally. The coldness lasts all day, till evening, when moving or resting, but disappears after going to bed. Ng.
- . 4 P. M., chill with icy coldness and goose flesh, increases until 8 P. M. After going to bed it disappears, without being followed by hot stage; at 4 A. M. sweat without thirst. During catamenia. Ng.
- . Increased warmth of the whole body, and restlessness. Ng.
- . Dry heat all over the body, as if perspiration would break out, several afternoons. Ng.
- . She often has sudden flushes of heat towards evening. Ng.
- 525. *Hot feeling in top of head. 58. Hot feeling in the legs. 436.
- . Forenoon, thirst with remission of headache; afternoon, sweat without thirst, Ng.
- . Sweat during three nights. Ng.
- . Profuse sweat, without thirst and without feeling weak after it, during three nights. Ng.
- . At night slight perspiration and sleeps well. Grauvogl. 521.

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NATRUM SULPHURICUM.

530. After sweat, very dry in the mouth, Ng. 141.
. Sweat in face, 114; sweat on scrotum, 311.

In the Cold and Warmth.

- . While bathing in a cold stream, grasping headache in middle of forehead ceases. Sr. 48.
 - . Cold air seems to relieve a drawing pain in a tooth of the upper row, right side, which is loosening. Ng. 133, *134.
 - . Any thing cold taken into the mouth relieves the blisters there. Ng. 149.
535. She feels better out-doors. Ng. Compare paronychia, 406.
- . In the open air; burning sensation in the right eye, 79; twitching pain in a molar of the upper left side. Ng. 129.
 - . When there is penetrating cold air, grasping and raging pain in the root of a tooth, upper left side. Ng. 119.
 - . While undressing, itching on the back, 313; on the top of both feet, 438; on and between the toes. Sr. 455.
 - . When out of bed, rending pain in several decayed lower teeth Ng. 127.
540. When entering the room, pressure on the back part of head. Ng. 39.
- . When coming out of the cold air into warmth, piercing pain inwards, in the right ear. Behlert. 103.
 - . In-doors, wearisome hiccough. Ng. 186.
 - . Near the fire, eyes burn, 78.
 - . Not relieved by warmth of stove; chill up the back. Ng. 42.
545. Every spring, eruption on the chest, 364.

Touch. Soreness. Rubbing.

- . When touched, pain in the region of the liver, Ng. 208; External sensitiveness of the belly, *229; the intestines feel bruised, *281.
 - . While combing the hair, feeling as if each single hair hurt him. Sr. 62.
 - . Burning when touched, pimples on chin, 122.
 - . Rubbing increases the itching on and between the toes, 455; scratching increases the itching on top of both feet. Sr. 438.
550. Relieved by scratching; itching on lower surface of the penis, 306; itching of the toes. Sr. 454.

Relieved by Rubbing.

- . Crawling sensation in the left eye, Sr. 77; indescribable pain in the right side of the nape of the neck, Ng. 369; rending and piercing pain in outer side of the upper arm, 384; piercing pain in the hip, 417; rending pain in the calf of right leg, 433; rending pain in right heel, 444; piercing and rending pain in right heel, 442; piercing pain in the sole of left foot, 446; itching on the ball of the toes. Ng. 456

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Skin.

- . Piercing pain, as if of a needle, in different places, with burning. Ng.
- . Itching in eyes and ears, 76; of the nose, Ng. 110; on the wings of the nose, Sr. 111; in face, 116; in anus, 290; on perinæum, 309; on mons veneris, 310; on glans penis, 304; on penis, 306, 307; on scrotum, 307, 308; on the back, while undressing in the evening, 373; on the fingers, burning after scratching, 413; on the feet, 438; on soles of feet, 448; on toes, 443, 454, 455, 456.
- . Granulous blisters on the eyes, *86; blisters on lips, 123, 124; on gums, 133; on roof of mouth, 149; on tip of tongue, 146, 147; itching blisters between the thumb and forefinger, 414.
- 555. Little bunches on both sides of head, 63; itching blisters on inner sides of the forearm, 393; during catamenia, 394; a number of blisters on the inside of the hand, 405.
- . Pimples on the chin, 122; deep in the skin small knots on lower jaw, 121.
- . Furuncle on the forearm and near the arm-pit, 385; * paronychia, 406.
- . *Red, knotty eruption all over the body, wart-like raised lumps: on the head above the ears; on the forehead and left side of nape of the neck; in the middle of the chest. Between the scrotum and right thigh, small scabs that itch a little, relieved by scratching. Grauvogl Lehrbuch, 318-319.
- . *Chronic cutaneous eruptions. Weisenberg.
- 560. *Sycosis, leukæmia, thrombose, hydrogenoide constitutions, particularly with affections of the glands in these diseases. Grauvogl. Compare 357.
- . *Pyemia or expected deep and pendant abscesses. Grauvogl.
- . *Morbid ferments in the blood of the living, also in gonorrhœa are neutralized thereby, and their effects suspended. Grauvogl, 1863.

During Rest and Motion.

- . Piercing pain, and as if drawn up in the left loin, Ng. 252; feeling of great fullness and tension in the right groin, Ng. 254; piercing and rending pain from the sacrum into the middle of the left thigh, Ng. 422; legs as if bruised, Ng. 430; rending and drawing pain in both calves. Ng. 435.

During Rest.

- . Most complaints that are relieved by motion, Ng.; rending pain in the right side of the back of the head, Ng. 44; rending pain about the middle of the right forearm, Ng. 392; piercing pain in the hip, belly, and small of the back. Ng. 417.
- 565. Disappears when resting; burning and soreness in the bend of the thighs, Ng. 421; is relieved by rest; piercing pain in left side of chest, Ng. 350; disappears when resting; sharp, piercing pain in the left loin. Ng. 251.

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- . When riding in a carriage, grumbling in the stomach and belly. Ng. 232.

While lying down.

- . Lying on the side relieves the pain in the belly and small of the back. Ng. 226.
- . Disappears after lying down; bruised pain in the small of the back, Ng. 376; chill, with icy coldness and goose flesh. Ng. 521.

When Sitting.

- Sudden jerk in the head, Ng. 61; piercing pain from the left side of the forehead towards the back of the head, Ng. 51; nose bleeding, Ng. 107; perspiration on the face, Sr. 114; piercing pain in the left hypochondria, Sr. 213; sharp stitch in the right side of the belly, Ng. 210; bellyache around the navel, Sr. 222; pain as if puffed up in the right loin. Ng. 249; perspiration of the scrotum, Sr. 311; piercing pain in the vulva and vagina, Ng. 312; want of breath, Ng. 332; stitch in the left side of chest, Ng. 357; piercing pain in left side of chest, Sr. 213; piercing pain in the right breast, Ng. 355; deep, penetrating stitch before the left nipple, Ng. 356; intermitting rending pain and tension in the tendons on the right side of the neck, Ng. 365; indescribable pain in the right side of the nape of the neck, Ng. 369; piercing pain between the shoulders, Ng. 371; piercing pain in the middle of the sacrum, Ng. 377; penetrating stitch in the left arm-pit, Ng. 380; rending pain in the right upper arm, Ng. 382; rending pain in the middle of right forearm, Ng. 342; rending pain along the left thumb, towards the end, Ng. 406; rending pain in front in right forefinger, Ng. 407; painful drawing sensation in hollow of knee, Ng. 428; sharp piercing pain in the left heel, Ng. 441; going to sleep of the great toe of right foot, Ng. 451; piercing pain in the fourth toe, left foot, Ng. 453; faint. Ng. 207.
570. Most violent when rising from a seat; pain in hip joint. Ng. 418.

While Standing.

- . Stitches in left side of chest, Ng. 358; drawing pain in legs, Ng. 431; drawing pain in the tendons and up the calves of the legs, Ng. 434; rending pain in the right heel, Ng. 444; piercing pain in the sole of left foot. Ng. 446.

When Stooping.

- . Feeling as though the brain fell towards the left temple, Ng. 33; towards the right or left side, piercing pain in the same side of chest, Ng. 359; most violent pain in the hip-joint. Ng. 418
- . When stretching, a perceptible pain in nape of neck and shoulder-blades. Sr. 370.

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While Reading.

- . Headache, Sr. 55; by candle light, pressure in the eyes, Sr. 72; sleepiness. Sr. 477.

While Writing.

575. Hands tremble, Sr. 397; fine piercing pain in the point of second finger, right hand, Ng. 411; Sleepiness. Sr. 477.

While Spinning.

- . Rending pain in the fore and second finger of right hand, Ng. 408; rending pain in calf of right leg, Ng. 433; piercing and rending pain in both heels. Ng. 443.
- . When exerting the arms, piercing pain in left side of head. Ng. 50.
- . While knitting, fine piercing pain in the point of the right thumb and forefinger, Ng. 410; sensation in right hand as if it were filling with blood. Ng. 399.

While Walking.

- . Painful beating in both temples, Ng. 53; nose bleeding, Ng. 107; feeling of contraction in the throat, Ng. 156; nausea as if to vomit, Ng. 192; piercing and pulsating pain below the last ribs on the right side, Ng. 211; great sensitiveness in the region of the liver, Ng. 208; tension and piercing pain below the last ribs, right side, Ng. 209; piercing pain in the left hypochondria, Sr. 212; dull piercing and beating pain in the side of belly, Ng. 227; piercing pain in both. Ng. 256; frequent discharge of coagulated, black-looking blood, from the vagina, Ng. 319; catamenia, greater discharge, Ng. 317; shortness of breath, Ng. 332; stitch in the hip, 419; burning, and feeling of soreness in the bent of the thighs, Ng. 421; pain in the muscles of the right thigh, Sr. 424; drawing pain in the legs, Ng. 431; piercing and rending pain in the heel, Ng. 442; faint. Ng. 113.
580. When walking out of doors, 118, 387, 147.
- . Relieved by walking; weariness of the whole body. Ng. 295, 467.
 - . *After walking*, coldness, and violent, shaking chill. Ng. 520.
 - . When walking *fast*, piercing pain in left side of chest. Sr. 361,
 - . *When going down stairs*, nausea, followed by vomiting salty, sour water. Ng. 191.
585. *When stepping*, piercing pain in the second and third toes of right foot. Ng. 452.

When moving.

- . Sharp, piercing pain in the left loin, Ng. 251; piercing pain in left side of chest. Ng. 350.
- . Most violent when *moving in bed*; pain in hip joint. Ng. 418.
- . After taking exercise, great thirst. Sr. 162.

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- . Disappears after moving; piercing pain in (right) hip, Ng. 417; drawing pain in the hollow of the knee. Ng. 428.

Afternoon.

590. *Disappears.* Passionate mood, 9; abates beating headache. Ng. 54. *Appears.* Tearing pain in temple, 42; electric shock on the top, 59; burning in eye, 79; dryness and burning of the eyes, 82; fine stitches into ear, 102; nose bleeding, 107; thirst, 167; hiccough, 187; nausea, 192; sensitiveness of liver, 208; pain and pulsating, 227; stitch in side of belly, 210; rumbling in stomach and belly, 232, with pinching pain, 235; increased flatulency, with pinching pain around the navel, 237, Ng.; difficult emission of flatus, 220; audible emission of flatus, 285, Sr.; sharp, piercing pain in the left loins, 251; piercing pain in both groins, 256, Ng.; itching on mons veneris, 310; on penis, 306, Sr.; piercing pain in vulva and vagina, 312, Ng.; catamenia freely, 317; piercing pain in left side of chest, 350; in right side of chest, 351; rending pain in upper arm, 383, and pinching above the elbow, 389; rending in forearm, 391, 392; burning with redness on the back of both hands, 404; hand as filled with blood, 399; piercing in palm of right hand, 492; rending in forefinger, 407; in first and second finger, 408; piercing in second finger, 411, Ng.; pain in muscles of right thigh, 424, Sr.; piercing in left heel, 441; rending in heel, 444, Ng.; glows like fire on outer side of left foot, 439, Sr.; increased weariness of the whole body, 467, Ng.; weary and sleepy, 466, Sr.; chill, 521; dry heat, 523; sweat without thirst, 527, Ng.

Evening.

- . Pressure in occiput, 41; pressing in side of head, 38; burning of eyes 79, 82, Ng.; pressure, 72, Sr.; itching on end of nose, 110; stitch into ear, 101; heat, 104; pain in maxillar bone, 117; toothache, 132; burning of lips, 126; thirst, 160, Ng.; great, 162, Sr.; swallowing painful, 157; wearying hiccough, 186, Ng.; sour vomiting, 193; burning in belly, 228; digging in abdomen, 224; loud rumbling in upper part, 234; flatulent colic around umbilicus, 237, Sr.; incarceration, 243, Sr.; windy pain in loins, 249, Ng.; hard stool, 261, Sr.; excited sexual desire, 302, Sr.; perspiration of scrotum, 311, Sr.; piercing in chest, 361, Sr.; between the shoulders, 371, Ng.; itching on the back, 373, Sr.; piercing from coccyx into the thigh, 422; sore pain in small of back, 374; piercing on outer surface of femur, 384; rending in bones of forearm, 391; burning on back of hands, 404; piercing between the metacarpal, 491; in the thumb under the nail, 409; crawling in the tips of fingers, 412; burning in groins, 248; and sore feeling, 421; burning in both legs, 436; rending in calf, 433; itching on

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top of both feet, 438, Sr.; piercing in heels, 443, Ng.; itching on and between the toes, 454, 455, Sr.; jerking in limbs, 458, Ng.; early sleepy, 478; flushes, 524; chill, 513; *in bed* chilly, 508; fullness in stomach, 203; pain in small of back, like a sore, 374; (in moving) tearing from elbows to fingers, 390; *in bed*, at night, *disappearing* pains on top of head, 53; digging in abdomen, 224; burning in groin, 248.

Night.

- . Until morning, rending from temple up to top, 42, Ng.; pressing in side of head, 38; awakens at 2 A. M., pulsating pain in molar, 131; pain in lower teeth, 127; thirst, 163; bruised pain in belly and small of back, 226; after midnight, awakened by violent pain in right loin, 250; *awakened by pain from flatulency*, *245; dry cough, with soreness in chest and roughness of throat, 340; sore pain in small of back, 375; burning in sole, 447; *changes position of feet*, 429; jerking, tearing in the limbs, 458; changing about, 459; twitching of hands and feet, 398; *awakes*, with shaking of the whole body, and chattering of teeth, 510; chill, 517.

Morning.

- . Very sensitive, passionate, 9; stupid and moody, 8; irritable, 4; pressing in back of head, 41; eyes dim, 67; cannot bear the light, 65; and burn, 65, 78; water run from them, 80, Ng.; lids glued together, 85, Sr.; pressure in ear, 97; pain in maxillar joint, 120; face pale and sickly, 115; dry mouth, 153; toothache, 119; loss of taste, mouth numb, rough, 144; slimy taste, tongue coated, 145; thirst, 163; disappears, 517; clears the throat, 150; saltish mucus, 151, Ng.; hawking, 152, Sr.; inflamed uvula and tonsils, 158; burning in stomach, 206; boring, 205; piercing and beating under the last ribs, 211; bellyache, 221, Sr.; awaking from sleep, 225, Ng.; distended in the loin, 249; piercing in the groin, 255; fetid flatus, 283; voluptuous erections, 303; tickling, loose or dry cough, 337; oppression of chest, 330; hands trembling on awaking, 397; crawling in the tips of fingers, right hand, 412; excessive pain in the hip-joint when getting out of bed, 418; feet sensitive, sore and heavy, 449; ankle as if sprained, 437; great toe asleep, 451; as if beaten in hands and feet, 461; weariness, 462; coldness and chill, 520; without thirst, 515; four o'clock A. M., sweat without thirst, 521; morning *disappears*, fullness in stomach, 203; pain in stomach, 372; *while getting up disappears* pain in small of back. 374.

Forenoon.

- . Good humor, cheerful, 2; sudden jerk in head, 61; shock on top of head, 59; as though the brain were loose, 33; piercing in forehead, 52; from left to back, 51; pressing in fore-

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head, 36; breaking pain around the eye, 87; rending on lower edge of cavity of eye, 89; thirst, 516, Sr.; and less headache, 527, Ng.; slimy taste, tongue coated, 145; nausea, 259; followed by vomiting of saltish sour water, 191; piercing in left hypochondria, 213; itching on penis, 306; catamenia (coagulated lumps), 316; dark coagulated blood from the vagina, 319; pain on back of hand, 400; drawing in tendons and up the calves of legs, 434; bruised in the limbs, 460; sleepy, 477.

Noon.

595. Pressure above the left eye, 88; flatulency, pinching pain around navel, 237; piercing in the tips of thumb and forefinger. 410.

The sides of Body.

. *Right side—then left.* In head, electric shock, 59, 60, Sr.; pain in occiput, 44, 50, 51, 52, Ng.; itching in ear, 76, Sr.; piercing pain in side of chest, 213, 360, Sr.; above the nipple, 355; in the nipple, 356, Ng.; rending pain in humerus, 381, 385, Ng.; sore in the tendons, 387, 388, 389, Ng.; tearing in forearm, 391, 392, 457; piercing pain in thumb, 410, 409; thigh, 424, 425; toes, 452, 453, Ng.

Left side—then right. Piercing pain in chest when stooping, 359; piercing pain left, 1 P. M., 350; right, 5½ P. M., 355; tearing in forefinger, 407; piercing in the heel, 441; rending, 444, Ng.; itching eyes, 76; sound as of bells, 90, 91, 92, Ng.; piercing pain in groins, 251, 252, 253; tearing in forefinger, 407, 408; itching, 413, 414; piercing pain in hip, 417, 418, 421; in heel, 441, 442.

. *Right side and left side compared.* *Towards the right:* inclination to fall, 21; jerk of head, 61. *Towards the left:* as if the brain fell, 33. *Right:* stitches in forehead, 354; pressing, 35, Sr.; side of head, 37, 354; inwards, 38; rending in temple, 43; up to top of head, 42; in side of occiput, 44. *Left:* piercing from forehead back, 51; in side of forehead, 52; in side of head, 50; boring in forehead, 46. *Right:* eye as if a leaf before it, 70. *Left:* pressure above it, 88, Ng.; in it, 73, Sr.; rending on lower edge, 89. *In right eye:* burning, 79, and watering, 80, Ng.; filled with water, 14, Sr.; pressure in it, 76, Sr. *In left:* crawling, 77; glued together, 84, Sr. *In right ear:* sound like bells, 91; as if near a belfry, 92; pressure, 97; piercing, 100; stitches, 101-102, Ng.; piercing, 103, B.; like lightning, 99; heat, 104; itching, 77. *In left:* sound like ringing of bells, 90; hissing, 94; itching, 96, Sr. *Right side:* of nose, tearing, 109; of face, 113; pressure, 41; knots on lower jaw, 121, Ng. *Left side:* rending in cheek bone, 117, 118, 119; blister on upper lip, 123; pain in last molar, 128; in several lower teeth,

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132; beating in upper jaw, 132; pulsating in molar, 131; raging in upper tooth, 119; jerking in molar, 129; painless swelling on gums, 136. *Right*: tooth loose, longer, and pains, 133; right hypochondrium, pain, 209, 210, Ng. *Left*: pain, 212, 213, *214, Sr. *Right*: stitch in side of belly, 210; pulsating, 227; piercing pain in loins, 253; distension, 249; feeling of great fulness and tension in groin, 254; *colic, proceeding from the inguinal region*, *229; *Left*: piercing in loins, 251, and contraction, 252. *Right*: pain in nape of neck, 369; tension in the sinews on side of neck, 365; in the veins, 366. *Left*: piercing from os coccygis into middle of thigh, 422; pain in sacrum, not allowing to lie on the other side, 375. *Right side of chest*: piercing, 213, Sr.; above the nipple, 355, Ng. *Left side*: spasmodic movements of the muscles, 470, Sr.; piercing when coughing while standing, 341; stitch along the ribs, 357; fine stitch, 347, Ng.; dull, 213, 360; as of a spindle, 361, Sr.; penetrating near the nipple, 356, Ng.; stitch when yawning, 349, Sr.; piercing, could not cough, 351, Ng.; stitches like flea-bites, 354. *Right*: upper arm pains, 382; heaviness, 386; tearing in bone, 381; sore in elbow and sinews of forearm, 387; on upper surface of forearm, 391; about the middle, 391, 392; itching pimples on inner side, 393, 394. *Left*: piercing in arm-pit, 379, 380; rending in upper arm, 383; forearm, 385, 457; above the elbow, 389. *Right hand*: as if filled with blood, 399; piercing in palm of hand, 492; small vesicles on inner surface, 403, Ng.; piercing between the metacarpi, 491; in tips of thumb and forefinger, 410; *piercing sore pain under the nail of forefinger*, 415; tearing in fingers, 408; tips, 407, 411; between fingers, 403; crawling in tips, 412; itching between, 413. *Left*: no strength in hand, 396; beating in dorsum, 400; tearing along the thumb towards the tip, 406; behind the nail, 409; rending in last phalange of forefinger, 407; itching vesicles between the thumb and forefinger, 414; *Right*: pain in hip joint, 418; in thigh, front as if bruised, 424. *Left*: stitch in hip, *419; pain as after lying in a bad position, *420; piercing, 417; pain in extensors of thigh, like over-strained, 425. *Right*: drawing in knee, 423; rending in shin, 432; in calf, 433; knotty swellings on leg, *558; ankle as though sprained, 437; piercing in heel, 442; tearing, 444, sore pain, 445. *Left*: piercing in heel, 441; glow on outside of foot, 439; piercing in sole, 446; burning, 447; piercing in fourth toe, 453. *Right*: big toe asleep, 451; piercing in second and third toes, 452; tearing in little toe, 457. *On right side*: trembling and gesticulating; *on the left*: tetanus, *471

EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM.

HISTORY.

Among the aborigines, a panacea for agues, bilious fevers, and all miasmatic diseases. Since 1803, popular remedy for intermittents. Mentioned in all medical works, especially by Anderson, Laurence, Eberle, Rafinesque, Drake, Wood, and Stille. Introduced by Dr. W. Williamson, aided by Dr. Neidhard.

1847. Published in the Transactions of the Institute, vol. i., under the editorial care of Dr. Jeanes.

1859. Dr. Pretzsch, in Am. Hom. Review, v. i., p. 323. Cases of intermittent.

1864. Hall's New Remedies.

1865. Caroll Dunham, in Am. Hom. Review, vol. vi., page 231.

1865. Richard Hughes, in British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. xxiii., page 253.

1867. Hall's New Remedies, second edition, page 345-358.

ABBREVIATIONS.—W., Williamson; N., Neidhard; D., Dunham.

Mind.

- . Desponding, with fever, 320.
- . Anxious countenance, *155.
- .. Moaning during cold stage, *235.
- . By conversation headache relieved, 19.

Head.

- 5. Aching in forehead, *331.
 - . Pain extending from forehead to occiput; greatest in the left side. W.
 - . Darting pains through the temples, with the sensation of blood rushing across the head. W.
 - . *Shooting pains from left to right side of head. W.
 - . *Thumping in side of the head, above the right ear. W.
- 10. Heat on top of head, with pain, relieved by pressure. W.
 - . *Distress on top and back part of head. W.
 - . *Pain in occiput after lying, with sensation of a great weight in the part, requiring the assistance of the hands to lift it. W.
 - . *Soreness and beating in back part of the head. W.
 - . Beating pain in nape and occiput; better after rising. W.
- 15. Intense headache in occiput, *339; from the forehead, 6; distress, 11.
 - . Throbbing headache. N. *104.

EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM.

- . *Headache and sick stomach every other morning when first getting awake, which continues all day, with loss of appetite during the headache, but good appetite on the intervening day. W.
- N. B.—Nux vom. has the same, every day. Hale.
- . Headache arising from disordered stomach. W.
- . Headache with sensation of soreness internally; better in the house; aggravated when first going into the open air; relieved by conversation.
- 20. Nervous headache—hemicrania. W.
- . Sensation of blood rushing across the head, 7.
- . Insupportable heaviness in head, *339.
- . *Violent pain in head and back before the chill. W. During chill, *287, *325.
- . Throbbing headache during chill and heat, 288; with the heat, *104.
- 25. Headache during heat, *300, *324, *335, *328; increasing, *301, *325; distracting, *322.
- . Headache with heat and sweat *328, through the paroxysm, *323.
- Violent headache.

External Head.

- . *Painful soreness in the right parietal protuberance. W.
- . Heat on top of head, with buzzing in ears, *331.
- 30. Head drawn spasmodically backwards, *357.
- . *Tinea capitis. Rafinesque; Zollikoffer.

Eyes.

- . Intolerance of light. W.
- . Dimness over the eyes when looking to small things; she could not sew for a whole week, all being dark. From the tea taken for a cough. C. Hg. comp. 46.
- . Eyes glistened, *339.
- 35. Soreness of eye-balls. W.
- . *Pain and soreness in left eye-ball. W.
- . Sclerotica yellowish red, *339.
- . Increased lachrymation. W.
- . Tearful eyes, with cough, *165.
- 40. Redness of margin of the lids, with glutinous secretion from the meibonian glands. W.

Ears.

- . Buzzing in ears, with heat in head, *331.
- . Could hear every thing in profound sleep, but not speak, 262.

Nose.

- . The smell of food, odors, cooking, &c., made a qualmishness, 96^b.
- . *Sneezing. W.
- 45. *Flowing coryza. W.

EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM.

- . Catarrh, with sore fauces, *64; with costiveness, *142.
- . Nose very dry and stopped up. From the tea taken for a cough. C. Hg.
- . *Influenza (Rafinesque) with pain in back and limbs; general lassitude; skin bathed in perspiration; surface pale and morbidly sensitive. Lee, (Allceopathic.)
- . Influenza, with weakness of pulse and great prostration of the system. W.
- 50. Influenza, with pain in bones, 232. R. Hughes.
N. B.—No alternation required if it is really similar. C. Hg.
- . Influenza of old people and inebriates. W.

Face.

- . Anxious countenance with difficulty of breath, *155.
- . Pale face. Hale.
- . *Sickly, sallow countenance, W., *326.
- 55. Pale and stretchy, 324.
- . Face sunken; cholera like, 340.
- . Flushed face W. and dry, hot skin, *302; with cough, *165; flushes of heat, 316.
- . Redness of the cheeks, with dry skin, W., *332.
- . Face of a dull red color, *339.
During heat the face is of a dull mahogany-red color, and eyes glisten; sclerotica being yellow. D.
- 60. *Sores in the corners of the mouth. W.

Mouth and Throat.

- . Paleness of mucous membrane of mouth. W.
- . Breath mouldy and sourish, *331.
- . Dryness of the throat. W.
- . *Soreness of fauces, with catarrh. W.

Taste and Tongue.

- 65. Insipid taste in mouth. W.
- . *Tastelessness of food; want of appetite; *tongue coated yellow*, Neidhard, *339, *332.
- . Tongue covered with white fur. W.

Appetite, Hunger.

- . Distaste for food. W.
- . Want of appetite, N., 66.
- 70. Loss of appetite. W.
- . Loss of appetite and thirst for cold water. D.
- . Desire for ice cream. W.
- . *Anorexia of drunkards. R.; Hale.
- . On every intervening day, good appetite; other day, sick headache, 17.
- 75. Great appetite. Hall.

The appetite is first increased, if taken in small doses, in a few days; further continuance gives rise to unnatural hunger, with disorder of digestion; finally, complete loss of appetite, and loss of taste for food. Hale.

EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM.

- . *Canine hunger from abuse of quinine. Hall.
- . *Canine hunger with or before ague. Hall.
- . *That form of indigestion consequent on the use of alcoholic drinks. Lee, (Allœopathic.)
- . *Indigestion of old people. Lee, (Allœopathic.)

Thirst.

80. Thirst for cold water; W.; terrible, 340.
 - . Nocturnal thirst for something cold. W.
 - . *The thirst frequently commences in the *night previous* to the chill, in tertian ague. W.
 - . *Thirst throughout the night before the paroxysm, in tertian ague. N. *82, *83, *323, *326.
 - . 3 P. M., thirst, *332; early in morning before the fever, *291; forenoon, 329.
85. Drinking water hastens the chill, 290.
 - . Upon taking a drink of water, shuddering commenced, 325.
 - . *Thirst several hours before chill*, 269; *violent before chill; slight during it; Neidhard; *before chill*, *281, 282, *284, *322, *324, *325, *328, *332, *334, *337; during chill, 287, 325.
 - . Thirst continues during chill and heat, with vomiting after each draught of water. W.
 - . During chill and heat, *323, took only a little sip at a time, 324
90. *Thirst before chill, and during chill and heat*, 282, 88; violent, 336, 322, 323, 326.
 - . All the time during the attack, 330.
 - . Thirst diminished during heat, 301, 325.
 - . Thirst with fever; slight sweat, 333.
 - . No thirst, 328, during sweat, 330.
95. After every draught, vomiting, 88, *107, 108.
 - . Immediately after, *323.

Nausea and Vomiting.

- . *Qualmishness from odors, the smell of food, cooking, &c. W.
 - . Sick stomach, with headache, 17.
 - . Nausea and *sense* of extreme prostration, not *real*. D.
 - . Distressing disposition to vomit. W.
100. Nausea; efforts to vomit, *116, *339.
 - . Nausea and vomiting of food. W.
 - . Nausea with coldness, 272; *chilliness*, 276, from the least motion, 274.
 - . **Nausea as the chill goes off*, W., 325, and weakness of the stomach, 328.
 - . *Nausea and sickness of stomach (in one case vomiting) at the beginning of the heat, with violent, throbbing headache. Neidhard.
105. Nausea and vomiting, with free perspiration and copious expectoration. W.
 - . *Vomiting preceded by thirst*. W.

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- . * *Vomiting immediately after drinking*; W.; as soon as taken. Hale.
- . *Vomiting after every draught*, W., *88, *326, of what was taken, 322.
- . Vomiting preceding chill, 336; with it, *335; during it, 323.
- 110. *Vomiting at the conclusion of the chill*. W.
 - . Vomiting during the fever, 334.
 - . *Vomiting of bile at the close of the hot stage, W., 326.
 - . *Retching and vomiting of bile* during the fever. W.
 - . Vomiting of mucus and bile. Hale.
- 115. Vomiting of greenish liquid, several quarts at the time, *340.
 - . *Vomiting of bile*, 113, *323, *with trembling, attended with pain in the epigastrium*, *190, *with nausea and extreme prostration*, almost syncope. W.

Stomach.

- . Eructations, tasteless or bitter. D.
- . Belching of tasteless wind, with a feeling of obstruction at the pit of the stomach. W.
- . Sensation of something in the stomach that ought to come up, without the ability to raise it. W.
- 120. Weakness of stomach after the chill, 328.
 - . Sensation of fulness in stomach. W.
 - . General shuddering, proceeding from the stomach. W.
 - . Heat in the stomach. W.
 - . Distressing pain in pit of stomach during chill and heat, 289.
- 125. *Most violent pains in stomach after eating something; no rest until all is vomited up again, aided by drinking warm water. Neither Alloëopathic nor Homœopathic treatment relieved, but the tea of E. p. very soon. Dr. Whitey.

Hypochonders.

- . Tight clothing is oppressive. W.
- . *Soreness around the waist. W.
- . Extreme tenderness in epigastrium, 339.
- . Beating in epigastrium at night. W.
- 130. Pain in epigastrium and vomiting, 116.
 - . Distressing pain in epigastrium, 322.
 - . Soreness and fulness in region of liver. W.
 - . Fulness and tenderness in hepatic region, with stitches and soreness on moving and coughing, *339.
 - . Tightness in the left hypochondrium. W.

Stool and Anus.

- 135. Tenesmus, with a small discharge of loose stool. W.
 - . Purging stools, with smarting and heat in the anus. W.
 - . Morning diarrhœa. W.
 - . Four or five watery stools in the day. W.
 - . Frequent stools green and watery, 100.

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140. Bilious stools, 332.
 . *Constipation, W., 329.
 . *Costiveness attending catarrh. W.
 . In anus smarting and heat, 136.
 . *It is said to have been very successful in a peculiar herpetic eruption, affecting anus and surrounding parts, as the scrotum and thighs, even extending to the rectum. Hale.

Urine and Genitals.

145. Copious evacuation of limpid urine. W.
 . Dark-colored clear urine. W.
 . *Dark brown scanty urine, depositing a whitish, clay-like sediment; voided but once in twenty-four hours. W.
 . Urine scanty, and high-colored, W.; dark mahogany, 339.
 . *Itching of the mons veneris. W.
150. On scrotum herpes, *144.

Breathing.

- . *Hoarseness, with rough voice. W.
 . Dyspnœa, with disposition to cough, 160.
 . *Dyspnœa very great, obliging the patient to lie with his head and shoulders very high. W.
 . Some dyspnœa, with nard, dry cough, 339.
155. *Difficulty of breathing, attended with perspiration and anxious countenance; with sleepiness. W.
 . On full inspiration soreness, 174.
 . With a deep inspiration grating in chest, 183.

Cough.

- . *Hoarse, rough cough, with scraping in the bronchia. W.
 . Hard, dry cough, with some dyspnœa, 339.
160. *Disposition to cough, with dyspnœa. W.
 . Cough, aggravated in the evening. W.
 . Hacking cough in the evening. W.
 . *Nocturnal loose cough; particularly after the eruptive stage of measles. W.
 . *Cough preceding or following measles. W.
165. *Cough, with flushed face and tearful eyes; *the patient supports his chest with the hands.* W.
 . *Violent cough, with soreness in chest. W.
 . Cough, with soreness and heat in the bronchia. W.
 . When coughing stitches in liver, 339.
 . Cough before paroxysm, 268.
170. Fatiguing cough with the heat, 291.
 . Loose cough in intermission of fever, 270.
 . *Hectic cough from suppressed intermittent fever. W.
 . Copious expectoration and nausea, 105.

Chest.

- . Soreness in the chest from taking a full inspiration. W.

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175. In the bronchia heat and soreness with cough, 167.
 . Soreness in chest, with cough, 166.
 . Aching pain under left breast. W.
 . Inability to lie on the left side. W.
 . *Deep-seated pain in the left side and in the right shoulder. W.
180. Supports chest with his hands during cough, *165.
 . *Painful irritation of the pulmonary organs, with heat in the chest. (Comp. 167.)
 . In bronchia, scraping with the cough, *158.
 . Grating sensation in chest, at every deep inspiration. W.

Neck and Back.

- . Beating pain in the nape W. and occiput, 14.
185. Intolerable aching in back, 339.
 . Pain in back, as from a bruise. W.
 . *Pain in back and lower extremities. W.
 . Pain in back before chill, 23; during chill, 287, 325.
 . Most in back: creeping chills, 329.
190. Trembling in back during fever, 295, 325.
 . Deep-seated pain in the loins, with soreness from motion. W.
 . Weakness in the small of back. W.
 . In small of back, aching soreness, 228.

Upper Limbs.

- . Stiffness of the arms. W.
195. Soreness and aching in the arms and forearms. W.
 . Aching soreness in arms below elbows, 228.
 . Painful soreness in both wrists, as if broken or dislocated. W.
 . Hands icy cold, 329.
 . *Heat in palms of hands; sometimes with moisture. W.
200. Moisture of hands with chill, 284.
 . Stiffness of the fingers, with obtuseness of the sense of touch. W.
 . *Stiffness of the fingers during the chill, W., with slight coldness, 325.

Lower Limbs.

- . Aching pain in the right hip while sitting. W.
 . *Lameness in the r. hip and lower extremity when walking. W.
205. Pain above right ilium before chill, *281, 8 A. M., 324.
 . *Pain in a spot not larger than a pea, over the left hip, with soreness. W.
 . Pain with extreme sensitiveness in the left glutei muscles, passing round in front of the trochanter major. W.
 . *Flagging of the muscles of the left thigh, as if they were falling off the bone. W.
 . *Burning in the skin on the inner side of the thighs of a female. W.
210. On thighs herpes, 144.
 . *Rheumatic pain on the inside of left knee. W.
 . Soreness and aching of lower limbs. W.

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- . Stiffness and general soreness of the lower extremities when rising to walk. W.
- . Pain in lower extremities and in back, 187.
- 215. Calves of the legs feel as though they had been beaten, W., aching sore, 228.
 - . Pain and soreness of upper part of left foot, with increased sensibility of left big toe. W.
 - . The pain in the foot is increased by standing upon it. W.
 - . Stinging in feet, as from pins, at the beginning of chill, 271.
 - . Soreness and swelling of both feet when standing on them, in a gouty subject. W.
- 220. *Throbbing in the right foot. W.
 - . Pricking in soles of the feet. W.
 - . Feet cold. 331; icy cold, 329.
 - . Heat in soles of feet in the morning. W.
 - . *Dropsical swelling of both feet and ankles. W.
- 225. Pain in first joint of left great toe, which suddenly moves to the corresponding joint of the right one. W.
 - . Increased insensibility of big toe, 216.

All the Limbs.

- . *Gouty inflammation of left knee and right elbow; pains worse from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 4 o'clock, P. M. W.
- . Aching pain and soreness, as if from having been beaten, in calves of legs, small of back, and in arms, above and below the elbows. W.
- . Back and limbs; pain with influenza, *47.
- 230. *Aching in limbs, as if bones were broken, *339.*
 - . *Pain in the bones early in the morning before the paroxysm, W., *231; severe pain and soreness, 359; early before chill, 325.
 - . *Pains in bones which accompany influenza. R. Hughes.
 - . *Aching in the bones of the extremities, with soreness of the flesh. W.*
 - . Aching and weakness in bones, 328.
- 235. *Aching pain with moaning throughout the cold stage. W.
 - . Bones of extremities ache in the latter part of chill, and beginning of heat. W.
 - . *Aching in bones, 233, *236, *334.*
 - . Soreness in the bones. W.
 - . *Soreness of the flesh, 233.*
- 240. Unbearable soreness with the intermittent, *334.
 - . Severe aching and soreness of limbs, 358.
 - . *Acute and chronic rheumatism; gout. Rafinesque.
 - . Rheumatic affections, accompanied by perspiration and soreness of the bones. W.
 - . Gouty affections. W.
- 245. *Syphilitic pains. Rafinesque.
 - . Stretching and pale, 9 A. M., before chill, 324.
 - . Walks about crouched up, 324.
 - . Cramps, 340.

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- . Trembling with vomiting, 116; with the chill, 322; with coldness, 272; *chilliness*, 276.
- 250. *Internal trembling, with external heat. W.
- . Trembling during heat, 300, 324; in the back during the fever, 295.
- . In paralysis, the variety with white flowers and not punctured leaves. R. R.
- . Hands have to assist the head in lifting it; with headache, 12.
- . *The patient continues lying after the fever goes off. W.
- 255. Weakness during the fever; could not raise the head from the pillow, 292, 325.
- . General debility, W., from intemperance. Rafinesque.
- . General lassitude with influenza, 47.
- . Great prostration, 329; almost syncope, 116.
- . Faintness from motion, 296, during fever, 325.

Sleep.

- 260. Disposed to yawn before chill, 281, 325.
- . Sleepiness with difficult breathing, 155.
- . Profound sleep at noon for several hours, during which he could hear everything but could not speak. Neidhard.
- . Sleeplessness with fever, 320.
- . Sleep with the fever, 297.
- 265. During sleep some sweat in the evening, 298, 325.
- . Has to lie with his head high, 153.
- . Headache when first getting awake, 17.

Intermittent.

- . *Cough in the night previous to the paroxysm. W.
- . *Thirst several hours before chill.* W.
- 270. *Loose cough in the intermission. W.
- The chill is induced or hastened by taking a drink of water. W.

Coldness and Chill.

- . *Coldness and stinging or pricking, as from pins, in both feet at the commencement of the chill. W.
- . *Coldness, with a great deal of trembling, attended with nausea. W.
- . *Coldness during nocturnal perspiration, W., 273.
- . Chilliness through night and morning; with nausea from the least motion. W.
- 275. Chilliness in the morning, heat throughout the rest of the day, but no perspiration. W.
- . *Chilliness, with excessive trembling and nausea.* W.
- . Chilliness from uncovering, 314.
- . Chilliness from motion, W., 314.
- . General shuddering; extends from the stomach, 122.
- 280. *A greater amount of shivering during the chill than is warranted by the degree of coldness. W.

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- . *Chill preceded by pain above the right ilium, with thirst and a disposition to yawn. W.
- . The paroxysm generally commences in the morning. *Thirst several hours before the chill, which continues during chill and heat.* W.
- . *Chill in the morning, 340.*
- . Chill at 7 o'clock in the morning, preceded by thirst, and attended with moisture of the hands. W.
- 285. *Chill begins at 9 o'clock in the morning. W.
- . **Chill in the morning, heat during the rest of the day, and slight perspiration in the evening.* N.
- . *Headache, backache, and thirst during the chill. W.
- . **Throbbing headache during chill and heat.* W.
- . *Distressing pain in the scrobiculus cordis, throughout the chill and heat. W.
- 290. *Vomiting at the conclusion of the chill.* W.

Heat.

- . *Fever in the forenoon, preceded by thirst early in the morning, but no chill; attended by fatiguing cough, and not followed by perspiration. W.
- . *The patient cannot raise his head from the pillow, while the fever lasts. W.
- . Heat with red cheeks, 332.
- . Heat in chest, 181.
- 295. Trembling in the back during fever. W.
- . *Great weakness and prostration during the fever, with faintness from motion. W.
- . *Fever accompanied with sleep and moaning, and followed by slight perspiration. W.
- . *The heat goes off by moderate perspiration, during sleep in the evening. W.
- . Pungent heat attending the perspiration at night. W.
- 300. *Headache and trembling during the heat. W.
- . *Increased headache, but diminished thirst during the heat. W.
- . Flushed face, and dry, hot skin during the fever, W., 30, 26; dry skin, 57, 331, 332.

Sweat.

- . No sweat, *329, *331, *335, *336.
- . **Inconsiderable perspiration or none at all after the hot stage.* W.
- 305. It is a distinguishing peculiarity that *little or no sweat follows the hot stage.* D.
- . Scanty or absent sweat is not a characteristic; copious perspiration with nausea or vomiting is the primary effect of large doses. Hall.
- . Inconsiderable perspiration after the fever, W., 297.
- . Occasionally some sweat in the morning, 331; in the evening, *286, *325.

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- . Slight perspiration, *327, *323; very little sweat, 324, 326, 330, 322.
- 310. Profuse sweat, 330, 337; giving no relief, 359.
 - . *Pains did not abate with the occurrence of the sweat. Hale.
 - . Free perspiration and vomiting, 105; with difficult breathing, 155.
 - . Sweat at night and heat, 299.
 - . Nocturnal sweat with chilliness, from motion or removal of the covering. W.
- 315. Skin bathed in perspiration, 47.

Chill and Fever.

- . Alternate chilliness and flushes of heat. W.
- . Every other morning headache, 17.
- . The patient feels worse in the morning of one day, and in the afternoon of the next. W.
- . *Intermittent fever with a heavy chill, early in the morning of one day, and a light chill about noon the next day, and so on successively. W.
- 320. *Fever, with dependency of mind; morbid sensitiveness of the skin, and sleeplessness. W.
 - . *Intermittent fever, especially when the paroxysm occurs in the morning.* W.
 - . *Double tertian after three weeks treatment; chill 9 A. M., lasting four hours, with much shivering and trembling; raging thirst before the chill and during chill and heat, vomiting of whatever was taken in the stomach, and of bile with distressing pain in the epigastrium; distracting headache during the heat; fever ceased about 8 P. M., followed by inconsiderable sweat. E. perf., 1 in water, teaspoonful every hour during apyrexia, cured the case. W.
 - . *Tertian returning for several years suppressed only by Chin. sulph. Chill 9 A. M., lasting one hour and thirty minutes; thirst night before the chill, raging during chill and heat; violent headache throughout the paroxysm; some perspiration; retching and vomiting during chill; immediately after drinking, vomiting of bile. E. perf. 1, one drop in a teaspoonful of water every two hours on the alternate day; on the chill-day, tinct. four drops in eight teaspoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every hour. No return not four years after. W.
 - . *Tertian. Thirst before chill; stretchy and pale, 9 A. M., cold and chilly, no shake; walked about crouched up; very thirsty during chill and heat, took only a little sip of water at a time; headache and trembling during heat; coldness one hour, heat two hours, followed by very little perspiration. Tinct. a few drops in water, teaspoonful every three hours. W.
- 325. Intermittent. Pain in bones early in the morning. 8 A. M., pain above right ilium; thirst; disposed to yawn; fingers

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stiff with slight coldness; upon taking a drink of water, shuddering commenced immediately; chill lasting two hours and thirty minutes; headache, backache, thirst during the chill; nausea as the chill was going off; during heat, headache increased, thirst diminished; sensation of great weakness during the fever, could not raise the head from the pillow; trembling in back, with faintness from motion, during the fever; some sweat in the evening during sleep. T. in water, teaspoonful every three hours. Had but one paroxysm. W.

- . *Tertian. Two weeks; sickly, sallow face; chill, 8 A. M.; thirst night previous; during chill and heat, vomiting immediately after each draught of water; vomiting bile at the close of hot stage; followed by inconsiderable perspiration. T. in water, teaspoonful every three hours. W.
- . *The chill sets in in the morning, and lasted for one or two hours; heat during the rest of the day, and slight perspiration in the evening. N.
- . *Intermittent. Three months; Quinine suppressing only; in Jan. three or four days aching and weakness in bones, thirst before chill; issuing at noon, receding to 7 A. M.; chill two hours, followed by heat and sweat with headache. Nausea as the chill went off, and weakness of stomach. No thirst. After E. perf., a most violent chill at 6 A. M., and no more. N.
- . *Creeping chills all day, mostly in the back; hands and feet like ice; slightly all over; thirst forenoon; fever afternoon, without sweat; headache during fever; constipation; great prostration. Natr. mur. produced copious sweat; Ars. lessened prostration and pain in chest; but E. perf. cured. N.
- 330. *Intermittent. Daily or every other or third day, two weeks; violent shaking chill, 9.30 A. M., lasting one hour and thirty minutes; heat one hour, sweat slight; same day, 12 o'clock, another paroxysm, with profuse sweat, two or three hours. Thirst during all the time, except the last sweat. Picks his nose. Stiff in his limbs. N. (Hale, p. 354.) Cured by strong doses and Quinine finally
- . *Slight chills, with cold feet; dry skin and no sweat; aching in forehead; occasionally some sweat in the morning; heat on top of head with buzzing in ears; breath smells mouldy and sourish; oppression in middle of chest, with cough, causing pain in spine; aching in lower part of back. For the chest-symptoms afterwards, Sepia. N.
- . *Intermittent daily; 3 P. M., thirst, 4 P. M., chills and fever, with red cheeks; skin dry; tongue coated yellow; bilious stools. N.
- . *Chills followed by fever with slight sweat and thirst. N.
- . *Chill in the morning, thirst before the chill; vomiting during the fever; aching in bones, with unbearable soreness. Pretzsch; two cases.

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335. *A man and his wife attacked every morning about 7 or 9 o'clock with the most violent chills, attended by vomiting, and followed about noon by heat with headache, lasting till 5 or 6 P. M., no sweat followed. Tea. Pretzsch.
- *All intermittents cured by E. p., (1853.) Came on in the morning. Quotidian or double tertian. Chills preceded or attended by vomiting; very hard shaking, even the bed would shake; during heat more comfortable; thirst violent, lasting through chills and heat; no sweat. Pretzsch.
 - *Intermittent; thirst before chill; vomiting with the fever; after short fever-heat, copious sweat, (evening.) Lippe.
 - *Intermittents, with little or no sweat at any time during the disease; consequently those forms verging upon the remittent type. F. T. Gray.
 - *Severe chill in the morning after burning fever all night; (day before chill he stayed in an ice-house;) face dark-red color; eyes glistened; sclerotica yellowish red; tongue thick, yellowish fur; intense headache in occiput; insupportable heaviness; nausea; effort to vomit; extreme tenderness in epigastrium; fulness and t. in hepatic region, with stitches and soreness on moving and coughing; intolerable aching in back and limbs, as if bones were broken; urine scanty, dark mahogany; hard, dry cough; dyspnoea some; patient also in great pain, lay quiet. 3d in water. Dunham, Am. Hom. Rev., vi, 231.
340. *Intermittent three years; suppressed by Quinine, &c. Tertian. Severe chill in the morning, with vomiting of a greenish liquid, several quarts at a time; frequent stools, green and watery; cramps; terrible thirst; face sunken, cholera-like. E. perf. 1, six drops in half a tumbler; tablespoonful after each vomiting or purging; vomiting ceased; continue first every two hours, then night and morning. No return of chill. Dunham, (Hale, p. 353.)
- Fever commencing generally in the morning; thirst begins several hours before the chill, and continues during chill and heat. There is vomiting of bile at the end of the chill. D.*
 - Intermittent fever, quotidian, tertian and quartan. W.
 - *Chill and fever after staying in an ice-house. Dunham, 339.
 - Remittent fever of miasmatic origin or typhoid character. W.
145. *Low typhus incident to marshy places, with a hot, dry skin. Rafinesque.
- *Lake-fever, similar to yellow fever. R.
 - *Bilious and typhoid fever. R.
 - Fevers attended with gastric derangement. W.
 - Hectic cough from suppressed intermittent, 172.

Skin.

350. Cachectic condition of the system from long-continued or frequent attacks of bilious and intermittent fevers. W.

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- . *Ascites, anasarca. R. Dropsical affections. W.
- . *Anasarca swellings of the extremities, depending on general debility. Thatcher, allopath.
- . Surface pale and morbidly sensitive, 47; morbid sensitiveness of skin, with fever, 320.
- . Tardy development of eruptive diseases, and especially measles. W.
- 355. Measles preceding cough, or following, 164.
 - . *Petechial or spotted fever. Rafinesque.
 - . Spotted fever. Head drawn spasmodically backward. L. Pratt.
 - . *Spotted fever with severe aching and soreness of limbs. L. C. Belching.
 - . Spotted fever; severe pains and soreness, and copious sweat which gave no relief. Two drops every half hour. Small.
- 360. *Yellow fever. Stephens and Hosack.
 - . *Ring-worms. R.
 - . Herpetic eruption, 144.
 - . Old people, indigestion, 78.

Warmth and Cold.

- . From uncovering; chilliness, 314.
- 365. Better in the house; headache, 19.
 - . Aggravated when first going in the open air, headache, 19.

Position and Pressure.

- . While sitting, aching in hips, 140.
- . Standing upon it increases pain in foot, 217; soreness and swelling of feet, 219.
- . Relieved by pressure; pain with heat, 10.
- 370. After lying, pain in occiput, 12.
 - . While in great pain he lies quiet, 339.

Motion.

- . When rising to walk, stiff and sore in lower limbs, 203.
- . Better after rising; pain in nape, 14.
- . The least motion, nausea, *274.
- 375. On moving, stitches in liver, 339.
 - . From motion, soreness and pain in loins, 191.
 - . When walking, hip lameness, 204.
 - . From motion, faintness, 296; during fever, 325; chilliness, 314. 278.

Times of Day.

- . *Night*: thirst previous to chill, 82, for something cold, 81; before attack, 83; beating in epigastrium, 129; cough before paroxysm, 268; croupy cough, 163; chilliness, 274; fever, 339; sweat and heat, 299; coldness, 273, and sweat, 314.

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380. *Morning*: worse, 318; diarrhoea, 137; early, pain in bones, 231, 325; chilliness, 274, 275; *chill*, 238, 286, 327, 334, 335, 336, 339, 340; heat in soles, 223; *with fever*, 297; some sweat, 279.
- . 6 A. M., 7 A. M., *chill*, 228, 284.
 - . 8 A. M., pain in ilium, 325; 8 A. M., *chill*, 326; 9 A. M., stretchy, cold, 324; 9 A. M., *chill*, 285, 322, 323; 9.30, 330.
 - . *Forenoon*, thirst, 329; fever, 291.
 - . Pains worse from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., 227.
385. At noon, sleep, 262; *chill*, 319.
- . *All day*, headache, 17; creeping chills, 329; heat, 286, 275, 327.
 - . *Afternoon*, worse, 318; 2 P. M., *chill*, 332; evening hacking cough, 162; aggravated cough, 161; slight perspiration, 327; 325, 286; in sleep, 298.

From Left to the Right Side.

- . Left to the right, shooting pain in head, 8.
- . Left great toe to right toe, moving pain, 225.

Upper Right, Lower Left.

390. Left side, pain and right shoulder, 179.
- . Left knee and right elbow, 227.

Right Side.

- . *Right*, parietal protuberance, sore, 28; above ear, thumping, 9; ilium, pain, 281, 325; hip, aching, 203; lameness, 204; foot throbbing, 220.

Left Side.

- . *In left side*, headache greatest, 6; eyeball, pain and soreness, 36; hypochondrium, tightness, 134; breast, aching pain, 177; side, cannot lie on it, 178; hip over it, pain, 206; glutei, &c., 207; thigh, muscles, flabbing, 208; knee, pain, 211; foot, pain, big toe, sensibility, 216.

Other Drugs.

- . Alcoholic drinks, indigestion, 78.
395. *Sulphate of Quinine had been given without preventing the recurrence of paroxysm. Neidhard. Chinine had only suppressed, 323.
- . Alternates well with Natr. mur. in intermittens. W.
 - . Compare Arn., Cham., Merc., Rhus, Tart. emet. W

Analogues.

- . Baptisia, Ipecac., Podophyllum, Phytolacca. Hale.

E. R. T. had beating pain in the occiput, aggravated by motion; pain and soreness of the eyeballs; suffered during several years with

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palpitation of the heart and had been rejected in 1862 by the U. S. surgeon as unfit for military service on account of the heart.

Took two drops of the mother tincture of *Eupat. perfol.* The next day, "pain and soreness behind the sternum; heavy weight behind the sternum; pressure as if the heart was in too small a place. Cannot take natural inspiration or twist the body either to the right or to the left because of the soreness behind the sternum. He feels best while lying on his back with his arms down and legs straight, but cannot move either to the right or to the left. Cannot twist the body, either while standing, or sitting, or lying."

These symptoms reached their culminating point on the third night, and gradually abated, so that, on the seventh day, they were entirely gone, and with them disappeared the trouble with the heart, from which he has not since suffered.

The above important addition is by Dr. Fuller, of Vineland, N. J.

EUPATORIUM PURPUREUM.

HISTORY.

OLD Indian medicine; used by the herb-doctors, particularly in gravel and other diseases of kidneys and bladder.

1864. Dr. Hale, in his *New Remedies*, called the attention of the Homœopathic physicians to it.

1868. In the second edition, Dr. Hale published the *most excellent provings of Mrs. H. H. Dresser, and cures by Dr. B. L. Dresser*, Searsport, Maine.

They are here given in the same arrangement as *Eup. Perf.*, to enable a comparison.

May the *Materia Medica* of our school soon be enriched by the publication of all provings of the same lady, and, if possible, the daybooks.

The symptoms of the first and second provings are marked a and b. The cured symptoms *a, a man; *b, a woman; *c, a child.

The few additions have the full name, except Sc., Scudder, *Eclectic Mat. Med.*

Mind.

- . Feels extremely depressed and sleepy. a.
- . Has a great fear of sickness. a.
- . *Moaning, suffering expressed by its peculiar cries. *c. Compare 70.
- . Can hardly prevent crying, (with the disagreeable fulness in the throat?) 65.
- 5. Sighing every few minutes, with gnawing at the stomach. a.
- . Homesick, though occupying her own home and surrounded by her own family. a.
- . Talkative; exclamations; delusions of sight and hearing. a.

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- . The mind encompassed by various delusions. a. Comp. 200.
- . Confused and falling to the left side, 50.
- 10. Tendency to stupor and dulness of mind in dropsy, 226.

Sensations in the Head.

- . As if her head was moving in all directions. a.
- . Light and dizzy, as though flying round and round. a.
- . Head feels light; cannot get rid of the *sensation as if falling towards the left side.* a. Marked symptoms. a.
- . Dizziness of the head, with falling to the left. a.
- 15. Confused, heavy; cannot seem to prevent falling. a.
- . Dull, sleepy; great effort required in order to move about. a.
- . Light, dizzy sensation in which the whole body seems to participate. a.
- . Dizzy, with pain in head, 20.
- . Lightness of head; worse in the morning; disappearing at 12 o'clock. a.

Headaches.

- 20. Dizzy, with deep, dull, aching pain through the temporal region on the left side. a.
- . Head feels as though she had a bad cold. a.
- . Dull, heavy pain in the head; most severe in the forehead. a.
- . *Much headache and constriction over the frontal region, with chill, 244.
- . Considerable pain across the forehead, 242.
- 25. Vertex full, pressing, as though lifting up from adjoining parts. a.
- . Hard thumping pain on the left occipital bone. a.
- . To the occiput, pain from left shoulder, 185.
- . Violent headache, 221; before the chill, 243; during the morning, 245; increased with fever, 244.

External Head.

- . Soreness of the scalp. a. Tenderness. a.
- 30. Sweat principally on head, 243; forehead particularly, *244; profuse about forehead, 245.
- . Fine pricking sensation (on scalp) rather pleasurable than otherwise. a.
- . Itching of the scalp. a.

Eyes.

- . Staring look of eyes, 28.
- . Eyes fastened with an earnest look upon some object. a.
- 35. Staring; looking with fixed eyes, wide open. a.
- . Cannot see as far as usual, with sleepy feeling. a.
- . Weeping, filling the lids with tears, causing constant wiping of the eyes. a.
- . Eyes weeping; copious flow of tears. a.

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- . Suffusion of eyes, with lachrymation during the fever, 245.
- 40. *Eyes red and swollen; violent headache, 14.
- . Conjunctiva of both eyes yellow with the chill, 244.

Ears.

- . Ears feel as though they were full; filled up. a.
- . Reports in the ears. a.
- . Squeaking sound in the ears. a.
- 45. Crackling like the burning of birchbark; very much aggravated upon swallowing any thing. a.

Nose.

- . Discharges thin, watery fluid from the nose. a.
- . Abundant discharge of a thin, watery fluid from the nose. a.
- . Constant discharge of a sore (?) from continued wiping. a.
- . Running at the nose and great heat with the fever, 245.

Face.

- 50. Rush of blood to the face; congestion. a.
- . Burning heat in the face. a. Red, dry, hot to the touch. a.
- . Flushed face with the fever, 243, 245.
- . Shining appearance of the face, as when having used a large quantity of soap in washing. a.
- . Lips blue, 242.

Mouth and Tongue.

- 55. Gums red and hot. a.
- . Abundance of saliva in the mouth. a.
- . Increased action of all the glands of the mouth. a.
- . Bitter, pappy taste, 244.
- . Pricking and stinging in the end of the tongue. a.
- 60. Fine pricking sensation of the posterior part of the tongue. a.
- . Numb feeling of the tongue, as if caused by aconite. a.
- . *A heavy furred tongue, brown along the centre, and a bitter, pappy taste with the chill, 244.

Throat.

- . Swallowing aggravates crackling in ears, 45; causes pain, 68.
- . Choking, fulness of throat, compelling her to swallow every few minutes. a.
- 65. Disagreeable fulness in the throat; can hardly prevent crying. a.
- . Sensation in the throat as if having swallowed tobacco. a.
- . Burning, smarting, as if having been scalded by swallowing some hot substance. a.
- . Occasional pain in left side of throat, causing much pain in swallowing before chill, 245.

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- . During the entire proving she experienced a continued *smarting* and burning, most *severe* in the *posterior part of the throat*. a.
- 70. Soreness of the throat. a.
 - . Roughness and dryness in the throat. a.
 - . Fluttering in the throat-pit. a.
 - . Up into the throat, the fluttering from the heart, 181.

Appetite and Thirst.

- . No appetite; much thirst, 226.
- 75. Loss of appetite with the fever, 243.
 - . No thirst during chill, *243.
 - . Thirst before the chill, 243.
 - . Much thirst, but easily satisfied, with the chill, 244.
 - . Constant thirst with the fever, 245; excessive, 243.
- 80. Desire for cold and acid drinks with the fever, 245.
 - . Desire for lemonade with the chill, 244.
 - . Thirst in a case of dropsy, 226.

Stomach.

- . *Eruptions* a constant symptom, particularly immediately after taking the medicine. a.
- . Great quantity of wind in the stomach. a.
- 85. Eruptions, sometimes more, sometimes less. a.
 - . Great nausea (a) and sickness of stomach, but no vomiting with the chill, 244.
 - . Sickness of the stomach, came near vomiting. a.
 - . Nausea; vomiting with the fever, 243.
 - . Griping, crampy pain in the pit of the stomach. a.
- 90. Crampy pain in stomach. a. Gnawing and sighing, 5.

Abdomen.

- . Bowels hard as a rock. a.
- . Swelling and fulness, mostly on the left side. a.
- . Fulness of the bowels, and pain. a.
- . Rolling, rumbling in the bowels, 8; and twisting pain in the bowels. a.
- 95. Crampy, windy bowels. a.
 - . Severe colic pain, occupying the whole extent of the abdomen after voiding the urine, 138.
 - . Pain and soreness of the whole abdomen, but much the worse on the left side. a.
 - . *The lower belly swollen and hot. *c, 70.

Stool.

- . Pain and suffering as if from diarrhoea, though the passages were not much altered. a.
- 100. Feeling as though the bowels must be moved immediately, without being able to do so. a.

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- . Bowels inclined to be a little loose, with an intermitten, 244.
- . Bilious diarrhœa throughout the intermitten, 244.
- . Heavy pressure all day on the rectum. a.

Kidneys.

- . Kidneys failing to secrete sufficient urine, erysipelas and other skin affections from it. Hollemback.
- 105. *The child had not wet its napkin for 48 hours. *c, 132.
- . A dull, deep pain in the kidneys; also another cutting pain very severe in the kidneys. The two pains seem to be separate and distinct one from the other. a.
- . A deep, dull pain in the left kidney, with 169. a.
- . *Deep, dull aching pain in the region of the kidneys. *a, 126.
- . *Deep, dull ache in the kidneys; also in the bladder. *b.
- 110. In kidneys, the pain up from the sacrum, 192.
- . *Chronic nephritis. Sc.

Bladder.

- . Feeling as though having retained the urine a long time without voiding of it. a.
- . Hard, aching pressure upon the bladder. a.
- . Fulness of the bladder. a.
- 115. Having evacuated the bladder every half hour during the day, still the bladder is full and tense. a.
- . Dull, aching pain in the bladder. a.
- . Smarting and burning very intense in the bladder and urethra, so much so that she could not stand. a.
- . *Smarting and burning in the bladder. a, 126.
- . *Severe, deep, dull aching in the bladder. *a, 126.
- 120. Cutting pain, pressure, fulness in the bladder. a.
- . Cutting, aching pain in bladder, 139.
- . *Soreness and pain in the bladder. *a, 126.
- . Chronic irritation of the bladder, attended with increased mucous secretion. Sc.
- . *Excessive irritation of the bladder, with large deposits of lithates. Hale.
- 125. Painful suppression of urine from inflammation or calcareous accumulations. Hollemback.
- . *Uneasiness in the region of the bladder while suffering from a violent cold; which uneasiness continued to increase until it became a confirmed chronic inflammation. *a. Comp. 108, 118, 119, 122, 152, 155, 198, 206, 227, 238.
- . Constant desire to evacuate the bladder, which, after having been done, is not satisfactory. a.
- . The stream of urine does not appear as large as natural. a.
- . Incontinence of urine; especially with children. Sc.
- 130. Was obliged to evacuate the bladder four times within one hour, as much in quantity each time as when not under the influence of the medicine. a.

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- . *After riding four miles a very rough road, with much jolting and shaking, seven month pregnant, and taking a bad cold; the next day, *violent dysury*. *b. Comp. 40, 109, 143, 149, 155, 187, 188, 193, 221, 239.
- . *Ischuria with child of two weeks. 2d dil. in water every half hour; after improving, less often. *c. Comp. 3, 105.
- . *Strangury in a female due to uterine displacement. Hale.
- . *Catarrhus vesicæ, attended with ulceration. Sc.
- 135. A desire to void urine, at the interval of an hour, (after taking ten drops, 6 o'clock, A. M.?) Cannot get rid of the sensation. a.
 - . Strong desire to pass water, having 10 minutes previously evacuated the bladder. a.
 - . Constant urging to urinate all day; has passed twice as much urine during the day as usual. a.
 - . Felt an uncontrollable desire to void the urine; after which, she experienced a severe colic pain, occupying the whole extent of the abdomen; (20 minutes after 40 drops.) a.
 - . Constant desire to pass water accompanied by a cutting, aching pain in the bladder. a.
- 140. Feeling a natural desire to strain to urge the urine on. a.
 - . Desire to urinate almost unintermitted; nevertheless the quantity small. 2d dil. b.
 - . The frequent and tormenting desire to pass urine (during the three days) with occasional spasmodic action of the bladder could not long be borne. b.
 - . *Constant desire to void urine. *b.
 - . Voiding urine as often as once an hour during the whole day.
- 145. Later feeling as though continual voiding all the time. a.
 - . Effort to empty the bladder as often as once in an hour; sometimes much oftener. 2d d. b.
 - . Frequent efforts without being able to void more than from one-half ounce to two ounces each evacuation. 2d d. b.
 - . Frequency and urgency increased, though less in quantity, 157.
 - . *Passes a few drops of urine at a time, and is obliged to make the effort very often. *b.

Urethra.

- 150. The symptoms of the urethra, 151, 152, &c., began to be experienced the 3d day of the proving; after that continuous. a.
 - . Dull, heavy pain in the urethra. a.
 - . *Smarting of the urethra* upon voiding urine. a. Burning and smarting. *a, 126.
 - . Scalding upon passing urine, 5 o'clock, P. M. a.
 - . Most severe cutting pain in the urethra, which goes and comes in from five to ten minutes, lasting many hours. a.
- 155. *Most excruciating smarting upon passing urine, *a, 126, and burning, *b.

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Urine.

- . Increased quantity, and to some degree amount of solids in it. Scudder.
- . After 60 drops, 12 o'clock noon, in 30 minutes, 14 ounces healthy color; in one hour, 10 ounces of a more aromatic smell; 10 m. of 3, 10 ounces of a pale color, and a white, flaky, flocculent substance, proved to be mucus; 4 o'clock, 12 ounces; 6 o'clock, 7 ounces; 15 m. of 7, 5 ounces; within the first twelve hours, 58 ounces; afterwards *less in quantity, though the frequency in voiding it and the urgency by which it is impelled has increased in intensity.* b.
- . Twice as much as usual, 137; a great quantity; abundant. a.
- . The appearance of diabetic urine, but no trace of sugar. a.
- 160. The urine neutral; characteristic constituents not changed; an addition of mucus, a considerable quantity, one-half ounce in all from 12 up to 7 o'clock, evening. Comp. 157. b. Mucus increased in quantity. 2d d. b.
- . Specific gravity before the proving, 1010 to 1030; during (157) 1015; 2d d., 1026; 3d d., 1028. b.
- . Urine of a high color; greater density; differing during the day. 2d d. b.
- . Very scanty urine; slightly albuminous, 226.
- . Diabetes insipidus; hæmaturia; albuminuria. Sc.
- 165. With the urinary symptoms, 116, 117, 151, 152, 154, &c.; *weak, tired, unsupportable feeling*, 217.

Sexual Organs.

- . *Impotency. Paine Ecl. Gleet. Sc.
- . Deep, dull pain in both innominata; later, in the left alone. a.
- . Tense cutting pain two inches above the left ovary. a.
- . A smart, quick, jerking motion in the left ovary; also immediately above it, 30 minutes after taking 10 drops, 6 o'clock, A. M. a.
- 170. Heavy pressure during the day directly above the left ovary. a.
- . Stimulates uterine contractions, producing premature labor; hence given in uterine inertia; debility of uterus; retroversion, prolapsus uteri. Paine E.
- . Leucorrhœa quite abundant during the whole proving, leaving no stain upon the linen. b.
- . *Uterine leucorrhœa caused by exhaustion of uterus and chronic metritis. Paine E.
- . *The external generative organs feel as though wet.* Constant all through the provings, though a delusion. a, b.
- 175. Numbness worse in the groin.

Lungs and Heart.

- . Strong desire to inflate the lungs, which she continued to do from time to time, without noticing particularly that she was doing so. a. Sighing, 228.

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- . Distressing dyspnœa, 226.
 - . Choking compels to swallow, 64.
 - . Spell of dry, hacking cough previous to attack, continuing throughout the paroxysm, 243.
180. Violent palpitation of heart after each dose. a.
- . Fluttering of the heart and throat. a.

Neck and Back.

- . Lame feeling in the nape of the neck.
 - . Lame, weak feeling of the neck.
 - . Stiff, wry neck.
185. Cutting pain in the neck, running from the left shoulder to the occiput.
- . Between the shoulder-blades chilly feeling, 245.
 - . *Violent cutting pain in the back. *b.
 - . Sore pain directly within the spine, its whole extent, from below upwards.
 - . Pains as of a neuralgia from below upwards, moving up the left side of the back and hip. a.
190. Distressing pain in the lumbar region before the chill, 245
- . In lower dorsal region, chill begins, 243; in lumbar region, 245; in back, 243; small of back, 242, 244.
 - . Dull, aching pain in the sacrum, running upwards into the kidneys.
 - . *Labor-like pains in the back. *b.

Upper Limbs.

- . Arms perspiring most, 244; hands cold, 245, 243; finger-nails blue, *242.

Lower Limbs.

195. Pain from the hip and back upwards, 189.
- . Gnawing in the hip-bone.
 - . Legs feel weak, tired; left leg weak, worse than the right, in which she has a severe numbness.
 - . *Numbness of the legs. *a, 126. *b.
 - . Feet feel as if she had walked a long journey.
200. Seems to her as though her heels were crowding through her boots; the delusion so marked that she felt compelled to look and see if it was really the case. Comp. 8.
- . *Thighs perspiring most, 244. Feet cold, 243, 245.

All the Limbs.

- . Tired, weak, uneasiness in the limbs.
 - . Gnawing, disagreeable pain in the extremities.
 - . In the joints, 221.
205. Rheumatic pain changing from place to place, *always from below upward.*

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- . *Rheumatic pains shifting from place to place. *a, 126.
- . Pains in arms and legs before chill, 245.
- . Limbs cold, 226; hands and feet, 243, 245; during the hot days of the fever, 245.

Weakness.

- . Suffers from an unusual weakness, with a staring look of the eyes. a.
- 210. Faint and weak, from which the whole body suffers. a.
 - . Tired, weak feeling in every organ of the body.
 - . General prostration, 226.
 - . Feels weak, sick; cannot move without making a great effort. a.
 - . Thought she must go to bed, having immediately before got up. a.
- 215. Unable to move, get up from his chair, 226.
 - . Faintness, languor, sickness; cannot move about. a.
 - . A weak, tired, wearied, faint feeling, which was almost unsupported, accompanied the symptoms of the urinary organs, 116, 117, 151, 152, 154, &c. a.

The Whole Body.

- . *Restlessness, tossing, constant moaning. *c, 132.
- . Unable to lie down, 226.
- 220. Numbness in groin, 175; of the right leg, 197.
 - . Soreness all over, with violent headache; aching, gnawing at the joints. *b.
 - . Rheumatism and gout. Sc.
 - . After jolting, shaking, riding on a rough road, and taking cold; a pregnant woman, dysuria, &c., 131.
 - . *Attempting to shift position, ever so little, during the sweat, a chilliness would pass through the body, 244.
- 225. *Atonic dropsy. Sc. *Dropsy, next, even superior to apocynum cannabin. Hale.
 - . *A dropsical old man, unable to lie down, or move, or get up from his chair; distressing dyspnoea; the whole body and extremities enormously cedematous; secretion of urine very scanty, 3 or 4 ounces in 24 hours; slightly albuminous; pulse feeble, but regular; limbs cold; considerable general prostration; no appetite, much thirst; slight tendency to stupor; dulness of mind. Hale.
 - . *Very much emaciated. *a, 126.

Sleep.

- . Yawning, gaping, sighing, attended the entire proving. a.
- . Sleepy, 16, and depressed, 1; and cannot see as far, 36.
- 230. Restless sleep, frightful dreams, with the fever, 245.
 - . Sleep restless, and much disturbed the first two nights with the intermittent, 244.

Chill and Fever.

- . *Chilliness if attempting to shift position during the sweat, 244.
- . General coldness of whole body, 245.
- . Skin hot and dry with the fever, 243.
- 235. Hot to the touch in face, 51.
- . Sweat principally above forehead, 243.
- . Moisture of skin not amounting to a sweat, 242, 243.
- . *Night-sweats; hectic fever. *a, 126, 226.
- . Pulse feeble, but regular, 226.
- 240. Pulse ranged from 80 to 100; full and bounding. a. 90 with dysury. *b.

Intermittent.

- . From 5 to 10 minutes coming and going pain in urethra, 154.
- . *Intermittent from a miasmatic district, paroxysm comes at different times in the day; *chill commences at small of the back, spreading up and down the trunk, finally reaching the extremities. Lips and nails blue. Violent shaking, with comparatively little coldness.* No thirst during the chill, but considerable pain across the forehead. This lasted several hours, when some fever set in; not very severe, merging in about three hours into a moisture not amounting to sweat. Child 2½ years. Von Tagen, and several similar cases by R. Gardiner and H. N. Martin, Am. Jour. of Mat. Med., case 13, p. 17.
- . *For several days headache and thirst, followed in a few minutes by coldness of feet and hands; chills along the back, *beginning at the lower dorsal region and running up the back.* Chills not amounting to regular shakes, commence every day about 4 P. M.; lasted 20 minutes, followed by excessive thirst, flushed face and fever; skin hot and dry; nausea and vomiting; chills. Hot stage protracted for several hours during the night, followed by moisture of skin, not amounting to a sweat, *principally about the forehead and head.* Previous to attack, a spell of dry, hacking cough, continuing throughout the paroxysm. J. G. Houard, Am. Jour. Mat. Med., case 11, page 16.
- . *Intermittent fever from a miasmatic district. Chill beginning at the small of the back, extending up, reaching upper limbs, and down to lower limbs, 23, 44, 62, 78, 81, 86. Continued about six hours; followed with a burning fever, 28, continuing three hours; a free perspiration set in, particularly about forehead, arms and down the thighs. During the sweat, if attempting to shift position ever so little, a chilliness would pass through his body. A father 60 years, and his son 21. The latter had bilious diarrhoea throughout. Von Tagen, Am. Jour. of Mat. Med., case 12, p. 18.

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245. Intermittent, about a week, in the morning; suffering, 28, 68, 190, 207; until 3 P. M., then *chilly feeling in the lumbar region*, extending up the back as far as between the shoulder-blades; coldness of hands and feet; finger-nails blue; general coldness of the whole body; never a real shake; this well-marked coldness of surface; pain in upper and lower limbs; one to three hours, then fever with 39, 49, 52, 75, 79, 80, 208, 230; abating: a perspiration not amounting to sweat; rather profuse about forehead; continued three to five hours. Von Tagen, Am. Jour. of Mat. Med., case 15, p. 18.

Time of Day.

- . All day, pressure on rectum, 103; every 30 minutes urinating, 115.
- . Worse in the morning; lightness of head disappears at 12 o'clock, 19; headache, 28.
- . 3 P. M., chilly feeling, 245; 4 P. M., chill commencing, 243.
- . 5 o'clock, evening, scalding urine, 153.

Upwards.

250. From below upwards, pain in left side, 189; in spine, 188; rheumatic pains, 205; from sacrum to kidneys, 192; chill, 243; chilly feeling, 245.

Sides.

- . *All symptoms worse on the left side of the body.*
- . *As if falling toward left side*, 13, 14, 15. Compare Anac., Aur., BELL., Dros., Euphorb., MEZ., Natr., Nux mosch., Spig., Spong., Zinc. C. Ng.
- . Pain in left temporal region, 20; from shoulder to occiput, 185; in occipital bone, 26; in side of throat, 68; in side of stomach, mostly swelling and fulness, 92; soreness of abdomen, 97; above ovary cutting, 186; pressure, 170; in ovary jerking, 169; pain in side, 189; kidney, 107; innominatum, 167; leg weaker than the right, 197; in right leg numbness, 197.

THERIDION CURASSAVICUM.

A small spider of the West Indies, well known to the people as very poisonous. It is found chiefly on the island *Curaçao*, and is often mentioned, but never completely described. It is very similar, in many respects, to the well-known *Aranea tridecimguttata*, *Rossi* and *Fabricius*, frequently found in southern Europe, and placed by *Walkenaer* among his new genus of spiders: *Theridium*. In 1832, when the "proving" was published, it received *pro tem.* the above name. In *Van Hasselt's Toxicology*, 1855, he states that he had this same "orange-spider of Curaçao" in his collection, and he supposed it should be placed in the other, the next genus: *Latrodectus*, separated by *Walkenaer* from his *Theridium*; a genus to which the same author had also placed the *Aranea tridecimguttata*. But *Cuvier* and *Latreille* did not approve of it. See *Cloquet Faune des Médicines*, vol. ii., p. 61, foot note.

And in the latest work: *Histoire Naturelle des Aragnées*, par *Eugene Simon*, 1864, it is said, page 178, *le genre latrodecte, établi par Walkenaer, paraît inséparable des thérédions, quoique cet auteur l'en ait éloigné.* We, therefore, keep the name as a sufficient identification until *Van Hasselt* finds an arachnologist willing to settle the matter by a full scientific description.

It may be found also in South America, at least the Arrowackians—the principal tribe occupying the whole coast from the *Oronoko* to the *Amasona*—describe it and call it: *Barra garru*.

Van Hasselt, in his work, gives the following names of authors, without quoting their works, as mentioning the same spider, and the effects of its poison: *Vermeullen*, *Hellema*, *Ferguson*, and others.

Evertse says that they are not only found on orange trees, but also on *Caesalpinia Coriaria* Willd.; in the *Piendas*, and the cultivated mais.

Hille, in a special report, observed tetanus after the bite of the orange-spider. *Van Hasselt*, translated by *Henkel*, v. ii., p. 60.

Ozanam *Etudes sur le venin des Arachnides*, Paris, 1856, (*A. H. Z.* xlv., p. 55, 63,) contains, according to the extracts, nothing new.

HISTORY.

1832. Proved by *C. Hg.* on himself and others.

1834. Symptoms printed in the *Archives of Stapf*, vol. xiv., page 157.

1836. In *Hom. Heilversuche au kranken Hausthieren*, second part, Cattle, page 44, the cure of a cow.

1838. Several cures by the *Rev. Brauns*, in *Volksblätter*, vol. iii.

1843. In *Hom. Heilversuche*, third part, pages 149, 154, 157, cures of sheep.

The most remarkable and important communications, corroborating all the characteristic symptoms, have been made by *Dr. Neidhard*, in Philadelphia.

Dr. Baruch, in New York, considers it indispensable, in cases of scrofula, confirming the supposition in the *Archiv.*, 1834, that *Theridion* will often be found useful after *Calcarea* and *Lycopodium* have improved the case, but not finished the cure. We give an extract of a late letter of *Dr. Baruch* at the end.

All the symptoms without a name, produced or cured, have been observed by *C. Hg.*

Theridion curassavicum.

Mind.

- . Despair; want of self-confidence; he gives himself up.
- . Great depression during headache, 38; weeping during toothache, 86.
- . Very joyous; he sings, although the head is internally hot; oppressed and heavy.
- . Much inclined to talk, and to occupy his mind; remains awake late in the evening.
- 5. Unusually loquacious after spiritual beverages, 99.
 - . *Time appears to him to pass more rapidly*, although he does very little.
 - . He constantly tries to occupy himself, but finds pleasure in nothing.
 - . Every occupation tires him at once; is sick of every thing, and what he ought to do is most disagreeable to him.
 - . Aversion to professional labor.
- 10. *Great aversion to work.*
 - . Imaginative excitement of mind at night, 208.
 - . Thinking is hard for him when it is of a comparative nature, but not when it is creative; e. g., he can easily write out a case or problem, but finds it difficult to select remedies; writes treatises with facility, but finds it hard to classify and determine places in systems.
 - . All thoughts vanish, with the nausea, when closing her eyes, 117.

Head.

- . Oppression of head, hindering his studies.
- 15. Much vertigo on every occasion; particularly on stooping.
 - . On turning round her head is dizzy.
 - . *Vertigo and nausea increased to vomiting.*
 - . Vertigo and nausea when her eyes are closing from weariness, 207.
 - . Vertigo increased by every noise or sound, 68.
- 20. *Attacks of vertigo and vomiting, with cold sweat, were changed in such a manner by Th., that the nausea, always occasioned by closing the eyes, now appears on opening them, so that she must keep her eyes constantly closed. Moschus relieved.
 - . *Vertigo together with blindness, caused by pain in the eyes. Wells.
 - . Vertigo; awakes from sleep at night, at 11 o'clock, 207.
 - . Vertigo renewed by the least motion, during nocturnal paroxysm, 207.
 - . Without feeling pain she has such a queer sensation in her whole head, that she cannot describe it.
- 25. *The headache is such that she cannot describe it, and cannot make it clear to herself. Neidhard.
 - . It feels so thick in her head as if it were another, strange head; or as if she had something else upon it.

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- . "So thick is her head," with nausea and vomiting on the least motion, particularly when closing the eyes.
- . Head very much oppressed and heavy.
- . Oppression and fulness behind the ears.
- 30. *Headache behind the eyes.*
 - . Headache like a pressing band in the root of the nose, and over and around the ears.
 - . Pressing together in the temples.
 - . Stinging in left temple.
 - . *Pains principally in region of eyes, with starting in right eye. Neidhard.
- 35. *Suddenly in the morning pressing pain over left eye aggravated by the slightest motion, talking; at the same time, sickness of stomach with retching; better from drinking warm water; bowels open twice with colic and flatulency, after which the head is worse. An old lady of 70 years, 30. Neidhard.
 - . *Throbbing over left eye, and across the forehead; also in a slight degree in the right eye, with sick stomach, particularly on rising from a reclining position—like sea-sickness—the pain was at first aggravated from the medicine, but disappears entirely in one hour, 30. Neidhard.
 - . Head internally hot, oppressed and heavy; at the same time joyousness and singing, 218.
 - . Evenings, while walking, he is attacked by general headache, with great depression.
 - . *Headache in the beginning of every motion.*
- 40. Owing to pains deep in the brain, she must sit or walk; it is impossible to lie.
 - . Head much affected after the flickering before the eyes, 54.
 - . Headache in the morning after the nightly paroxysm, 207.
 - . *Violent frontal headache, with throbbing extending into occiput.
 - . Across the forehead, throbbing, 36.
- 45. *The least motion of the head while lying increased headache and nausea. Neidhard.
 - . *The walking of persons over the floor increases the headache. Neidhard.
 - . *The least noise aggravates the headache. Neidhard.
 - . *Headache of the worst kind, with nausea and vomiting, like sea-sickness, and with shaking chills. In several cases of women in the climacteric years. Neidhard.
 - . *Sunstroke. C. Hg.
- 50. In the evening, itching on the head and nape of neck.

Eyes.

- . *Hard, heavy, dull pressure behind eyeballs. Wells.
- . Twitching in right eye. Neidhard. Compare *36.
- . On awaking, burning pain internally above inner canthus,

Theridion curassavicum.

- . She lost her vision; every thing seemed very far; as if a veil was drawn before her; it blazed and flickered before her eyes; she was obliged to lie down. Even when closing the eyes flickering continued. Thereupon very weak, and the head much affected.
- 55. *For many years, flickering before the eyes, in frequent paroxysms.
 - . *Flickering before the eyes in hysterical subjects.
 - . *Sensitiveness to light; when she is in the light, she experiences a "dark sparkling" before the eyes; every thing appears double, and through this "fluttering," (flubbern,) nausea is created; accompanied by cold hands. Long afterwards she dares not stoop.
 - . The flickering used to be followed by headache; after the remedy the flickering appeared alone.
 - . Administered for nausea while *closing* the eyes, this changed into nausea when opening the eyes, 20.
- 60. When her eyes closed (with weariness or sleep) the dizziness and nausea reappeared, 207.
 - . *On closing the eyes, nausea and vomiting. C. Hg.
 - . Closing her eyes, sick at the stomach, 117.

Ears.

- . Roaring in the ears.
- . Rushing before the ears at night, 208.
- 65. *Rushing like a waterfall in both ears.
 - . During the rushing sound, her hearing is not so good as formerly, notwithstanding the rushing.
 - . All loud noises make too strong an impression on her. Aconite relieved.
 - . *Every penetrating sound and reverberation penetrates through her whole body, particularly through the teeth, and increases the vertigo, which then causes nausea.*
 - . *The least noise aggravates the headache. Neidhard.
- 70. Pressure over the ears, 31.
 - . Fulness behind the ears, 29.
 - . *Itching behind the ears, so that she would like to scratch them off.

Nose.

- . Pressure in the root of the nose, 31.
- . Heaviness deep above in the nose, 78.
- 75. Nose dry, as if too much air passed in.
 - . More itching in the nose.
 - . Much sneezing all day, and discharge of water from her nose, however, without development of coryza.
 - . Paroxysm of frequent, violent sneezing, and frequent necessity of blowing the nose; thereupon heaviness deep above in the nose.
 - . In the evening running coryza, with much sneezing, (5th day.)

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Face.

- 80. In the morning, on awaking, and sometimes at other times of the day, the lower jaw is immovable; but then opens, as it were, of its own accord.
 - . Froth before the mouth, with shaking chill, 216.
 - . Tetanus, (with trismus?) Hille.
 - . Very pale face, 117.

Teeth.

- . Every sound penetrates the teeth, e. g., crowing of cocks, 68.
- 85. When ordinary cool water is taken into the mouth, *it affects his teeth as if it were too cold.*
 - . (Toothache in the afternoon and evening, causing weeping; it rages everywhere, but drawing particularly in the roots of the sound eye-teeth.)
 - . Teeth, gums, and palate affected by burning and tensive pain.
 - . Gums become sore, later as 87.

Tongue and Mouth.

- . (The tongue seems as if burnt; it is so numb that she can tell nothing properly.)
- 90. Gums, mouth, and nose appear to be dry; at the same time he feels as if too much air were passing into the mouth.
 - . There is no proper taste; her mouth feels furred, (benumbed.)
 - . Sliminess in the mouth.
 - . His mouth has become so impure, as if the teeth were full of slime; must rinse his mouth frequently.
 - . *Salty taste, and hawking up of salty mucus.

Appetite and Desire.

- 95. Appetite for acidulous fruits.
 - . Much increased desire to smoke tobacco.
 - . Inclination to drink wine and brandy.
 - . After breakfast, heaviness of limbs and chills, 218.
 - . After spirituous beverages, unusually talkative.
- 100. *Constant desire for food and drink, he knows not what.*
 - . *Much thirst.*
 - . Thirst after mid-day nap, 215.
 - . Thirstless, with coldness, 219.
 - . After drinking, sweat, 235.
- 105. Throat as if scalded, after vomiting, 207.
 - . Deep down in the cesophagus it presses towards the epigastrium.

Stomach.

- . Squalmishness in the morning.
- . Nausea on rising in the morning, 207.
- . Nausea called forth by vertigo after every loud sound, 68.

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110. Nausea increased to vomiting, during vertigo, 17.
- . Vomiting during vertigo, 20.
 - . *Nausea and vomiting like sea-sickness, with headache. Neidhard. Compare also 36.
 - . Sickness of stomach during the headache, 36; and retching, 35.
 - . *Nausea called forth by the sparkling before the eyes.
115. Nausea and vertigo when her eyes closed from weariness, 207.
- . *Nausea and vomiting when closing the eyes, and on motion "feels thick in the head." C. Hg.
 - . *A woman having had (in childbed) a violent spell of sickness at the end of the first week, and apparently recovered, was, in the third week, after washing clothes, suddenly attacked by *nausea and fainting*; after it, very pale, and *sick at the stomach as soon as she closed her eyes*, with vanishing of her thoughts. Smelling Th. 30, she recovered completely. Volksbl., 3, 266.
 - . *Nausea always increased when he closed his eyes. Volksbl., 3, 267.
 - . *Nausea increased when he gazed steadfastly on an object. Volksbl., 3, 267.
120. *Nausea on moving. C. Hg. Compare 35.
- . Vomiting from vertigo on the least motion, 207.
 - . *Talking creates nausea and vomiting. Neidhard.
 - . *Nausea created by fast riding in a carriage, in hepatic diseases. Lippe.
- Retching and vomiting, with icy perspiration during the nocturnal paroxysm, 207.
125. Vomiting, first of slimy acrid water, then ineffectual retching, during nocturnal paroxysm, 207.
- . Vomiting of bile in the morning, 207.
 - . Nausea and retching lessened by drinking warm water, 35.
 - . *Sensitiveness of the region of stomach and epigastrium. Pehrson.
 - . Pressure on the epigastrium causes pain, (of which, however, the prover had often complained.)

Hypochondria.

130. *Violent burning pain in hepatic region, which grows still more painful when being touched; during the pains, retching, vomiting, finally bringing up bile. Volksbl.
- . *In abscess of the liver Th. relieves vertigo and nausea. Lippe.
 - . *Anthrax of sheep, with great tumefaction of hypogastrium, and with great thirst. The adipose skin of the whole posterior belly suddenly swelled, became hot, tense, sooner or later it was red, blue, and finally gangrenous. As soon as it became red the appetite vanished. Immediately an appearance of swelling, great thirst, constantly increasing. *If the sheep could reach a puddle of manure water, they would lie down in it, as well as in the water-trough; sheep never do this in*

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health. Theridion cured all cases where the swelling had not turned blue. Braun's Heilversuche an Thieren, iii., p. 149.

- . *A cow that was tied to a stake, in the heat of summer, suddenly became restless, wild, and her whole body swelled visibly; with bellowing she tried to break the chain. After one dose of Theridion, she recovered within an hour. Braun's Heilversuche an Thieren, ii., p. 45.

Groins.

- . Pain in the groins after coitus.
- 135. Pains in the region of the groin on motion; when she draws up her leg it seems as if some one tapped her hard on the groin.

Stool.

- . After the first dose of 30, there is no stool for several days.
- . Stool is not hard, but still the discharge becomes more difficult toward the end.
- . Desire to go to stool appears later and less urgent than usual.
- . Instead of two stools as usual, she now has only one.
- 140. Not until the third day there was a scanty papescent stool, with much urgent desire; the next day it was still thinner and scanty; then for one day there was no stool, and after that as usual.
- . For a long time he has a little scanty discharge with much urging, (tenesmus.)
- . Diarrhoea without colic, with the vomiting and vertigo at night, 207.
- . *Bowels open twice with colic and flatulency, after which the headache is worse, 35.
- . More discharge of flatus as usual.

Anus.

- 145. The anus protrudes and is painful, especially while sitting, without hemorrhoidal bunches, which he usually has frequently; this passes off, returns again later, and then hemorrhoidal tumors appear.
- . (A spasmodic contraction of rectum and anus returns again.)
- . A heaviness in the perineal region, which he has had for a long time, now becomes noticeable at every step; it seems to him as if a lump were lying there.

Urine.

- . Much urination with a young man disposed to it.
- . Increased urination with an elderly woman not disposed to it.

Genitals of Men.

- 150. (Upon the glans, little red spots.)
- . Scrotum very much shrivelled.

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- . The excessive sexual desire is immediately lessened, but the usual morning-erectons remain.
- . Less sexual desire, he is more able to control it.
- . Weak erection during coition, the 3d day.
- 155. Sexual desire appears to have vanished, nor will erections take place, the 4th day.
- . Strong erections in the morning, without desire, the 6th day.
- . During the nap after dinner, a seminal emission so inordinately violent and profuse as to penetrate three feet upwards beneath the clothing, the 8th day. Had been obliged to taste some tincture of anis during the day.
- . Pain in the groins after coitus, 13d.

Of Women.

- . Menses omitted after the proving more than ten weeks, in a woman in the climacteric years, but who in the following year gave birth to a son as unexpectedly as Sarah.
- 160. *Hysterical affections during puberty. C. Hg. Pehrson.
- . *Hysterical affections in climacteric years. C. Hg.
- . *Affections in climacteric years; headache of the worst kind. Neidhard.
- . *From washing, in third week after confinement, attack of fainting, 117.

Chest.

- . Night cough.
- 165. *Violent stitches up high in the chest*, beneath the left shoulder; are perceived even up in the throat.
- . Pinching stitches in left pectoral muscle.
- . Increased inclination to take deep respiration, to sigh.
- . Little pressure, as if something deep below in the œsophagus were slipping towards epigastrium, taking away the breath for a few moments.
- . **Anxiety about the heart.* Brauns.
- 170. *Slow pulse with vertigo. Wells.

Rump.

- . Itching in the nape of the neck.
- . In the morning, itching at the edge of the shoulder.
- . Pain between the shoulders.
- . Itching in the back.
- 175. Loins affected after vomiting, 207.

Upper Limbs.

- . Stinging pain from elbow to shoulder.
- . Violent burning, itching, on inner and upper part of left ring finger; the spot becomes very red; soon disappears.
- . Small hard pimple beside the ball of the thumb.

Lower Limbs.

- . *Itching and knots on the nates.*
- 180. In the evening while sitting, and later, peculiar drawing in right thigh. It began in the hip, and passed downward with a cold sensation below the knee; it felt everywhere cold internally, but not to the touch; still external warmth was agreeable.
 - . In the afternoon her knees trouble her.
 - . The small toe pains as if pressed in walking.
 - . Violent itching on the calf.
 - . Swelling of the feet. Secondary effect of the bite.
- 185. Perhaps useful in phagedenic gangrene of cows; a watery swelling on the lower part of the feet, spreading rapidly—although the cardiac anxiety (characteristic of the remedy) does not set in until the swelling has spread over the entire body of the animals. Braun's Heilversuche an Thieren, ii., p. 44.

All the Limbs in general.

- . Tetanus after the bite. Hille.
- . Pains in all bones as if broken; as if they were about to fall asunder, 219.
- . Heaviness in all limbs before the chill, 228.
- . Very feeble and tired; fainting and nausea after exertion in child-bed, 117.
- 190. Great sluggishness; he is disinclined to rise in the morning, and having risen, is indolent.
 - . Very weak after the flickering before the eyes, 54.
 - . She is so weak that she cannot stand long; she becomes tremulous and perspires.
 - . *Weakness, that all limbs tremble.
 - . He feels exhausted and tremulous; but without trembling.
- 195. Great exhaustion; he is quite unable to work.
 - . When there is a cause to be startled, he is startled inordinately.
 - . *Great inclination to be startled*, with many proverbs.
 - . *Hysteria.

Sleep.

- . She is very sleepy in the morning early.
- 200. Sleepy after breakfast, before the chill, 218.
 - . Remains sleepy and tired all the morning.
 - . She sleeps throughout the whole day.
 - . Very deep night-sleep.
 - . Long and dreamful mid-day sleep; dreams of journeys in distant regions, and riding on horses; a person who scarcely ever sat upon a horse.
- 205. Dreams that he broke off a tooth.

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- . While sleeping he often bites into the point of his tongue, so that it is sore the following day; this occurs frequently, even after the lapse of weeks. (Similar to Phosph. acid, which, however, has it only laterally.)
- . Paroxysm: She awakes, after a short sleep, at 11 o'clock; already in sleeping she felt the vertigo, and was awakened thereby; could not remain lying; tried to reach the chamber-pot, but fell down as in a swoon; cold sweat broke out; she strains to vomit, till this takes place, and is repeated every quarter of an hour; during which icy perspiration breaks out all over her; at the same time she has several attacks of diarrhœa, without abdominal pain. At first she vomited acrid slimy water, almost preventing her from regaining her breath. At length she felt entirely empty at the stomach. The least motion again brought on vertigo and vomiting; she dares not to stir, and, when her eyes closed, the lids falling as it were from being tired, vertigo and nausea immediately returned. After taking *Mentha pip.*, she had some hours of sleep. In the morning, on rising, the nausea came again, and she vomited bile. Her throat felt as if scalded; her back was tired, pulse accelerated, together with headache.
- . At night an imaginative excitement in the head and rushing in the ears.
- . (At night, cough.)
- 210. On awaking, burning above the corner of the eye, 53.
- . On awaking, in the morning, rigidity of lower jaw, 80.
- . He will not rise in the morning, 190.
- . Sleepy in the morning, 199, 201.
- . In the morning, on rising, returning nausea increased to vomiting of bile. Compare 207.
- 215. After mid-day-sleep, thirst.

Chill, Fever, and Sweat.

- . Violent shaking chill, during which foam appears at the mouth. After the bite.
- . Shaking chill during headache, with vomiting. Neidhard.
- . After breakfast, heaviness in every limb; he must lie down; grows sleepy; he is attacked by a severe internal chill so that he trembles. A few hours after taking the globules of 30 Centesimal.
- . Pains in all the bones, as if every part would fall asunder; feels as if broken from head to foot; thereupon violent coldness, so that nothing would warm her; without thirst. After the bite.
- 220. Being internally cold, it draws from the hip to below the knee, without external coldness; warmth is agreeable, 180.
- . Cold hands, with flickering of the eyes, and nausea, 57.

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- . Icy sweat covers the body, with faintness, and vertigo, and vomiting, at night, 207.
- . Sweating and tremulous, 192.
- . Light perspiration, after walking out.
- 225. More perspiration after walking and driving.
- . Pulse accelerated in the morning after the nocturnal paroxysm, 207.

Skin.

- . Itching on the head, 50; behind the ears, 72; in the nose, 76; on the back of the neck, 50; on the edge of the shoulders, 172; on the back, 174; on the nates, 179; on the calf, 183.
- . Pimples near the ball of the thumb, 178.
- . Knots on the nates, 179.
- 230. *Scrofula. Dr. Baruch.
- . Coldness penetrates into the teeth, when drinking water, 85.
- . Warmth is soothing to cold sensation in the thigh, 186.

Time of the Day.

- . Morning: (compare affections on awaking;) sudden headache, 35; qualmsiness, 107; erections, 156; itching on the shoulder, 172.
- . Afternoon: knees tired, 181.
- 235. Evening: protracted wakefulness; over-excitement, 4; while walking, headache, 38; itching on the head and back of neck, 50; coryza, 79; drawing in right thigh, 180.
- . Before midnight (11 o'clock): awakened by faintness and vertigo, 207.
- . (Night: see affections during sleep.)

Sides of Body.

- . *Right side:* *Itching in the eye, 52; cold drawing in the thigh, 180.
- . *Left side:* pressing over the eye, 35; throbbing, 36; in temple, stitches, 331; in pectoral muscle, stinging, 166; under the shoulder, darting through into the neck, 165; itching on the ring finger, 177.

Rest and Motion.

- . Talking aggravates headache, 35.
- 240. She cannot lie still during headache, 40; could not remain lying, on being awakened by vertigo, 207.
- . The least motion caused vertigo and nausea, 207; in the beginning of every motion, headache, 39; *on moving, immediate nausea and vomiting. C. Hg. On turning around, she grows dizzy, 16; *sitting up in bed, renews the attack; during headache with vomiting. Neidhard.

THERIDION CURASSAVICUM.

- . On stooping, vertigo, 15; she dares not stoop on account of flickering before the eyes and nausea, 57; on bending the thigh, pain in the groin, 135.
- . Pain of the anus in sitting, 145; drawing in the thigh in sitting, 180; in walking, headache, 38.
- . Small toe is painful in walking, 182; after walking, sweat, 224, 225.

Other Drugs.

245. If violent symptoms sprang up suddenly, Aconite relieved. C. Hg. Compare over-sensitiveness of hearing, 67.
- . Later symptoms and those remaining long after the proving, several times demanded Graphites. C. Hg.
 - . Moschus relieved the nausea, appearing after it on opening the eyes.
 - . Anisum. Compare 157. Phosph. acid, 206; Mentha pip., 207.
 - . Follows well after Calcarea and Lycopodium have been of use. C. Hg.
250. Alternated with Lycopod., it proved to be very efficacious several times. Neidhard.
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Extract from a Letter of Dr. Baruch to C. Hering.

In cases of scrofulosis, where the best-chosen medicines do nothing, I always interpolate a dose of Theridion, which must act for eight days, and I have seen the most surprising results from it, particularly in caries and necrosis. For Phthisis florida Theridion is indispensable, and effects an entire cure if given in the beginning of the disease.

In cases of rhachitis, caries, necrosis, I depend chiefly on Theridion, which, although it does not seem to affect the external scrofulous symptoms, apparently goes to the root of the evil, and effectually destroys the cause of the disease.

SARSAPARILLA.

HISTORY IN OUR SCHOOL.

1818. Hahnemann's *Arzneimittellehre*, vol. iv., page 190.

A small beginning, says H., proved by H., 34 symptoms; by C. Th. Herrmann, F. Hartmann, Ch. Teuthorn, observations of Brunner, in all, 111 symptoms.

1825. The same, second edition, page 228; the same.

1829. Hartlaub's *Mat. Med.*, vol. ii., p. 315. Proved by Nenning, 347 symptoms.

1839. Hahnemann's *Chronic Diseases*, vol. v., 2d edition, 561 symptoms; the former and Dr. Schreter's proving.

Translated from the original of Hahnemann for our *Materia Medica*, by Dr. *Conrad Wesselhaft*, of *Boston*; some alterations have been made in the symptoms of Nenning, according to the original in Hartlaub's *Materia Medica*, and in Schreter's, according to his own manuscript, communicated to C. Hering. Numerous additions, according to the reports of cures, printed or in manuscript.

The names of the observers are given; H. means Hahnemann.

B. signifies Bœnnighausen; and many valuable additions have been taken from his *Repertory*, or *Gross' Materia Medica*.

☞ signifies characteristics.

Mind.

- . Great anxiousness, first in the head, then in the whole body, with trembling, mostly in the feet, forenoon. Ng.
- . Great anxiety, with constriction of the throat, 617.
- . Anxiety and fears, with palpitation of heart, 665.
- . Soul and body restless before midnight, 949.
- 5. Depression of spirits. H.
- . Much depressed in mind and sluggish, 12. C. Hg.
- . Inactive, sluggish, indisposed to work, awkward. H.
- . Indisposed to work, cross, and hot in the face, (immediately.) H.
- . Cross, without disinclination to work. Teuthorn.
- 10. Cross, but with disposition to work. Hartmann.
- . Silent, moroseness. Hartmann.
- . Ill-tempered and moody, afternoon, 47.
- . Very ill-humored, in the morning, with heaviness of the head, during 8th day. Ng.
- . Very ill-humored all day. Better in the evening 7th day. Ng.

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15. Has aversion for every thing; nothing gives her pleasure; only in the forenoon, the 6th day. Ng.
 - . Extremely ill-humored, even vexed "by the fly on the wall." H.
 - . Very easily vexed, and cannot forget the cause of vexation. H.
 - . Every word may offend him. Hartmann.
 - . She thinks she cannot bear the headache, 83.
20. The thought of the food eaten causes loathing, 346; *thinking of the food, nausea, 347.
 - . Cannot bear the itching, very impatient, child, 125.
 - . The soul is affected inordinately by the pains; the mind is depressed, the temper dull; he feels wretchedly, and moans involuntarily. H.
 - . Inclined to weep and out of humor; forenoon. H.
 - . Sad and depressed, absorbed within himself. Ng.
25. Very changeable humor, every two or three days; the 5th day. Nenning.
 - . Happier and livelier than usual, 1st and 2d day. Schr.
 - . In very good spirits; merry and full of fun all day. Ng.
 - . Inclined to work, in the afternoon. Schr.
 - . *Cheerfulness.* (B.) Merriness and feeling of strength, 1057.
30. Merrier and livelier than usual, 1st and 2d days. Schr.
 - . Absent-minded. H.
 - . Inaptitude for mental application, (immediately.) H.
 - . Stupor; weakness of head, 48.
 - . Loss of consciousness after nausea and dizziness, 929; fell down, 50.
35. Without consciousness; cannot speak, with headache, 72.

Head.

- . Dulness of temper, and stoppage of nose, 45.
- . Head becomes free on gravedo lessening, 196.
- . Dulness in the head, with flatulency. H.
- . Stupid and heavy in the head, the 8th day; sometimes as if the temples were being compressed, forenoon, 11 o'clock. Ng.
- 40. Heavy feeling in the forehead, 63.
 - . Heaviness in the left temple. Schr.
 - . Head somewhat heavy in left temple, till noon. Schr.
 - . *Heaviness in the head*, 13, with tension in the right side of neck, particularly on moving the head, the 1st day. Ng.
 - . Heaviness of head, with toothache, 240.
- 45. Oppression of the head after long sitting, with mist before the eyes; lassitude of limbs; stoppage of the nose and dulness of temper. Schr.
 - . The oppression of the head always passed off towards evening. Schreter.
 - . Head stupid and oppressed all the forenoon; in the afternoon, ill-tempered and moody. H.
 - . Weakness in the head, as after a fever, with stupor. H.
 - . In head anxiousness, 1. *B.

SARSAPARILLA.

50. Vertigo; while standing at the window, he suddenly fell backwards on the floor, unconscious; at the same time the throat was swollen; sour eructation before and afterwards; thereupon the chest felt as if pressed; severe perspiration in the night. H.
- . Vertigo frequently all the forenoon, 9th day. Ng.
 - . Vertigo and unsteady gait, as if intoxicated, soon after taking the drug. Ng.
 - . Vertigo with nausea, mornings, while gazing long at one object, the 5th day. Ng.
 - . Vertigo while sitting and walking; the head inclined to drop forward. Herrmann.

Headache.

55. Headache, like pressure from a great weight in the head, which is inclined to sink forward. Herrmann.
- . *Pressing in left side of forehead.* Hartmann.
 - . Pressing in forehead and occiput. Hartmann.
 - . Pressing in left side of head, particularly in the temple, during rest and motion. Hartmann.
 - . In temples pressing from the ear, 166.
60. Pressing pain in vertex, *slowly increasing and slowly diminishing.* Hartmann.
- . Squeezing, pressing pain in forehead. Hartmann.
 - . Pressing and itching deep in the right half of head, morning of 8th day. Ng.
 - . Pressing and heavy feeling around the whole forehead; in forenoon and after dinner, 2d day. Ng.
 - . *Pressing with frequent stitches* in left side of head, morning of 9th day. Ng.
65. Pressure in right frontal protuberance, with fine stitches, slowly arising. Hartmann.
- . Strong pressure in right temple, with drawing stitches from occiput toward forehead. Hartmann. Temples compressed, 39.
 - . Severe pressure and stitches on vertex, towards right side. Herrmann.
 - . Severe pressing and then stinging in left frontal protuberance. Hartmann.
 - . Pressing stinging pain about temporal bone, increased by touching. Herrmann.
70. Dull headache, as if bound or screwed together; afternoon, 2 o'clock, the 4th day. Ng.
- . As if screwed together in both sides of the head, half an hour after breakfast, the 6th day. Ng.
 - . Cramplike, one-sided headache, beginning with flickering and blackness before the eyes; at the same time he seems to be without consciousness, must lie down and cannot speak, because every word reverberates in his head. H.

SARSAPARILLA.

- . Tearing in the whole frontal region; afternoon, 6.30 min. P. M., the 4th day. Ng. Compare 926.
- . Rending deep in the brain, only on talking and walking, not while in rest, 2d day. Hg.
- 75. A pressure-like tearing in the whole left side of head. Htm.
 - . Stinging tearing on parietal bone in left vertex. Hrm.
 - . Penetrating stinging in the region of the right frontal protuberance. Evening 7 o'clock. She thinks she cannot bear it for half an hour, the 3d day. Ng.
 - . Penetrating stitches in left frontal protuberance, evenings. Ng.
 - . Stinging in left forehead, 68.
- 80. Acute, fine stitches in the middle of the forehead. Htm.
 - . Violent stinging in forehead, passing off out of doors; forenoon the 5th day. Ng. Compare 376.
 - . A piercing, startling stitch in right temple; afternoon, 1 o'clock 7th day. H.
 - . Stinging from right temple, extending to lower teeth; afternoon, 2 o'clock the 4th day. Ng.
 - . Violent, pressing tearing stitches in right side of head, that he shudders. Htm.
- 85. Dull stinging in left side of head, to the nape of neck. H.
 - . Frequent stitches in side of head, 64; on vertex, 67.
 - . Stinging pain in left occiput. Htm.
 - . Drawing stitches from occiput to forehead, 66; fine stitches, 65.
 - . Stinging, now in the head, now in the right ear, now in the left, 6th day. Ng.
- 90. Pains like lightning about the head, 859.
 - . Hammering headache, evenings; worse at night, with much nausea and sour vomiting. H.
 - . Throbbing in right frontal region, on walking out-doors, 1st day. Ng.
 - . Throbbing in head, till towards noon. Ng.
 - . *Throbbing in top of head; worse from walking, and even when sitting down afterwards, at the same time now and then aching through the temples, or in forehead, or occiput. Several cases. C. Hg.
- 95. Violent throbbing in right side of head, deep in the brain. Ng.
 - . A kind of buzzing in the head, as if a large bell had been struck; towards noon. Ng.
 - . Dull tremor, (*Wuwwern*,) with a waving in the head; afternoon, 2 o'clock the 4th day. Ng.
 - . Beating and sounding in the right side of head, deep in the brain; forenoon, the 9th day. Ng.
 - . Very warm in the head during dinner, with sweat on the forehead, 2d day. Ng.
- 100. Frontal sweat, 215, 216.

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Exterior Headache.

- . Exterior headache, like compressions and incisions. H.
- . Tearing pressure in the head, here and there, increased by motion and walking. Hrm.
- . Drawing pressure on right temporal bone and cartilage of the ear. Hrm.
- . Stinging drawing from right mastoid process to left frontal protuberance. Hrm.
- 105. Stinging drawing on right parietal and temporal bone. Hrm.
 - . Dull stinging on left frontal protuberance. H.
 - . Pulsating stitches on the forehead. H.
 - . Burning, dull stitches on left temporal bone. Hrm.
 - . Twitching on left side of occiput. Ng.
- 110. The pains about the head are worse from touch and in walking. Hrm.
 - . Head inclined to drop forward, 54, 55.
 - . On moving the head tension in side of neck, 42, pain in nape of neck, 669, stitches, 671.

Localities.

- . The head affections are in forehead, 40, 56, 57, 61, 63, 65, 66, 68, 73, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 92, 104, 106, 107; *94 from neck, 667; temples, 39, 41, 42, 58, 59, 66, 69, 82, 83, 103, 105, 108, 94; sides, 58, 64, 71, 75, 76, 84, 85, 86, 95, 98, 105, 109; vertex, 60, 67, 76, 86, 93, from neck, 667; occiput, 57, 66, 87, *94; one-sided, 72; deep in, 62, 74, 95, 98.
- . Head affections, combined with mind symptoms, 1, 13, 19, 35, 47, 50, 72; mist before eyes, 45; flickering, 72; *pain in temples and running of eyes. Honigberger. Every word reverberates, 72; buzzing, 96; earache, 89, 103; dulness and stoppage, (36, 37,) 45, 196; sweat on forehead, 99; bones of face, 104; toothache, 83, 240; throat, 50; nausea, 53, 91; sour rising, 50, 91; head affected by nauseous rising, 349; flatulency, 38; chest oppressed, 50; neckache, 43; headache after pains in limbs at night, 846; lassitude, 45; shuddering, 84; night-sweat, 50.

Scalp.

- 115. Itching in right half of head, 62.
 - . Itching on posterior part of scalp. H.
 - . Itching on hairy scalp, disappearing after scratching, 6th day. Ng.
 - . Frequent itching on the whole head, does not cease after scratching, 8th day. Ng.
 - . Scalp fine pricking itching, 217.
- 120. Itching humor on forehead, burning and moist after rubbing it, 3 days before menses, 571.
 - . *Humid scabs on the skull, with Lycop. Carbo veg. Thuja, &c. Kreussler.

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- . *Crusta lactea, indicated only when it begins with little pimples in the face, very itchy, and driving child to scratch. After the face is covered only Mezereum. Wahle.
- . *Crusta lactea often, then Rhus, Hepar; violent attacks of diarrhoea during the rapid cure with the lower, 6 to 9 in drops. Vehsemeyer.
- . *Crusta lactea if the parents have tetters. Deventer.
- 125. *Crusta serpigiosa, with widely spread inflamed affection of the skin, the child cannot bear it, and is very impatient; in the open air the crusts fall off, and the new skin cracks or bursts. Hartmann.
- . Falling off of the hair, with great sensitiveness of the scalp on combing, the 6th day. Ng.
- . *Plica polonica. Neumann.

Sight.

- . In the morning all objects affect the eyes. H.
- . Pain of the eyes when he looks at something in the daylight. H.
- . Vertigo while gazing long at one object, 53.
- 130. Pressing in ball of the eye, evenings, while reading by candle-light, and red shine of the paper. H.
- . Flickering before eyes and headache, 72.
- . Great dimness of left eye, as if gauze were spread over it, afternoon, 6th day. Ng.
- . Dimness of vision, as in a fog, 1st day. Ng.
- . Dimness of vision, 143.
- 135. Mist before the eyes, reading becomes difficult for him. Herrmann.
- . Constant mist before the eyes, 2d day. Ng.
- . Mist before eyes, and dulness, 45; blackness and headache, 72.
- . *He sees things clearer the 1st day. Schr.
- . Looking at something in daylight pains eyes, 127.
- 140. Reading by candle-light hurts eyes, paper looks red, 130.

Eyes.

- . Pupils dilated, (in 2 hours.) Teuthorn.
- . Pressure in left eye, as from a grain of sand. Ng.
- . Pressure in the left, then in the right eye, with dimness of vision. Ng.
- . On closing eyes stinging in them, 147.
- 145. Pressing in eyes alternates with burning, 155.
- . Stinging frequent in both eyes, as if dust or sand were in them; out-doors it seems better. Ng.
- . Stinging in the eyes on closing the lids, and violent pain when the closed eyes are pressed upon; at the same time, a *broad red stripe extending from cornea to the outer canthus*; the inner corners are turned blue, and the right is somewhat swollen, the 21st day. Ng.

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- . Inflamed, dry eyelids. H.
- . *Ophthalmia after checked tetter. Deventer.
- 150. Lachrymation of the eyes in the day-time; in the morning they are stuck together, 4th day. Ng.
- . Lachrymation of the eyes, every other day, the 6th day. Ng.
- . Running of eyes, 114.
- . Tears in eyes when gaping, 943, 944.
- . Quivering in right upper eyelid. H.
- 155. Burning in the eyelids constantly, sometimes alternating with pressing pain in the same. H.
- . Violent burning and adhesion of the eyelids, on awaking in the morning. Ng.
- . Around the eyes itching, 198, 199.
- . *Itchlike eruption on the eyelids, next to Sulph. and æthiops, antimonii. Deventer. Eyelids urticaria, 1089.

Hearing.

- . Every word reverberates in his head, cannot speak, with headache, 72.
- 160. Ringing in left ear. Hartmann.
- . Tolling of bells in left ear, for some time, afternoon, 6th day. Ng.
- . Buzzing as if a large bell was struck, 96.
- . Sounding and beating in head, 658.
- . Sound, frightening, wakes from sleep, 953.

Ears.

- 165. Cartilage of ear, pressure, 103.
- . In the ear violent pressure and compression, up into the temple, where it also presses. Hartmann.
- . Contracting sensation in right ear. Hartmann.
- . Painful constriction about external right ear. Hartmann.
- . Tearing in right ear, mornings, 4th day. Ng.
- 170. Tearing pressure in right cartilage and external meatus of ear. Herrmann.
- . Ulcerative pain deep in left ear and around the anterior part of the same, morning 6th day. Ng.
- . Violent dull stitches, deep in right ear, forenoon 9th day. Ng.
- . Stinging from throat out of the ear, 278.
- . Dull stitches at the root of right mastoid process, passing off on being touched. Herrmann.
- 175. Violent itching in left external meatus, in the morning, 6 o'clock, not to be stopped by scratching. Ng.
- . Itching in left ear, not stopped by scratching, 8th day. Ng.
- . Drawing, and visible twitching in the left earlaps, later either in the right or the left. Ng.
- . Itching now in the right, then in the left earlap, later in the nape of neck, thighs, &c., the 4th day. Ng.
- . A scab on the earlap, first with burning pain, then itching. H.

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180. Tearing upwards behind left ear, frequently, in the afternoon Ng.
. Stinging beneath and in front of left ear, as with a bristle in the morning, 6th day. Ng.
Inflammation and swelling of a gland under the right ear, and which then begins to suppurate on 6th day. Ng.

Nose.

- . Nose bleeding, (*Brunner, in Rahn's Magazine, I.*)
. Bleeding from the right nostril. H.
185. Epistaxis, with feeling as if small bubbles were bursting in the nose, 3d day. Ng.
. Frequent nose-bleeding, 6th day. Ng. When vomiting, 363; at night, after dream of fighting, 969.
. Sneezing fails in the attempt, the 8th day. Ng.
. Sneezing in the morning, after rising. Ng.
. Sneezing and running coryza, only in the morning, 2d day. Ng.
190. In the nose burning on blowing it, with a dry cough, 604.
. Very thick mucus from the nose. Ng.
. Stoppage of the nose in the forenoon a short time. Ng.
. Stuffed coryza, (gravedo,) without sneezing, no air passes through the nose. H.
. Stoppage of nose and dulness, 45.
195. *Stoppage of nose for years. H.
. *Gravedo of six months standing lessens, and his head becomes free, 1st day. Schreter.
. Coryza and cough. H. Compare 604.
. Itching on right wing of nose, scratching does not stop it, 9th day. Ng.
. Itching on the left side of the nose and around the eyes. H.
200. In the point of the nose, pricking as if caused by a needle. H.
. Eruption in left nostril; sore nose. H.
. *Right nostril is generally stopped up and scurfy, is now open, 2d day. Ng.
. *Pain in nose; inflamed spots on septum; soon destroys it, 1101.
. Itching eruption under the nose, as if caused by acrid discharge. H.
205. Itching eruption under the nose. H.
. A suppurating pimple on right side of nose, 8th day. Ng.
. On the nose, small boils, 1097.

Face.

- . Violent pain in the face, as if bruised, about both inferior orbital edges, on waking in the morning, but only on pressing them, the 21st day. Ng.
. Drawing, stinging, tearing, in the masticatory muscles of right side, which seemed to have spasmodically contracted. Hm.
210. The jaws pain as if being broken. H.

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- . Stiffness and tension in masseter muscles and joints of the jaw, on moving the part, 30 min., forenoon, 6th day. Ng.
- . Pressing, stinging pain on lower inner edge of right lower jaw, but only on handling it, and on bending the head back. Herrmann.
- . Mastoid process, drawing to forehead, 104.
- . Unusual warmth of face, 217, 1043.
- 215. Heat of the face, 8, 1036, of short duration, with frontal sweat, and with heat on the chest and back, combined with pricking from within outwards, most and strongest about the neck. Herrmann.
 - . *Forehead perspires, evening, in bed. H. Compare 99, 215.
 - . Fine pricking, itching in face and scalp, as well as about the neck and shoulders, with feeling of great warmth in these parts; on scratching, it begins at once in another place. Hartmann.
 - . Itching on the whole forehead; after scratching, still returning, 8th day. Ng.
 - . Itching on the whole face, not lessened by scratching, 4th day. Nenning.
- 220. Violent itching on chin; after it, several very small pimples. 21st day. Ng.
 - . An itching little blister under the chin, 4th day. Ng.
 - . Limpid vesicle on the right side of under lip, 4th day. Ng.
 - . Itching pimples on the cheek, inflamed far around, with violent burning, resulting in a thick, large scab, and causing a tearing burning pain in the open air, after 19th day. H.
 - . Pustule in the middle of forehead, remaining several days; 8th day. Ng.
- 225. Little pimples on the right side of her face; later, also on the left. C. Hg.
 - . Pustules in the face without sensation. Herrmann.
 - . Larger and smaller pimples in face not painful. C. Hg.
 - . Smaller and larger pimples or boils in the face, mostly on the cheeks. C. Hg.
 - . Pimples in face, 122; *and Bryon., Thuja, Graphites. Kreussler.
- 230. Itching pimples on the chin, 10th day. Ng.
 - . Eruption of pimples on the sides of the chin, with itching, soon containing pus in their apices. H.
 - . Pale red, slightly elevated, rough spots upon the forehead, of the circumference of a split pea, without itching. Schr.
 - . Tetter upon the upper lip, with pain, as if many pins were there. H.

Teeth.

- . Chattering of teeth, with chill, 1041.
- 235. Into lower teeth stinging from temple, 83.
 - . Toothache, on two successive evenings, 8th day. Ng.
 - . Molars of left side and one on the right begin to ache. Ng.

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- . The right upper teeth are very sensitive on biting on them, 14th and 15th days. Ng.
- . Toothache on the right side, with creeping, crawling, tingling, in the roots of the teeth; after picking them until they bleed, the pain, which had been much more severe for a while, ceases; evening, 13th and 14th day. Ng.
- 240. Drawing toothache in the right inferior row, with heaviness of the head, particularly on the right side; from morning, 4 o'clock, till evening, 3d day. Ng.
- . Tearing in the teeth from cold draught of air or cold drink. Schreter.
- . Stinging in a tooth which had been painful for a long time; forenoon, 9th day. Ng.
- . The gums of the left inferior row are painful on smoking tobacco; afternoon, 3d day. Ng.
- . Tearing in the gums of the right inferior row, in the evening, 4th day. Ng.
- 245. Stinging, tearing in the gums and the root of the last right inferior molar. Herrmann.
- . Swelling and sore pain of the gums of the inner side of inferior maxilla. H.
- . *Toothache, which he had had a long time before the proving, ceased. Ng.

Tongue and Mouth.

- . To the hyoid bone stitches from clavicle, 674.
- . Stitches in the tongue. H.
- 250. On the tongue acrid sensation, 1109.
- . Tongue is rough several mornings on awaking; passing off after eating. Ng.
- . Tongue red; back of it white. C. Hg.
- . Whitish coating on the tongue in the morning, with natural taste, 3d day. Ng.
- . *Blisters on tongue. Honigberger.
- 255. Aphthæ on the tongue and palate, 17th day. Schr.
- . *Aphthæ most on the palate. C. Hg.
- . *Aphthæ from Mercury on palate and tongue. Hartmann.
- . Frequently tasteless water runs together in the mouth; forenoon, till 1 p. m., 2d day. Ng.
- . Slimy mouth, in the morning, 6th day. Ng.
- 260. Dryness in the mouth, without thirst, forenoon. Ng.
- . Dryness in mouth and throat, mornings, in bed, 7th day. Ng.

Fauces and Throat.

- . Pressing, drawing pain in soft palate. Herrmann.
- . In fauces, tickling ulcerative sensation, causing a cough, 596.
- . In the swallow, acrid sensation, 348.

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265. *Trichomatous ulcers; after the plica polonica had been cut off, deep ulcers on the tonsils, spreading to the soft palate, on the back wall of the fauces; pale bluish edges; fundus covered with cauliflower excrescences; whitish thin pus, smelling like rancid butter; refuses to take food on account of too much pain; kept alive by injections of milk in the rectum. Butzke.
- . Dryness in the throat and stinging on swallowing; morning, 7th day. Ng.
 - . *Dryness in the throat in the morning. Gosewisch.
 - . Roughness in throat excites cough, 598.
 - . Rough, hoarse, and dry in the throat, in the morning on awaking, for a quarter of an hour. Ng.
270. Hoarseness in the throat, frequently returning 3 hours after taking the drug. Ng.
- . Hoarseness in the throat, every other day, after 6 days. Ng.
 - . Tough slime in the throat, mornings; cannot be removed by hawking, for several days. Ng.
 - . Constant hawking of mucus in the morning; the slime is constantly reproduced in abundance, 2d day. Ng.
 - . Spasmodic straining or urging in the throat through the whole night, but frequently omitting. Ng.
275. Constricting feeling in the throat and chest, with difficult breathing, frequently in the day; 5th day. Ng.
- . Spasmodic constriction in the throat; compare 617; he is forced to loosen his clothes, the cravat, the shirt, in order to get sufficient breath, but without avail; 6th day. Ng.
 - . When swallowing, pain in throat; rawness in larynx, 590.
 - . Pain in right side of throat, as if caused by a sharp spelt of barley or wheat, up along the side and out at the ear, only passing off in the afternoon, after lying down, 1st day. Ng.
 - . Throat swollen, with falling down unconscious, 50.
280. *Sore throat, inflamed spots on soft palate; soon destroying it, 1101.

Taste.

- . Herbaceous taste in mouth, 287, 357.
 - . Taste in the throat is always sweetish, like liquorice; several days. Ng.
 - . Sweetish taste in the mouth, while smoking tobacco. Ng.
 - . Bitter taste in the mouth, in the morning, after rising; soon abating. Ng. Compare 334.
285. Bitter taste on the under lip, mornings, 8th day. Ng.
- . Bitter taste of rye bread. Teuthorn.
 - . Nauseous, herbaceous taste in the mouth. H.
 - . Metallic taste for two days. Schr.
 - . Insipid, sweetish taste. Schr.
290. Disagreeable, very sour and slimy taste in the fauces, mornings, like sour dough, (leaven.) H.

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Hunger and Thirst.

- . No appetite and no hunger; food had not enough flavor, and, after a meal, it seemed to him as if he had eaten nothing; as if the stomach were without sensation. H.
- . All his appetite is gone, 12. C. Hg.
- . No hunger or appetite; he ate but little at noon, 2d day. Ng.
- . No appetite for breakfast, 6th day. Ng.
- 295. Refuses food on account of pain in throat, 265.
 - . (Wants nothing but juicy fruits.) C. Hg.
 - . He longs for his dinner, with an ardent desire. Krahmer.
 - . More appetite than usual, for several days. Ng.
 - . Want of thirst. B.
- 300. Absence of thirst during meals, contrary to his habit, 1st to the 4th day. Ng.
 - . Entire absence of thirst during the whole proving. Ng.
 - . Thirst, frequently throughout the day with one who is usually not thirsty. Ng.
 - . Thirst, already in the morning, and continuing all day, with general warmth, 3d day. Ng.
 - . Thirst for water, in the afternoon, 2 o'clock, after chill before dinner, 1st day. Ng.
- 305. Thirst with inward coldness, extreme heat, 1044.
 - . No appetite for smoking tobacco, the taste of which seems to him to be entirely changed, 5th, 6th and 7th days. Ng.

Before, During, and after Meals.

- . Better with an empty stomach. B.
- . Before dinner, bitter belching, 337; chill, 304, 1041.
- . During dinner warm in head, 99; bitter eructation, 335.
- 310. After breakfast headache, 71; soon after empty abdomen, 379; nausea, 929; vomiting, 361; warmth, 1055.
 - . After dinner pressing in head, 63; eructation, 332; bitter belching, 337; nausea, 360; hiccup, 327.
 - . After meals as if he had eaten nothing, 132.
 - . After eating fulness in abdomen, 384; heat in stomach, 374.
 - . Immediately after dinner twisting in stomach, 330; one hour after stinging in abdomen, 392.
- 315. After eating pinching in abdomen, 396.
 - . If the food disagrees, diarrhoea, 457.
 - . After dinner deep inspirations, 628; heavy, short breathing, 612; asthma, 227.
 - . After dinner exhaustion and nausea, 360.
 - . Worse from warm diet; better after cold diet. B.
- 320. Cold drink make teeth ache, 241.
 - . Drinking cold water after breakfast causes bitter eructation, 336.
 - . To drink water sets her to vomit. C. Hg.
 - . After drinking chilliness in abdomen, 384.
 - . Better after eating; rough tongue, 251; bitter eructation, 335, chill, 1041.

325. After dinner lassitude passes off, 336.

Hiccup and Belching.

- . Hiccup, evening, 6 o'clock, for a long while. Ng.
 - . Hiccup after dinner; three spells, 2d day. Ng.
 - . Hiccupping eructation, soon after taking the drug. Ng.
 - . Constant imperfect eructations. Htm.
330. Ineffectual inclination to eruct; with spasmodic twisting in stomach, immediately after dinner, lasting one minute. Ng.
- . Frequent empty eructation, forenoon and evening; evening 2d day and forenoon the 5th day. Ng.
 - . Eructation with taste of the food, after dinner, 5th day. Ng.
 - . First bitter and sour, then empty eructation. Ng.
 - . Bitter eructation in the morning after rising, with bitter taste in the mouth, 2d day. Ng.
335. Bitter eructation during dinner; ceases after the meal, 2d d. Ng.
- . After eating the usual wasser soup,* and drinking a little cold water after it, the soup eructated with a bitter taste, the 4th day. Ng.
 - . Belching of bitter water, before and once after dinner, 4th day. Nening.
 - . Belching up of bitter-sour matter, evenings. He had to spit it out three times. Ng.
 - . Continuous sour eructation. H.
340. Sour eructation after breakfast, 929.
- . Belching of sour water, afternoon. Ng.
 - . After eructation remitting a while, quaking in belly, 418.
 - . Belching with diarrhoea, 457.
 - . Continual eructation with shuddering, 1025.
345. Sour eructation before and after attack, 50.

Nausea and Vomit.

- . Loathing at the thought of the food eaten. H.
 - . * Nausea when thinking of the food eaten. C. Hg.
 - . Nausea with an acrid sensation on the tongue and in the swallow. Hancock.
 - . Nausea in the throat caused by the rising of a nauseous vapor into the mouth, with affection of the head. H.
350. Nausea in stomach; less in throat. B.
- . *Squalmishness. H.
 - . Nausea after breakfast, 929.
 - . Constant nausea, without inclination to vomit, afternoon, 3d day. Ng.
 - . Much nausea with constant ineffectual inclination to vomit, the whole forenoon, 1st day. Ng.

* In the middle and north of Europe, a customary breakfast and evening meal; different farinaceous gruels, cooked with water and butter or milk, a very nourishing and wholesome dish, eaten with spoon. C. Hg.

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355. Nausea and inclination to vomit; it comes up constantly, 3d day. Ng.
- . Constant inclination to vomit, 12. C. Hg.
 - . Severe nausea, mornings, increased to vomiting, with increased herbaceous taste in the mouth. H.
 - . Nausea with vertigo, 53; with headache, 91; with constriction of stomach, 373; with cough, 606.
 - . Sick stomach and prostration, kind of coryza, has to lie down, and could not move; pulse somewhat retarded. Hancock.
360. Nausea and exhaustion after dinner. H.
- . Vomits her breakfast after pain in stomach. C. Hg.
 - . Sour vomiting, (B.,) with headache, 91.
 - . She has to vomit often, and each time her nose bleeds. C. Hg.
 - . Vomiting and coughing, 1044; vomiting bile with cough, 606.

Stomach.

365. If he eats ever so little, it nevertheless distends his stomach so much, as if he had eaten a great deal. H.
- . Pressing pain in epigastrium and directly under the ensiform cartilage, increased by touch. Hrm.
 - . Pressure in pit of stomach, evening while singing, 4th day. Ng.
 - . Pressure in stomach, with soft stool, 448.
 - . Gripping in pit of stomach, extending toward the sacrum, 580.
370. Pain in stomach during breakfast, 361.
- . Spasmodic twisting in stomach, 330.
 - . Often spasmodic sensation in pit of stomach. H.
 - . Constriction in the stomach, with nausea, vanishing at night, 9th day. Ng.
 - . Heat in the stomach, as after spirituous beverages, after eating a mouthful of bread, 6th day. Ng.
375. Heat and burning in the stomach, soon after taking the drug. Ng.

Hypochonders.

- . The left hypochondriac region pains as if bruised, with throbbing, 1 o'clock P. M. Ng.
- . Stinging in right hypochondriac region, particularly on bending toward the right; continuing a long time; forenoon, 1st day. Ng.
- . Dull pressure in the region of liver; she often had returns of it; felt only in the morning on awakening; better after getting up and walking about. After Sepia high, it disappeared for 10 or 12 days. C. Hg.

Abdomen.

- . Feels as if empty and disemboweled in abdomen soon after breakfast, 8th day. Ng.
380. Frequent spasmodic sensations in the abdomen. H.
- . Straining constriction in hypogastrium, vanishing after passage of flatus, evening and forenoon, 17th and 18th day. Ng.

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- . Constriction of intestines, 435, *445.
- . Contracting pain of the bowels, then violent rumbling and growling; now around the navel, now upward toward the chest; now, again, downward, as if diarrhœa were to follow. Forenoon, 2d day. Ng.
- . Great fulness in abdomen, after eating or drinking any thing. Nening.
- 385. Distention of abdomen, 6th day. Ng.
 - . Pressing pain in left abdomen. H.
 - . Pressing drawing in abdomen, as after a cold. Hrm.
 - . Painful pressure inwards, and pinching in left side of abdomen, in a small spot, aggravated only by deep inspiration. Htm.
 - . *Pressure in abdomen from above downwards; pressure on bowels, 445.
- 390. Stinging in the left side of abdomen, (soon.) H.
 - . Stinging underneath the left ribs, in the lumbar region, for 2 hours, regardless of respiration. Ng.
 - . Severe stinging under the right ribs and in abdomen, one hour after dinner; the 6th day. Ng.
 - . Stinging in left side of abdomen, in the morning, while sitting; vanishing while walking. Ng.
 - . Stinging now in the right, now in the left side of abdomen, 7th day. Ng.
- 395. Severe pinching in abdomen, 926, and thereupon painful contraction of sphincter ani. Htm.
 - . Pinching and snarling in abdomen, after eating; later passing up on left side towards the stomach, and only dispelled by doubling up. Ng.
 - . Pinching and rolling in the belly, from afternoon, 5 o'clock, to midnight, preventing sleep. Ng.
 - . Pinching colic during menses, 581.
 - . Colicky abdominal pain in the morning, 2d day. Ng.
- 400. Colic with diarrhœa, 455.
 - . Cutting pain in abdomen after midnight, 979.
 - . Cutting in a small spot about the navel, mornings, 8th day. Ng.
 - . Cutting around the navel, always on gaping, 8th day. Ng.
 - . Cutting around the navel, then moving about in abdomen, disappearing after passage of flatus, forenoon, 8th day. Ng.
- 405. Cutting pain on a narrow line of the left side of the abdomen, transversely towards the back; then rolling in the belly and disappearance of the pain, 6th day. Ng.
 - . Violent cutting in abdomen, afternoon, 5 o'clock, then semi-fluid diarrhœic stools, 6th day. Ng.
 - . Cutting in abdomen, with scanty stool, 439.
 - . Abdomen, inside of, chilly, 1030.
 - . Coldness and motion in abdomen, 9th day. Ng.
- 410. Motion in the bowels with burning, soon after taking the drug. Nening.
 - . Burning and heat in abdomen. Ng.

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- . Abdomen very sensitive on being pressed, forenoon, 10 o'clock. Nening.
- . *Great sensitiveness to external pressure over the abdomen. Gosewich.
- . *Consumption of bowels. Teste.

Flatulency.

- 415. Rolling in the belly, 405, and fermentation, 460; rumbling and growling in bowels, 383, 457.
- . *Rumbling in abdomen, with feeling of emptiness in the same.* Hrm.
- . Rumbling and clucking in abdomen, with feeling of emptiness in the same. Hrm.
- . Loud quacking in abdomen, as in spasms; remitting for a while after eructation, 21st and 23d day. Ng.
- . Motion in abdomen, as if before diarrhœa, all day. Ng.
- 420. Snarling and rolling in abdomen, every day, without diarrhœa and without distention. Ng.
- . A moving and tossing about in lower belly, as if he had taken a purgative, but without diarrhœa, the whole day, 48 hours after taking the drug. Ng.
- . Flatulency with dulness in head, 38.
- . Discharge of flatus, upwards and downwards. H.
- . Frequent discharge of flatus all day, after 8th day. Ng.
- 425. Discharge of flatus of fœtid odor, evenings, 3d day. Ng.
- . Discharge of offensive flatus. H. Compare 460.
- . After passage of flatus disappears, cutting in abdomen, 404; constriction in belly, 381.

External Abdomen.

- . Itching around the navel does not cease after scratching, returning frequently. Ng.
- . Itching in the right flank, disappears after scratching. Ng.
- 430. Itching externally on abdomen, (1032,) disappears after scratching, evening. Ng.
(Inguinal regions and groins, see Genitals.)

Stool.

- . Feeling of inactivity of bowels. H.
- . Stool and urine belated, 501.
- . No stool 3d and 4th day. Ng.
- . Desire, but no stool. H.
- 435. Urgent desire, with contraction of intestines, and enormous pressure downwards, as if contents of abdomen were to be pressed out, for several minutes; then, at last, something passes with a jerk, with severe tearing and cutting in rectum; thereupon immediately again desire to go to stool, as if rectum were being pressed out, that he can scarcely sit on account of pain. H.
- . Uncontrollable, urgent desire; but nevertheless only scanty, soft stool, passing with great difficulty through the seemingly contracted rectum. H.

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- . Stool accompanied with much urging and straining in the rectum. H.
- . Frequent urging to go to stool, with scanty discharge, and with tenesmus in the anus afterwards, 2d day. Ng.
- . Scanty consistent stool, accompanied by cutting in the abdomen. Ng.
- 440. Twice, consistent stool, 1st day. Ng.
 - . Very hard stool, 2d day. Ng.
 - . Hard stool and frequent urination, 10th day. Ng.
 - . Hard stool, the first day; the second, constipation; the third, at first hard and then passage of soft fæces. Teuthorn.
 - . *Of great use in cases of obstinate costiveness with frequent urging to make water. Veith.
- 445. *Obstinate constipation, with violent urging to urinate; urging to stool, with contraction of intestines; excessive pressure from above downwards, as if bowels were pressed out; during stool violent tearing and cutting in the rectum, after it the former symptoms recur again. Raue.
 - . Stool, the first part of which was hard, the last soft, with subsequent burning in the anus. Ng.
 - . Pitchy, sticky, adhesive stool, several days. Ng.
 - . Stool softer than usual, accompanied with slight pressure in region of stomach. Schreter.
 - . Soft, copious stool, afternoon, 1st day. Schreter.
- 450. Very soft stool, without any other complaint, 2d day. Ng.
 - . Stool was semi-fluid toward the end, 9th day. Ng.
 - . Semi-fluid, diarrhœic stools, 406.
 - . Soft stool, with tenesmus in anus after it, 2d day. Ng.
 - . Twice diarrhœa, 4th day. Schreter.
- 455. Frequent diarrhœic discharges, four or five times during day, with colic, 5th and 6th day. Ng.
 - . Fluid stools, evenings, with burning in anus afterwards. Ng.
 - . *Diarrhœa after every kind of food that disagrees with his stomach; with belching and rumbling in abdomen. C. Hg.
 - . *Blood with the stool. H.
 - . During the diarrhœic stool, sensation of corroding acidity in rectum, during the discharge. H.
- 460. During the diarrhœa, rolling and fermentation in abdomen, with discharge of stinking flatus, 7th day. Ng.
 - . Diarrhœa with cough, 606.
 - . During the stool in the evening, faintness. H.
 - . *Diarrhœa with fainting away. Pehrson.
 - . After stool, tenesmus in anus, 488, 453.

Rectum and Anus.

- 465. Tearing and cutting in rectum, 435.
 - . *Tearing and cutting in rectum during stool, 445.
 - . Tenesmus in anus after stool, 438, 450.

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- . Painful contraction of sphincter ani, after pinching in abdomen, 395.
- . Burning in anus after stool, 446; fluid stools, 456.
- 470. Soreness in the anus, wakes him at night, and then changes into a burning itching, lasting all day. H.
- . Itching on the right side of anus, dispelled by scratching, 8th day. Ng.
- . Ulcer on the anus, of the size of a walnut, bearing a black pustule, soon opening amid pain, and discharging pus. H.

Kidneys and Bladder.

- . Pain in lower part of back, passing around both sides of pelvis forward toward the genitals; worse nights, and during motion. H.
- . *Nephralgia, for years constant complaining, but in attacks the most excruciating pains from the right kidney downwards. Many cases. C. Hg.
- 475. *Chronic nephritis and Nitrum, Lycop., Capsicum. Kreussler.
- . *Violent pain from the right kidney downwards. C. Hg. (Left Lycop.)
- . *Colica renalis, passing sand. C. Hg.
- . *Small stones are expelled from the bladder 3. W. Gross.
- . *Stones in bladder and kidneys. Hartmann.
- 480. *A woman suffering with gravel, passed, while day and night she had not an hour without urging to make water, a quantity of sand, weighing three-quarters of a pound; before Sarsap., she had taken Sulph. R. R. C. Hg.
- . *A man between 20 and 30 years, after he had several times, about once a year, undergone the operation of crushing a stone in his bladder, suffered the same preliminary symptoms. Sarsap. and Zincum, in alternation at intervals of 6 or 7 weeks, prevented the further formation of any more gravel. C. Hg.
- . *Stones in bladder, and blood with the urine, 520.
- . *Gravel of little children. Hartmann.
- . *Horses: the main medicine in gravel, twice a week until the passing of slime and sand increases; wait until it lessens again, and the horse is less animated, then continue the same way. Violent spells require Acon., Arn., Uva ursi. Brauns.
- 485. Painful constriction of the bladder, without urging. Htm.
- . *Pain and cramps in the bladder, particularly with a painful urging and burning; urine copious and pale. Htm.

Urging.

- . Frequent desire to urinate, with scanty discharge accompanied by burning, 1st day. Ng.
- . Frequent desire to urinate, discharging only a few drops without straining; as usually before menstruation and again at the end of menstruation, 14th and 15th days. Ng.


SARSAPARILLA.

- . Frequent urging to urinate, with scanty but painless discharge. Nening.
- 490. The scanty urine passed amid frequent urging is clear and red, 1st day. Ng.
- . Straining with scanty discharge of urine, 2d day. Ng.
- . *Urging to urinate with urging to stool in obstinate constipation, 444, 476.
- 7 . Urging to urinate on appearance of menses, 575.
- . Urging to urinate ceases with the perfect discharge of menses, 577.
- 495. Strangury with pressure on the bladder, yet the urine will not come, and when it comes there is cutting pain. H.
- . Nearly all day he has urgent desire to urinate, but little urine passes. H.
- . Severe strangury, as in case of stone, with discharge of white, acrid, turbid matter, with mucus. Brunner.
- . *Painful retention of urine. Hartmann.


Urine.

- . Copious urination lessens, 6th day. Ng.
- 500. Urine very scanty and frequently stopping, with frequent straining and burning, 4th day. Ng.
- . Urine and stool much belated, not often and scanty, 2d d. Ng.
- . Passes urine but once during the whole day, with burning during the discharge, but in sufficient quantity, 1st day. Ng.
- . No urine in the forenoon; in the afternoon, three times in succession, discharge of pale urine, then again none. Ng.
- . Frequent urination, 1st day. Ng.
- 505. Urine frequently voided, does not get turbid, but depositing a cloud, 7th day. Ng.
- . Frequent urination with hard stool, 442, *492.
- . Wakes up in the night to make water. Krahrmer.
- . Desire to urinate wakes him from sleep every morning. Teuthorn.
- . *He has to get up two or three times in the night to urinate, and passes a great quantity; he thinks he could never finish, at first with burning then without, for two weeks, after 2d and 4th days.* Ng.
- 510. *Has to get up at night to make water. C. Hg.
- . Urine becomes abundant again on the ninth day; he has to get up nights to urinate. Ng.
- . He urinates oftener and more than usual, without burning, 6th day. Ng.
- . Without particular thirst, the urine passes more frequently than usual, becoming more copious daily. Teuthorn.
- . Frequent copious urination, after 4 hours. Htm.
- 515. *Frequent discharge of pale copious urine, growing turbid on standing, like clay-water, 5th day.* Ng.

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- . Morning urine increases in quantity, to a quite unusual amount. Krahmer.
- . Discharge of much watery urine, with burning in urethra, 1st and 2d day. Ng.
- . *Horses: copious urine with pus. Brauns.
- . Urine passes, towards the end mingled with blood; then with the discharge of pus, 329; also blood, and after this the pain, when urinating, abates. Schreter.
- 520. *Blood with the urine and stones in the bladder, next to Lycop. Kreussler.
- . High-colored, apparently increased urine, during menstruation, 16th day. Ng.
- . Very fiery urine, but without burning, 2d day. Ng.
- . Red scanty urine mornings, 4th day. Ng.
- . Urine clear and red, 490.
- 525. Iridescent pellicle on the urine. Krahmer.
- . The deep yellow urine deposits a thin cloud, 8th day. Ng.
- . Urine becomes turbid on standing, and deposits much clay-colored sediment, for several days, after 48 hours. Ng.
- . Urine is turbid already while passing, with burning, the 3d day. Ng.
- . Urine turbid immediately after its passage, like clay-water, and scanty, 6th day. Ng.
- 530. *Slimy sediment with a cloud on it. Hartmann.
- . Pale urine, in the afternoon; he has to urinate frequently, and passes much. Ng.
- . *Urine copious and pale, 486.
- . Pale urine, voided in a thin powerless stream, with flakes in the urine. Schreter.
- .  Urine either too often, copious, and pale, or *scanty, slimy, flaky, clayey, sandy*. B.

During and after Urination.

- 535. *Each time she makes water there is air passing out the urethra with a gurgling noise, since five years; a woman 31 years old. Dr. H. Okie.
- . Urine passes without sensation in the passage. Teuthorn.
- . Thin, powerless stream of urine, 533.
- . *The urine passes in a thin, feeble stream, or in drops only, without pain or urging; he has to press much. C. Hg.
- . *Burning while the urine passes*, with discharge of elongated flakes. Brunner.
- 540. Burning with urination. Schreter.
- . Burning in the whole urethra always on passing water. H.
- . During passage of urine, scratching, scraping in the whole urethra, after 12 hours. H.
- . After the passage of urine, burning and itching; tearing pain from the glans to the root of penis. H.
-  *Much pain at the conclusion of passing water, almost unbearable, with women; also with men. H. N. Guernsey.

Urethra.

- . Sharp, cutting pains in the urethra, after some hours. H.
- 545. *A jerking sensation along the urethra, with men. C. Hg.
- . *Pain at meatus urinarius, with women. Guernsey.
- . Discharge of yellow pus from the urethra, with redness and inflammation of the glans, and fever in the evening with rigors, the 7th day. Schreter.
- . *Rheumatism, after gonorrhœa had been checked, or disappeared after exposure to wet and cold weather. Hancock.
- . *Violent rheumatic pains after suppressed gonorrhœa; lies as if lamed, and complains much. Rosenberg.

Genital Functions.

- 550. Inclination for coitus, several days, with frequent emissions. Schreter.
- . Inclination to coitus with restless sleep, 970.
- . Lascivious dreams, with erections, 555, 971, wake him up, 983.
- . Seminal emissions at night, and restless sleep, 970.
- . Pollution first night. H.
- 555. Painful pollution nearly every night, with lascivious dreams. Schreter.
- . *Bloody pollution. C. Hg.
- . Erections seem diminished. Ng.

Genital and Neighbouring Parts.

- . Towards the genitals backache around the pelvis, 473.
- . Tearing from glans to root of penis, 543.
- 560. Glans red and inflamed, 547.
- . Herpes on prepuce. H.
- . Intolerable odor about the genitals. H.
- . *Offensive odor between scrotum and thighs. C. Hg.
- . Unbearable itching on scrotum and perinæum; after scratching, little pimples rise, oozing a moisture, and keep the part sore. Several cases. C. Hg.
- 565. In right groin severe tension. H.
- . Pinching in left inguinal region. Htm.
- . *Hernia. Honigberger.
- . Soreness in bend of right groin on appearance of menses, 575.
- . *Sykosis. Gross. *Old, dry sykotic warts, remaining after a Mercurial treatment by the Old School, when given for gouty pains. Jahr., Syphilitic Diseases, page 442.
- 570. *Syphilis: Mercurial s.; squamous eruption; bone pain. Raue.

Catamenta.

- . Before menses, for 3 days, itching humor on forehead, burning and moist after rubbing it. H.
- . Before menstruation frequent desire and discharge of only a few drops, 488.

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- . Before menstruation sore feeling in bend of right thighs, 770.
- . Before menses, pains at night in sleep, 995.
- 575. On appearance of menses, soreness in the bend of the right groin and urging to urinate. Ng.
- . Appearance of menses is retarded for 5 days. H.
- . Menses 3 days too late, and with every perfect discharge of menses, the urging to urinate ceases. Ng.
- . Menses very scanty, but very acrid, with burning on the inner side of the thighs, that she cannot approximate them on account of pain; the menstrual discharge appears only now and then. Ng.
- . **Catamenia too late, scanty, and acrid.* Htm.
- 580. During menses, griping in pit of stomach, extending toward the sacrum. H.
- . During menses, frequent pinching colic. H.
- . During menstruation, more urine and high colored, 521.
- . During catamenia, weariness in thighs, 769.
- . During menses, weariness in legs, 932.
- 585. At the end of menstruation, desire to urinate, with discharge of a few drops, 488.
- . Menses 3 days too soon; after 14th day. H.
- . **Catamenia* are becoming very copious, even to hemorrhage, with an old maid. C. Hg.
- . Slimy leucorrhœa rather profuse, while walking. Ng.
- . **Leucorrhœa* on walking, particularly in women who have a sharp pain in urethra at the close of urination. Guernsey.

Larynx.

- 590. When swallowing, a pain in the throat; a feeling of rawness on the larynx, a pressing sensation moving about in larynx, with a cough at night, and in the morning with a colorless, tasteless expectoration; when he coughs, the larynx pains most. C. Hg.
- . In larynx pressing sensation, moving about, 590.
- . Pressing, painful stitches in thyroid cartilage, without affecting deglutition. Htm.
- . *Tickling in throat, 618.
- . Larynx pains when coughing, 590.

Cough.

- 595. Cough without expectoration, forenoon, 2d day. Ng. Compare 618.
- . Hard cough in the daytime produced by a tickling ulcerative sensation in the fauces. H.
- . Cough at night and sore throat, 590.
- . Dry cough excited by roughness in the throat, only in the forenoon, 2d and 3d days. Ng.
- . During cough, *roughness* in the throat, mornings, 2d day. Ng.
- 600. Cough without expectoration. B.

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- . *Cough with rattling on the chest. Pehrson.
- . Cough with a colorless, tasteless expectoration; pain in the larynx, 590.
- . Cough and headache, 2d day. Ng.
- . Dry cough, with burning in the nose on blowing it, 5th d. Ng.
- 605. Cough and coryza, 197.
- . Cough with nausea, vomiting bile, and diarrhœa. C. Hg.
- . Coughing and vomiting, 1044.
- . Cough in the morning, 590.
- . *Chronic catarrh following Lycop., Dros. and Natr. mur., or followed by them. Kreussler.

Breathing.

- 610. Offensive breath. H.
 - . Shortness of breath (625) from the slightest exercise, 891.
 - . Breathing heavy and short after dinner, 3d day. Ng.
 - . Very asthmatic; he is often forced to breathe short, 5th d. Ng.
 - . Catching of breath (stoppage of breath) and oppression of the chest; in the evening and the following morning, after 48 hours. Ng.
- 615. Severe catching of breath while working; he can get air enough only with difficulty, 4th day. Ng.
 - . Difficult breathing, 275.
 - . Stoppage of breath as if by spasm, or as if by an impediment in the lungs, with constriction in the throat for a whole minute, accompanied with great anxiety, after 3 hours. Ng.
 - . *Asthma from emphysema of the lungs; the continual short breathing worse after eating, when going up-stairs, and generally from exertions. Cough dry without expectoration; sometimes tickling in the throat. V. Meyer, Vierteljahr-Schrift, 9, 464.
 - . *Spasmodic asthma. Honigberger.
- 620. Oppression of the chest (614) impeding respiration, mornings, 8th day. Ng.
 - . He feels so narrow-chested, with dyspnœa and exhaustion, that he had to loosen his neck-tie, lasting for some time, 7th day. Ng.
 - . His chest feels mostly as if screwed together, and every thing feels too tight, in breathing and walking, so that he had to loosen his clothes, neck-tie, and vest, in order to get air enough; frequently omitting and returning. Ng.
 - . Painful constriction in the chest (275) alternating often with sudden expansion, 8th day. Ng.
 - . Pressure frequently on the chest, afternoons, 2d day. Ng.
- 625. Pressure on the chest with shortness of breath, 6th day. Ng.
 - . In breathing, every thing too tight, 622.
 - . Increased by inspiration, stinging in back, 682.
 - . Frequent deep inspirations after dinner, 2d day. Ng.

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- . On deep inspiration, pain, as if some thing were sticking fast in the back. H.
- 630. Deep inspiration aggravates painful pressure in abdomen, 405.
 - . On gaping, cutting around the navel, 403; rending in knee, 791.
 - . On blowing the nose, burning in it, 604.
 - . When singing, pressure in pit of stomach, 66.
 - . When talking, tearing pain in head, 74.
- 635. Impedes entirely with breathing; stinging beside the spine, 682.

Chest.

- . Tension across the chest after attack, 929.
- . Pressure in the chest, 705, as if bruised, after attack, 50.
- . Pressure and tightness on the chest, at night and in the morning, without cough, 8th day. Ng.
- . Pressure on the sternum, worse on palpation. Hrm.
- 640. Pressing tension about the clavicle, next to sternum. Hrm.
 - . Violent stinging in the middle of sternum, mornings, 3d d. Ng.
 - . Stinging in right side of chest, on motion, while standing, afternoon. Ng.
 - . Stinging in the right side of breast, afternoon, 1 o'clock, 3d day. Ng.
 - . Stinging in the left side of chest, on walking out-doors, and in the forehead at the same time, mornings, continuing a good while, 2d day. Ng.
- 645. Stinging pain in left side of chest, while walking. H.
 - . To last false rib stinging from shoulder, 682.
 - . In chest from back stitches, 686.
 - . Stitches in the right chest, without affecting respiration. Htm.
 - . Pressing stitches under the last true rib. Hrm.
- 650. Violent stitches in the left costal region, so that the pain doubled him up, in the evening, while sitting, 12th d. Ng.
 - . Stitches in the middle of the chest, beside the sternum, without affecting respiration. Htm.
 - . From clavicle, stitches to hyoid bone, 674.
 - . Stitches in chest, and pain in arm, 766.
 - . *Shooting stitches from the back through to the chest, with every motion. (Sulphur has the same stitches from front towards the back, mostly on left side; more during rest.) Neidhard.
- 655. Unusual warmth of chest, 1043; heat, 215, 1036.
 - . *Arthritic tubercles of the lungs. Htm.

Outward Chest.

- . On the outside of chest, tensive pain, as if it were too short, on straightening up and walking erect, after 24 hours. H.
- . *Painful pressure on breastbone, worse when touched. Htm.
- . The nipples are wilted, unsensitive, and not irritable. H.
- 660. Itching about the nipples. H.
 - . Urticaria on chest, 1089.

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Heart.

- . Palpitation often in the day-time. H.
- . Palpitation of the heart during the day. C. Hg.
- . Palpitation of heart always in bed, 1060.
- 665. Palpitation almost constantly, with some anxiety and fears. H.
Without fear. Gross.

Neck.

- . Chucking or pulling in left side of neck, 2d day. Ng.
- . Tearing in the nape of the neck; passing thence across the vertex towards the right side of the forehead, where it disappears, afternoon 6th day. Ng.
- . Wrenching pain in left side of neck, as if in the tendines on moving the head, the 2d d. Ng.
- . Pain in nape of neck on moving the head. Ng.
- 670. Aching in the nape of the neck on moving the head in the morning, abating during the day, the 3d d. Ng.
- . Tension in the nape of neck and stitches, on moving the head, the 10th d. Ng.
- . Tension in right side of neck, particularly on moving the head, with heaviness of head, 43. Ng.
- . In the muscles of the neck pressing stitches, increased by touch and motion. Hrm.
- . Violent lasting, drawing stitches in the right cervical muscles, from the clavicle into the hyoid bone. Htm.
- 675. To the nape of neck dull stinging from left side of head, 85; from right mastoid process stinging to left frontal protuberance, 104.
- . In thyroid cartilage stitches, without being affected by deglutition, 592.
- . Swelling of the right side of neck, (and throat,) with pain when touched. H.
- . The throat was swollen when falling down unconscious, 50.
- . *Emaciated, shrivelled neck, particularly with children. Lippe, similar to Nat. mur. C. Hg.
- 680. Pricking from within outwards, most and strongest about the neck, with heat on chest, back and face, 215. Hrm.
- . Pricking and itching about neck and shoulders with heat, on scratching it begins at once in another place, 217. Htm.

The Back.

- Stinging, also tearing, beside the spine, from the right shoulder-blade to the last false rib; increased much by inspiration, and, on deep inspiration, impeding entirely. Hrm.
- . In the back, between the shoulder-blades, severe stitches. Htm.
 - . In the back, as if something was sticking fast, on deep inspiration, 629.
 - 685. From the back through to the chest, 654.

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- . *Stitches in back, and from there through into the chest, (reverse Sulph.) Neidhard.
- . Back chilly, 1030; heat on back, 215.
- . Itching on the back the whole afternoon; not much relieved by scratching, 4th day. Ng.
- . On back pimples, 1096.
- 690. Pain in lower part of back, and both sides, 473.
 - . Backache in small of back, increased after protracted stooping, pressing violently so that walking is impeded; improved by rest, when sitting or lying, but reappearing in the form of stitches with every, even the slightest, turn of the body; abating during the afternoon, 4th day. Schreter.
 - . Toward sacrum the griping extends from pit of stomach, 580.
 - . Tensive pain on the least motion, from the sacrum across left hip, interfering with walking. H.
 - . Violent pain in lower part of back on stooping, and afterwards; does not disappear during motion, forenoon, 2d and 3d days. Nening.
- 695. Bruised pain of sacral region, evenings, 2d d. Ng.
 - . Crawling in sacral region, externally, like running of ants, forenoon. Ng.

Upper Limbs—Shoulders and Arms.

- . Pain in the right shoulder joint, somewhat laming, only when moving the arms; afternoon, until lying down. Ng.
- . In the shoulder joints violefit tearing, extending gradually into the elbows, where it abates; frequently repeated, 6th d. Ng.
- . Tearing in the right arm, from the shoulder joint to the wrist, afternoon, 4th day. Ng.
- 700. Cracking in right shoulder joint, on moving the same, 16th day. Ng.
 - . In the upper arm, near shoulder joint, a pulse-like, intermittent, external, stinging pain. Teuthorn.
 - . Pain, as if from a thrust or blow, in the shoulder, on moving the arm; less while at rest. Ng.
 - . Pain, as if from a thrust or blow, in right shoulder joint, only on moving the arm. Ng.
 - . Stitches in the shoulders on raising the arm, 4th d. Ng.
- 705. Tearing in left arm, from shoulder to the tips of the thumb, with pressure on the chest, 11 o'clock, A. M., 4th d. Ng.
 - . Tearing in left shoulder down into the fingers, afternoon till evening, with frequent intermissions, 5th d. Ng.
 - . Drawing on the shoulder-blades, 860.
 - . From shoulder to last ribs, stinging, 682.
 - . On shoulders, pricking, itching, 217.

Arms.

- 710. In the arms, feeling of stiffness, on motion after rest; long-continuing, 8th d. Ng.

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- . Dull stinging above and in front of humerus. *Hrm.*
- . Violent tearing on the upper surface of left upper arm, extending to the wrist for 5 minutes, with stitches in right side of chest, half-past 8, in the evening, the 3d d. *Ng.*
- . Arms, loss of all warmth, 1026, chilly, 1030.

Elbows.

- . In the elbow, pain, as if a tendon had snapped over, on rapid pronation of forearm. *H.*
- 715. Laming tiredness in elbow joints. *H.*
- . About the forearms, besides the elbow joint, lameness, tearing; worse when at rest than in motion. *Hrm.*
- . From shoulders to the elbows, 698.

Forearm.

- . Twitching in both forearms, 970.
- . Pressing, tearing on the ulna, sometimes extending to the metacarpal bones. *Hrm.*
- 720. Pressing stitches in the muscles of both ulnæ. *Hrm.*
- . Stinging, drawing stitches on the inside of right forearm. *Htm.*
- . Tearing stitches above the left wrist, upwards. *Htm.*
- . Tearing over the forearm, above, behind the wrist, with drawing, tearing stitches towards the finger. *Htm.*
- . Itching on the inside of the right forearm; after scratching, rose two blisters, soon disappearing again. *Ng.*

Wrist.

- 725. From shoulder to wrist, 699; from upper arm, tearing, 712.
- . Above and behind wrist, tearing, 723.
- . Tearing in left wrist, afternoon, 2 o'clock, 4th d. *Ng.*
- . Sprained pain in right wrist, drawing towards the ring-finger. *Hartmann.*
- . Itching in front of wrist, not ceasing after scratching, forenoon, 9th d. *Ng.*
- 730. Large, clear-water blister on the inner side of the right wrist, behind the little finger, first itching then burning; after opening the blister, discharge of watery fluid, increased burning, inflammation, and a scab, itching particularly in the night. *Ng.*

Hands.

- . Hands tremble, 926.
- . The hand pains, without swelling. *Brunner.*
- . Cold hands, colder towards the tips of the fingers, for 8 days. *Teuthorn.*
- . Stiffness, itching and burning heat in the hands, with swollen veins, lessened by motion, 14th d. *Ng.*
- 735. Itching on the hand and backs of fingers. *H.*
- . Much sweat of the hands. *H.*


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- . Urticaria on the hands, 1089.
 - . *Rhagades on hands, 1107.
 - . Tetter on the hands. H.
740. Intermittent, pressing stitches in metacarpal bones of right index finger, for two days. Hrm.
In metacarpal bones from ulna, 719.

Thumb.

- . Tip of thumb from shoulder, tearing, 705.
 - . Pressure-like stitches in the muscles of left thumb, at rest and in motion. Htm.
 - . Pricking, as if caused by countless pins, in first joint of thumb; later this spot aches also on being touched. H.
745. Several great cracks in the skin of the right thumb, "so that one can see the flesh," of burning pain, 6th d. Ng.
- . The thumb becomes inflamed, with throbbing and burning; the worst at night. H.

Fingers.

- . The right index inflamed around the nail, like a run-around; later, the same on the left. C. Hg.
 - . Towards ring-finger, pain from wrist, 727.
 - . Drawing, tearing through the bones of right ring-finger, penetrating the bones; increased by motion of the joints. Htm.
750. Small stitches in posterior joint of right little finger. Htm.
- . Numbness (going to sleep) of the fingers. H.
 - . Into fingers, from shoulder, tearing, 706.
 - . On the back of the four fingers of the left hand, tearing towards the tips; afternoon, half-past 1, 4th d. Ng.
 - . Towards fingers, stitches, 723.
755.  Pain of tips of fingers on pressure, as if ulcerated, or as if salt were put on to a wound. H.
- . Fingers, part of, itching, 735.
 - . Itching purulent blisters on the fingers and other parts of the body, after 9th day. Ng.
 - . On the ends of the fingers, running-around ulcerations, always after using Sarsaparilla in the autumn. R. R.; C. Hg.
 - . Pimples on the fingers. C. Hg.
760. Tips of fingers colder than hands, 733.
- . Blue nails, with coldness, 1026.
 - . *Sides of fingers burning, 1107.
 - . *Fingers burning under the nails, with itching, 852.

Lower Limbs—Hips.

- . Across left hip, pain from sacrum, 693.
765. On the right ischium, pressing stitches in every posture. Hrm.

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- . In the hip joints, lame, bruised and tired; she has to sit down, but without relief. H.
- . Itching on the right hip, will not abate by scratching. Ng.
- . Severe itching on both hip-bones, disappears after scratching, forenoon, 9th day. Ng.

Thighs.

- . *Weariness in the thighs*, 932, during catamenia. Ng.
- 770. Sore feeling in the bend of the right thigh, she can hardly walk; before menstruation, 14th and 15th days. Ng.
 - . Pressing heaviness in left thigh, while sitting or walking, without pain. Htm.
 - . Dull pressure on the right thigh, just above the popliteal region, while sitting. Htm.
 - . Pressure on the inside of left thigh, near the knee-joint. Hrm.
 - . Tearing pressure about the thigh, near the knee-joint, upwards and outwards. Hrm.
- 775. Violent tearing about left knee, from evening till midnight, frequently intermitting, 3d d. Ng.
 - . Stinging pressure about left thigh near the patella. Hrm.
 - . Stinging tensive pressure about right knee. Htm.
 - . Thighs chilly, 1030.
 - . On inner sides of thighs, burning; she cannot bring them together during menstruation, 578.
- 780. Itching on thighs, above the left knee; it abates after scratching, but returns again and again, afternoon, 5th d. Ng.
 - . Itching on the right buttock, disappears from scratching, but soon returns, evenings. Ng.
 - . Itching on thighs, 178, 1082.
 - . Scratching her thigh in sleep, 991.
 - . Violent itching on the outside and front surface of the left thigh; after scratching, a great many little blisters appear, but soon are gone again, afternoon. Ng.
- 785. Violent itching on both thighs; after scratching, many pimples rise, soon disappearing again, 5th d. Ng.
 - . On thighs, pimples, 1096.
 - . Furuncel on the left buttock, stinging when touched, after 22 days, lasting 3 days. Ng.
 - . In gluteal region, small boils, 1097.

Knees.

- . *Weariness in the knee-joints*, the whole day. Ng. Comp. 932.
- 790. On the knee, single, lively, fine stitches, on the inner side. Htm.
 - . Swelling and stiffness of the knee, with stinging pain, that he could hardly move the knee sideways on account of pain. H.
 - . Several painful rents in right knee when gaping, while standing, 3d d. Ng.
 - . Tearing in left knee, afternoon, 2 o'clock, 4th d. Ng.

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- . Violent stitches at first, then tearing in the left popliteal space, 7th d. Ng.
- 795. Above left knee, itching, 780.
- . Violent itching under both knee-joints, and in front above the knees; has to scratch what not lessens it entirely, 3d d. Nenning.
- . Itching, and many red pimples over the right knee; the pimples are still out next day, but do not itch, 7th d. Ng.
- . Violent itching in the hollow of the knees; after long scratching, many little blisters come up, soon going away again, afternoons and mornings. Ng.

Shin.

- . Cramp from the tibia down into the toes; has to try to find a position wherein it feels easier, 14th d. Schreter.
- 800. In the leg tearing, deep in left tibia, afternoon, 3 o'clock, 8th day. Ng.
- . Tearing down the right tibia, afternoon, 1 o'clock, 7th d. Ng.
- . Dull drawing, upwards, above the right tibia. Htm.
- . *Pains in superficial knots on shin-bone, 1101.
- . Tibia itching, 810.

Calves.

- 805. Violent cramp in the calf. H.
- . Cramp in calves at night, 985.
- . Pain in the calves, as after cramp. H.
- . Stiffness in right thigh, as if contracted in the popliteal space and calf, at the same time toes as if swollen under the nails, 3d d. Schreter.
- . Pricking like pins in the calves. C. Hg.
- 810. Violent itching on the tendines below the calves, where it burns after scratching, evening and morning, 5th d. Ng.
- . Below calves, itching, 1084.
- . Red, herpetic spots on the calves, with severe itching. H.
- . Itching on the right calf, then many pimples rise, evening. Ng.

Legs.

- . More weakness and lassitude in legs. Ng.
- 815. In legs, weariness, 932, 933.
- . Drawing in legs, 860.
- . Tearing in the muscles of right lower leg. Htm.
- . Loss of warmth, 1026.
- . *Blue spots on the legs, with induration of the skin under the spots extending deep in; heretofore they were always the beginning of long-lasting ulcers. J. A. Ph. Gesner.

Feet.

- 820. In feet, weariness, 932.
- . Most in feet trembling, 1; feet tremble, 926.

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- . Formication in the left foot on raising it and putting it down, afternoon, 5 o'clock. Ng.
- . Cracking in the left ankle-joint on every motion, 5th d. Ng.
- . Pricking, as if caused by needles, over the external malleolus of the right foot. Hrm.
- 825. Stitches through heel into dorsum, 838.
 - . Tensive feeling in the right foot, as if it were swollen. H.
 - . Painful drawing, changed into twitching, on the dorsum of right foot. Htm.
 - . *Rheumatic pains at night in the feet. Honigberger.
 - . Coldness of the feet. H.
- 830. Cold feet at night, in bed, 1036.
 - . *Icy coldness of feet before going to bed. H.
 - . Swollen feeling in both feet, with itching and heat in the soles, lessened after some exercise, half past 11 o'clock, 14th d. Ng.
 - . Swelling and redness of the right tarsus, with pain increased in the afternoon. Brunner.
 - . Swelling of the feet. H.
- 835. Itching on top of right foot; after scratching, it goes on the left tibia, where it finally disappears, after repeated scratching, afternoon. Ng.
 - . Itching on the external edge of the right foot; on the ankle, he has to scratch until it bleeds, evening, 2d d. Ng.
 - . The soles of the feet are painfully sensitive. H.
 - . Violent tearing in left sole, after midnight, from the heel towards the toes; then violent itching; and, after scratching, a hard stitch through the heel, extending into dorsum of foot, 8th d. Ng.
 - . Painful throbbing, pressing, and pricking on the inside of right sole, and then on the whole sole, while sitting. Htm.
- 840. Itching and drawing in the sole. H. (Iueckendes Ziehen.)
 - . Itching and heat in soles, 832.
 - . * Feet rhagades, 1107.
 - . Two small pustules on the dorsum of right foot, 8th d. Ng.
 - . Dorsal side of foot, small boils, 1097.

Toes.

- 845. Tearing and drawing in the great toe of the right foot. Htm.
 - . Tearing in the left great toe, more towards the tip, evenings, 5th d. Nenning.
 - . Into the toes cramp from tibia, 799.
 - . Tensive feeling in the tendines and in the toes of the left foot, as if the toes were being strongly drawn inwards, lasting one hour, slowly abating, mornings, 5th d. Ng.
 - . His toes are aching him about the nails, as if swollen. Schreter.
- 850. Toes as if swollen under the nails, 808.
 - . *Sides of toes burning, 1107.
 - . *Burning in the tips of toes, with great sensitiveness to the pressure of shoes or boots; a similar burning also on the fingers, under the nails, with itching. C. Hg.

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Lower Limbs.

- . Great lassitude in the lower limbs; he can hardly move his legs, 6th d. Ng.
 - . Constantly tired in the feet, when standing; for several days. Nanning.
855. *Lower limbs, pain after Mercury, 863.

All the Limbs.

- . Hands and feet very light, mobility, 922.
 - . Lassitude of limbs, dulness, stoppage of nose, 45.
 - . *Hands and feet peculiarly weary. H.
 - . Lightning-like tensive pains here and there in the body, and about the head. H.
860. Drawing pain in shoulder-blades and legs. H.
- . Tearing in nearly every limb, at night, with subsequent headache, 6th d. Ng.
 - . Rheumatic pains after gonorrhœa. Pehrson.
 - . *Rheumatism of lower limbs; swelling and induration of the glands about the upper part of the neck. After syphilis and abuse of Mercury, using the decoction of S., was followed by softening and disappearance of the glandular swelling. H. Morgan.
 - . *Pain in bones from Mercury. Htm. Compare 864.
865. In all the joints of the body, tearing now here and then there, for several days, but only of short duration. Ng.
- . In joints rheumatic pains often checked gonorrhœa, 547, 548.
 - . *Gout in lower limbs, and Bryon. and Lycopod., Digitalis. Kreussler.
 - . *Arthritis vaga. Hartmann.
 - . Exostosis, *1101; bone-pain, *570; *Mercurial pains in the bones in two cases next to Phosph., Aurum., Nitr. ac. of essential use. Jahr Syphilitic Diseases, page 442.

On Motions.

870. On pronation of forearm, snapping, 714.
- . Can hardly move the knee sideways, 790.
 - . Worse when turning in bed. B.
 - . With the slightest turn of body, stitches in back, 691.
 - . Bending to right side, stinging in r. hypoch., 377.
875. Raising arm, stitches in shoulder, 704.
- . Raising and putting down foot, formication, 822.
 - . On straightening up, tension, pain of chest, 657.
 - . Worse when assuming an erect posture; when rising. B.
 - . On bending the head back, pain in jaw, 212.
880. On stooping and afterwards, pain in back, 694.
- . After protracted stooping, backache, 673.

On Walking.

- . While walking, vertigo, 54; tearing pain in head, 74; throbbing in top of head, *94; increased headache, 102.

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- . While walking, leucorrhœa, 588, 589.
- . On walking erect, tensive pain of chest, 657; while walking, stinging in chest, 645.
- 885. *Going up-stairs, short breathing, 618.
- . Walking impeded by backache, 691; pains from sacrum across left hip, 693.
- . While walking, thighs heavy, 771; every thing too high, 622.
- . Worse on walking out-doors, 1644. B.
- . Better after getting up and walking about, 378; while walking, vanishes, stinging in abdomen, 393.

Moving.

- 890. On least motion, tensive pain from sacrum over left hip, 693.
- . The slightest exercise makes her short breath; abating in rest. C. Hg.
- . Motion increases headache, 102.
- . On moving, masseter muscles stiff, 211.
- . While working, catching of breath, 615; *from exertion, short breath, 618.
- 895. On motion, stinging in chest, 642; with every motion, shooting from back to chest, *654.
- . Moving head, aches in nape of neck, 670; pain in neck, 668; motion increases pain in neck, 673.
- . During motion, backache, 473; not disappears, 694.
- . On moving, pain in shoulder, 702; only on moving, 703; shoulder cracking, 700.
- . When moving, arm lamy, 697; stiffness of arm, 710; increased pain in ring finger, 749.
- 900. On motion, cracking of ankle-joint, 823.
- . Worse from bodily exertion, particularly moving diseased part. B.
- . Lessened by motion, heat in hands, 734; after exercising, itching in soles, 832.

Standing.

While standing, dizzy attack, 929; stinging in chest, 642; rents in knee, 791; tired in feet, 854.

Sitting.

- . While sitting, vertigo, 54.
- 905. After long sitting, head oppressed, 45.
- . *When sitting down after walking, throbbing worse on top of head, 94.
- . While sitting, stinging in abdomen, 393.
- . Can scarcely sit on account of pain in rectum, 435.
- . While sitting, stitches in costal region, 650; thigh heavy, 771; pressure on thigh, 772; soles throbbing, 839.
- 910. Has to sit down, without relief, hip lame, 766.
- . Worse when sitting erect, better sitting bent forward. B.

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Lying down.

- . Before and after, itching all over, 1077.
- . After it pain in throat better, 278.
- . On lying down a chill, 1035.
- 915. Worse from lying on painful side, better lying on unpainful side. B.
- . Better in horizontal position, worse in rest. B.
- . Abates pain in arm, 697.

Rest.

- . Worse when at rest than in motion, pain in elbow, 716.
- . No headache in rest, 74.
- 920. Abating in rest, short breath, 891; backache, 691; pain in shoulder, 702.
- . In rest and motion, pressing in head, 58.

Nerves and Muscles.

- . The whole body has a greater mobility; hands and feet feel very light the first days. Schreter.
- . Mobility of all the limbs, 949.
- . Feeling of strength, 1057.
- 925. In whole body trembling with anxiousness, 1.
- . Trembling of hands and feet, with tearing in the forehead, and pinching in abdomen, forenoon, 4th d. Ng.
- . Starting in evening sleep, 955, 956, 957, 991; startling dreams, 959; and wakening, 960.
- . Suddenly fell backwards on the floor, 50.
- . *Attack*, first nausea after breakfast, with sour eructation; while standing by the open window he becomes dizzy, he lost his consciousness, fell backwards to the floor, and after being raised, he came to himself, and felt great tension across the chest. H.
- 930. Faintness during stool, 462; *fainting away, with diarrhoea, 463.
- . Unsteady gait, with vertigo, 52.
- . Great weariness, particularly in the legs, but principally in the thighs, knees and feet, also during menses. Ng.
- . Weary in his legs, he feels as if he would have a spell of sickness, forenoon, 2d d. Ng.
- . Sluggish and sleepy, 947.
- 935. As after a fever, weakness in head, 48.
- . Lassitude and tired in the whole body, in the forenoon, passing off after the meal. Ng.
- . So weak she can hardly walk. C. Hg.
- . She can hardly walk, on account of a sore feeling in bend of thigh. 770.
- . Has to lie down, could not move himself, 359.
- 940. Must lie down with headache, 72; sick stomach, 359; after dinner, 61; exhaustion and dyspnoea, 360.
- . Torpor, 35; paralysis, with atrophy of muscles, more than cramps. Gross.

Sleep.

- . Constant gaping. H.
- . Frequent gaping, fills his eyes full of water, 1st d. Ng.
- . Frequent gaping with crawlings, the whole forenoon, 8th d. Ng.
- 945. Gaping and chills, with shaking, 1044.
- . Sleepiness with gaping (very soon). H.
- . Very sleepy and sluggish, forenoon, without being much indisposed. Ng.
- . Sleepiness and internal chill, 1033
- . In the hours before midnight he cannot sleep, owing to restlessness in his whole body and soul, and an uncommon mobility in all the limbs. H.
- 950. From five o'clock P. M. to midnight, pinching and rolling in belly, prevents sleep, 397.
- . Evening till midnight, knee pains, 775.
- . Before going to bed, swelled feet, *831.
- . Evening in bed, forehead perspiring, *216.
- . In the *evening*, before and after lying down, *itching*, 1076; before going to sleep, 1074; in bed, 1072; does not let him fall asleep, 1075.
- 955. Soon falls asleep in the evening, with violent starting, 8th d. Ng.
- . Little sleep, with starting up, 6th day. Ng.
- . Five times starting up at night in a fright, and thereupon difficulty of falling asleep again, 2d d. Ng.

Dreams.

- . Walking at nights, as if by a frightening sound. Teuthorn.
- . Falls asleep in the evening, startling dreams, of falling, slipping with the feet, etc., frightful startling, 8th d. Ng.
- 960. Dreams she is sleigh-riding and the sleigh upset, she starts violent and wakens up, the 8th d. Ng.
- . Heavy dreams, full of frights, but cannot recollect what, 5th and 6th d. Ng.
- . Dreams of what was talked about the day before, 2d d. Ng.
- . Dreams of the business of the day before, 6th d. Ng.
- . Dreams of vexation. Ng.
- 965. Restless sleep, with dreams of disasters. H.
- . Horrible dreams in a deep sleep. H.
- . Dreams of horrible things, for instance, a big spider. H.
- . He saw in his dream several long-ago deceased relations, the 12th d. Ng.
- . He dreams, towards morning, several white spectres came in his room and near his bed, he was at first shocked and very much frightened, but recovered himself, and struck them down with both his fists, so that they all fell to the ground; after which his nose bled, and it woke him up, and he thought he had struck himself on his nose; the 3d d. Ng.

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970. Restless sleep at night, with inclination to coitus; seminal emissions, and twitching in both forearms. Schreter.
. Lascivious dreams, without erections, 2d and 10th days. Ng.
. Every night, pollutions, 555.

Complaints at Night.

- . Restless sleep with much turning. H.
. Sleep much interrupted, 10th d. Ng.
975. Restless, unrefreshing sleep. H.
. Worse at night; evening, headache, 91.
. Whole night, straining and urging in throat, 274.
. Vanishing at night, nausea, &c., 373.
. Waking after midnight with cutting pains in the abdomen; in the morning the pains are ceasing, 2d d. Ng.
980. *Waking at night.* Soreness in anus, 470.
. Pain in back and around both hips, 473.
. Night, has to get up to urinate, 509, 511; wakes up to make water, 507, 535.
. Waking at night out of voluptuous dreams, without erection, 2d d. Ng.
. At night, pressure on chest, 638; backache, 473; twitching in forearms, 970; pain in thumb, 746.
985. Cramp in the calves at night. H.
. At night, tearing in limbs, 846; pain in feet, 740; after midnight, in sole and itching, 838.
. Frequently wakes up at night with coldness, 2d d. Ng.
. At night in bed, chills, 1036; waking, 1038; shaking, 1037.
. At night, on waking, much sweating on the joints. H.
990. Night, severe sweat after attack, 50.
. At night she started up, hurriedly, scratched her thigh unconsciously above the knee, and then slept right away again, the 4th d. Ng.
. At night, itching, 1077; scabs on wrists, 730; all over, 1075; passing off in bed, 1074.
. Better in bed. B.
. Before midnight, sleepless, 949.
995. She wakes partially at night on account of pain, without knowing where, but in the morning she thought it must have been in her abdomen, (one day before menses,) 14th d. Ng.
. After midnight, awaking, 979; 2 o'clock, A. M., awakes and remains awake, 996; several nights at 2 o'clock, and then remains awake for a long time, 8th d. Ng.
. An almost sleepless night, without an apparent cause, 1st d. Ng.
. At night and in the morning, on waking, finds himself lying on his back; every night. H. (Also a characteristic with Sulphur. C. Hg.)
. Towards morning, dreams of fighting, 969; 2 o'clock, morning, toothache and head heavy, 240.

On Waking.

1000. Worse after sleep and in the morning on awaking. B.
 . *In the morning*, burning of eyes, 156; desire to urinate, 508; pain in face, 208; tongue rough, 251; roughness in throat, 269.
 . Only in the morning, when he awakes, pressure in liver, 378.

Morning.

- . In bed, dry mouth and throat, 261.
 . Worse after getting out-of bed. B.
 1005. On rising, itching, 1081; sneezing, 188; after rising, bitter taste, 284; eructation, 334.
 . *Morning*: ill-humored, 13; vertigo and nausea, 53; pressure and stitches in head, 64; stinging in forehead, 644; pressing and itching in head, 62; head aches in the nape of neck, 670; looking affects eyes, 126; eyes stick together, 150; right ear tearing, 169; pain in left ear, 171; stinging in the left ear, 181; constant itching in left ear, 175; sneezing, 188. *Only in the morning*: sneezing and running of nose, 189; tongue white coated, 253; slimy mouth, 258; slime in throat, 272; hawking, 273; dry throat, 266, *267; no appetite for breakfast, 294; thirst, 303; sour slimy taste, 290; bitter taste on under lip, 285; nausea, 357; cutting about the navel, 402; stinging in abdomen, 393; pain, 399; *ceasing* abdominal pains, 979; red, scanty urine, 523; urine copious, 535; catching of breath, 614; oppression of chest, 620; pressure on chest, 638; stinging in sternum, 641; in left side of chest, 644; pain in neck, 671; aching in nape of neck, 670; lame in shoulder, 697; itching on Achilles-tendon, 810; hollow knee, 798; on feet, 810; toes drawn inwards, 848; chill, 1039; itching, 1084; and blisters, 798.

Forenoon.

- . *Forenoon and afternoon*: more symptoms. B. *Forenoon*: anxiousness, 1; forenoon only, nothing pleases, 15; out of humor, 23; all forenoon stupid, oppressed, 47; vertigo, 51; stupid and heavy in head, 39; till noon heavy in temples, 41; pressing in head, 63; stinging in forehead, 81; beating, 98; throbbing, 93; buzzing in ear, 96; stitches, 172; stoppage of nose, 192; stiffness of masseter muscles, 211; toothache, 242; till one o'clock water in mouth, 258; dry mouth, 260; eructation, 331; inclination to vomit, 354; constriction of hypogastrium, 381; pain and rumbling in bowels, 383; no urine, 503. *Only in forenoon*, cough, 598; cough without expectoration, 595; pain in back, 473; crawling in sacrum, 696; 11 o'clock A. M., tearing in arm, 705; itching on arm and wrist, 729; on hip, 768; 11.30 noon, swollen feeling in feet, 832; trembling, 1, 926; like a spell of sickness coming, 933; lassitude, 936; sleepy, 947; gaping, 943; and crawling and

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rigors, 944; difficult getting warm, 1024; shuddering, 1025; overrunning chills, 1031; chills and rigors, 1040; till evening, warmth with sweat, 1040; heat of body, 1059.

All Day.

- . *All day*: merry and fond of fun, 27; lachrymation, 150; throat constricted, 275; motion in abdomen, 419; discharge of flatus, 424; burning itching in anus, 470; desire to urinate, 496; cough, 596; palpitation, 662; during day beating of heart, 663; knees weary, 789. . *Abating during the day*: neck aching, 670.

Afternoon.

- . *Afternoon*: ill-tempered, 47; inclined to work, 28; tremor in head, 97; startling stitch in temple, 82; dull headache, 70; 1.30 headache, 73; left eye dim, 132; tolling of bells in ear, 161; tearing behind left ear, 180; stinging from temple to teeth, 83; toothache, 243; pain in throat less, 278; thirst, 304; nausea, 353; sour belching, 341; 1 P. M., throbbing in left hypochondrium, 376; 5 o'clock, cutting in abdomen, 406; soft stool, 449; three times discharge of pale urine, 503; frequent urine and much, 531; pressure on chest, 624; stinging in chest, 642; in breast, 196; pain in neck, 667; itching on back, 688; shoulder and arm, laming pain, 697; arm tearing, 699, 706; tearing in wrist, 726; 1.30 P. M., fingers, 753; itching on thighs, 784; 2 o'clock, tearing in knee, 792; itchy, hollow of knee, 798; above knee, 730; 1 o'clock, tearing in tibia, 801; 3 o'clock, 800; increased pain in tarsus, 833; formication in foot, 822; itching on foot, 835; itching and blister, 798; abating backache, 392.

Evening.

1010. *Remission evening and night; better in the evening*; ill-humoredness, 13; towards evening passes off oppression of head, 46. *Evenings*: hammering headache, 91; pressing in eyeballs, 130; toothache, 236, 239; tearing in gums, 244; hiccup, 326; belching of bitter water, 338; eructation, 331; pressure in pit of stomach, 367; constriction in hypogastrium, 381; itching on abdomen, 430; foetid flatus, 425; fluid stools, 456; (and following morning,) catching of breath, 614; violent stitches in costal region, 650; 8.30 P. M., stitches in chest, 712; pain in sacral region, 683; pain in arm, 712; itching on buttock, 781; on calf, pimples, 813; itching on a Achilles-tendon, 810; on ankle till it bleeds, 836; on feet, 810; right foot, 836; great toe, tearing, 846; faintness, with stool, 462; chill, 1034, 1035; warmth, merriness, strength, 1057; in bed, heat, 1060; 5-7 P. M., itching, 1081, 1084.

Open Air.

- . Inclination for open air. B.
- . Out of doors, seems to find himself better. Ng.
- . Better in open air as long as not moving; worse in-doors. B.
- . Out of doors, passing off headache, 81; stinging in eyes, 146.
- 1015. Standing at window fell down unconscious, 50; attack of dizziness, 929.
- . *Walking out-doors*, throbbing headache, 92; chills run over her, 1032; burning pain on scab in face, 223; crusts fall off, 125.

Cold and Warmth.

- . *Worse in cold, better in warmth.* B.
- . Cold air makes teeth ache, 241; in cold air, (from warm room,) rashlike pimples, 1095.
- . In warm room frostiness, 1028; near the stove chilly and cold, 1043; passing off in bed, chill, 1035; only in warmth, itch the pimples, 1096.


Weather and Season.

- 1020. Worse during new moon. B.
- . Worse in wet, cold weather; better in dry warm weather. B.
Wet, cold weather checked gonorrhœa; rheumatic pains after it, 530.
- . Agrees better in spring and beginning of summer; and is oftener indicated than in fall and winter, when it often disagrees. C. Hg. Compare 758.
When she takes her Sarsaparilla in August or September, she gets a great many complaints; in spring it agrees with her. C. Hg.

Cold and Chilly.

- . He can warm himself but with difficulty in the warm room, all the forenoon, the 2d d. Ng.
- 1025. Shuddering with gooseflesh, accompanied by continual eructation, in the forenoon, the 8th d. Ng.
- . Feverish coldness, frequent in the day, with blue nails and loss of all vital warmth in arms and legs. H.
- . Inward coldness with external heat, 1044.
- . Frostiness, also in the warm room, 2d d. Ng.
- . Rigor over the whole body, *from below upwards.* Hrm.
- 1030. Chills frequently on the arms, thighs, back, and on inside of abdomen. H. Cold hands, 733; particularly *cold feet.* B. Compare 829, 830, 831.
- . Overrun by brief chills, in the forenoon. Ng.
- . Chill runs over her as soon as she gets into the open air, the 8th d. Ng.
- . Internal chill and sleepiness. H.

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- . In the evening, chill for one hour, without subsequent heat or sweat, the 7th day. Ng.
- 1035. Chilly rigor, evenings, on lying down, passing off in bed, the 2d d. Ng.
 - . Severe chill at night in bed, with very cold feet, accompanied by heat of face and chest. Hrm.
 - . Shaking chill at night, without subsequent heat, 5th d. Ng.
 - . Chill at night on waking, 9th d. Ng.
 - . Chill in the morning, in bed, for one-quarter of an hour, the 8th day. Ng.
- 1040. Inclined to chills and rigors, a short time *in the forenoon*; then till evening, warmth with sweat over whole body. Ng.
 - . Violent chill before dinner, with shaking and chattering of teeth, for one-quarter of an hour; abates after "wasser soup," the 1st d. Ng.
 - . Chills and shaking, without external coldness. Ng.
 - . Chill and coldness over whole body, even near the stove, with unusual warmth of the face and chest. Hrm.
 - . Gaping, chills with shaking, inward coldness and external heat, or both mixed; thirst, coughing and vomiting. C. Hg.
- 1045. After a chill before dinner, thirst; afternoon, 2 o'clock, 304.
 - . Shuddering when gaping, 943; crawling, 944.
 - . He shudders from stitches in head, 84.
 - . Coldness on awaking at night, 987.
 - . Rigors run upwards, 1029.
- 1050. Rigors with burning itching, 1083.
 -  During chill the worst. B.

Warm and Fevertish

- . Swollen veins on hands, 734.
- . *Ebullition of blood, protruding veins.* B.
- . Blood boils, evening, in bed, 1060.
- . Great warmth in face, scalp, neck, shoulders, with pricking, 217: hot in the face, 8.
- 1055. Very warm in whole body, as if sweat were to break out, after breakfast, 8th d. Ng.
 - . General warmth with thirst, already in the morning, and all day continuing, 303.
 - . Increased *warmth*, merriness and *feeling of strength*, in the evening, 9th d. Ng.
 - . The whole body seems to be in a constant febrile condition. H.
 - . He gets a heat in the whole body for a short time, forenoon, 10 o'clock. Ng.
- 1060. *Heat, evenings, in bed*, an hour before falling asleep; the blood boils, the heart beats, and sweat stands on the forehead; for two successive evenings. H.
 - . Fever in the evening with rigors, 547, with ebullition and *palpitation.* B.

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Sweat.

- . Sweat with warmth of body, 1040.
 - .  *Sweat on forehead*, 99, 215; stands on forehead, evening, in bed, 216, 1060.
 - . Sweat on joints, waking at night, 989.
1065. Severe night-sweat after attack, 50.

Pulse.

- . Pulse somewhat retarded, 359.
- . Pulse somewhat accelerated, particularly towards evening, with 1052; frequent in evening; slow in the morning. B.

Periodical.

- . *Slowly increasing and slowly diminishing*, pressing pain in vertex, 60; headache, 65.
 - . In intermission, pain in arm, 706.
1070. Every other day, rough, hoarse throat, 271; tears in eyes, 151.
- . Every 2d or 3d day changeable humor, 25.

Itching.

- . Itching on the forearm, towards the hand, and on the inside of the knee, above the hollow of the knee, particularly evenings, in bed. H.
 - . Itching on many places, or nearly every part of the body, at various times; also on the scalp and the face; scarcely to be relieved by scratching, or returning afterwards. Ng.
 - . Itching every night before going to sleep, passing off in bed. H.
1075. Itching all over, night, does not let him fall asleep, 5th d. Ng.
- . Itching on the whole body, here and there, most severe in the evening, before and after lying down; very much aggravated by scratching. Ng.
 - . Itching on the whole body, before and after lying down; the more he scratches the more it itches. Ng.
 - . Itching here and there about the body, scratching does not relieve it long, 5th d. Ng.
 - . *Itching relieved or lessened by scratching.* B.
1080. Pricking itching from within outwards in skin in the face, most about the neck, 215.
- . Pricking itching over the whole body, evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, and in the morning on rising. H.
 - . Burning itching on the abdomen over the thighs. H.
 - . Burning itching over the whole body, with rigors. H.
 - . Itching with burning after scratching, below the calves, in the evening and morning. Ng.
1085. *Horses: itching on the skin, particularly when there is remarkable hardness of skin. Brauns.

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Skin.

- . Itching with vesicles or with pimples after scratching, on the forearms, thighs, knees, calves and other places. Ng.
- . On parts of body itching and purulent blisters, 757.
- . Cutaneous eruptions, dry. B.
- . Knotular eruption like urticaria, itching intolerably and stinging, on the neck, chest, eyelids, hands, and the whole body, with violent burning after rubbing. H.
- 1090. Miliary eruption breaks out in open air. B.
- . *Often returning rash makes the babies chafed. Htm.
- . *Dry itch-like eruptions, with emaciation. Surinam*. C. Hg.
- . *Pemphigus squamosus, Sarsap., 6, 12, 24; followed by Merc. sol. Perussel.
- . *Squamous eruption, 570.
- 1095. Rash-like pimples, as soon as he comes into the cold air from the warm room. H.
- . Red pimples of the size of a pin head, without moisture, on the back and thighs; only in warmth it is (corroding) itching, which vanishes only for a short time after scratching. Hrn. Compare 1086.
- . Small pus-boils on the right side of nose; on the right dorsal side of foot, left gluteal region, sometimes with stinging pain on touch. Ng.
- . Pustules which have been scratched open, leave ulcers suppurating for a long time. Ng.
- . *Skin does not heal. Honigberger.
- 1100. *Red spots, psoriasis-like, after abuse of Mercury. Rummel.
- . *An endemic affection in Marinewerder, sometimes with Trichoma, after being not well a long time, on the extremities, rarely on the trunk: pale red, brownish spots appear, turn into small ulcers, spreading deep in, callous edges bent over, healing after a while, but appearing on other places about half an inch, rarely smaller, never larger; they spread in a line like a wreath or garland; the scars elevated, red, winding; later, sore throat, pain in the nose; inflamed suppurating spots on the soft palate and on septum, soon destroying it. Sometimes pains in the superficial knots on the shin-bone and otherwise; also, exostoses. Neumann.
- . *Itching in spots on scars after the small-pox. Honigberger.
- . *Blue spots with indurated skin on the legs, 819.
- . *Hardness of skin, 1085, 1108.
- 1105. New skin cracks and burns, 125.
- . *Cracks of skin, 1109.
- . *Rhagades: the skin cracks on hands and feet; hurts violent and burns particularly on the sides of fingers and toes, after Hepar. Htm.
- *Horses: rhagades and hardness of the skin. Brauns.
- *Horses: humid eruptions with cracks of skin. Brauns.

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1110. Tetterers appear on all parts of the body. H.
 . *Tetterers, herpetic ulcers, in syphilis. Goullon.
 . *Ulcers in the second stage of syphilis. Curting.
 . Many little warts. H.
 . *Horses: losing their hair with eruptions. Brauns.

Touch and Pressure.

1115. Worse from touch. B.
 . Headache, 69, 110; pressing in pit of stomach, 366; pressure on breast-bone, 658; pain in neck, 677, 673; ache on thumb, 744; stinging small boils, 1097; feverish, 787; pain in mastoid, passes off when touched, 174.
 . *Had to loosen his neck-tie; feels narrow-chested*, 621.
 . Had to loosen his clothes, neck-cloth, and vest, to get air enough, 622.
 . Forced to loosen clothing to get breath, 276.
1120. *Pressing* on closed eyes, pains violent, 147; only on pressing, pain in face, 208; only on handling it, lower jaw pains, 212; sensitive to pressure, abdomen, 412, *413.
 . Worse on palpation, pressure on sternum, 689.
 . Only dispelled by doubling up, pinching in abdomen and stomach, 396.
 . Has to try to find any easy position, with cramps in legs, 799.

Scratching.

- . Better from scratching, 835; itching on scalp, 117; on abdomen, 430; on right flank, 429; wrist, 729; hip, 768.
1125. Lessens itching a while, 218, 780, 781, 1078, 1096.
 . Not ceasing on scalp, 118; face, 219; navel, 428; above knees, 796; on back, 688; hip, 688, 729, 767, 796.
 . On scratching the itching begins at once in another place, 217, 835.
 . Aggravated by scratching, 1076; the more scratching the more itching, 1077.
 . After scratching it burns on feet, Achilles-tendon, 810; has to scratch till it bleeds, 836.
1130. After it burning urticaria, 1089; blisters, 724, 784, 798; in hollow of knee, 798; when he scratches pimples will rise, Ng., 564, 785, 1086, 1130.

The Whole Body.

- . Dark hair, muscles rigid. B.
 . Negroes: gain in flesh and get a better appearance. They get fat, get a smooth skin, and are more able to work. Hancock.
 . Emaciation (B) and eruptions, 1092.
 . *Emaciation so that the skin shrinkles; many cases. Surinam. C. Hg.
1135. *Emaciation with shrivelled skin. Honigberger.

Direction.

- . *Upwards*: tearing behind ear, 180; stitches in forearm, 722; and outwards tearing on thigh, 774; in tibia, 802.
- . *Downwards*: stinging from temple into teeth, 83; rending pain, B; from kidneys, *476; from shoulder to finger, 706; downward in tibia, 801; cramp, 799; from feet to toes, tearing, 838.
- . Pains pressing inwards, B.
- . From hind to front, stitches in head, 66.

Right and Left.

1140. Right to left—*left to right. C. Hg.
- . In right and left ear stinging, 89; earlap itching, 178; in left ear stinging, 89; drawing from mastoid process to forehead, 104; pimple in face, 225; inflamed around nails, 747; foot, then tibia, 835; in tibia 7th day, 801; 8th day, 800.
 - . Now in right, now in left abdomen stinging, 394; left to right pressing in eyes, 143; earlap twitching, 176, 177.
 - . *Right* frontal protuberance pressure, 65, 77; throbbing, 92; forehead, 667; temple pressure, 66; stitch, 82; stinging into lower teeth, 83; temporal bone pressure, 103; drawing, 105; side of head more heavy, 240; heat, 98; pressing and itching, 62; stitches, 84; side of vertex pressure and stitching, 67.
 - . *Left* frontal protuberance drawing, 104; stinging, 68, 106; side of forehead pressing, 56; temple heaviness, 40, 41; temporal bone stitches, 108; side of head pressing, 58; pressing and stitches, 64; tearing, 75; stinging to neck, 85; vertex stinging and tearing, 76; occiput stinging pain, 87; side of occiput twitching, 109.
1145. Right upper eyelid quivers, 154; corner swollen, 147.
- . Left eye dim, 132; pressing like sand, 142.
 - . *Left ear* ringing, 160; tolling of bells, 161.
 - . *Right ear* tearing, 169; stitches, 172; pressure, 103; contraction, 167; external constriction, 168; pressure, 170; ear-gland inflamed, 182.
 - . *Left ear*: ulcerative pain, 171; itching, 175; stinging around ear, 181; tearing, 180.
1150. *Right nostril* stopped up, *202; bleeds, *184, B; itching, 198; pimple, 202; small boils, 1097.
- . *Left of nose* itching, 199; nostril eruption, 201.
 - . *Right side of face*: pimples then left, 225; underlip vesicle, 222; from mastoid process to the left forehead, 104; stitches, 174; masticatory muscles contracted, 209; lower jaw pressing, stinging pain, 212; upper teeth sensitive on biting, 238; inferior row toothache, 240; inferior molar aches, 245; one, others left, 237; toothache, 239; inferior gums ache, 244; throat pains, 278.

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- . *Left inferior teeth* ache, B; molars, one on the right, ache, 237.
- . *Right hypochondrium* stinging, 377; under ribs, 392.
- 1155. *Left hypochondrium* pains, 376; under ribs, stinging, 391; *spleen, B.
- . *Right kidney*, *476, *474; flank itching, 429; groin tension, 565; in bend of thigh, sore feeling, 770; anus, itching, 471.
- . *From left side of abdomen* transverse to back, cutting, 405; *left abdomen*, pressing, 386, 388; stinging, 390, 393; pinching, 396; cutting, 405.
- . *Left inguinal region*, pinching, 566.
- . *Right side of chest*, throbbing, 95; stinging, 642; stitches, 648, 712; breast stinging, 196.
- 1160. *Left chest* stinging, 644, 645; stitches, 650.
- . Neck tension, 42; stitches, 674; swelling, 677.
- . *Left side of neck* stinging, 666; wrenching, 668.
- . *Right shoulder*, 697, 703; cracking, 700; shoulder-blade, stinging, 682; arm tearing, 699; forearm, stitches, 721; itching, 724; wrist spraining, 727; wrist blisters, 730; thumb cracks, 745; index stitches, 740; inflamed, *747; ring-finger tearing, 749; little finger stitches, 750.
- . *Left shoulder*, down to finger, tearing, 706; arm tearing, 705, 712; wrist, 726; above wrist stitches, 722; thumb stitches, 743; fingers tearing, 753.
- 1165. *Right ischium*, stitches, 765; hip itching, 767; buttock, 781; thigh sore, 770; stiff, 808; pressure, 772.
- . *Left hip*, from sacrum, 693; gluteal region, small boils, 1097; furuncle, 787; thigh pressure, 773; heavy, 771; itching, 784.
- . *Right knee*, rending, 791; stinging, 777; pimples, 797.
- . *Left knee*, tearing, 775, 792; knee near patella, pressure, 776; itching, 780; popliteal space, tearing, 793.
- . *Right leg*, tearing, 817; tibia, 801; drawing, 802; calf itching and pimples, 813.
- 1170. *Left tibia*, tearing, 800; itching, 835.
- . *Right ankle*, itching, 836; pricking, 824; tarsus swollen, 833; top itching, 835; small boils, 1097; sole throbbing, 839.
- . *Left ankle*, cracking, 823; sole tearing, 838.
- . *Right foot*, twitching, 827; tension, 826; itching, 835, 836; pustules, 843; great toe, tearing, 845.
- . *Left foot*, fornication, 822; tensive feeling, 848; great toe, tearing, 846.
- 1175. *Upper left—lower right side. B.

Other Drugs.

- . Vinegar seems to aggravate the complaints at first. H.
- . To smell camphor, antidotes. H.
- . Worse from smoking (B.); toothache.
- . Smoking, no appetite for it; taste seems changed, 306; sweetish taste in mouth, 283.
- 1180. After Rhus, 123; after Hepar, 123, 1107.

SARSAPARILLA.

- . Sepia is the main antidote after Sarsaparilla has been abused in decoctions. C. Hg.
 - . Sepia, high, acts complementary, 378; also Mercurius.
 - . *Complaints after Mercurial treatment. Hancock, (Allœop.)
 - . *Complaints from Mercurial treatment. Hartmann, (Homœop.)
1185. *Ailment from abuse of Mercury. B. Compare 1100.

Conjunctive relations, i. e., rarely antidotes, nor following each other well: *Trillium cernuum*, *Paris quadrifolia*, *Asparagus officinalis*, *Dioscorea villosa*.

Disjunctive relations, i. e., antidotes and following well each other:
Mineral drugs—*Mercurius*, *Hepar.*, *Sulph.*, *Phosph.*
Vegetable drugs—*Cepa*, *Bellad.*, *Rhus.*
Animal drugs—*Sepia*.

Hahnemann, in his first provings, published in the *Arzneimittellehre*, 4th vol., 1818, page 190, used the Sarsaparilla-root of the shops; the trade by sea had been opened again by the English since 1813, and fresh supplies had arrived years before from South America. He no doubt preferred making the tincture for his provings of the most expensive kind, that is, according to his *Apothekerlexicon*, 1799, p. 2, p. 128, from the so-called *Sarsaparilla rotunda*, rolled up like ropes.

Publishing his last edition of the chronic diseases while residing in Paris, and placing the Sarsap. among his antipsorics, he stated (*Chronische Krankh.*, vol. 5, 1839, p. 143) the so-called "brown" sort coming from Hayti (St. Domingo) as preferable, and advised the use of the trituration from the bark of the root, potentized like all antipsorics.

Kosteletzky Med. Pharmac. flora, vol. 1, p. 221, says: the best kind came from the Essequibo, (Demerara,) others say, from the Rio Negro, over Gara and Angostura. According to British observers, none is genuine except it causes, after chewing a piece, an intense nausea behind the soft palate in the upper part of the pharynx. We ought to prove the *Smilax Sarsaparilla* of the Southern States, collected by trustworthy botanists.

All the different species sold in the shops belong to the natural family of the *Smilacæ*, and standing between the *Liliacæ* (*Cepa. Scilla. Ales*) and the small family of *Dioscoreæ*, (*Dioscorea villosa. Tamus communis*.) which is placed at the head of the first main division of the monocotyledones.

DIAGNOSTIC REMARKS.

The Smilacæ are divided into three groups: *Paridæ* (Trillium, Paris) *Asparagæ* (Asparagus' Majanthemum) and *Smilacæ* proper.

Paris quadrifolia, very much augmented by curative symptoms, is ready for publication in our *Materia Medica*.

DIAGNOSTIC REMARKS

Compare *Hale's New Remedies*, page 310.

DISCOREA VILLOSA. Rheumatic symptoms, worse at night and early in the morning.

SARSAP. Many symptoms at night, but mostly nervous or gastric; very few rheumatic; the same in the morning hours. Generally better in bed.

DIOSC. v. First morning hour pains very much aggravated by motion; after that relieved by continued motion.

SARSAP. Pains at the least motion, but none relieved by continuous motion.

DIOSC. v. Diarrhoea early in the morning.

SARSAP. Loose stool in the evening; oftener indicated by costiveness, accompanied by frequent urination.

DIOSC. v. All pains worse while sitting still, relieved by motion.

SARSAP. Pains worse only when sitting erect; very few while sitting; generally worse from motion and all bodily exertion.

The very valuable group of symptoms given by Dr. Hale, *New Remedies*, page 1084, shows also some family similarity with Sarsap. while it stands in its completeness as a unicum. We give it, and put in brackets the numbers from our list of Sarsap. symptoms, where some similarity may be found.

Pregnant women, [345, *346, &c., *444, *445, &c., 543, *544, have also been corroborated during pregnancy,] before and during stool [435-8,] severe pains in sacral region, [435, 445,] *writhing, drawing, radiating upward and downward until fingers, hands, feet and toes are involved and cramped from the darting drawing pains* (none) with anxiety, [665,] faintness [462, *463] and palpitation of the heart [665.]

ASPARAGUS OFFICINALIS.

ASPARAGUS OFFICINALIS.

1840. Proved by Dr. Buchner in München, published 1841. *Hygea* xii, 5, page 436.
Translated in Shipman's *Journal of Mat. Med.* 1, 4, 182.
1842. Additional provings, by Buchner, published *Allg. Hom. Zeitung*, vol. xi,
No. 17.
Translated in *Journal de la Société Gallienne*, 1851.
Referred to *Allg. Hom. Zeit.* v. 42.
1843. Tincture of the root proved, and frequently applied with success by Dr.
Jeanes in Philadelphia.

Dr. H. Reil, of Halle. *Hom. Vierteljahrschrift*, Band. 11, § 434, speaks of it as useful in lumbago, nephritic colic, &c. Quotations are requested, and particularly observations of cases where Sparrgrass used as a food disagreed and produced symptoms. The whole will then be given united in this *Mat. Med.* As a remedy in hydrothorax (Jeanes, Marcy) and some affections of the heart, (Jeanes and many others,) also in prurigo pudendi muliebris (Jeanes) it is deserving attention.

Cuprum will be published in our next number.

MERCURIUS JODATUS RUBER.

Hg. J.

SYNONYMS.—Hydrargyri Jodidum rubrum—Binjodidum.

DEUTIODIDUM.—Deutujoduretum—Perjodidum.

HISTORY.

Introduced by Cogswell and O'Shaughnessy after experiments on animals, and given according to theoretical notions.

Proved first by the Philadelphia Provers' Union, 1855—published 1856.

Dr. Thomas Armor and Mrs. A. Marked A. and A., b.

Dr. Cowley, proving of Mr. Rottner and Kühn. Marked C. R. and C. K.

The late Dr. J. R. Coxe, Jun. Marked Cx., and a woman Cx., b.

Dr. Siemers, in Hamburg, Germany, five provings. Marked S., a, b, c, d, e.

The late Dr. Pehrson. P. Dr. Negendank, in Wilmington, Del. N.

It is said Dr. Miller, of Montreal, Canada, and Dr. W. E. Payne had proved it likewise, but not being able to obtain the day-books of said provings, their names could not be placed to their respective symptoms; therefore such symptoms as were found in the published proving from the Provers' Union, and not found in any of the day-books of provers above mentioned, may be from Drs. M. or P., and are here marked N. N.

What is supposed to be characteristics, in *italics*.

* Reported curca.

Mind.

- . *Ill humor and bad taste on waking in the morning.* A.
- . Ill humor about little things in the morning. 2d d.; not on the 4th; again the 5th d. Siemers.
- . Ill humor during toothache, 131.
- . *Dejection, sadness, 135.
- 5. Great cheerfulness in the evening after pleasant things happened. 1st d. Siemers. Comp. 8.

Sensory.

- . *Dulness of the head, and slight pressing pain on the left side, like during a coryza,* the 8th d.; *relieved by walking in the open air.* 10th d. Siemers.
- . Dulness in the head, occurring often in the course of the proving in the afternoon. S.
- . The head is worse, but he is good-humored, even merry. 12th d. Siemers.
- . *Vertigo during the grippe, 238.

MERCURIUS JODATUS RUBER.

Head.

10. A drowsy, stolid feeling in the head, 33.
 - . Heaviness in the head, with soreness over the bowels. 13th d. N. N.
 - . Slight heaviness, and in the afternoon slight throbbing-beating from vertex down to the nose, on the right side. 6th d. N. N.
 - . Dull, heavy pain in the head. 5th d. N. N.
 - . Slight heavy feeling right through the forehead up to the vertex, also the same sensation in the outside of the skull, (from 2 grains of 2d tritur., taken in the evening.) N. N.
15. Heavy feeling in the forehead all day, but more severe than the day before, and in the evening he had with it a severe beating-throbbing in the right side of the head, from the front part of the head to the vertex. N. N.
 - . Pain in the forehead, first day. Armor, b.
 - . Fulness in the head. 2d d. N. N.
 - . Headache, worse in the forehead, afternoon 4 o'clock. 7th d. N. N.
 - . Slight headache in the region of comparison. 3d d. A.
20. A pain in the left supraorbital bone, he had once before, re-appears the 2d d. Siemers.
 - . Dull, pressing pain in forehead, most severe in right side, continuing at intervals from 7 to 10 P. M. 2d d., with sticking pain in the heart, till 9 P. M. 3d d. Slightly, 3 P. M. 4th d. Coxe, b.
 - . Pressing pain in the head, all day. Coxe, b.
 - . Sharp pain in sinciput, over both eyes, at 11 A. M. 1st d. C.
 - . Pressing pain over left eye. 5th and 6th d. Coxe, b.
25. *Pressure over the eyes*, 20, 23, 24, 32, 63.
 - . Pain in temple and jaws, 7th d. N. N.
 - . Pressing, stitching pain at sides of head, just above the ears, 4 P. M. 4th d. Coxe, b.
 - . Pressing, aching in the head and ear. 7th d. Siemers.
 - . Slight pressing pain in the left brain, 6 to 8 P. M. 3d & 4th d. S.
30. Dull pain in left half of brain; with the sensation in anus, as from piles. 4th d. Siemers.
 - . Headache, left side. 1st d. Siemers.
 - . Dull pressure in the cerebellum below the protuberance of the os occipitis, a while after pressure over the eyes; inhaling the vapor. Dr. Raue.
 - . Headache, particularly in the afternoon and evening; at the same time a drowsy stolid feeling in the head, 3d d. N. N.
 - . Dull, pressing pain in forehead and left side, 9 P. M.; drawing and sticking, 10 P. M. 1st d. Coxe, b.
35. Dull, rending, tearing, knawing pains in forehead; increased during the night disturbing the sleep. 3d d. Riefenberg.
 - . Dull, heavy aching pains at the base of the brain, throat and nostrils. N. N.

MERCURIUS JODATUS RUBER.

- . A great heat in the vertex, only objective; all day. Pehrson.
- . In the evening, 11 P. M., felt the vertex very hot, and a slight pulsation in it. 6th d. Pehrson.
- . Burning in forehead, 2 P. M.; eyes burn and are inflamed, till 10 P. M.; next morning better. 4th d. N. N.
- 40. *Pain in the head, and heat.* N. N.
 - . Pressing, stitching pain in forehead, throat, left eye, and left cheek. 7th d. Coxe, b.
 - . Pain in head, and slight pain in throat and left eye. 10th to 12th d. Coxe, b.
 - . Headache and sticking lips, 120.
 - . In the morning, headache disappearing, with a coryza, which ceases at noon. 10th d. Siemers.
- 45. **Headache, with grippe,* 238.
 - . Violent headache, with nausea, from morning till 2 P. M.; returns in the evening, particularly in the forehead. 21st d. N. N.
 - . Pressure in head, and pain in chest. The worst on the 9th d. Coxe, b.
 - . Pain in head and heart, the same as 3d d.; forehead and heart. 6th d. Coxe, b.
 - . Headache and sleeplessness, 322.
- 50. *Headache at night, continues in the morning, later only right side, congestion as with a cold; in the afternoon changing sides, 6th d.; next day still more congestive; during the evening on right side only; of unusual continuation till late, 7th d.; towards morning the same in bed; less after rising, 8th d.; better the 9th d.* Siemers.
 - . On waking, pressing headache, left side; disappearing in the evening. 11th d. Siemers.
 - . On rising disappearing; headache in the right side of the head. N. N.
 - . Headache while sitting still, after sleeping during the day. 2d d. Siemers.
 - . Headache after a while one-sided; goes from right to left side on the 5th d.; disappears after dinner. Siemers.
- 55. *Every day some headache.* Siemers.
 - . Severe headache all over, 8 P. M., 1st d.; and all the 2d d. Coxe, a. The same 8th, slighter 9th d. Coxe, b.
 - . Several small pimples on the hairy scalp, without itching; contain some pus, and form crusts. 7th to 9th d. Siemers.
 - . Small pustules on the head. 15th and 16th d. Siemers.
- 60. *Outside of skull heavy feeling,* 14.

Eyes.

- . Dimness of sight. 1st d. Armor.
- . After three months he found his right eye much stronger than he ever remembers it to have been. He can bear a light directly on that eye, without pain or uneasiness, much stronger than he ever could before. Coxe.

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- . Pain in and over the left eye. 2d d. Coxe.
- . Pressing or sticking in the eye, 41.
- 65. Eyes watery, look slightly swollen. A., c.
- . Eyelids affected by the catarrh. 8th d. Siemers.
- . Eyes inflamed, particularly the right. 8th d. Negendank.
- . Eyes burn, are inflamed afternoon till evening, 39; less inflamed, but weak and hot, 9th and 10th day; after symptoms, 206, 282, disappear; this inflammation returns on 14th d. N. N.
- . Eyes are much inflamed, and burn. 21st d. N. N.
- 70. Right eye inflamed, and slight lachrymation. 1st d. Coxe.
- . Right eye much inflamed, blood-vessels injected, 2d d.; on the 4th day both eyes; right eye weeps greatly; still inflamed and weeping on the 6th, while both eyes pain. Coxe, a.
- . Eyes inflamed, right eye worst, bright light irritates greatly, so that he keeps it closed. 3d d. Coxe.
- . Aching pain in left cheek and left eye, which appears slightly inflamed, 6th d., 86; the albuginea considerable inflamed and same pains. 8th d. Coxe b.
- . *Psorophthalmia. Rieseberg.

Ears.

- 75. Singing in the ears in the evening. 10th d. Siemers.
- . Hearing as usual dull in the morning. 4th and 5th d. S.
- . Hearing dull. 3d, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 14th d. S.
- . Dull hearing all day, 78; several days, 10 to 12; better in the evening, 18th morning, 19th. S.
- . Hears better with his right ear; disposed to put the finger in this ear to cause a pressure of air on the drum; at the same time the right nostril runs, more in the evening while drinking tea. 3d d. Siemers.
- 80. Sudden return of hearing with the right ear, followed by itching in the meatus externus. 4th d. Siemers.
- . The right ear opens, 2 P. M. 8th d., 14th d. Sudden return of hearing. 1st d., 12th d. Siemers.
- . Hearing improved *at noon* and afternoon, 2 o'clock. Siemers.
- . Hearing improves with the coryza, 108.
- . Hearing returns not till evening, after painful jerks in the teeth. 4th day. Siemers.
- 85. Hearing, dull in the morning, returns after going out-doors, 10 A. M.; closing only for moments. 5th d., 10th d., 15th d. and 16th d., 85.
- . Hears better with the right ear, and the improved state continues longer while he takes every morning a shower-bath. 1st d. Siemers.
- . Pressure in ear with headache, 28.
- . Occasionally rheumatic pains in left ear, as if it would prove a violent and long-continuing otalgia, lasting but a moment, but frequently returning, 298.

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- . Earache in right ear, morning in bed. 3d d. Siemers.
- 90. Increased secretion of the ear-wax. 16th d. Siemers.
- . Continual itching in the right external auditory passage, with that the improved hearing continues. 10th d. Siemers. Comp. 80.
- . All night itching in both ears. 3d d. In the right ear the 16th d. Siemers.
- . Nineteen days after the first dose, and eleven after the last, a wen, which had existed behind the right ear from infancy in a young woman of twenty-four, burst open and discharged. N. N.

Nose.

- . Nostrils and throat ache, 36; are dry. N. N.
- 95. Irritation of mucous membrane of nose, causing constant snuffing after half-hour. 1st d. Rottner.
- . Tickling in the nose, irritating to sneeze, from the vapor. Raue.
- . Tickling in the nose, causing him to sneeze, from the trituration. N. N.
- . Right nostril stopped by a cold. 4th d. Siemers.
- . In the morning nose is somewhat stopped, 7th, 10th d., or in the forenoon, 9 to 10. Siemers.
- 100. Running of the nose, with a good deal of sneezing. 2d d. A., b.
- . Fluid coryza from the right nostril in the evening, 79.
- . Blowing the nose some bloody phlegm is discharged. 6th d. Siemers.
- . Much phlegm in the nose and throat. 8th d. Hawking it out of the nose. 10th d. Siemers.
- . In the morning, after a good sleep, a great deal of mucus discharge from the nose. 10th d. Siemers.
- 105. Cold in the head, 2d, 5th 8th d.; better 9th d. Siemers.
- . Running coryza in the forenoon, ceases at noon, 44; or afternoon, increasing till 11 A. M.; ceased in the evening. 6th d. Siemers.
- . The cold in the head disappears in the open air, but returns in the warm room; with it there is a cough from irritation, 9th d. N. N.
- . Coryza and dull hearing disappear after getting warm from walking. 8th d. Siemers.
- . Cold in the head and hoarseness. 7th d. Siemers.
- 110. During the grippe, vertigo, *238; with the coryza dull hearing, 108; with coryza disappears headache, 44.
- . Discharge of much clear phlegm from the nose, and also more tears, as usual, without a cold or coryza. Two weeks. Siemers.
- . *Crusty eruption on the wings of the nose. Siemers.

Face and Lips.

- . Pain in the jaws and temples. 7th d. N. N.
- . Heavy, dull aching in the upper jaw, and then in the lower; mostly on the sides; worst in the right. N. N.
- 115. Aching in the left cheek and eye, 73.
 - . Pressing, sticking in the cheek, 41.
 - . Flushes in the face, 358; flushes of heat and a tickling sensation in the face. A.
 - . Face hot and hands cold, 345.
 - . *Scabs on the face, right side. Pehrson.
- 120. Lips slimy and sticky on waking, 4th d. Sticking together, and headache. 6th d. Armor.
 - . *Eczema rubrum on the chin. Rieseberg.

Teeth and Gums.

- . Fine stinging in the teeth at times. 7th d. Armor.
- . For several hours acute rending pain in the teeth of the upper and lower jaw, towards the right. 18th d. Siemers.
- . Painful jerks in the teeth, afternoon, and better hearing, 84.
- 125. Toothache in right lower jaw, in a hollow tooth; afterward painful jerks in the left, 15th d.; the same in the afternoon, 5 o'clock. 3d d. Siemers.
 - . Hollow teeth ache, right side. 9th d. Siemers.
 - . Toothache in the right molars. 8th d. S.
 - . Toothache during the 3d day, more on the left side; heretofore more subject to get it on the right side. Left side, 3d d., 128; 4th, 5th, 131; both sides, 5th d., 8; right side, 8th d., 127; 6th, 10th, 14th d., 128.
 - . During breakfast, teeth sensitive. 8th d. Siemers.
- 130. During dinner, pain in all the teeth from chewing. 8th d. N. N.
 - . After the meals toothache threatening, 9th d. S.
 - . Toothache on the left side at night before falling asleep; unusually ill-humored with it. 4th, 5th d. Siemers.
 - . The gum of the upper jaw, right side, over the second molar tooth became excessively tender to touch, as if an abscess was forming. This tenderness continued for four days. On the sixth day it had entirely disappeared without forming an abscess. N. N.
 - . Redness of gum, 1st d.; better, 2d d. S., b.
- 135. *Gums swollen, toothache, swollen glands, boil in the mouth, sleepless, melancholic mood, periodically in despair, and then cheerful again. Siemers.
 - . The gums feel sore, as if he was going to be salivated, 143.
 - . *Mucous membrane of mouth inflamed with burning. Pehrson.

Taste and Tongue.

- . Slimy taste on waking. 3d day. Armor.
- . Bad taste on waking, 1. 3d d. Armor.

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140. Taste right, but flabby, 6th d. S.
 . Pappy taste in the mouth, but a good appetite. 5th d., 7th d. S.
 . Unusually fresh taste, after unusual afflux of saliva. N. N.
 . In the evening, (after 2d dose in the morning,) metallic taste, and taste of Iodine in the mouth; the gums feel sore, as if he was going to be salivated. N. N.
 . Tongue constantly dry, with desire to wet the mouth. Arm. c.
145. The tongue and whole buccal cavity seemed sensitive, as if burned with hot tea. N. N. Comp. 137, 143.
 . Scalded feeling on tongue one hour after breakfast. 1st d., 7th d., 12th d. Siemers.
 . A small blister on the point of the tongue. 2d and 3d d. Siemers.
 . *Tongue furred, with grippe, 139.
 . *Aphthæ on the tongue. Pehrson.

Mouth and Saliva.

150. Sensation of being burned in the mouth in the forenoon. 14th d. Siemers.
 . Sensation in the mouth as if there were fibres there. 10th d. S.
 . In the mouth, on lower lip, a small sore spot. 4th d. N. N.
 . In the middle of the left cheek soreness inside. 2d d. Siemers.
 . Boil in the mouth, 135.
155. Much saliva in the mouth. 4th d. Coxe.
 . About 12 o'clock at noon an increase of saliva in the mouth. 6th d. Pehrson.
 . Large collections of water in the mouth, 3d d., 4th d.; on the 8th day not so much, but obliged to swallow or expectorate. Armor.
 . Unusual afflux of saliva from the salivary glands for the first twelve hours, tasteless, after fresh taste, 142. Salivation returned later again; mouth constantly filled with a decided metallic taste. N. N.
 . Almost constant desire to make an empty deglutition, apparently from a large collection of water in the mouth, and from a sense of fulness in the throat. 3d d. N. N.

Fauces and Throat.

160. Throat and nostrils dry.
 . Slight sore throat; a disposition to cough, 1st d.; quite sore and inflamed, cough frequent, and expectoration more than usual, 2d d.; left tonsil inflamed and swollen, velum elongated, which seems to be the cause of coughing, 3d d.; both tonsils swollen and inflamed, velum the same, 4th d.; on 5th day not so much, (eyes also better, but headache very severe,) on 6th d. lessening. Coxe.

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- . Hawking and spitting of a small quantity of white, tough, expectoration through the day. 2d d. Armor.
- . Disposition to hawk, 7th d.; sensation as of a lump in the throat, with a disposition to hawk it out all day; 8th d. hawked up a hard greenish lump. Armor.
Phlegm in the throat, 103.
- 165. Almost constant desire to make an empty deglutition, apparently from a large collection of water in the mouth, and from a sense of fulness in the throat. 3d d. Armor.
 - . Sore throat, worse during empty deglutition. 3d d., 4th d., 7th d., 8th d. Armor.
 - . On waking, sore throat; feels as if scalded; worse during empty swallowing; all day quite troublesome. 6th d. A.
 - . Sticking pain in throat, 6th d.; Coxe, b; pressing and sticking, 41.
 - . Pain in throat, and head, and eye, 42.
- 170. *His old throat affection, 183; was much benefitted by the proving. Arm., b.
 - . Slight superficial ulcers in the throat, in patches, like islands in the ocean. N. N.
 - . *Mouth and throat inflamed at the same time; lessened in the morning. Pehrson.
 - . *Throat sore and inflamed. Pehrson.
 - . *The tonsils suppurating. P.

Thirst, Appetite.

- 175. Desire to drink, but small quantities, 144.
 - . Appetite good, bowels in order, and sleeps well, first week. S.
 - . Inclination to have the food more salted. 12th d. Siemers.

With and after the Meals.

- . During breakfast and dinner, pain in the teeth, 129; when chewing, teeth ache, 130.
- . While eating, squeamishness, 186.
- 180. *After dinner*, toothache, 130; heartburn, 15th d., 189; returning colic, 201; headache better, 54.

Gastric Symptoms.

- . Pain in the stomach, 10 A. M., 4th d. Siemers, a. The same. Siemers, c.
- . A sensation of nausea and sinking at the stomach, or in the epigastrium, with a general sick feeling. 13th d. N. N.
- . Nausea and sore throat, after half an hour. 1st d. Arm.
- . Nausea, with headache, 46.
- 185. Squeamishness of the stomach, with uneasiness and laziness all over the limbs; at the same time with rheumatic pains. N. N.
 - . Squeamishness during the meals, several days. Siemers.
 - . Eructation, with the desire for stool, 207.

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- . Inclination to vomit, and constant strong desire for stool. N. N.
- . Heartburn after dinner. 15th d. Siemers.
- 190. He had to belch up wind frequently, 207.

Hypochondres.

- . Aching and full feeling in right hypochondrium. 3d d. N. N.
- . Pain in right hypochondrium, (yesterday in the left,) with a drawing sensation in the anus as if hæmorrhoids were coming; one hour after the dose; continues somewhat till the 6th d. Siemers.
- . Sprain-like pain in the right hypochondrium, near the pelvis. 13th and 14th d. Siemers.
- . Sudden cutting pain in the region of the liver. 14th d. S.
- 195. At first transient drawing pains in the left hypochondrium, afterwards a lame sensation there in the morning, 8th d. S.
A heavy, painful feeling in the region of the liver, pancreas and spleen, which does not continue all the time. 13th d. N. N.
- . Left waist feels sore on bending. 5th d. Coxe b.

Abdomen.

- . Pain around the navel. 1st d. Armor.
- . Sensation similar to threatening colic. Evening until fully asleep. 1st d. N. N.
- . Bellyache like before a stool. Evening, 7th and 9th d. S.
- 200. Severe griping and colic pains, forcing him to go to stool, followed by a very large, copious, but not loose discharge of rather a light brownish color; could not make any water at all, as long as the discharge lasted; after the discharge the urging and desire for an evacuation continued, with irritation and itching in the rectum, all around the sphincter ani, which felt as if it protruded a little. N. N.
- . About 11 o'clock he had, again, severe colic pains, which left him, after a pretty loose, light yellowish brown, somewhat watery discharge, coated with mucus, and of a slight bloody appearance. After the discharge a slight tenesmus existed for a while, but the colic pains disappeared more and more, and only great soreness of the bowels remained. After dinner, at 2 P. M., the colic pains again returned, with a thin, loose discharge, and slight tenesmus afterwards. In the afternoon and evening only a soreness in the bowels. N. N.
- . Pain in the abdomen, with diarrhoea, from 11 P. M., the whole night through. 20th d. N. N.
- . Slight soreness all over the bowels; rumbling and soreness all over the bowels, with slight heaviness of the head. 13th d. N. N.
- . Loud rumblings in the bowels. 2d d. Armor b.
- 205. Purring or rumbling in the abdomen. 10th d. Siemers.

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- . Motion in abdomen, and urging to stool without an opening from 11 o'clock the whole night through. 13th d. N. N.
- . From 6 o'clock A. M. until 3 P. M., weakness in the bowels stomach, and partly extended into the chest; a feeling as if the bowels would be moved; during this time, he had to belch up wind frequently. 1st d. Pehrson.
- . Uneasy sore feeling all over the bowels, 512.

Stool and Anus.

- . Frequent desire to stool, 207; with pain in the abdomen N. N.
- 210. Easier passage, and not so thick as usual, 2d d.; with less difficulty as usual. 5th d. Pehrson.
- . Soft stool, 6th and 8th d.; four firm stools in 24 hours, more at night. 10th d. Siemers.
- . Diarrhœa, with pain in the abdomen. 202.
- . Diarrhœa in the morning. Siemers.
- . During the stool, sensation in urethra as if the urine was hot, 219.
- 215. Slight tenesmus after a thin, loose discharge, 201.
- . Pain in anus as if hæmorrhoids would appear, 30, 192.

Urine and Bladder.

- . Increased flow of urine, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th d. N. N.
- . Red urine, 2d and 3d d. Armor.
- . During a normal stool in the morning, sensation in the urethra as if the urine were hot. 5th d. Siemers.
- 220. Pressure bearing down on the bladder. 3d d. Siemers.
- . Ulcers in bladder followed its use. Honigberger.

Sexual Organs.

- . Sexual desire, particularly on going to sleep. 4th, 5th, 8th d. S.
- . Towards 2 o'clock, sensitiveness of the right testicle and spermatic cord. 3d d. Siemers.
- . Nocturnal emission, 2d, 4th; towards morning, the 7th d.
- 225. *Gonorrhœa. 6th d. Siemers.
- . Monthly appears at bedtime. . .
- *Leucorrhœa of yellowish color. N. N.

Larynx.

- . Voice covered and rough. 8th d. Siemers.
- . *Hiccough and hoarseness lessened 2d, still more the 4th day. Siemers b.
- . Hoarse and husky half an hour after getting a little wet in a very light shower in the evening. 5th d. Armor.
- 230. Hoarse with the coryza, 109.
- . *Larynx affections. Pehrson.

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Cough.

- . Irritation to cough, 107.
- . During day spells of cough. 5th–7th d. Siemers.
- . Cough with sore throat, 161.
- 235. Cough, with a little loose, whitish, slimy expectoration through the day, and accompanied with slight difficulty of breathing. 10th d. Armor.
- . Cough, with white, thick expectoration; cough became dry in the evening. 11th d. Armor.
- . His pulmonary symptoms, 235 236, very prominent on the 10th and 11th day, got better afterwards, but prevented him from making another proving. Armor.
- . *Grippe, with fever headache, giddiness, furred tongue; sweating while in bed; improved 2d day, well on the 4th. S., c.
- . Profuse yellowish expectoration. 10th d. Siemers.

Breathing and Chest.

- 240. Pressure in the middle of the chest behind the sternum, irritating to cough from the vapor. Raue.
- . Breathing more difficult than usual. 9th d. Armor.
- . Difficulty of breathing, with cough, 235.
- . Stricture across chest, 4th d.; most painful in the left side. C.
- . Pressing pain across the chest. 5th d. Coxe.
- 245. Constriction across the chest. 6th d. Coxe.
- . Weakness of abdomen extends into the chest, 207.
- . Awoke from a feeling of great soreness in the whole breast, but only a few minutes. 4th d. Pehrson.
- . Aching pain across chest. 10th–12th d. Coxe, b.
- . Occasionally pain in chest or heart, most on left side. 5th d. C.
- 250. Sharp cutting pain in chest, and sticking pain in heart. 8th day. Coxe.
- . During a walk, suddenly sticking in the muscles of the chest, on the left side, exactly on the spot where two years ago he had the commencement of his acute rheumatism. 8th d. Siemers.
- . Sticking pain in the muscles of the ribs, left side, after walking out during thawing weather. 2, 3 P. M. 9th d. Somewhat the 10th day, 1, 2 P. M. Siemers.
- . Sharp, cutting pain in chest, 250.
- . In the afternoon he felt several times a sharp shooting through the right side of the chest, like rheumatism—going down the arm. N. N.

Heart.

- 255. *Sticking pain in the heart*, 2d d.; with pain in head, 4th d., 21; sticking pains without headache, 5th d., 250, 258. Coxe, b.
- . Shooting pain in heart all day. 7th d. Coxe, b.
- . Dull, aching pain in heart. 10th–12th d. Coxe, b.

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Neck and Back.

- . Stitching pain along left side of the neck and in heart, continuing till he falls asleep, from 7 to 10.50. 4th d. Coxe, b.
- . An aching and stiffening feeling in right splenius capitis. 3d d. N. N.
- 260. On waking, stiffness and pain in the neck, in the region of the first or second cervical vertebra—going off in a short time. 4th day. Armor.
- . Rheumatic pain, for a short time, in the muscles of the neck and back of neck. 6th d. Siemers.
- . Severe pain in back of neck, as if he had been struck, at 7 P. M. 5th d. Coxe, b.
- . During eructations, pain in region of right parotid gland for two hours; but for twenty-four hours there was soreness to touch of right parotid. N. N.
- . Glandular swellings of the neck in scarlatina. N. N.
- 265. *Swollen glands on the neck, with the toothache, 135.
- . Very strong itching on neck and hands, 282.
- . *The spine sore or painful. Pehrson.
- . Pain in os coccygis, 2d, 3d, 8th d.; like a pain he had before the proving. Siemers.

Upper Limbs.

- . Rheumatism in the joint of the left humerus. 15th d. Siemers.
- 270. *Rheumatic pains in shoulder-joint. Pehrson.
- . *Glands in axilla suppurate. Pehrson.
- . Dull, aching, strained sensation in the middle of the os humerus, as if about to break; wavering stitches through all the muscles, and sensation as if they were sore; desire to stretch the limbs and body. N. N.
- . Aching and drawing pain in the bones of the left forearm. N. N.
- . Rheumatic pains—more in the forearm and hand of right side; sensation of great weakness attending the pain. 3d d. N. N.
- 275. Rheumatic pains, soreness and stiffness in the left arm, aggravated by motion, particularly on putting on his coat, and during the middle of the day; the pain is better in the evening, and at night; he could lay on the arm. (Lyc. 3 relieved it.) N. N.
- . Synovial inflammation of the left index. Pehrson.
- . Pain in the left fingers, in the morning, 312.
- . Jerking in the fingers of left hand in the evening, until he falls asleep. 1st d. N. N.
- . Hands cold, face hot, 345.
- 280. A painful itching on several parts of the skin of the right forearm. 9th and 12th day. Siemers.
- . About 3 o'clock, P. M., a pricking, itching sensation all over the right hand, lasted one hour, 2d d.; followed by itching, pricking feeling at the lower part of the upper arm, all

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around it, lasted, from three o'clock, half an hour; the same pricking, itching sensation appeared on the upper part of upper arm—mostly in the armpit, and only lasted a few minutes; all this on the right side, at 6 o'clock P. M., 3d d. Pehrson.

- . Very strong itching on neck; dorsum of hands particularly on the fingers of the right hand. 13th d. N. N.
- . *Palm of left hand appears horny, is cracked, several rhagades, using a fluid. Rieseberg.

Lower Limbs.

- . In the morning, after a good night's rest, pain as if sprained in the right pelvic region, towards the back; disappeared while walking. 5th day. Siemers.
285. In the left hip-joint pain as if sprained, in the evening of the 9th day. Siemers.
- . Rheumatic pain in the right knee and hip during the forepart of the day; disappeared the latter part. 19th d. Siemers.
 - . Weakness of the knee-joints. 1st d. Armor.
 - . At 8½ o'clock, when walking, was seized with an acute pain, which suddenly passed through or around the head of the right tibia at the knee-joint, in three or four successive throbs; about five minutes after this paroxysm passed off, it returned in the same form, and with like intensity. At the same time, pain in right parotid gland. In half an hour the pain in the knee disappeared. Two throbs of a similar pain were felt in rectus femoris muscle of the left leg, about one-third of the distance from the knee upwards, and in about five minutes a similar renewal of the pain in the same place. 13th d. N. N.
 - . Chilly, and aching in the lower limbs, through the forenoon. 2d d. Armor.
290. In the evening, almost insupportable pain and aching in the lower limbs—better on moving; went off during a walk in the evening. 2d d. Armor, b.
- . . *Pains from the calves up in the sacrum. Pehrson.

Feet.

- . Feet pain, 6th d.; particularly the soles, 7th d. Siemers.
 - . Pain in the ball of the foot, and in large toe, ameliorated by walking. 10th d. Siemers.
295. *Rheumatic affection of the feet, with a servant girl after washing the floor; a violent tearing on the soles and in the foot-joint; the feet swollen, sore to the touch, particularly around the ankles; walking is very difficult, sometimes impossible. Rieseberg.
- . Towards morning pain in the right big toe, like in podagra, but without swelling and redness; disappear after rising, 3d d.; returning 6th d. and 9th d., 195. Siemers.
 - . Sore pain between the toes of the right foot. 19th d. Siemers.

All the Limbs.

- . Rheumatic pains, now here, now there, generally in limbs, and mostly muscular; alternately in arms and hands, legs and feet. Occasionally pains of a similar character in left ear, as if it would prove a violent and long-continuing otalgia; nevertheless it lasted but a moment at a time, but frequently returned. 13th d. N. N.
- . Wavering stitches through all the muscles, 272.
- 300. Stiffness of limbs; better after walking. 9th d. Siemers.

Motions.

- . Desire to stretch the limbs and body, 272.
- . On stooping, pain in left waist, 250; on bending, sore in waist, 196.
- . Putting on his coat, pain in arm worse, 275.
- . Better on rising from bed; headache, 50, 52; toothache, 296.
- 305. When walking, pain through the knee-joint, 288.
- . *Walking in the open air relieves*: dulness of head, 6; headache, 6; deafness, 85; coryza, 106, 108; toothache, 294; pain in the hips in the morning, 284.
- . *Better when walking*: pain in foot, and in large toe, 294; pains in the lower extremities, 291; stiffness of limbs, 300.
- . While walking out-doors, 251; sticking pain in chest after it, 252; while out, sweats, 352.
- . Worse by motion, pain in arm, 275.
- 310. Better on moving, pain in lower limbs, 290.
- . While sitting, headache. 53.

Nervous Symptoms.

- . Weariness, nearly all day a sore pain in left fingers, morning 2d day. N. N.
- . Great weakness attending rheumatic pain in the forearm and hand. N. N.
- . Feels weary, and a sort of aching as if bruised in the whole body. 4th d. Coxe.
- 315. *Epileptic spasms increase two days, and are gone the 4th. Siemers, e.

Sleep.

- . Good sleep in the night. 6th, 9th d. Siemers.
- . Very sleepy and drowsy in the evening of 5th day. At the same time, squeamishness of the stomach, with great uneasiness and laziness all over the limbs. N. N.
- . *Drowsiness towards 8 o'clock, P. M. Pehrson.
- . Deep sleep afternoon several days in succession. Siemers.
- 320. On going to sleep, toothache, 132.
- . On retiring to bed, sexual desire excited, 222.
- . Could not sleep well, very restless, headache. C.
- . Lays awake, 5 to half-past 6, sleeps till 8 A. M. 2d d. Siemers.
- . *Sleeplessness, 135.

- 325.** From midnight till morning, a very restless feeling, with a constriction in the diaphragm, almost like cramp. N. N.
- . He pressed the teeth so much during sleep, that the muscles were lame and tired on waking. N. N.
 - . The dull, tearing, gnawing pains on the 3d day, got in the night so violent that they disturbed his sleep. N. N.
 - . Sleep disturbed by troublesome dreams, such as swimming and wading in water, and pushing through low places, and under a shed. Half-conscious sleep, with fearfulness; also dreamed of detecting robbers in the night in attempting to enter dwellings. 12th d. N. N.
 - . Anxious dreams, 2d d., about removing and his relations. 4th d. Armor.
- 330.** Dreams about gunning and farming, 7th d.; gunning and travelling, 11th d. Armor.
- . Quarrelsome dreams. 7th d. Siemers.
 - . Foolish dreams. 3d d. Armor.
 - . Towards 5 A. M., lascivious dreams; prevented by his will a pollution. 3d d. Siemers.
 - . Dreams a great deal these last nights, (on the 11th, 12th, 13th days.) N. N.

At Night.

- 335.** *At night*, headache, continuing in the morning, 50; itching in the ear, 93; on going to sleep, toothache, 132; colic and diarrhoea, 202; ineffectual desire for a passage, 206; diarrhoea worse, 211; rheumatic pain in the left arm better, 275.

On Waking.

- . On waking, ill-humor, 1.
 - . Waking with dulness of the head. 2d d. Siemers.
 - . After siesta, head is clear, 7. 2d d. S. Head aches, 53.
 - . *On waking*, headache, 51; sore throat, 167; slimy taste, slimy lips, 138, 120; pain in the chest, 247; stiffness of neck, 260.
- 340.** Towards morning, headache, 50 and 51; lascivious dream, 333; pollution, 224; toothache, 296; ill-humored, 2.
- . *In the morning*, headache, 44; continuing from the night, 50; hearing worse, 76; earache, 89; cold in the head, 99, 104; a lame sensation in the left hypochondrium, 195; diarrhoea, 213, (Iod. ;) with the stool, burning in urethra, 219; difficulty of breathing, 241; at 7 P. M. severe pain in back of neck, 262; pain in fingers, 312; sprained feeling in pelvis, 284.
 - . *In the forenoon*, 11 o'clock, acute hearing, 82; aggravation of cold in the head, 106, (Merc. ;) tongue as if scalded one hour after breakfast, 146; mouth scalded, 150; pain in stomach, 181; chilly and aching in the lower limbs, 289.
 - . All day heat in vertex, 37; cough, 233.

MERCURIUS JODATUS RUBER.

- . *At noon*, hearing improved, 82; more saliva, 156; rheumatic pains in the left arm, 275; all his symptoms disappeared. 21st d. Negendank.
- 345. *In the afternoon*, dulness in head, 7; headache, 18, 50; slight heaviness and slight throbbing-beating from vertex down to the nose, 12; burning in forehead, 2 P. M., 39; hot face and cold hands, 2d d., Armor, b.; toothache worse, 81, 84; soreness in the bowels, 201; testicle sensible, 2 P. M., 223; itching of armpit, forearm, hands, 281.
- . *Afternoon better*: dull hearing, 81, 82, 252; cold in head, 146; toothache, 126; cough, . . . ; pain in hip and knee, 286.
- . Symptoms in 19, 165, 166, continuing all day, got less severe towards evening. Armor.

Evening.

- . *In the evening*, severe beating-throbbing in the right side of the head, 15; 11 P. M., throbbing in vertex, 38; headache, 29, 46, 50; singing in ears, 75; itching, 91; toothache, 128; metallic taste and taste of Iodine in the mouth, 143; soreness in the bowels, 201; bellyache, 199; monthly appears bedtime, . . . ; hoarse after getting wet, 229; cough became dry, 236; neckache and heart pains, 258; jerking in the fingers, 278; pain in lower limbs, 290; chilly at bedtime, 355.
- . *In the evening better*; headache, 51; cold in head, 106; pain in arm, 275; disappearing pains in the lower extremities, 291.

Cold and Heat.

- 350. *Better in the open air*, coryza, 107, 108. Compare 305; more cough, 233.
- . After getting wet, hoarse and husky, 229.
- . In thawing weather, going out-doors, sweat. 10th d. Siemers.
- . In warm room coryza worse, 107, (similar to Iod.)
- . Getting warm, the coryza and deafness better, 108, (similar to Merc.)

Chills and Fever.

- 355. Chilly at bed-time. 1st d. Armor, b.
- . Sometimes a chilly feeling, and a creeping sensation all over the skin, and a kind of uneasy sore feeling all over the bowels. N. N.
- . Felt often chilly, the 2d day, and then again quite warm, although his pulse was natural. N. N.
- . Chilly, followed by a flush of heat over the face. 1st d. Armor, d.
- . Felt pretty warm all over, but not feverish; sometimes a slight chilly feeling and creeping over the back. N. N.
- 360. Flush of heat, and a sensation of being tickled over the whole body. 4th d. Armor, d.

MERCURIUS JODATUS RUBER.

- . *Fever, with the grippe, 238.
- . Pulse accelerated, beating stronger. *Armor c.*
- . *Very copious night-sweats*, for more than two weeks. *Siemers.*
- . *Sweats in bed during the grippe, 238.

Skin.

365. From the hand, itching is spreading over forearm and upper arm into the arm-pit, 281.
- . Skin on forehead, after external application, pale-reddish color, 1st d.; turning dirty gray, 5th d.; afterwards over and over full of the finest wrinkles, peels off in small scales after 7 days; numerous small cracks and rhagades in all directions on the forehead; after external application. *Rieseberg.*
 - . Nearly a month after the other symptoms, several days after taking the 12th dose, two small pustules appeared in the outer side of the right leg, just below the knee, about two inches distant from each other, slightly itching, sore to the touch, with inflamed basis. On the third day after their appearance, they scabbed, but matter continued to accumulate under the scab. They were quite sore, and were not healed till thirteen days afterwards. After healed, another sore of the same character appeared in front, or a little to the left of the same leg, just below the knee. In three days it healed, and no more appeared. *N. N.*
 - . *Freckles, liver spots. *Hoffman.*
 - . *Chilblains. *Kopp. Rieseberg.*
370. *Old scrofulous or syphilitic ulcers, spreading around. *Rieseberg.*
- . *Lupus, condyloms. *Rieseberg.*

Right and Left.

- . From right towards left, headache, 54; inflamed eyes, 67, 71-73; from right towards left, toothache, 128; first on the right side, toothache, then on the left, (similar to Merc.) 125.
 - . Left to right hypochondrium, pain, 192; left in hip, then right, 284, 285.
 - . *Right side, head:* dull pressing in forehead, 21; heavy feeling up to vertex, 14; throbbing, 15; from vertex down to nose, 12; headache, towards morning, 50 and 52; evening, from left side, 50.
375. *Left:* pressing pain, 29; headache, 6, 30, 31, 51
- . *Eyes.*—*Right:* pain, 70, 71; weeping, 62, 71; inflamed, 67, 72. *Left:* pain, 24, 41, 42, 73; over it, 20, 63; inflamed, 68.
 - . *Ears.*—*Right:* difficult hearing, 77; sudden return of hearing, 79, 80, 77, 89; itching, 91, 92; *Left, pain,* 298.
 - . *Nose.*—*Right side,* running, 79; coryza, 98.

MERCURIUS JODATUS RUBER.

- . **Jaws.**—*Right*: aching, 114; toothache, 126, 128, 128. *Left*: 8, 84, 131.
- 880. *Left* cheek inside sore, 154; pain, 41, 73; tonsils inflamed, 161.
- . **Hypochondrium.**—*Right*: aching, 191; sprain-like pain, 193; pains, 192, 194. *Left*: pain, 195; pain in waist, 196, 250; *testicle*, right, sore, 223.
- . **Chest.**—*Right*: shooting through side, 254. *Left*: sticking in muscles, 251, 252; pain in side, 34, 243, 249, 252.
- . **Neck.**—*Right*: pain in parotid gland, 263; aching in muscle, 259. *Left*: sticking, 258.
- 885. **Arms.**—*Right*: pains, 274; itching, 280, 281; hand, 281, 282. *Left*: upper arm, 269; arm, 275; forearm aching, 273; the fingers, jerking in, 278; sore, 312.
- . **Pelvis.**—*Right*: pain in, 284; hips, 286. *Left* hip, pain, 285.
- . **Legs.**—*Right*: pustules, 367; knee, pain, 286; tibia, pain, 288; large toe, 296; toes, pain, 127; between, 297. *Left*: throbs, 288.

DIAGNOSTIC REMARKS.

That of *Merc. jod. flavus* is a much more accurate and in every way superior proving; hence it is better characterized.

The right side being predominantly affected by *flavus* and also by *ruber*, it may be remarked, that in the *ruber* the chest symptoms are nearly all on the left side.

Where symptoms appear on both sides at the same time, they are with *flavus* in the upper part on the right, and lower part on the left side; it seems to be the reverse with *ruber*.

Symptoms passing from side to side, *flavus* has them decidedly from right to left, 462, particularly under the ribs, 451; except in the head, when they go from left to right, 463, 464. We find in *ruber* it is the reverse; the head symptom go from right to left; under the ribs, from left to right.

The times of the day and all other conditions are nearly the same in both. Comparing each of these with *Mercurius* and with *Jodium*, *flavus* has more similarity with the first, and *ruber* with the latter.

C U P R U M.

HISTORY.

In the old schools more known as a poison ; given by Dioscorides against poisoning by mushrooms ; sometimes externally applied in ulcers. Principally introduced by Hohenheim, called Paracelsus, (1535.)

In the Rademacherian school (1845) used and abused by guessing, but acknowledged as a polychrest.

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1805. *S. Hahnemann*, *Fragmenta de viribus m.*, p. 118 ; cuprum vitriolatum proved and observations of others, collected of different preparations.
1824. *Stapp* Archives, vol. iii., p. 166 ; cuprum aceticum, edited by Dr. C. G. Franz, the provings of S. Hahnemann and his son Fr. H., also Dr. Herrmann and Leopold Rückert, and many toxicological observations of different combinations ; 250 symptoms.
1829. *S. Hahnemann*, chronic diseases, 2d edition, page 212, *cuprum metallicum* ; new provings of Hahnemann, with all the former 387 symptoms.

The following are the principal additions :

1848. *Guilo* Journ. d. con. med. chir. Decemb. ; from verdigris. AHZ 28, 148.
1844. *Dr. Eib* in Leipzig Gazette, 27, 278 ; observation from a stronger dose of C. aceticum.
1852. *Langenbeck's* report of forty cases poisoned by lard, standing in a copper kettle.
1859. *J Schnitzler*, case of chronic poisoning. Deutsche Klinik, p. 194.
1865. *Dr. B. Fincke's* provings of the cuprum metallicum in high potencies, from the original communications.

ABBREVIATIONS.

a. Signifies the symptoms obtained first by the sulphate of copper, but useable for the selection of the metallic.

a. Symptoms from the acetate.

m. Symptoms from the precipitated pure metal.

r. Symptoms observed on the sick.

* Curative symptoms. B. From the metallic and high potencies.

☞ Characteristics, resulting, if nothing else is stated, from frequent applications of the metallic copper.

— Later additions, after the symptoms had been numbered.

H. Hahnemann. F. H. His son. B. Bönninghausen. Hrn. Herrmann. Rkt. Leop. Rückert. L, Langenbeck. B. F. B. Fincke. E. E. Eib herr's Case of Epilepsy, 1031. N. N. Collected, name not known. R. Rademacher.

Mind.

. *Acuteness of senses. H.

. *Over-sensitiveness of all senses, with whooping-cough. B.


CUPRUM.


- . *All senses less acute in chol. asiat, 590.
- . Some stupefaction, with headache, 121.
- 5. Stupor, with the vertigo, 108; with children, 1098.
 - . His senses leave him. H.
 - . He immediately lost his senses and thought for a short time. Greeding.
 - . Loss of consciousness, 157; with convulsion, 1024, 28.
 - . Dulness of head, as if stupid. W. Gross, 125, 126.
- 10. *Had to think a while before could answer questions.* L.
 - . Cannot remember—as if he were in a dream. Rkt.
 - . Absence of thought, weak memory, (after 2 hs.) Hrm.
 - . Stupidity and headache. Ramsey. Comp., 126.
 - . Lying in a corner insensible and stupid. Ramsey.
- 15. Senselessness following twitching of limbs, 1011; and speechless, with a spasm, 1007.
 - . *Showed an unusual quickness and briskness in erroneous ideas, one following the other quickly, all of an anxious character; a staring look fixed on objects; pulse quick, unequal; profuse weakening sweat; a timid, bashful woman, 8th d. after confinement. Schmid.

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- . Fears of losing his reason, 80; as if he would lose his senses, 101.
 - . Delirious. Ramsay. slightly delirious, 1053; in cholera, 587.
 - . Delirious, unconnected talking. Ramsay. Comp. 26.
 - 20. Will go home, 43; would not stay in bed, 22.
 - . Quiet delirium, murmuring of unintelligible words; sometimes interrupted by lamentations. Talking loud to patient interrupted this delirium. L.
 - Delirious talking in a low voice. R.
 - . *Became delirious on the fifth day of scarlatina without eruption; boy of nine years; feared bed-clothes or house would catch fire from lamp and *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, know other people; would not stay in bed, but lie on the lap. After Stramon. almost maniacal, they could do nothing with him. Cupr. ac. 6, in water, every hour. After nine hours sleep, woke in the morning very sleepy, got angry at being disturbed. Got well. D. R. Gardiner.
 - . Bellowing awful in delirium, 53.

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- . Attacks of mania—imagines he is a military officer in command; imagines he has green herbs for sale; imagines he is repairing old chairs; spits in face of the attendant, and laughs heartily about it; with merry singing. Ramsey.
 - 25. Attacks of morose, malicious mania. Ramsey.

CUPRUM.

- . During the attacks, a full, quick, strong pulse, eyes inflamed, wild look, unconnected talking; the attacks ending with sweat. Ramsey.
 - . Mania, in daily attacks, with beating all around, biting (compare 63, 153) and tearing things to pieces; two strong men could hardly hold her, urine and fæces passed off involuntarily, she swallowed her fæces; day and night sleepless; spasms in lower limbs, also between the violent attacks; solerotica dirty yellow; a girl of 18 years; with chelidon in alternation. Krieger. AHZ 74, 5.
 - Passed excrements on the floor, 66.
 - . *Mania with anxiety, after an erysipelas of the face struck in. Schmid.
-
- . Seeing convulsion of a child causes convulsions, 1017.
 - 30. Ailments from hearing bad news. H. Gross.
 - . Mental emotion cause attacks of asthma, 726.
 - . After vexation, spasms. Guillo, 515, 1019; dyspnœa, 731.
 - . After a fright, epileptic attacks, 1043, &c.; asthma, 726, 731.
 - . Complaints after over-exertion of mind, 101.
 - 35.  *Mental and bodily prostration after over-exertion of mind or loss of sleep. Haynel.
 - . After most violent emotions of mind, with great mental or bodily exertions and loss of sleep. C. Hg.
-
- . Would not answer questions. E. E.
 - . Barely answers when questioned in cholera, 585.
 - . Disinclination to work, yet idleness is burdensome. Herm.
 - 40. Disinclination for every thing. Fr. H.
 - . Want to run away, 44.
 - . Mental derangement, he is fearful, tries to escape. Cosmier.
 - . *Delirium in getting up from bed, declaring he would go home, putting on his pants, etc., recklessly disturbing his comrades by his "fuss" all night. In a case of neglected measles, with bronchitis. 3 decimal. H. R. Morgan.
 - . Woke from sleep, ran about the room, screaming and scolding, wanted to run away, said she would die, and wanted a clergyman; pulse 100, small and soft; head hot and aching; menses had not appeared for several months; girl of 23 years. Kissel.
 - 45. Attacks of convulsions, ending with making fun, creeping under the table, 1017.
 - . Remarkable laughter, in the evening. H.
 - . She was very cheerful for the first two days; last night especially she was full of fun and laughter. 3d d. B. F.
 - . Spasmodic laughter. H. Maniac, 24.
-
- . Weeps often, 80; and cries like a child, 87; in attacks of anxiety, 88.

50. Cries with bellyache, 512; about pains in limbs, 934; screamed with headache when touched, 162; with the slightest touch. E. E.
- . Screaming like a child. Ramsay.
 - . Screaming, like the noise of frogs. Cosmier.
 - . *Bellows like a calf, awful, during delirium in nervous fevers, inflammation of lungs or hydrocephalus. G. Bute. Comp. 682.
 - . Penetrating screams, 492, 983, *44; before or after piercing in side of chest, 766, 7.
55. Shrill, piercing shrieks before attack, 1011; with convulsions during catam., 637.
- . Penetrating, distressing screams, with spasms, 492.
 - . *Periodical uttering of shrill screams. E. E.
 - . Sudden scream and falling, attack of epilepsy, 1039.
 - . Sudden cries with spasms, in cholera, 591.
60. Whining and quick breathing, 714.
- . *Whining, tremulous voice and manner. H. Morgan.
 - . Groans and moans, 1039; in cholera, 589; with spasms, 1051.
 - . Frequently recurring attacks of rage, biting at persons standing around. Ramsey.
 - . Biting and beating, tearing things to pieces, 27.
65. Biting in the glass or spoon, 153.
- Attacked suddenly with convulsions, with bitings; convulsion ceased after one dose Cupr.³⁰, but the malicious disposition manifested in convulsion remained toward the nurse, biting, and striking, and doing every thing to annoy her, comp. 25; this spirit was not shown towards the physician; she also passed her excrements on the floor in the room. An old maid, before, of a modest, quiet disposition. One dose Cupr.³⁰ every week for four weeks cured her. 1835. Dr. Freytag, in Bethlehem.
 - .  *Biting in bed-clothes, their own hands, hands of others in several cases. A. Koch.
 - . Scolding, 44 comp. 25.
 - . Spitting others in the face, 24.
-
- . Happy face during epileptic attack, 1042.
70. *Merriness, with whooping-cough. B.
- . *Before the cough changeable mood, merry or gloomy. B.
 - . Transported ecstatic mood. Pfündel.
 - . Speaking words that one did not intend to say. H. Gross.
 - . Expression of quietude, with jaundice, 1254.
75. Indifferent in cholera, 589.
- . *Children cross and irritable or indifferent and dull; in brain affections. Schmid.
 - . He feels badly, does not know himself how he feels, with headache and vertigo, 133.

CUPRUM.

- . Depressing sensation and some stupefaction, with head symptoms, 121; *with whooping-cough. B.
- . ☞ Sadness while walking in the open air, has to stand still or to sit down. Helbig.
- 80. *Unconquerable sadness, constant restlessness as if some misfortune was approaching; weeps often; fears that he will lose his reason; comp. 121, 122; sensation on the vertex as if worms were crawling there; head heavy; stool every 3 or 4 days; cannot fall asleep until 2 A. M. 800 Croserio.
- . Sad, depressed features, 257; anxious features, 256.
- . Anxious feeling around the heart. Willich. In pit of stomach, 458; in belly, 485.
- . Anxious about her death, 95.
- . Anxiety. H. *Sudden anxiety. R.
- 85. Great anxiety. B. And vomiting, 515. Restless and sleepless, 1098; before convulsions after confinement, 1261; before attacks of whooping-cough. B. Between attacks of whooping-cough, 699.
- . Attacks of unconquerable anxiety, 101, 528.
- . *Paroxysm of anxiety, fears a constable would take him into custody; weeps and cries like a child, imagines he sees thieves, spectres; is in despair with very difficult breathing, feeling as if he would faint; pulse changeable, weak; skin cool, covered with cold sweat. Schmid.
- . *Attacks of anxiety; patient beside himself; weeping; despairing chilliness, not relieved by external warmth. Schmid.
- . Fear of death in cholera, 588; says she would die, 44.
- 90. Short attacks of extreme fear, without heat. H.
- Fearful; want of courage, 513.
- . Afraid of every one approaching him, 22.
- . A kind of fearfulness; it seemed to him as though he must step lightly, so as not to knock himself or disturb those who were in the room. H.
- . Fears joints would break, 934.
- . Despondency. H.
- 95. Melancholy; she shuns the sight of people, seeks and loves solitude, (8,) and is anxious concerning her death, which she believes near and inevitable. H.
- . Undecided, satisfied with nothing; but only as long as the irritable mood lasts. Hrm.
- . Bad humor, with contraction of chest, 757.
- . Mind irritable, changing from a sentimental mood to the most stubborn obstinacy, 1017.
- . Irritable, does not know himself what he wants, wishes to be alone; this mood changes after a while into cheerfulness, but the first state soon returns. Hrm.
- 100. -Got angry on being disturbed after a long sleep, 22.

- . *A state of mental and bodily exhaustion after over-exertion of the mind; pulse feeble, somewhat frequent, unequal; skin moist, feet generally cold; attacks of unconquerable anxiety; the head giddy and internally painful, feels as if he would lose his senses; sleep full of dreams, restless, unrefreshing sleep. Schmid.
- . Internal restlessness, 1098; as if misfortune approached, 80.
- . ☞ *Restless tossing about and constant restlessness.* H.
- . *Constant restlessness, 512, with cholera, 587; driving out of bed, after cholera, 591.

Vertigo.

105. Vertigo. Heysham. Horstius. Pelargus. Willich.
- . *Attacks of vertigo.* H.
 - . Vertigo, immediately; remains with all the complaints, as if something turned in his head, and as if it must sink down. Hrm.
 - . Vertigo one of the most troublesome symptoms, most violent, and lasting longer than any other symptom, in some cases moderated, in others aggravated by an evacuation from the bowels; connected with stupor. Langenbeck.
 - . Spinning vertigo, 511; head giddy, 101; could not sit up in bed, 1053.
110. Vertigo when looking up, with loss of sight, as if gauze were before his eyes. H.
- . Vertigo when reading, he was obliged to take his eyes from the book for a while. Fr. H.
 - Giddiness or vertigo; saying words not intended; forerunner of apoplexy. R.
 - . Vertigo, with pressure in head, 126.
 - . Whirling vertigo, with headache, 133.
 - . *With the cough giddy, sinking forward. B.
115. ☞ *Vertigo with weariness*, the head has a tendency to sink forward, increased by motion, lessened when lying down. Hrm.
- . Depressing sensation in head, 121, 366; dulness, 1053; drunkenness, with squeamishness, 401.
 - Dulness, hollowness of head; 3d d. of pneumonia. Kissel. Comp. 120.


Head.

- . Heavy feeling in the head. Willich.
 - . Heavy feeling in the head when he moves it from one side to the other, with a fine stitch in the left shoulder. Rkt.
 - . Heaviness in head, 80, 1053, 1261.
120. *Pain in the head, as if hollow. H.
- . Crawling, dull sensation in the region of vertex, as if "asleep," with a depressing sensation and some stupefaction. (After 1 hour.) H.

CUPRUM.

- . Crawling sensation in the top of the head, 1054. Voigtel.
With the cough. B.
- . Sensation on vertex as if worms were crawling, 80.
- . A strange, tingling pain in the crown of the head; catamenia omitting. Guernsey.
- 125. Pain, as if the brain were being pressed out, in forepart of head, particularly when stooping, with dulness of the head, as if stupid. Rkt.
 - . Painful tearing in forepart of head, with a sensation of pressing outwards; great dulness and stupidity; worse when touched. W. Gross.
 - . A hard pressure about the temples, the protuberances of the forehead, the occiput, and at the same time internally in the brain, (compare 101,) with vertigo; increased by motion and touch. Hrm.
 - . A hard pressure about the right temple, increased by touch. Hrm.
 - . A rending pressure in both temples, increased by touch. Hrm.
- 130. Pressing pain, first in the right, then left side of the head. H.
 - . A sensation of pressing down in the vertex. H.
 - . A pressing, drawing pain in the left temple, more violent when touched. Hrm.
 - . Drawing pain in several parts of the head, with whirling vertigo; lessened only by lying down; he feels badly, does not know himself how he feels. Hrm.
 - . Bruised pain in the brain, also in the hollow of the eyes when turning them. H.
- 135. A cutting jerk in left side of head. 2d d. H.
 - . Sharp, burning stitches about the left side of the forehead, (after 60 hours.) Fr. H.
 - . Stinging, as with a needle in the right side of the head, ever since the morning. 2d d. B. F. b. 10^m.
 - . A stitch through the whole head, from the forehead near the hair backwards. 2d d. B. F.
 - . Sharp, burning stitches in left temple and on the top of the head, (after 24 hours.) Hrm., 412.
- *Stitches in temples, with redness of eyes. Honigberger.
- 140. Burning rending in back part of the head, where the muscles of the neck are affixed, when moving the head forward. Rkt.
 - . Headache of the most violent kind. Horstius.
 - . Headache in all cases at the beginning, violent pains, particularly in forehead and vertex, in some cases pressure and heaviness in head. Langenbeck.
- *Violent continuous headache, increased periodically. R.
 - . Forehead, 142, 497; pressure, 126; as if pressed out, 125; from forehead, stitch, 138.
 - . Temples, pressure, 126, 127, 128; pressing, drawing, 132; stitches, 1396.

CUPRUM.

145. *Vertex*, 1051; pressing down, 131; sharp burning stitches, 139; crawling, 121, 122, *80.
- . Sides, 130, 135, 136, 137.
 - . Internally, in the brain, pressure, 126, *101
 - . Occiput pressing out, 126; rending and burning, 140.
 - . From forehead backwards, 138.
150. Headache, very depressed countenance; during the night and next day continued vomiting, first of food, afterwards greenish yellow slimy fluid, on fifth day very much exhausted, face very pale and sunken; skin withered and cool, pulse small and feeble, not more frequent; tongue moist, coated white, with red edges; abdomen soft, painless, constive. Vomiting, particularly after drinking, vomits only what has been drunk. Seventh day, pulse hardly to be felt, viscous sweat covers skin. Petechiæ, particularly on cheek and arms; tongue brownish-furred, abdomen puffed up; long, lasting nose-bleed; died. Girl of four years. Two days after eating the poisoned food first symptoms appeared. Langenbeck.
- . Inflammation of the brain, (Phrenitis.) Horstius.
 - . *Congestion to brain, convulsive motions of extremities and of muscles of face, eyes turned up, fixed, half-closed lids; pupils unaltered, perfectly senseless; skin flabby and cool, pulse small, and could not be counted; slow, heavy inspiration; quick, moaning expiration. Kissel.
 - . *Inflammation of brain; prostration, breathing short and anxious, face puffed and pale; *when drinking, child bit at the glass or on the spoon*, C. ac. 3 in water every half hour. W. Gross.
 - . *Affections of the brain with children with catarrhal fever difficult dentition, or exanthematic diseases, with symptoms 76, 172, 316, 419, 606, 1102, 1160, 1178, 1190. Schmid.
155. *After meningitis, extreme weakness, want of appetite, fever in the evening, sweat in the morning, pulse thread-like, skin flabby, cold and moist. Kissel.
- Apoplexy. Voigtel.
- . *Apoplexia nervosa; loss of consciousness; convulsions in the face, distortion of the mouth, tongue partially paralyzed and curved to one side; unable to speak; paralysis of one or the other of the limbs. Schmid.
 - .  *Metastasis to the brain from other organs, 1004.
 - . Rending pain from the teeth into the temples. H.
160. *Headache*, 1053; and stupidity, 13; during the intervals of mania, 930; with nausea in the morning, 929; *sick headache worse from sitting up in bed. Pehrson. With colic, 496; with whooping-cough. B. After cough. B. Headache in pneumonia, 777; and pain in bones, 929, 930; during attack, 44.
- . *Headache after attacks of epilepsy. H.

External Head.

- Headache about the parietal bone, (particularly when touching it,) so that he almost screamed. Fr. H.
- . Swelling of the head, with very red face. Pfündel.
 - . Head and face puffed up, 1011; hot, 44.
165. *Light hair.* W Gross.
- . *Tossing about of the head. E. E.
 - . Head shakes 60 times a minute in epilepsy, 1042; trembling of head. Honigberger.
 - . The head is drawn back. Orfila.
 - . The head turned awry. Ramsey.
170. Bends head down in epilepsy, 1042.
- . Head has a tendency to sink forward, 115; as if it must sink down, 107.
 - . *Children cannot hold the head up in brain affections. Schmid.
 - . When he moves his head back there is a resisting pain in the muscles where the neck and back join. Rkt. Comp. Neck.
 - . Moving the head forward, burning rending in back part, 140, moving it from one side to another, heavy feeling, 118.

Sight.

175. Sight obscured. Pfündel.
- . Complains about every thing turning black before the eyes; flickering and sparks before the eyes. Langenbeck.
 - . Loss of sight as if gauze before his eyes, 110.
 - . Looking up, vertigo, 110.
 - . When reading, vertigo; was obliged to take his eyes from the book for a while, 111.

Eyes.

180. Eyes dim, *1053; they almost close with weariness. Hrm.
- . Lustreless eyes, 727; staring in cholera, 589.
 - . Dilated pupils. H. Comp. 1053.
 - . Pupils always dilated, but react promptly to the light. In one case, with severe congested state of head the pupils were contracted for the first few days. Langenbeck.
 - . Pupils less movable, contract very little in the light, and dilate a little in the dark. Rkt.
185. In the orbit pain as if bruised when turning the eyes. H.
- . Bruised pain in hollow of eyes when turning them, 134.
 - . A sore, burning pain, sometimes in one, sometimes in the other eye. H.
 - . Burning, pressing pain in the eyes. H.
 - . Pressing pain in both eyes; they appear as though he had not slept all night. Rkt.
190. *Pressing pain in the eyes. H.
- . Violent pain in eyeball, 1042.
 - . Itching in the eyeballs. H.
 - . *Great itching in the eyes, towards evening.* H.

CUPRUM.

- . Eyes red, inflamed, with a wild look, 26; during the attacks of madness. Ramsay.
- 195. Eyeballs red; move like a pendulum, from side to side, 1007.
 - . Eyes inflamed, 26; and protruding, 725; red and headache, 139, b.
 - . Eyes protruding, shining. Cosmier.
 - . Protrusion of eyes, 512, 515.
 - . Sclerotica, dirty yellow, 27.
- 200. Staring eyes. Ramsay. Staring, sunken. H.
 - . Staring look, fixed on objects, 16.
 - . Eyes swaying to and fro. H. Comp. 1007.
 - . Eyes wandering about. Voigtel.
 - . Eyes active, in constant motion, with a red face, 515.
- 205. Eyeballs unsteady, 1079; roll, 1039; from side to side, 1042; opening and rolling eyes in sleep, 1026.
 - . *Quick rotation of the eyeballs, with lids closed. E. E.
 - . Horrible distortion of eyes, 1017; before cough; with whooping-cough. B.
 - . Eyes turned up, 152.
 - . Eyes wide open, 729.
- 210. Pressure in the eyelids, when the eyes are open as well as when closed; worse when touched. Hrm.
 - . Quivering, closed eyelids, (immediately.) H.
 - . Eyelids inclined to close and quiver, 1079.
 - . Twitching of eyelids, in trembling motion, 1007.
 - . The power to open the eyes returned later than consciousness, (they lie there and are conscious, without being able to open their eyes.) H. Comp. 361.
- 215. Eyes close with weariness, 180; with spasms, 1007; in epilepsy, 1042, 1048.
 - . Cannot move upper eyelid, after consciousness returns, 1079.
 - . Eyelids and face red and swollen, 515.
 - . Eyelids itchy in epilepsy, 1042.
 - . Much water flows from the eyes when vomiting, 425.
- 220. Eyes sunken deep in the head, with blue margin below. Orfila.
 - . Eyes sunken, blue ring around, 593; blue margin around the eyes, 512; in cholera, 585, 589, 591, 583; lying deep in head, 1053.
 - . When turning the eyes pains in the orbits, 185.
 - . When looking up, vertigo, 110.
 - . *Inflammation of periosteum; of the cellular tissue in the orbita; of the lachrymal glands; spots on the cornea. Hoppe.

Ears.

- 225. Deafness. Orfila. Comp. Pneumonia, *1094.
 - . Long-continued difficult hearing. In one case complete deafness. Langenbeck.
 - . Singing and buzzing in the ears. Langenbeck.

CUPRUM.

- . A distant drumming in the ear on which he lies, in the morning, in bed; it disappeared each time when rising. H.
- . Fluttering in the left ear, (after 15 minutes.) Hrm.
- 230. Earache, a pressing rending internally in the right ear, (after 7 hours.) Hrm.
- . Boring pain, in, and behind the ear. H.
- . Pressure as of something hard on the right external ear. Hrm. ;
- . Stitching pain in right ear. H.
- . Fine rending pain in the cartilage of left ear, (after 2 hours.) Hrm.
- 235. Frequent itching in the ear. H.
- . *Swelling of meatus externus. Hoppe.
- . Before ear pressing pain, 259; behind the ear boring, 231.

Nose.

- . *Sensation as of great congestion of blood to the nose.* H.
- . Blood, when blowing the nose, with fatiguing cough, 685.
- 240. Profuse nose bleed, with petechiæ, 24 hours before death. Child 4 years old. Langenbeck.
- . Nose bleed, 515; long lasting, 150.
- . *Nose bleeding, on right side with pneumonia. Kissel.
- . Bloody mucus from nose and mouth, 665; oozing out, 666.
- . Very frequent sneezing. H.
- 245. The nose itches internally. H.
- . Feels as though he was going to have a cold in the head, 926.
- . Cold in the head and stoppage of nose, with sleepy yawning. H.
- . Copious fluent coryza. Fr. H.
- . *Stoppage of nose. H
- 250. Nose pointed in cholera, 583, 589.

Face.

- . Face happy in epilepsy, 1042.
- . Face with expression of great prostration, 1053.
- . Depressed countenance, with headache, 150.
- . Stupid, relaxed expression of face, 727, 1053; stupid, with drowsiness, 515.
- 255. Expression of suffering in face, 512.
- . Features changed, 757; anxious, 724. Orfila.
- . Features sad, depressed. Orfila.
- . Pain as of a thrust in left side of face. H.
- . Pressing pain in the face, before the ear. H
- 260. Stitches in right side of face. H.
- . Prosopalgia. R.
- . Spasmodic distortion of face, 1017; with the eyes staring, the head turned awry. Ramsey.
- . Distorted face. E. E.
- . Muscle of face in convulsive motion, 152, 157, 726.

CUPRUM.

265. Hot face, without sensation of heat, (after 2 hours.) Hrm.
. Redness of the face, with heat, and sometimes cold running over the body. 2d d. 50^m B. F. d.
. Turns red in face, 515, 1031, 1039, dark red, 725; and sweating, 1017.
. *Face very red, eyelids closed; the eyeballs were constantly rotating. E. E.
. Red, swollen face, 515.
270. Face red, puffed up. Comp. 1011; covered with a hot sweat, 1017; in asthma, 726.
. *Erysipelas of the face disappears sudden, 28, 1265.
. Bluish face, with blue lips. H. *In whooping-cough. Meyer.
. *Blue face, 583, 729. E. E.
. *The whole surface of face, body and limbs, cyanotic in a high degree, flushed features; deathly feeling behind ensiform cartilage like b., horrid cramps in abdomen and limbs; rice-water vomiting and purging, inelastic cold skin. Cupr. Acet. 3 dec., dry, in repeated doses, relieved, leaving him weak, without pain. A young soldier in Louisiana. J. C. Morgan.
275. *Pale face.* Pelargus. Voigtel.
. Face becomes pale. H.
. Pale face, 515, 757, 1053; and sunken, 150; with whooping-cough. B.
. *Face mostly grayish, dirty, rarely redden in pneumonia. Kissel.
. Pale yellow copperish color of the face, 512.
280. Face puffed and pale, 153; with inflammation of brain.
. Face sunken, emaciated, greenish yellow color. Schr.
. Pale, collapsed face, *777; most on the 8th day; with children earlier. Pneumonia. Kissel.
. Sunken countenance, 1053; cholera, 583; pinched features, 274, 1313.
. Withered and relaxed, 1181.
285. Pale, cachectic complexion. Voigtel.
. Face sunken, cold moist; cholera, 585, 586.
. Face icy cold; cholera, 589.

Mouth and Lips.

- . Distortion of the mouth, 157; in sleep, 1026.
. Swollen lips, with coma, 515.
290. Blue lips, 272; with whooping-cough. B.
. Mouth open in epileptic attack, 1029.
. *Mouth firmly closed. E. E.
. Foam at the mouth. H.
. Froth before mouth, 1029; with whooping-cough, B. 1039; with epilepsy, 1038.
295. Saliva running together and flowing from the mouth, 511; in spasms, 1007.

CUPRUM.

- . Fœtid saliva running from the mouth all the time, 1007.
- . From the mouth bloody mucus, 665.
- . Drawing pain under the chin, toward the inside, increased by touch. *Hrm.*

Jaws and Teeth.

- . A drawing pressure on the right side of the lower jaw, which increases when touched. *Hrm.*
- 300. Hard pressure in the left ramus of the lower jaw, increased by touch. *Hrm.*
- . Dull piercing pain in left side of lower jaw, toward the inside, and at the same time in the left tonsil, when swallowing and when not, increased by external touch. *Hrm.*
- . Spasmodic contraction of the jaws. *Orfila.*
- . Jaws tightly closed, 923.
- . *Trismus in cholera asiatica. *Lembke, 304, 587, 22. *Trismus. Pehrson.*
- 305. Grinding teeth in brain affection, 996.
- . Chattering of teeth, 1169, 1259.
- . *From teeth rending into temples. *H.*
- . One tooth after another fell out in a row, particularly in the upper jaw, without salivation, 514.
- . Teeth slate-color, particularly on edges, 318.
- 310. Copper kettles, if used to cook in, make black teeth. *Wirsung, anno 1560.*
- . Ulcerated gums, 515; impossible to examine the mouth, 4036; much viscous saliva, and petechiæ on the neck. *G.*

Inner Mouth.

- . Soreness inside of upper lip. *H.*
- . Mouth filled with much mucus, in the morning. *H.*
- . *Frothy saliva, with cough. *B.*
- 315. Disagreeable burning in the mouth, 323.
- . *Dry mouth; in brain affections. *Schmid.*
- . A sense of burning heat in the mouth and throat. *N. N.*
- . Mucous membrane of mouth pale; inside of lower lip and part of upper lip, mostly on places where the teeth had made an impression, dark blue; teeth slate color, particularly on edges. *Schr.*
- . In mouth mucous membrane corroded in places, 515.
- 320. Saliva running together in the mouth, throat dry, 366.
- . Copious viscous salivation, 515.
- . *Induration of salivary glands, with or without fistula. *Hoppe.*

Taste.

- . Coppery taste and disagreeable burning in the mouth. *Voigtel.*
- . Coppery taste on the tongue, 511; like iron or copper, with whooping-cough. *B.* Coppery taste in the mouth. *N. N. Comp. 366.*

CUPRUM.

325. Salty, sour taste, in the morning. H.
 . Sourish taste in the mouth all the afternoon, as if the tongue touched iron. II.
 . Bitter taste in the mouth. Greting.
 . Putrid taste, with nausea, 409.
 . *Sweet taste in mouth*, (after 6 hours.) II.
330. Sweetish metallic taste, 366.
 . Food tastes like nothing but water. Fr. II.

Tongue.

- . Tongue in motion with chorea, 1019.
 . Tongue partially paralyzed, moved to one side, 157.
 . Tongue icy cold, in cholera, 589; and moist, 585, 536; cool, clean, moist, 588; moist and pale, 1053.
335. Tongue covered by white phlegm. Percival.
 . Tongue moist, covered with white yellowish fur, 497, 1051.
 . Tongue brownish furred, 150.
 . Tongue moist, coated white, with red edges, 150, 1053.
 . Dry tongue, 512.
340. Tongue red, 497; dry, rough, papillæ enlarged, 712.
 . *Glossitis of several weeks standing. Cupr. 3. Weber.
 . *Chronic glossitis. R.
 . In the beginning white or yellowish furred, moist tongue; in some cases, after two days, edges red, and middle pale, or whole tongue red, with larger papillæ still moist; in the worst cases tongue red, dry with prominent papillæ, tongue rough, in height of disease became brown and cracked; in one case, on the eighth day the epithelium peeled off of tongue and mucous membrane in shreds, and in another, on the sixth day, little ulcers, with yellowish edges, appeared on the tip of tongue; small superficial ulcers, with yellowish base. Langenbeck.
 . Tongue mostly, thin furrowed, yellow or white, and moist, rarely dry, cracked, brown in Pneumonia. Kissel.

Fauces.

345. Spotted redness of the fauces. L.
 . Redness of palate indicates Cupr.; whiteness, Ferrum. Kissel.
 . Symptoms of angina faucium, with a croup-like exudation on the left tonsil; one who suffered with hard hearing. Langenbeck.
 . *Tonsillitis. Kissel.
 . *Hypertrophy of one of the tonsils, dissolved by rapid suppuration. Kissel.
350. Fine piercing pain in the throat, (after 22 hours.) H.
 . Inflammation of the œsophagus, with difficulty to swallow. Orfila.
 . Into throat drawing up from abdomen, nausea, 409.
 . Bitter mucus in throat, after heartburn, 406.

CUPRUM.

- . In the throat rising nausea from abdomen, 409.
- 355. In the throat breathing interrupted. Pehrson.
- . Dryness of the throat and thirst. Lanzonus.
- . Dryness of throat, 366.
- . Warm sensation in throat, great heat, 515.
- . Burning heat in throat and mouth. N. N.

Throat.

- 360. Loss of speech. H.
- . The power of speech returns later than consciousness; they lie there, are conscious, but cannot speak. H. Comp. 214.
- . Cannot speak on account of spasm in the throat. Orfila.
- . Speaking prevented by spasms in throat, 1007. Comp. 669.
- . When he drinks, one can hear it gurgle downwards in the swallow. H.
- 365. **Gurgling noise of the drink passing down*, in cholera, 577; after coughing spells. B. During pregnancy. Guernsey. In typhus. Lippe.
- . Dulness of head, a sweetish metallic taste and saliva running together in the mouth, the throat gets dry, with a *sensation as if constricted when swallowing*, while triturating the precipitated dust with sugar of milk, 2 grains to 98. K. Mayrhofer.
- . Difficulty of swallowing before the spasms, increasing afterwards, 351, 515. Guilo.
- . Violent dysphagia, rough voice, velum palate and posterior wall of pharynx dark brownish red, dry and cracked, without any trace of secretion of mucus; in another case fauces red in spots; in another case diffused redness of velum palate and crouplike exudation on left tonsil. Langenbeck.
- . In the left tonsil, dull piercing pain when swallowing and when not, increased by external touch, 301

Appetite.

- 370. He eats very greedily. H.
- . Ravenous appetite in the forenoon, eats much more than usual. R.
- . No appetite in the evening, eight hours after dinner. H.
- . Very little appetite, 512.
- . Loss of appetite for two days. Greding.
- 375. Loss of appetite, 513, 514, 1051, 1053.
- . Appetite gone altogether, 497, but great thirst, 381.
- . *Appetite always gone, but great thirst for cooling drink in pneumonia. Kissel.
- . Disgust for food, 1053.
- . Appetite more for cold than for warm food. Herm.

Thirst.

380. Excessive thirst. Orfila.
 . Thirst in all cases, in most very great, appetite gone altogether. Langenbeck.
 . Great thirst, 511, 1261; no appetite, 512, 1053; in dry throat, 356; with colic, 497; in cholera, 586, 588, 591.
 . Burning thirst, 567; wants water, 589.
 . Great thirst for cooling drink, *377.

After Eating and Drinking.

385. After a light supper, beating of heart, 782.
 . After eating green vegetables, colic, 502.
 . Eating solid food promotes attacks of cough, 699.
 . Fluid food aggravates, 458.
 . After drinking milk, waterbrash. H.
 390. After taking warm milk, bellyache, 498; and tea spasm, 515.
 . Drinking cold water stopped the vomiting, 428.
 . After drinking particularly, vomiting, 150; immediate vomiting, in cholera, 589.
 . After drinking, chest drawn together, 754.
 . Relief from swallowing some cold water in cough. B. Comp. *682, 695, 707, 710.
 —. Relief of vomiting, 416, 428.

Hiccough and Belching.

395. Frequent hiccough. H.
 . Hiccough precedes vomiting, 439.
 . Hiccough with abdominal pains, 528; with the cough. B. Begins attack of asthma, 726.
 . Constant eructations. Percival.
 . Eructation all the afternoon and evening.
 400. Eructation and nausea, 458.

Waterbrash.

- . Squeamishness as if combined with drunkenness. H.
 . Squeamishness, with spasmodic bellyache. Pfündel.
 . Inclination to waterbrash in abdomen. H.
 . *Waterbrash after drinking milk. H.
 405. Water runs together in his mouth, (immediately.) Rkt.
 . Generally, in the afternoon, heartburn; afterwards bitter mucus in the throat. H.

Nausea and Vomiting.

- . Nausea. Haysham. Frequent. Klinglake. *Violent nausea.* Greding.
 . Nausea immediately. Fr. H. And disgust, lasting a quarter of an hour. H.
 . Nausea, almost in the whole abdomen, drawing up into the throat, and most violent in the pit of the stomach; at the same time putrid taste, and sensation as if he should immediately vomit. Hrm.

410. Nausea in stomach and yawning, 567; with colic, 497.
- . Nausea as if to vomit. H.
 - . The greatest nausea, and sometimes vomiting. W. Gross.
 - . Nausea before vomiting, 425; up in throat before vomiting, 432; with vomiting, 444.
 - . *Nausea, vomituritio, and vomiting, from cramps during catamenia, 637.
415. *Frequent nausea and fearful vomiting, catamenia omitting. Guernsey.
- . Violent nausea and vomiting in pregnancy, relieved by drinking cold water. Guernsey.
 - . Nausea and vomiting from taking cold, 1137.
 - . Nausea, violent retching, with vomiting of mucus, 511, 1011.
 - . *Nausea and vomiting, and torpid stool, with brain affections. Schmid.
420. Gaggling with the cough, 674; *retching, B.
- . Sensation as if he should vomit, 409, 411.
 - . Vomiting. Lanzonus. Greding, 515. *Violent.* Horstius. Lanzonus. Constant. Jabas. Awful vomiting. Geoffroy.
 - . Vomiting, violent and returning from time to time. H.
 - . Spasmodic, after oppression of breathing, 723; after whooping-cough, 758; painful, difficult, in cholera, 587.
425. Vomiting after little nausea, but only water, at the same time much water flows from the eyes. Rkt.
- . Vomiting in gushes, wheylike fluid in cholera, 274, 583, 588, 589.
 - . Vomiting, particularly after drinking, or only what has been drunk, 150.
 - . The vomiting was stopped by drinking cold water H. 421. *Glasor.
 - . Vomiting, particularly solid food, 699; with whooping-cough, 666, 707, 758.
430. Slimy vomit. Greding. Slimy watery matter in cholera, 581, *frothy mucus during pregnancy. Guernsey.
- . Frequent vomiting of nothing but bile, (after 15 minutes.) Pfündel.
 - . Greenish bitter mucous vomit, after nausea up in the throat, and with a pressure pain in the stomach, after several hours. Herm.
 - . Bilious vomiting, with cough. B. With colic, 496, 497, 150.
 - . Green frothy masses, streaked with blood, 2d d.; traces of copper the 3d d. At night green phlegm, 8th d. Giulo.
435. Vomiting at night large quantities of tough phlegm, greenish, and somewhat reddened with blood, 515.
- . Vomiting blood, without cough, with deep stitches on the left side of the chest, (after three days.) H.
 - . *Bloody vomiting, with cough. B.
 - . Vomiting blood in yellow fever, 1255.

CUPRUM.

- Vomit tasting of copper, of a bad odor, always preceded by hiccuph. Percival.
440. Vomiting of stercoraceous matter, 528.
- . Before vomiting, contraction of chest, 578; with it headache, 150.
 - . Continuous vomiting, with terrible bellyache. Pyl.
 - . Excessive vomiting, with continual pain in stomach, and urging to stool. Orfila.
 - . Vehement vomiting, with nausea and diarrhœa. Willich.
445. • Vomiting, cutting in abdomen and looseness of bowels, after C. met. 30, in several cases, antidoted by Ipec. C. Hg.
- . Frequent vomiting, with bellyache and diarrhœa, like cholera. Sicelius. Weigel.
 - . *Vomiting with the cough. B. And convulsions, 1025.
 - . After vomiting, lethargic sleep, 1037.
 - . Relieved by vomiting, 515.

Stomach.

450. Weakness of the stomach. Cosmier.
- . Emptiness and weakness in scrobiculum, with dyspnœa, 724.
 - . ☞ *A deathly feeling, with pains behind the ensiform cartilage, (covering the spot with his doubled fist when describing it,) characteristic in cholera. J. T. Temple. Comp. 274, 1313.
 - . Peculiar anxious feeling in pit of stomach. Orfila.
 - . Cramp in stomach. Lanzonus. And bellyache, without stool. Sicelius.
455. In stomach spasmodic movements, 493, 1051.
- . Pressure in pit of stomach. H.
 - . Pressure in pit of stomach as of something hard, heavy all the time, but worse when touched. Hrm.
 - . *Pressure at stomach, nausea, eructations, rumbling in abdomen, sensation as of round ball going to and fro under the ribs, with different sounds, fluid food aggravates it, tight clothing or bandage around the abdomen relieves; sleeplessness; amelioration from lying quiet; during three weeks. Lembke.
 - . Pressure pain in stomach, 432, 585, 757, 1261; increased by touch, 577, 578, 587, pit of stomach sore to the touch in dyspnœa, 724.
460. Region of stomach puffed up, sore to the touch, 512.
- . Pain in stomach, and colic in abdomen. Geoffroy.
 - . Mucous membrane of stomach and intestines softened, covered with ecchymoses or hæmorrhagic erosions. Daletzki. Pelikan.
 - . ☞ Burning in epigastric region, sore to the touch in cholera. Gerstle. Comp. 497.
 - . Pain in stomach. Heysham. Percival. Voigtel. Excessive pain in stomach and region of stomach. Cosmier. Horstius. Comp. 443, 583.

465. Pain in stomach and bowels, and anxiousness with the cough. B.
- . A corroding, fine stinging pain in the stomach, as if pierced with needles, (when consciousness returned.) Horstius.
 - . Dull stitches into the left of pit of stomach, independent of breathing. Hrm.
 - . Sharp shooting pains in the stomach, with tension and tenderness of the abdomen. N. N.
 - . Pit of stomach, darting from region of liver, 475.
470. Sensation in the stomach as though something bitter were in it. H.
- . *As if she had something bitter in the stomach during pregnancy. Guernsey.
 - . In pit of stomach most violent nausea, 409; pain, with excessive vomiting, 443.
 - . Scrobiculum blue in epilepsy, 1048.

Hypochondria.

- . Pain in the right hypochondre up to right shoulder, not increased by pressure. Langenbeck.
475. Darting from the hepatic region to the pit of the stomach. 3d d., 10^m. B. F. b.
- . Stitches from hepatic region, (in axillary line,) obliquely through to the pit of the stomach. 2d d., 50^m. B. F. d.
 - . Pinching pain from the left hypochondre to the hip. H.
 - . *Drawing pain from left hypochondre to hip.* H.
 - . Sensation as a round ball going to and fro under the ribs, with different sounds, 458.
480. In hypochondria rending pain when breathing, 745
- . The hypochondria are painful. Voigtel.
 - . *As if the clothing were lying too hard on the pit of stomach. W. Gross.
 - . *Sensitiveness of epigastrium*, last symptom, 497, 515.

Abdomen.

- . In abdomen nausea, 409; inclination to waterbrash, 403.
485. Anxious pain in the belly. Willich.
- . A pressing down, as of a stone in the abdomen. Rkt.
 - . A pressure pain in the belly as of something hard; worse when touched. Hrm.
 - . A pressing together of the intestines, and likè a violent pressure from above and behind to the left lower part, worst when walking and pressing on it; the pain was no better after stool, and returned every forenoon. Rkt.
 - . Pressure pain on the left of the umbilicus. H.
490. A drawing pressure in the abdomen, as of something hard, increased by touch. Hrm.
- . Cramplike pain in the abdomen, as if drawing together with a fist, and urging to diarrhœa without effect. 6 A. M., 2d d. 50^m. B. F. d.

CUPRUM.

- . Violent spasms in the abdomen and upper and lower limbs, with penetrating distressing screams. *Costmier.*
- . Violent spasmodic movements in the intestines and stomach. *Lanzonus.*
- . Spasmodic bellyache, 446; terrible, 442; with squeamishness, 402.
- 495. *Cramps in abdomen*, 274, 1313; unbearable during catamenia, 637; without vomiting or diarrhoea, 592; sudden, with retching, 589.
 - . Violent colicky, cutting pains, drawing the abdomen together; headache, cold skin, afterwards frequent vomiting of bilious masses, accompanied by a number of fluid stools; towards morning headache and colic less; next day great weariness, several diarrhoeic stools appearing within 24 hours after using the poison; next day well. *Laugenbeck.*
 - . Colicky, drawing pains across the belly, remitting, not intermitting; pains not much aggravated by pressure, abdomen hard and drawn in; epigastric region sensitive to touch; continual burning pain in epigastric region; sensation of internal heat and nausea; vomiting of yellowish-green masses from time to time; constipation; tongue red, (in the worst cases;) in others, moist and covered with white or yellowish fur; great thirst, appetite entirely gone; violent pain in forehead; face pale and collapsed, skin warm and dry; pulse moderately frequent, or normal and soft; in 1 or 2 days colic lessened, abdomen became softer, vomiting ceased, and then the nervous symptoms began to predominate. In cases where no symptoms appeared for several days. *Laugenbeck.*
 - . Pinching pain in the belly after taking warm milk in the morning. *H.*
 - . Pinching pain in left side of belly. *H.*
- 500. A sharp, drawing pain in right side of belly. *H.*
 - . Tearing around the navel about 10 A. M., 4th d. 10^m. *B. F. b.*
 - . Colic-like twinges in the belly, as soon as he walked about, after eating (green vegetables); it disappears after rest and lying still, but leaves a great weakness. *H.*
 - . Cutting pains below the navel, with thin stool like water, the abdomen being painful on touch, shortly after taking one drop 1^m centes. *Cupr. met.* Recurring several times through the day. (*Comp.* 487, 490, 507, 532, *Hahnem.*) *B. F.*
 - . Cutting pains below the navel, with painfulness of the abdomen on touch, several times during the day. 2d d. *B. F.*
- 505. Cutting in belly, 445, 515, and many others.
 - . Cutting pain around the navel (*comp.* 194) as if she would get diarrhoea, which, however, did not come. 3d d. 44^m. *B. F. c.*
 - . Cutting and rending pain in the intestines. *Orfila.*
 - . Colicky pains, cutting and drawing together in whole abdomen, abdomen drawn in; pains either not aggravated at all or at


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most but very little by pressure, in some cases diarrhoea, in most cases constipation; long-continued constipation, with from time to time slight drawing pains around the navel and in the loins, abdomen still soft; with 6 persons pain in the epigastrium, with feeling of burning internal heat, much increased by pressure; either with vomiting, or only with nausea. Langenbeck.

- . Bellyache. Lanzonus, Cosmier, Ramsay, Jabas.
- 510. Bellyache, 446, 454, 1053, &c.; after swallowing a coin, 512; diarrhoea after, 30. Centesim., 445; with continuous vomiting, 442, 446; without stool, 454; and convulsion, 1025; and internal heat in abdomen, 511; after it a deep sleep, 1088.
- . Spinning vertigo, nausea, vomiting of mucus, saliva running together and flowing from the mouth, coppery taste on the tongue, cutting pain in the abdomen, constriction of the chest, violent palpitation of the heart, sensation of coldness along the sternum, coldness of the extremities, internal heat in the abdomen, and great thirst. After Cupr. ac. accidentally taken in a large (homœopathic) dose. Dr. Elb.
- . Child 3 years old swallowed copper coin; a few days afterwards attacked: Bellyache, crying, restless, great thirst, sleeps little and very restless; face pale, yellowish, copper-color; region of stomach puffed up, sore to touch; blue margins around eyes, dry tongue, abdomen stretched like a board; skin, notwithstanding the heat of summer, dry and, as it were, lifeless; obstinate constipation, very little appetite; pulse small, hard, spasmodic; expression of suffering on face. Bing. Correspond, 1844, No. 7.
- . His appetite left him; then his strength became reduced, the whole body emaciated; then he became fearful, showing a want of courage; bowels alternately costive or loose, and finally violent colic about fifth or sixth week. Schnitzler.
- . Unbearable soreness of the whole abdomen, worse in paroxysms, remissions, however, only for a few minutes; abdomen much distended, and sensitive to the slightest touch; during this time one tooth after another fell out in a row, particularly in the upper jaw, without salivation. The next year the same colic and loss of teeth, and with it a trembling of limbs; after the third attack a perfect lameness, paralysis of right hand. Schnitzler. Comp. 281, 318, 521, 650, 788, 825.
- 515. Attacked first day with great anxiety, vomiting, violent cutting in abdomen, great heat in throat, cold extremities, painful spasms, suppressed pulse; red swollen face; eyes active, in constant motion. On 2d day: in morning swallowing difficult, neck puffed up; abdomen tense, and painful to slightest touch; expression of face stupid, with drowsiness; face red, injected; suppressed pulse; mucous membrane of mouth corroded in places; chin stiff and swollen; face and

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- eyelids red and swollen, eyes protruding; abdomen excessively sensitive; rectum so painful that an injection was refused. 3d day: disposition to coma, face pale, lips swollen; gums ulcerated; internal mouth could not be examined; copious viscous salivation; spots on neck like petechia; after tea, with milk, spasmodic attack with cold sweat, sleeps three hours, copious urination. 4th day: vomiting at night of large quantities of tough phlegm, greenish and somewhat reddened with blood; relieved by vomiting; after some vexation, spasms. 5th d.: nose bleed, pulse regular, difficult swallowing; convulsions and coldness all day until evening, followed by copious stool and urination. 8th day: some vomiting, &c.; the sensitiveness of the epigastrium was the last remaining symptom. A woman, 28 years old, after taking a large dose of verdigris. Guillo.
- . Painfulness of belly when touched, with hardness, 532.
 - . Abdomen painful on touch, 503, 504.
 - . Abdomen sore on pressure, 1261.
 - . Particularly under the short ribs, with dyspnoea, 724.
520. Abdomen excessively sensitive, 515.
- . Abdomen drawn in and sore to touch. Schnitzler.
 - . Abdomen distended and sensitive to touch, 574.
 - . Burning in abdomen in epileptic patients, 1048.
 - . Internal heat in abdomen, 511.
525. Gnawing stitches and ulcers in the intestines. Pet. de Apono, de venen. c. 14.
- . Ulcerations in the intestines. Geoffroy.
 - . *Intussusception of bowels with singultus, violent colic, stercorous vomiting and great agony. C. Hg.
 - . *Ileus in a girl 13 years old: violent abdominal pains, with hiccough; vomiting of stercorous matter, unbearable anxiety; Cupr. 30 every half hour, later every hour or two, soon lessened the symptoms; five days after, with the alvine discharge, a gangrenous piece of the bowels, one foot long, passed off. Dr. Gauwerky. AHZ. 40, 196.
 - . Abdomen soft, 1053; and painless, 150.
530. Abdomen distended. Sicelius.
- . Swelling up of the belly. Orfila.
 - . Hardness of the belly, with great painfulness when touched. Orfila. Comp. 515.
 - . Abdomen hard and drawn in, 497.
535. Abdomen puffed up, 150; distended and hard, 1011, 574.
- . Abdomen stretched like a board, 512.
 - . *Big belly of children. Hoppe.
 - . Grumbling in abdomen, 458; during sleep, 1111.
 - . Feeling in the left side of the belly as though bubbles were formed there, bursting from time to time without pain. H.
 - . Bleating, as if out of the abdomen, 682.
540. Abdomen drawn in. Orfila. 497, 521.

- . *Colic, with abdomen drawn in, not increased by pressure. Gerstell.
- .  Spasmodic movements of the abdominal muscles. H. Characteristic in cholera asiatica. Gerstell.
- . Abdominal muscles in convulsive motion, 726; like after running fast, 717.

Alvine Discharges.

- . Urging to stool, with excessive vomiting, 443.
- 545. *Constipation lasting several days.* Greding, Percival.
 - . *Costive several days, weeks, and attacks of spasm, 1007.
 - . Stool every 3, 4 days, with sadness, 80; with headache and vomiting, 150; with asthma, 757.
 - . Constipation, with great heat of the whole body. Greding. Comp. 497.
 - . Constipation, 512, 1053.
- 550. Either completely stopped up, or violent evacuations. Voigtel.
 - . Bowels alternately costive and loose, 513.
 - . *Costiveness alternating with diarrhœa. Pehrson.
 - . A kind of diarrhœa, but not very thin fœces. Hrm.
 - . Several quick passages, 1053.
- 555. *Diarrhœa*, Lanzonus, Greding; violent, Horstius; 444, 445, 446, 1053.
 - . Painless diarrhœa for half day. R.
 - . *Acute diarrhœa, 30 1 to 4 times a day. Rummel.
 - . Involuntary thin stools, 1011 and others.
 - . Profuse diarrhœa squirting out, 589.
- 560. Thin stool, like water, with cutting pain below the navel, 503.
 - . Stools gray with flocculent matter in cholera, 539.
 - . Stools of masses of whey-like fluid, cholera, 274, 583, 1313.
 - . Bloody diarrhœa. Voigtel.
 - . Discharge of bright red blood on the third day, and recovered very quickly; boy of 6 years. Langenbeck.
- 565. *Diarrhœa and vomiting*, 444, 446, &c.
 - . Fluid stools and vomiting, with colic, 496.
 - . *Diarrhœa after verdigris in the food; bellyache every evening at 5 o'clock, relieved by yellowish diarrhœa at 6 o'clock, repeated in the same way 4 or 5 times every night; burning thirst, nausea in stomach, frequent yawning. *met. Kammerer.
 - . *Violent diarrhœa, with cramps in the stomach and chest; during pregnancy. Guernsey.
 - . Copious stool and urination in evening after convulsion, 515.
- 570. *Summer complaints of children, with brain affections. C. acet. B. Berenda.
 - . Wind passing off, 515. Giulio.
 - . *Diarrhœa, with much wind passing off. Pehrson.
 - . Diarrhœa at the beginning of pneumonia, 777; the 3d to 5th

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day of the pneumonia; either mushy or watery and slimy. Kissel.

- *Diarrhœa; pulse irregular; twitchings, startings, and jerks in limbs; subsultus tendinum; fainting; after Cupr. ac. a mass of worms passing off. R.

575. Vertigo lessened after a stool, or worse, 108.

Cholera Asiatica.

- **Cholera asiatica, spasmodic state*, 30 every half hour. Met. S. Hahnemann, 1830.
 - *Pressing pain in pit of stomach increased by touch; audible gurgling noise of the drink passing down, vomiting with a sensation of hard pressure and before it a contracting sensation in the chest with anxious breathing; clonic spasms in fingers and toes, 30. Hungary, 1831. Met. Bakody.
 - *Violent spasms, peculiar contractions of the fingers and toes, painful pressure in the scrobiculum, increased by touching; before the vomiting always a contraction of the chest. 30 every half hour. England, 1831. Met. Quin.
 - *With much cramping of muscles, or cramps appearing after the vomiting ceased, in the place of it, 30. Prussia, 1831. Met. Rummel.
580. *If convulsive spasms are added to the coldness, anxiety, thirst, gagging and diarrhœa, 30 every half hour. Vienna, 1831. Met. Veith.
- *With cramps, icy coldness, pulselessness; every 15 to 30 minutes. Austria, 1831. Met. Bernstein. Useless in cramps. 1836. Vienna. Atetic. Fleischmann.
 - *From the beginning drawing and tension in muscles, slight convulsive starts, or later more continued cramps, particularly in the calves. Berlin, 1839. Met. Montagk. If cholera begins with violent spasms. Met. Hartman.
 - *Frequent vomiting and stools of copious masses of whey-like fluids, with continuous pains in stomach and abdomen; constant cramps with convulsive motions of the lower limbs; eyes sunk in, face small, nose pointed, dark blue color of the face, blue all over body, tongue cold, pulse scarcely perceptible; a child of 7 years, in winter. Mabit.
 - *Deathly anxiety without heat, restless tossing about, staring sunken eyes, pale face, bluish face, blue around the eyes, features changed anxious, cold hands, cold sweat. Most violent thirst, hiccough, nausea in the whole abdomen, but most in pit of stomach, great nausea rising up into the throat, continuous vomiting, violent vomiting, drinking cold water prevents vomiting. Continual hoarseness which prevents speaking, breathing difficult to suffocation, followed by vomiting, cramps in the calves, drawing spasmodic pain in the calves, digging pain in and below the calves. N. N.

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585. Awoke suddenly at 7 o'clock, with violent vomiting of slimy watery masses, spasm of chest, loss of breath, during forenoon two watery stools, skin cold, relaxed, bluish; face sunken, cold and moist, eyes sunken, bluish black edges, pulse and heart could scarcely be felt, tongue moist and cold, when questioned barely answers; painful spasms in calves; painful pressure in pit of stomach; delicate boy of 10 years. Met. Hencke.

- . *Cramps, cold sweats, hoarseness, blue lips and nails, thirst, no urine, cold limbs, pulse still to be felt, face and tongue cold, skin dough-like in folding. Riga, 1848. Lembke.
- . *Painful twitching and slight playing motions of muscles; trismus; painful contraction of chest, painful cramps of the calves; painful convulsion of fingers and toes; difficult painful vomiting; pressure in pit of stomach worse when touched; constant restlessness; light delirium. Gerstell.
- . *Cool, clean, moist tongue, vomiting of whey-like fluids, great thirst, twitching of hands and feet, after Veratr. no sweat, cold all over, fear of death, starting up like in mania, 30. Gerstell.
- . *Attack in evening; sudden contractive colic with retching, profuse diarrhoea squirting out, indifferent, starting, moaning, clonic spasms, difficult breathing, cyanotic symptoms, burning thirst, wants water, eyes without lustre, staring, black margins around eyes, nose pointed; face, hands, tongue, breath and feet ice-cold; aphonia, beating of the heart weak, pulse disappearing, stools not often gray, with flocculent matter; vomiting in gushes of whey-like substance, after drinking immediate vomiting; girl of 19 years. Acct. Quaglio.

590. *2d. stage. All the senses become less acute, body cold, skin blue, clonic spasmodic state. Met. alternately Ars. Engelhard.

*In 3d stage. Discharges of whitish fluid, thirst violent; sudden cries with violent clonic spasms of lower limbs *on lying down*; fingers stiff and drawn crooked, eyes sunken; dark livid circles around; skin blue, slate-colored; skin inelastic; pulse imperceptible. Mabit. Compare typhus.

- . *Convulsive motions of fingers and toes; muscles in calves, contract in lumps; spasmodic colic with vomiting or diarrhoea. Met. Engelhard.
- . *Without vomiting; spasms, pulse thread-like; cold sweating hands; eyes sunken, blue rings around the eyes; hoarseness. Schlosser.

Anus.

. Rectum paralyzed, 621.

595. Rectum so painful that an injection was resisted, 515.

. Sharp piercing pain directly above the anus. H.

. Bloody flux from the hæmorrhoidal veins, for 4 days. Greding.

. Tickling as of ascarides in the rectum. H.

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- . *Of least value for thread worms; but for round worms more effectual; for tapeworms the best of all. R.
- 600. *Threadworms. Quicker and longer lasting than any other medicine. Neidhard.
- . Worms passing off, 574.
- . Tapeworms; 10 grains in an ounce of water, used by drops, increasing the dose every day for 3 weeks, decreasing afterwards, 60 cases. Kurtz in Z. f. Kl., vol. 1, 96; tried punctually without any effect whatever. C. Hg.

Kidneys and Bladder.

- Function of kidneys not disturbed; urine at times somewhat brownish and turbid, at others quite normal. Langenbeck Comp. 613.
- . No urine in cholera, 586, &c.
 - 605. *Scantiness or entire suppression of urine* N. N.
 - . *Scanty urine with brain affections. Schmid.
 - . Urging to urinate with little emission, with a burning, piercing or cutting pain, particular at the orifice of the urethra. Hrn.
 - . *Ineffectual desire to urinate with diarrhoea, during pregnancy. Guernsey.
 - . Passing urine less frequently and less in quantity than usual. Hrn.
 - 610. Dark red, turbid urine with yellowish sediment. Orfila.
 - . Frequent scanty passages of turbid urine, 1007, 1053.
 - . Frequent emission of a fetid viscous urine, without sediment. Pfündel.
 - . If, after giving Cuprum, the brown turbid urine becomes transparent and clear, it is a good indication: if, however, the urine becomes turbid after giving it, it does not agree, still less if the urine becomes alkaline after its use. R.
 - . Urine scanty, very red or gold yellow, getting turbid; no sediment, 775.
 - 615. *Bloody urine, not caused by gravel nor hæmorrhoids of bladder. R.
 - . *Acid urine, 1246. Urine always sour, straw-color, rarely high yellow, after standing turbid and a reddish thin sediment adhering to the sides of the vessel, with pneumonia. Kissel.
 - . Copious flow of urine. Pfündel.
 - . *Has to urinate during the night. H.
 - . Large quantities of colorless urine after an attack, 1039. After convulsion, 515.
 - 620. Urine or fæces passed involuntarily, 27. Escaping of urine, with tetanus, 1010, b.
 - . Paralysis of the bladder and rectum, R.

Male Parts.

- . Soreness in the left loin. Pehrson.
- . Pain in groins and hips with contraction. Honigberger.
- . *Inguinal glands swollen. Hoppe.

625. Burning, piercing pain in the orifice of the urethra while passing urine, and at other times, comp. 607. Hrm.
- . *Gonorrhœa, with a changeable discharge, now more, then less, the orifice of urethra closed, as if sticking together. Pehrson.
 - . *Secondary gonorrhœa. Hahnemann. Note to Cullen, II., 33.
 - . The glans inflamed, the penis swollen. Hrm.

Catamenia.

- . Copper filing given to female dogs, make them ruttish. Kurz. Hygea. VII., 20.
630. *Torpid chlorosis. Grauvogl 2, 119.
- . Catamenia too late and scanty, 1048.
 - . *Catamenia not appearing after suppression of foot-sweat. Guernsey.
 - . After menses having not appeared, attack of mania, 44.
 - . *After suppression of catamenia periodical spasms in abdomen rising upwards to the chest, causing nausea, retching, vomiting. N. N.
 - . *Convulsions with fearful cries. Guernsey
635. Frequent spasms, which became more frequent since puberty; regular but scanty catamenia, spasms mostly before it; girl of 19 years. Cupr. Carb. 3; later Acet. Knorre.
- . *Before catamenia, spasmodic dyspnœa. W. Gross. Spasms, 727.
 - . *Before or during catamenia, violent unbearable cramps in abdomen, extending up into the chest. causing nausea, vomituro, vomiting, sometimes with convulsions of the limbs and piercing shrieks. Hartmann.
 - . During catamenia, attacks of asthma, 726. Spasms, 1047.
 - . Before and after catamenia, epileptic attacks, 1048; one or two days after, 1049, 1051.
 - . Compare fright during catamenia, caused epilepsy, 1046; and ep. attacks before being menstruated, 1045, 1050.

Pregnancy, Parturition and Childbed.

640. *When there are cramps in the fingers and toes; or in the pit of the stomach, or *violent cramps* generally during pregnancy. Guernsey.
- . Labor pains violent spasmodic, appear at irregular intervals. often with cramps in the lower limbs. Guernsey.
 - . Cessation of labor-pain. R.
 - . *Spasms during parturition with violent vomiting. Guernsey.
 - . During parturition spasms, and with every paroxysm, opisthotonus spreading out of the limbs and opening of the mouth. Guernsey.
645. *Most distressing after-pains, particularly of women who have borne many children. Reisig, corroborated by Kallenbach; 6 cases. Allg. Hom. Zeitung, 26, 222.
- . *Cramping after-pains, which often produce cramps in the extremities. Guernsey.

- . *After confinement, rash and convulsions, 1261; the eighth day mania, 16.
- . *Swelling and induration of the mammæ. Hoppe.

Infants and Children.

- . Oversensitiveness, 2; stupor, 5; delirium, 22, 23, 53; shrieks, 55, 6, 7; brain affections, 153, 4; metastases, 158; cannot hold the head up, 172, nose-bleed, 240, face collapsed, 232; jaw tightly closed, 303; grinding teeth, 305; complaints during dentition, 158, 1011; belly-ache, 512; big belly, 537; summer complaint, 570; cholera, 583; threadworms, 600; croup, 657; rattling in chest, 661, 2, 3, 4; coughs, 675, 676, 680, 1, 2, 3; catarrhs, 697; whooping-cough, 698 to 713; breathing quick, 716; difficult, 724; ceasing, 727, 738; asthma millari, 728, 729; palpitation, 785; spasms, 1009, 1011 to 1015; chorea, 1017 to 19; stupor, 1098; measles, scarlet fever, varioloid, and other eruptions, 1262, 3, 4, 5.

Larynx.

- 650. Voice trembling, stammering. Schn.
 - . Hoarseness as soon as he breathes cold *dry* air. H.
 - . *Continuous hoarseness, so that he cannot speak a word*, with inclination to lie down. H.
 - . Unable to speak, 157; with asthma, 726.
 - . Difficulty in speaking; 6th day of pneumonia. Kissel. Talking is difficult, voice powerless, 725; tremulous, 883; aphony, 589.
- 655. Hoarseness, 586; in cholera, 593; with whooping cough, B; following the cough, 677, 707.
 - Hoarse voice in pneumonia, 741.
 - . Larynx drawn upwards, 729.
 - . *Croup, many cases. Kissel.
 - . Contraction of larynx (as if tied together) with the cough. B.
 - . In larynx, tickling and itching, 724.

Trachea.

- 660. *Whistling breathing, with whooping-cough. B.
 - . Rattling on the chest when awake. H.
 - . Rattling in trachea and quick breathing, 235.
 - . *Quick rattling breathing, with cough. B.
 - . *Between the attacks of whooping cough, 711; a constant rattling on the chest. C. Hg.
- 665. Rattling on the chest with effusion of bloody mucus from nose and mouth, omitting during the epileptic attack. H.
 - . During whooping-cough. Meyer.
 - . Rattling phlegm, with dyspnoea, 724; convulsions, 1051.

Cough.

- . Dry cough. Ramazzini.
- . Dry cough without intermission, which will not allow him to speak (soon after taking it.) Pelargus.

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670. *Cough* which lasts without intermission, a half, whole, or even two hours (very early in the morning.) H.
 . Hacking cough, that takes away the breath (after consciousness returns.) H.
 . *Coughing increases dyspnoea, 724.
 . *Uninterrupted cough, not allowing the patient to speak a word; discharge of bloody mucus from the nose; whooping-cough. Meyer.
 . *After a chronic pituitous fever, a dry suffocating cough with gagging, worse at night, not permitting to sleep; 200. increased it the first night, next morning it disappeared and did not return. W. Gross.
675. **Coughing in children; threatening to suffocate.* Käsemann.
 . *With every paroxysm of cough, the child coughs itself into a fit; appears as if it were dead. Guernsey.
 . Nocturnal, very violent cough, followed by great hoarseness and chilliness from morning till evening. H.
 . *Cough, worse at night, with great dryness in pit of stomach. Kitchen.
 . Hollow, hoarse sounding cough, 729.
680. **Metastatic cough, with the characteristic sound of croup.* Hartmann.
 . *Cough, with regular inhalation of breath, but sighing exhalation. Pehrson.
 . Cough, with a bleating as if it came out of the abdomen; relieved by a swallow of cold water. H. N. Martin.
 . *Dry cough, with measles, 1262.
 . *Difficult expectoration, with cough. B.
685. Very much fatiguing cough, with blood when blowing the nose. H.
 . Cough, with expectoration of blood. H.
 . Expectoration difficult, like chocolate, 775.
 . *Blood in coughing is dark, mixed with phlegm. B.
 . Cough, with putrid tasting expectoration in the morning. H.
690. **Cough in the evening dry, in the morning a little expectoration, phlegm with dark blood, of a putrid taste and smell.* B.
 . *Cough after sea wind. B.
 . *Inhaling cold air increases cough. B.
 . *Taking a deep breath, laughing, increases cough. B.
 . *Cough after eating solid food, 707. B.
695. **Cough lessened by a drink of cold water, 707; like Causticum.* B.
 . *Cough when bending backwards. B.
 . Catarrhal fevers affecting the brain, 154.

Whooping-cough.

- . *Some kinds of whooping-cough. H.
 . *Before the attacks great anxiety; the attacks are promoted

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- by eating solid food; they vomit particularly solid food. Neumann.
700. Attacks every half hour, or hour, or two hours, day and night. B.
- . *Three attacks in quick succession, most at night, with loss of breath. 200 Lehrmann in water. A. Kraizell.
 - . *Excited by phlegm in the larynx, or a feeling of cramp in the pharynx. B.
 - . **In long attacks*, uninterrupted until the breath is gone. B.
 - . Attacks repeat often, and of long duration, with vomiting of mucus, face turning blue, since 2 weeks; boy 5 weeks old. Käsemann, Vierteljahrschrift, v. 15, p. 408.
705. With convulsive vomituro. Meyer.
- . *Attacks severe, with entire loss of breath, slight twitchings, intermitting with rigidity, do not recover for some time; between the attacks a perceptible rattling of mucus in the chest. Clotar Müller.
 - . Long uninterrupted paroxysms, with loss of breath, followed by hoarseness; vomiting of solid food, worse from eating solid food, cough better from drinking water; chilliness all day, between the attacks rattling of phlegm; often indicated after Veratrum. Meyer.
710. ☞ In the most malignant forms Cupr. is indicated by the relief when swallowing cold water, whilst it aggravates the cough with Veratrum. B.
- . *Children get stiff, breathing ceases, spasmodic twitchings, after a while consciousness returns, they vomit, and recover but slowly. Hartmann. C. Hg.
 - . *The child has a complete cataleptic spasm, with each paroxysm of whooping-cough. Several cases. Guernsey.
 - . *Stadium nervosum; each attack ending with convulsions. Schmid.
 - . *Putrid phlegm, with whooping-cough. B.

Breathing.

- . Quick breathing, with whining. H.
715. Very quick breathing, with rattling in the trachea, as if it was filled with mucus. H.
- . Respiration quick, short, gasping or rattling, sighing or moaning, particularly with children, and often already on the 2d day of pneumonia. Kissel.
 - . *Constant spasmodic jerking motion of diaphragm makes the breathing short; muscles of chest and abdomen in constant motion, like after running fast; talks like one out of breath from it; worse in motion; best when lying down; motion causes a loud shuddering. Daily doses of 1. Lembke.
 - . Breathing short and anxious, with inflammation of brain, 153; incredibly short, 426.
 - . Talks like one out of breath from running fast. N. N.

720. Abdominal respiration; chest does not move, 726, 729; *breathing only by voluntary efforts, within the chest. J. C. Morgan.
- . Anxious breathing, in cholera, 578; very difficult breathing, with attacks of anxiety, 87.
 - . Greatest difficulty in breathing. Geoffroy. 775. In cholera, 589.
 - . Spasmodic attacks of oppression of chest; the chest is as drawn together, the breathing difficult almost to suffocation; and when these attacks subside, a spasmodic vomiting ensued, after which the attack abated for half an hour. H.
 - . *Dyspnœa*; continual short, superficial, quick respirations, with a short, spasmodic cough, and audible *rattling of phlegm on the chest*. On trying to take a deep breath, this cough changed into a cough with whistling inhalations. The dyspnœa is increased by coughing, laughing, by *bending the upper part of the body backward*, or by walking fast, or by inhaling acrid vapors, etc. In the larynx a tickling and an itching; the pit of stomach sore to the touch. After lying down in the evening the difficulty of breathing increases to a complete spasm. Has to sit up, bending forward; breathing is exceedingly laborious, very short, whistling, and with an anxious face; he coughs up a white phlegm which, in the receiving vessel, changes into a watery fluid. The whole body is hot, and sweats; the abdomen sore, particularly under the short ribs. When this attack lessens, after a few hours he coughs like whooping cough, and feels a *great emptiness and weakness in the scrobiculum cordis*. A boy of six years, had, as a child, milk-crust driven in, 15. Knorre.
725. **Violent asthmatic attacks*; particularly after walking against the wind, came on suddenly, lasted from 1 to 3 hours and ceased suddenly; during the attack the greatest want of breath; patient sits stooping over; panting breathing, talking difficult, voice powerless, dark-red face, eyes red and protruding, trembling limbs, profuse sweat. Oehme.
- . **Spasmodic Asthma*. Since great fright frequent attacks, brought on by mental emotion, fright, or vexation, by lifting her arms over the head; coming on at all hours, day or night, sometimes several attacks each day, for a week. Her catamenia, regular but scanty, became copious, lasting 5 or 6 days; before it, either seething palpitations or attacks of asthma, occurring every day during catamenia; at all times short breathing, has to take a deep breath, walking fast or up stairs makes her breathing short; her clothing is oppressive over the pit of stomach. During the attack she has to lie down; begins with hiccoughing, draws the chest together, cannot speak a word, cannot get a single good breath; respiration incredibly short, sometimes with a gasping sound, chest does not move, convulsive motion of the abdominal muscles, in the highest degree convulsive motions in the face, or on the trunk or the limbs; face red, puffed up,

- covered with a hot sweat; mesmeric application of the hand on the pit of stomach shortens the attack—great exhaustion remaining. 30 restored her, except a disposition to spasms before catamenia; ceasing after merc. One year later a relapse after inhaling dust of verdigris; merc. restored her. W. Gross.
- . *Child crying (without being angry), *breathing ceased altogether*: then spasmodic drawing of feet up to buttocks. Cupr.³⁰, every week. W. Gross.
 - . **Asthma Millari*: violent attacks, without any cough; child about one year old; six nights in succession; cupr.⁹, three doses relieved entirely. Hirsch.
 - . **Asthma Millari*. After Jpec. had ameliorated the attacks: waking out of sleep, quick, difficult breathing, tossing about, face blueish, eyes wide open, larynx drawn upward, abdominal respiration, hollow, hoarse-sounding cough, at times metallic.—Cuprum⁹, one dose prevented returns. Hirsch.
730. Suffocating loss of breath. Pet. de Apono.
- . *Spasmodic dyspnœa after each fright, particularly after vexation. W. Gross.
 - . Loss of breath, in cholera, 585.
 - . *Spasmodic dyspnœa before catamenia. W. Gross.
 - . *During croup it lessens sometimes the suffocating want of breath. Bosch.
735. *Suffocation with the whooping cough. B. 674, 675.
- . *Breathing ceases with cough. B. 669, 671, 711.
 - . Suffocating sensation, with pneumonia, either from the beginning or later and *sudden*. Kissel. Comp. *777.
 - . Every week an attack of losing the breath; with a child. W. Gross.
 - . *Breathing seems to be interrupted in the throat. Pehrson.
- Slow, difficult inspiration, and quick, sighing expiration, with congestion of brain. Kissel.
740. *Breath deep, snoring—12 in one minute. E. E.
- . Respiration snoring with a rough, hoarse voice; in some cases the 5th to 8th day, in Pneumonia. Kissel.
 - . Gasping sound; has to take a deep breath; cannot get it, 726; cannot take a deep breath, 480.
 - . Respiration in the beginning of Pneumonia easy; only deep inspirations painful, sometimes hurriedly short, anxious and painful. Kissel.
 - . Deep sigh at end of attack, 1039.
745. When breathing, rending pain in the hypochondria, which feel bruised when touched. H.
- . When taking breath, pressing changes into a stitching under shoulder-blade, 808.
 - . Laughing increases dyspnœa, 724.
 - . Breath is cold, in cholera, 589.
 - . *Beginning paralysis of the lungs; indicated by sudden difficulty of breathing, followed by great prostration. R.

Chest.

750. Oppression of chest. Ramazzini. Pelargus.
- . An oppressive pain on the chest. H.
 - . Pressure-pain in right side of chest. H.
 - . Pressure as of something hard, near the cartilage of third rib—increased by touch. Hrm.
 - . Painful drawing together of the chest, particularly after drinking. H.
755. Chest drawn together, 723; in asthma, 726; before vomiting, 577, 578.
- . Compression in middle of chest, 775; pressure behind the sternum, *777.
 - . *Nausea, pressure on stomach, anxious contractions of the chest, trembling at heart, trembling of arms and feet, can't walk, great weakness, changed expression and paleness of face; costive, bad humor, disturbed sleep, very nervous, since four months. Lembke.
 - . Attacks of contraction of the chest; difficult breathing, threatening suffocation; when the attack passes off, spasmodic vomiting, in whooping cough. Meyer.
 - . Anxious contraction of chest, 757; in cholera, 587; with whooping cough. B.
760. Constriction of the chest. Voigtel. 511. Spasms, 585.
- . *Spasmodic contraction of chest, with cough. B.
 - . Muscles of chest in constant motion, like after running fast, 717.
 - . Cramps, extending up into the chest, 637.
 - . Sharp, drawing pain, without reference to touch, near the cartilage of the sixth rib (after 11^h). Hrm.
765. Deep stitches in left side of chest, and vomiting blood, 436.
- . Piercing pain in the side, with a scream before or after it, which interrupts the sleep. H.
 - . *Shooting in sides of chest; has to cry out. Pehrson.
 - . Pinching pain in left side of chest, to hip. H.
 - . Shooting pain in chest, 775.
770. Sensation of coldness along the sternum, 511. Comp. 777.
- . Seething before attacks of asthma, 726.
 - . Sensation as of too much blood in the chest, without palpitation of the heart. H.
 - . Congestion to chest, 1079.
 - . Burning in chest, in epileptic patients, 1048.
775. Pleuritis; urine scanty, very red or gold-yellow, soon getting turbid, no sediment; pulse moderately full and tense; shooting pains in chest, together with a feeling of compression in middle of chest and difficult breathing; expectoration difficult, like chocolate. R.
- . *Inflammation of lungs. Pehrson.
 - . *Epidemic pneumonia. After a few days' dry coughing or a

diarrhœa, either stitches, mostly in left side of chest, or a pressure behind the sternum, or neither, but bronchitic symptoms by auscultation, with headache, fever or great prostration; cannot take a deep breath, the shooting pain prevents it; in some cases dyspnœa, *sudden* feeling of suffocation, had to sit up, with a pale, collapsed face. Kissel. (93 cases.) Compare 23, 116, 242, 278, 282, 344, 346, 377, 573, 616, 654, 716, 737, 741, 743, 778, 785, 1094, 1156, 1192, 1201.

- . Only in the worst cases; expectoration in pneumonia rusty color and mixed with blood. Kissel. Comp. 775.

Heart.

- . Around the heart anxious feeling. Willich. 82.
- 780. Sharp stitches right below the heart, in left side of chest. H.
 - . Boring pain in the region of the heart. H.
 - . Heart beats very fast for fifteen minutes after (a light) supper. H.
 - . Violent palpitation of the heart. H.
 - . Palpitation and pulsation in all the veins. W. Gross.
- 785. Violent palpitation, small, frequent pulse; cool skin, moist and cold; cold sweat 4th to 6th day, particularly with children, in pneumonia. Kissel.
 - . Palpitations, 1079; violent, 511; with whooping cough. B. Before attack of asthma, 726.
 - . Trembling at heart, 757.
 - . Contractions of heart weaker. Schnitzler.
 - . Weak beating of heart, in cholera, 585, 589.

External Chest.

- 790. Breast turns blue, with epilepsy, 1048.
 - . On chest, petechiæ, 150.
 - . Eruption over the breast, with sharp pains in stomach, general shooting pains, short, small, frequent pulse, vomiting, hiccoughing, and purging. Percival.
 - . Rash on the chest, 1259.

Neck and Back.

- . Tensive pain in the nape of the neck. H.
- 795. Moving head forward; a rending in the back part, 140.
 - . Head drawn back, 133; drawn awry, 169; to the right shoulder, 1017.
 - . Muscles resist moving head back, 173.
 - . Intermitting, piercing, rending pain in the muscles of the neck. Hrm.
 - . Pain in the thyroid cartilage. Voigtel. *Goitre. Hoppe.
- 800. The glands on the right side of the neck are swollen, and sore to the touch. H.
 - . Glands on the neck sore to the touch. Pehrson.
 - . *Glands on the neck indurated. Hoppe.

CUPRUM.

- . Neck puffed up. Guillo. 515.
- . Back, muscles, itching and tearing, 943.
- 805. Spots on neck, like petechiæ, 515.
 - . *Paralysis of all the muscles of back, up to neck; also, of the limbs, lower limbs œdematous but retain their sensibility. R.
 - . Between shoulder-blades, pain, 937.
 - . A great pressure-pain under the right shoulder-blade, which changes into a stitching pain when taking breath. H.
 - . Broad stitches, as of a knife, under the left shoulder-blade, near the spine, without reference to breathing. Hrm.
- 810. Sharp, cutting, drawing pain in left side of back. H.
 - . Violent pains in region of last dorsal vertebra, not sore to the touch, radiating suddenly into left arm down to wrist, 1006.
 - . A stitch across the small of the back. H.
 - . Shocks and burning in sacrum, 1261.

Upper Limbs.

- . Heaviness in the axillary gland. Simmons.
- 815. Pains, as if swollen and sore, in the right axillary joint; afternoon, second day. B. F.
 - . After rising in the morning, pains, as if beaten, in the right axillary joint, as if she had fallen upon it; later, the same sensation from the right elbow joint into the fingers, lasting all day long; 4th day. B. F.
 - . *Anchylosis of shoulder-joint. Hoppe.
 - . In the shoulder, drawing pain. H.
 - . Fine stitch in left shoulder, 118, 1005.
- 820. Twitching in arms and hands. H.
 - . Twitching with arms, during sleep, backward and inward, 1026.
 - . Arm drawn towards the body, 1040.
 - . Numbness of arms, 1261.
 - . Lameness of left arm, without loss of feeling, after convulsions, 1006.
- 825. Complete lameness of right hand, 448^b; right forearm in constant pronation, hand bent at right angle to arm, thumbs drawn into palm, fingers flexed; motion of elbow remains good, but the hand, and especially the joints of fingers, extension is impossible, flexion only partial; upper extremities much emaciated, right more than the left; right hand nothing but skin and bone. Schnitzler.
 - . Drawing in left arm, before epileptic attack, 1040.
 - . Arm pains down to wrist, 1006.
 - . Stitches through the left arm, especially from the elbow-joint to the fingers' ends. 10^m, 4th d. B. Fincke. 1.
 - . Shooting and burning in left arm, before attacks, 1017.
- 830. The arms pain, particularly the right one, when holding them quietly. Fr. H.
 - . Red spots on the arms, not sharp, circumscribed, with burning itching, particularly at night. H.

CUPRUM.

- . On the arms, petechiæ. 150.
- . Inflammation of a lymphatic vessel from the hand to the shoulder, with great swelling of the hand. Simmons.
- . Sensation in upper-arm, as though air-bubbles gushed out there. H.
- 835. A thrust or jerk in left upper-arm. H.
 - . Pressure-pain in upper-arm. H.
 - . In upper-arm, pain, as if broken or mashed. H.
 - . In the elbows, pain, 937; from elbow-joint into the fingers, 816; stitches, 828.
 - . In the hollow of the elbow, tetter, with yellow scales, and violent itching, particularly in the evening. H.
- 840. In the forearm a twitching rending in the ulna. Hrm.
 - . Rending pain in the ulna, particularly in the region of the carpal bones, increased by touch. Hrm.
 - . Drawing pain, first in the right, then left forearm, towards the thumb. H.
 - . Pain, as though something were broken, in left forearm under the elbow-joint. H.
 - . In the hands, twitching, in the morning after getting up. H.
- 845. Twitching, rending, near the metacarpus of the thumb, and the first joint of the same, worse when touched. Hrm.
 - . Hands twitching, 820; during sleep, 1026.
 - . Weakness and lameness of the hand. Falconer on Bathwaters.
 - . A hard pressure in the metacarpal bones of both hands, increased by touch. Hrm.
 - . Pain in the ball of the hand, as though something were forcing its way out. H.
- 850. Into wrist, down the arm, 1006.
 - . Cold hands. H.
 - . Hands chilly, 1170; icy cold, in cholera, 589; and sweating, 593; blue nails, 586.
 - . Hand swelling, 833; on hands, rash, 1259.
 - . Turns thumbs across palms, 1038, 1039, 1051.
- 855. Sprained pain in the thumb-joint. H.
 - . Pain, as after a thrust, under the thumb-joint. H.
 - . Tensive pain in the balls of both thumbs. H.
 - . Twitching with fingers, during sleep, 1026.
 - . Fingers stiff, drawn crooked; cholera, 591.
- 860. Fingers white and numb, with epilepsy, 1048.
 - . Numbness and shrivelling of the fingers. H.
 - . Into fingers from elbow, as if beaten, 816.
 - . To the fingers' ends, stitches, 828.
 - . In the tips of the fingers, a fine, rending pain. Hrm.
- 865. Little blisters on the ends of the fingers, from which oozes water. H.
 - . *Stiffened and inflamed hands and fingers. Hoppe.

Lower Limbs.

- . To the hip from hypochondria, pinching pain. 477; drawing, 478; from side of chest, 768.
- . From the hip down, a stitch in left leg, 880.
- . In the buttocks a pressing, drawing pain. H.
- 870. In the muscles of the thigh, dull pain on the outer side. Orfila.
 - . Drawing pain in right thigh. H.
 - . Pain as if broken or smashed, in the thigh, immediately above the knee. H.
 - . Twitching in lower limbs, drawing them backward, 1026.
 - . Spasms in lower limbs, 27.
- 875. Violent clonic spasms of lower limbs on lying down; cholera, 583, 591.
 - . *Paralysis of the lower extremities, after abscess of psoas-muscle. R.
 - . *Lameness of the lower limbs, with contraction of muscles. Hoppe.
 - . Great weakness in the legs. Orfila.
 - . The legs pain very much. Fr. H.
- 880. At noon, stitches along the whole left leg, from the hip down, but mostly in the joints of the knee and foot. B. F.; 2d d.
 - . Weariness in the knee (in the joint itself), with painful drawing when walking and standing, which is very difficult for him; as if his knees would give way. Hrm.
 - . Knees particularly wearied, give way, 1055.
 - . *Frequent involuntary doubling up of the knees in walking, bringing him to the ground; with whining, tremulous voice and manner. A young soldier. Cupr. m. 30 dec.; complete relief. J. C. Morgan.
 - . The knee (the joint itself) pains as if broken. H. Comp. 937.
- 885. In joints of knee and foot, mostly the stitching along the leg, 880.
 - . Knees contracted, 933.
 - . In the leg, cramp, from the ankle up into the calf. Rkt.
 - . Gone to sleep, and great heaviness of the left leg, up to the knee. H.
 - . A jerking or thrusting pain below the calf. H.
- 890. Rending pressure in the leg, immediately below the knee. Hrm.
 - . Spasms in the calves. Orfila.
 - . Cramp in the calves. H.
 - . In calves, muscles contract in lumps, 592.
 - . Into the calf, cramp, 886; in cholera, 582, 586, 588.
- 895. A tensive, drawing, cramping pain in the calf. H.
 - . The calves pain, particularly when keeping quiet. Fr. H.
 - . Drawing pain below the calf. H.
 - . Digging pain in and below the calf. H.
 - . In the ankle joint painful heaviness. H. Comp. 880.
- 900. From the ankle, cramp, 886; spasmodic drawing up of feet. 727; drawing backwards, 1026; in feet twitches.

- . Hard pressure on the metatarsal bones, worse when touched. Hrm.
- . Drawing pain in the metatarsal bones, there where the great-toe begins, without reference to motion or touch. Hrm.
- . Feet chilly, 1170; generally cold, 101; icy cold, in cholera, 589.
- . *Icy coldness of feet. E. E.
- 905. *Sweating of the feet. H.
- . *Suppressed sweating of feet. H.
- . Twitching rending on the sole, and top of foot. Hrm.
- . Violent pressure-pain on the inner edge of the sole of the left foot. H.
- . Drawing pain on the sole of the left foot, worse when walking. Hrm.
- 910. Pain, as if strained, in sole of left foot. H.
- . *Burning in the soles of the feet. H.
- . Great itching on the soles of the feet. H.
- . Cramps in toes, 1000.
- . On the toes a pressure-pain. H.
- 915. A blowing sensation in the toes, as though wind escaped from them. H.

All the Limbs.

- . Trembling of limbs, after a walk, 574, 1062; of arms and feet, 757.
- . Twitching in limbs, with restlessness, 982; during deep sleep, 1085; in cholera, 588.
- . Spasms in the limbs. Orfila. Jerks, 574; violent spasms, 492.
- . Convulsive motion of fingers and toes, in cholera, 577; cholera asiatic, 592; cholera, 587; contractions, 578; convulsive motion of limbs, with congestion to brain, 152; during catamenia, 637; in asthma, 726.
- 920. *Cramps in limbs, 274, 1313.
- . *Cramps, particularly in the limbs, predominating during cholera asiatic, or remaining after the other symptoms lessened. Lichtenfels in Vienna, 1832.
- . Convulsive movement of the limbs. Orfila.
- . The limbs and body grew stiff, the jaws were tightly closed. Orfila.
- . Paralysis of one or the other limb, 157.
- 925. *Weariness of limbs.* Pelargus. Voigtel.
- . He feels a heaviness in all his limbs, as though he was going to have a cold in the head. H.
- . Shaking pains, starting through the whole body particularly in the right side. Percival.
- . Painful jerks or thrusts in different parts. H.
- . Pains in the bones in the morning, with sick-headache. Ramsay.
- 930. Pains in the bones, and headache, during the intervals of the attacks of mania or convulsions. Ramsay. *Pains in bones as if were to be broken. B.

CUPRUM.

- . Joint-axillary, 815, 816; elbow, 816.
- . *Inflammatory affection of the joints. Hoppe.
- . *Contraction of the joints, particularly the knees. Hoppe.
- . Violent pains in limbs so that she must cry, flexors contracted, fears the joints would break, limbs feel hot to the touch, and are very sensitive to touch. Weakly woman of 48 years. Wurmb.
- 935. Hard knots lying deep in on the sinews. Hoppe.
 - . Rheumatic pains. Weigel.
 - . Pains between the shoulder-blades, in the knees and elbows. Cosmier.
 - . *Limbs cyanotic, 274, 1313.
 - . Cold limbs, in cholera, 511, 515, 586.
- 940. Cold sweat on the limbs, in pneumonia, *1192.
 - . Limbs feel hot to the touch, 934.
 - . Lower limbs œdematous, but sensible, 806.
 - . π Itching and tearing in all the limbs, even in the muscles of the back, can hardly bear it. W. Gross.

Rest and Motion.

- . Holding arm quietly, it pains, 830; calves, 896.
- 945. On lying down, spasms of lower limbs, by cholera, 591.
 - . After lying down, dyspnœa, has to sit up, 724.
 - . Has to stand still or sit down, for sadness, 79.
 - . Relieved only by lying down, drawing headache, with vertigo, 133; vertigo, with weariness, 115.
 - . After rest and lying, disappears colic, 502.
- 950. Better when lying down; jerking of diaphragm, 717.
 - . Has to lie down, with asthma, 726.
 - . Better from lying quiet, 458.
 - . When turning eyes, bruised pain, 734.
 - . From sitting up in bed, sick headache, 160.
- 955. When rising, disappears drumming in ear, 228.
 - . After getting up, hands twitch, 844.
 - . Getting out of bed, an attack, 1042.
 - . Lifting arms over head causes asthma, 726.
 - . In standing, knees weary, 881; give way, 1055.
- 960. When stooping in, head pressing out, 125; bending forward, burning, rending in occiput. 140.
 - . Moving head back, resisting in muscles, 173.
 - . Bending upper part of body backward, increases dyspnœa, 724.
 - . They bend forward in dyspnœa, 724; stooping over, in asthma, 725; similar to nux vom. and lachesis. C. Hg.
 - . While walking in the open air, sadness, 79.
- 965. Worst when walking, pressing of intestines, 488.
 - . As soon as he walked about, colic, 502.
 - . Walking fast makes her breath short, 726; increases dyspnœa, 724.
 - . Walking against wind causes asthma, 921.

CUPRUM.

- . When walking, pain in knee, 881 ; knees give way, 1055.
- 970. *In walking, falls to the ground, from involuntary doubling up of the knees. J. C. Morgan.
 - . Worse when walking, pain in sole, 909.
 - . After a walk, very tired, 1055, 1062.
 - . Increased by motion, vertigo with weariness, 115 ; headache, 126.
 - . Going up stairs takes the breath, 726.
- 975. Worse in motion, jerking of diaphragm, 717.
 - . Slightest motion brings on fainting, 1053. Langenbeck.
 - . Motion causes a loud shuddering, 717.
 - . After bodily exertions, 35, 36, and others.

Nervous Symptoms.

- . Radiating pain, 1006.
- 980. Air-bubbling sensation in upper-arm, 834 ; as though wind escaped from toes, 915.
 - . Very nervous, 757 ; starting from everything, 1261 ; excitability after cholera, 591.
 - . Restlessness of the body, with twitching in the limbs. H.
 - . He is very restless, and from time to time utters a penetrating scream. Orfila.
 - . Tossing about, in asthma, 729.
- 985. Trembling. Weigel. In the limbs. Orfila.
 - . *Nervous trembling, with very great acuteness and sensitiveness of the senses. H.
 - . Trembling limbs, 725 ; with cough. B. And soreness, 1028.
 - . Staggering gait ; had to go to bed, 1053.
 - . **Twitching* during sleep, with whooping cough. B. With the cough, 711 ; in cholera, 587.
- . *Startings and twitchings at night, similar to staph. and alum. B.
- 990. Spasmodic movements of abdominal muscles, 493, 542 ; on trunk, in asthma, 726.
 - . *Trunk bent forward. E. E.
 - . *Stiffness of the whole body, with cough. B. Whooping cough, 711.
 - . *Contraction of muscles and tendines. Hoppe.
 - . Paralysis tremulans. Hoppe.
- 995. *Jerks during sleep. H.
 - . *Startings, grinding of teeth, in brain affection. Schmid.
 - . Starting in cholera, 582, 589.
 - . Spasmodic attack, with cold sweat, after tea with milk, 515.
 - . Convulsions and coldness all day until evening, followed by copious stool and urination, 515.
- 1000. *During convalescence from cholera asiatic, in case of the slightest trace of cramps in the toes or elsewhere, give cupr. Veith.
 - . *Clonic spasms. E. E. In cholera, 589.
 - . *Convulsions, with whooping cough. B. Ending attack, 712.

- . Spasms of different kinds, but every seven days. W. Gross.
 - . *Spasms from metastasis, from other organs to the brain. Neidhard.
1005. *Clonic spasms accompanying the spotted fever, prevailing in Philadelphia some years ago; in one case of the most severe kind over twenty in one day, where lach. and other remedies had been given without avail, c. ac. 3. effected a complete cure. Neidhard.
- Painful spasms, 515, and others.
 - . Convulsive motions (in case of a woman aged 47 years), after violent pains in region of last dorsal vertebra, not aggravated or sore to touch; on first days of sickness *these pains radiate suddenly into left arm down to wrist*, left arm spasmodically thrown up and down for several minutes; afterwards lameness without loss of feeling, for several hours. These attacks were repeated the following 2 days. Weakness and back-ache left on 4th day. Langenbeck.
 - . Spasm in the throat, which prevents speaking. Orfila. Comp. 669.
 - . Tonic spasm; eyes closed, with some twitching of lids; eyeballs reddened and turned up, sometimes body bent backward like a hoop; saliva running continually from the mouth; costive several days, with frequent scanty passage of turbid urine; recovered from one dose of cupr. Two years later complained of chill, and became senseless and speechless; eyelids closed, and in continual trembling motion; eyeballs red, and move like a pendulum, from side to side; fetid saliva running from mouth all the time; pulse slow; costive for weeks; all muscles in a relaxed state. H. in M.
 - . The child lies on the belly, and spasmodically thrusts the breech up. H.
1010. π Opisthotonic spasms, body arched, resting on occiput and heels, and death 30 minutes after cupr. met.²⁰⁰, given in cholera, with cramps, etc. J. C. Morgan.
- *Tetanus, with bending head back, and escape of urine, 44.
 - Cataleptic spasm, after each attack of whooping cough, 711^b.
 - . *Eclampsia of children, during dentition; violent spasms, similar to epilepsy; red face; head and face puffed up; child utters shrill shrieks before the attack; nausea, violent retching with vomiting of mucous; lethargic; twisting, turning, screaming; belly distended and hard; involuntary thin stools; sometimes convulsive twitching of limbs, followed by senselessness. Hartman.
 - . Spasm (of children), often preceded by violent vomiting of phlegm. Guernsey.
 - . Violent convulsions (with diarrhœa), followed by death-like white appearance of the body, relaxed muscles, suppressed breath and pulse. A child with whooping cough, after cupr. met. 6 dec., in repeated doses. J. C. Morgan.

CUPRUM.

- . After the convulsion, the child screams, and turns, and twists, in all directions, till another spasm occurs. Guernsey.
- 1015. Spasms from scarlet rash disappearing. Guernsey.
 - . *Face expressing the deathly feeling in 452; lips cyanotic; breathing only as it were by voluntary efforts; rolling alternately each time the chest heaved, far between, from right side to back, from back to right side again; pulse thready, tense, 120 per minute. A young soldier, after measles, with pneumonic symptoms, copious drenching with mercury, castor-oil, turpentine, etc. Cupr. met., 6 decim., every 3 hours. Rapid improvement from the first dose; next day convalescent. J. C. Morgan.
 - . *St. Vitus' Dance; with a girl of 7 years, after seeing a child in convulsions. Attack begins with shooting and burning in left arm, arm convulsed, tossed about, so that the whole body has to follow; horrible distortion of eyes and face; neck drawn to the right shoulder; face red, sweating; fever and thirst; ends with making fun—creeping under the table—mind irritable, changing from a mild, sentimental mood, to the most stubborn obstinacy. After one drop a most violent attack, which was the last. Bethmaun.
 - . *Chorea, or other clonic spasms, during pregnancy, when the attacks commence in one part—the fingers, or a limb—and gradually extend, till the whole frame is involved. Guernsey.
 - . After fright, involuntary motions of right arm and leg; finally, also of the other limbs; lastly, chorea; he cannot keep a single limb quiet, all parts of the body, while awake, are in the queerest motions, even the tongue. W. Gross.
- 1020. Convulsive movement and twisting of the limbs. Fabas.
 - . General convulsions. Ramsay. Fondi.
 - . Convulsions so strong that the boy can hardly be held by two men. Ramsay.
 - . Convulsions; six men are required to take hold of him. Ramsay.
 - . Suddenly he fell down in convulsions with loss of consciousness. Ramsay.
- 1025. Convulsions, with continual vomiting and violent colic-pains, gradually ending in lameness. Pyl.
 - . Convulsive attacks during sleep; twitching with the fingers, arms, and hands, backwards and inwards towards the body, in the feet too, drawing backwards; at times she opened and rolled her eyes, then closed them, and distorted her mouth. H.

Epileptic Attacks.

- . Epileptic attacks, returning after short intermissions. Lazome.
- . Epileptic convulsions; he trembled, tottered, and fell down unconscious, without a scream. H.
- . *With froth before the mouth*, and the body bent outward, but the limbs thrust outward, while keeping the mouth open. H.

CUPRUM.

1030. *Some kinds of epilepsy. H.
- . *She could foretell half an hour before, that it was coming; the first symptoms were—a remarkable redness of the face, constricting pain in the stomach, which gradually spread over the region of the heart—the whole chest—and, with a suddenly-appearing hiccough, to the larynx. As soon as the pain extended to the larynx, she lost consciousness (before that, although suffering great anxiety, she remembered all the symptoms). E. E.
 - . *When consciousness is not immediately lost, the patient can remember that the spasm commenced in the fingers and toes. Tietzer. A. H. Z. 51.
 - . *Clonic spasms or convulsions, beginning in fingers and toes, with cough. B.
 - . During epileptic attack, omits bloody effusion and rattling on chest, 665.
1035. *After epileptic attack, headache. H. Comp. 1050.
- . *After attacks of epilepsy, chills. H.
 - . *After three hours' sleep, awakes with gaping and stretching, and is conscious. E. E.
 - . *Falls down suddenly, jerking with hands and feet; froths at the mouth; thumbs across palms. (47 years old.) Schwartz.
 - . *Suddenly utters scream and falls; throws hands and feet about in a beating motion; all the muscles begin to twitch; rolls the eyes, froths at the mouth, turns thumbs across the palms, groans and moans, turns red in the face; attack continues from 6 to 12 minutes, ends with a deep sigh; sometimes sleep follows, and after it dull head and weakness; after attack, discharge of large quantities of colorless urine: attacks only during the day. (Weakly boy of 10 years.) 30. Schwartz.
1040. *Nearly every month, for a year past; before the attack, drawing in left arm (aura epileptica), arm drawn involuntarily toward the body. 4 times, cupr. 18; 1 drop every week. (Boy of 10 years.) Schrön.
- . *At night, while asleep; forerunners of pressing headache, peculiar depression of spirits, and bad, anxious dreams. Schwartz.
 - . *On getting out of bed in the morning, had a sudden attack; while sitting, bends head down; head commences to shake 60 times per minute; eyelids closed, face happy; eyelids itch, eyeballs roll from side to side, violent pain in eyeball. (Girl of 20 years, blond.) Battman.
 - . Every 4, 5, or 6 weeks, only in daytime; caused by a fright, three years ago. (Girl of 16 years.) Schwartz.
 - . *Since 3 years; at first once a week; for the last 5 weeks, daily, in consequence of getting wet; she drew herself up in bed like a ball, began to scream at the slightest touch, or distorted

- her face as if from pain, and tried in every way to prevent feeling the pulse. (A girl of 18 years.) Eidherr. A. H. Z. 60. 188. The other symptoms of this case are marked E. E.
1045. *After being frightened by a dog; attacks every 6 or 8 weeks, at night, with a girl who had not yet menstruated. 30 every 2 weeks. A relapse after 3 months, caused by violent emotion, was again relieved by 30, every 2 weeks. Schwartz.
- . *Epilepsia uterina, after fright caused by a dog, during menstruation; attacks every two, later every five weeks: slight twitchings of limbs; spasmodic laughter; loss of consciousness; distortion of the eyes: froth at the mouth; tetanic spasms of the limbs; thumbs drawn in; escape of urine: consciousness returns with great exhaustion. A. H. Z. 49. 92.
 - . *During catamenia, with trembling and twitching of arms; a red rash appeared over the whole body. (A lean, delicate woman of 35 years.) Hechenberger.
 - . *For 5 years past, every 2 or 3 days; worse before and after catamenia; during the attack, jumps up with closed eyes; breast and pit of stomach turn blue, and fingers white and numb; between the attacks, burning in chest and abdomen, yet is constantly chilly; catamenia too late and scanty. Puls.³⁰, after the catamenia, and four days later cupr.³⁰, one dose. Bönninghausen.
 - . *After the catamenia, at night, with spasmodic affections of the stomach. Thorer.
1050. *Each new moon, since 3 years; suddenly falling down; froth at the mouth; thumbs turned in; *after the attack, headache.* (14 years; had not yet menstruated.) Horner. Archiv. 19, 2, 114.
- . *After a fall on the head; attack comes on always at night, one or two days after the catamenia; loss of consciousness; moaning; rattling of phlegm: froth from mouth; thumbs crossed over the palus: sometimes spasmodic complaints in stomach, loss of appetite; yellowish-white, furred tongue. Weigel.
 - . *Epilepsia nervosa; when no other symptoms are experienced by the patient! afterwards calc.! or caust.! Lobethal.

Weariness.

- . Gradually increasing weariness and relaxed state of all the limbs; giddiness, heaviness in head; headache; no appetite: constipation; several quick passages; slight pains in abdomen; sunken countenance; staggering gait; had to go to bed; symptoms similar to light attack of typhus; then, great dullness of head, giddiness so great that he could not sit up in bed; sometimes, headache, restless sleep interrupted by dreams, slightly delirious; sometimes, sleep heavy, even to comatose state; in other cases, sleeplessness, pale face, with an expression of great prostration; some cases, face had a

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stupid expression, eyes lying deep in head, dim, pupils dilated, sensation of great prostration and weariness; with a few patients, slight motion brought on fainting; tongue, in milder cases, moist and pale; in others, red on edges; in most cases, the tongue was red, dry and rough; papillæ enlarged; great thirst; no appetite; disgust for food; abdomen soft, with no pain, except slight, colicky drawing; diarrhœa; skin warm, covered with much sweat; pulse moderately frequent, small and soft; urine turbid. In cases where no symptoms appeared until after 3, 4, or 5 days, feeling well first few days. Duration of the attacks from 6 to 10 days, symptoms disappearing slowly. Langenbeck.

- . In all cases the most lasting symptom was the excessive weariness and lassitude, with tormenting drawing and tearing in the limbs, connected with sensation of crawling and chilliness; skin not cold. Langenbeck.
- 1055. Great weariness of the body, particularly in the knées, which almost give way; standing or walking is almost impossible; as after a long foot journey. *Hrm.*
- . *Weariness, of a long duration. *H.*
- . Weariness, with vertigo, 115; the eyes almost close, 130; after colic, 496, 502; sleepy, 1084.
- . Cannot walk, for weakness, 757; walking almost impossible, 1055.
- . Standing very difficult, as if his knees would give way, 881; standing almost impossible, 1055.
- 1060. He cannot sit up long; is obliged to lie still for three days and a half, without rising. *Fr. H.*
- . Inclination to lie down, with hoarseness, 652.
- . Very tired after a walk, so that all the limbs seem to tremble. *H.*
- . Tiredness all day. *B. F., 2d d.*
- . Great weakness in the whole body. *Orfila.*
- 1065. *Great weakness of the muscles is an indication. *R.*
- . Loss of strength, 1241; strength reduced, 513; muscular power much reduced, with scarlet fever, 1263.
- . Great prostration, with nausea, retching, salivation, lessened appetite. *Daletzki. Pelikan.*
- . Great prostration, 749; with inflammation of brain, 153; pneumonia, *777.
- . Sensation of great prostration and weariness, 1053.
- 1070. The greater the prostration, the profuser the sweat, 1181.
- . *Greatest prostration and weakness, with a nervous excitability, constant restlessness, driving out of bed; in second stage of cholera asiatic. *Gerstell.*
- . Much exhausted, after vomiting, 150; after asthma, 726.
- . Relaxed state of the whole body. *Hrm.*
- . Relaxed state of all the limbs, 1053; all the muscles, 1007.
- 1075. Repeated fainting fits. *Orfila.*

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- . Feels as if he would faint, 87; is brought on by a slight motion, 1053; fainting, 574.
- . Paralysis. Voigtel. Pyl.
- . Lameness, after violent colic pains, 1025.
- . *Paralysis after cholera, typhus, or remaining after apoplexy: indicated by congestion to the chest, palpitation of the heart, or a slow, weak, small pulse, eyelids inclined to close and quiver, when opened the eyeballs are unsteady; also, if consciousness returns, after apoplexy, but the patient cannot move the upper eyelid. Hartman.

Sleep.

- 1080. Frequent yawning, without sleepiness. Hrn.
 - . Yawning, with nausea, 567; with cold in head, 247.
 - . Much yawning, in the evening. H.
 - . Great disposition to slumber, restless, unrefreshing, interrupted by dreams. Langenbeck.
 - . Sleepiness and weariness. H.
- 1085. Profound sleep, lasting several hours, with twitching of the limbs. H.
 - . Sleep of most patients apathetic, with lustreless eyes, and stupid, relaxed expression of face. Langenbeck.
 - . Lethargic sleep, after the vomiting. Orfila. Comp. 1011.
 - . Profound sleep, after the belly-ache ceases. Sicelius.
 - . After the weariness, profound sleep, for 2, 3 hours. Wienhold.
- 1090. Sleeps three hours, after the spasm, 515.
 - . Sleep follows attack of epilepsy, 1039.
 - . Sleep heavy, even to comatose state, 1053.
 - . Drowsy, stupid face: disposition to coma, 515.
 - . Sopor, apathy, difficult breathing; 2d day of pneumonia, with children. Kissel.
- 1095. Difficulty in getting to sleep, and then dreaming a great deal and often awaking. H.
 - . *Sleepy, without being able to sleep. N. N. With children, in brain affection.
 - . Cannot fall asleep till 2 A.M., 80.
 - . Children often in a kind of stupor; older persons sleepless, for 3 or 4 days, with internal restlessness and anxiety. Langenbeck.
 - . Sleeplessness. Voigtel.
- 1100. Complete sleeplessness, after cupr. met.³⁰. C. Hg.
 - . Sleeplessness day and night, with mania, 27.
 - . *Sleeplessness; tossing about; sleepy, without being able to fall asleep; in brain affections. Schmid. 458, 1053.
 - . Ailments, after loss of sleep, 35, 36.

At Night.

- . Restless, unrefreshing sleep, 101; often awaking, 1095; disturbed, 757; sleeps little, 512.

1105. Dreaming a great deal, 1095; sleep full of dreams, 101; interrupt sleep, 1053, 1083.
- . Merry dreams next night. B. F.
 - . Next week had merry dreams; 3d d. B. F.
 - . At night delirious, in pneumonia, N. N.
 - . In bed, drumming in ear, 228.
1110. Vomiting of slime and blood. G. 515.
- . During sleep, constant grumbling in the abdomen. H.
 - . *During the night, urination. H.
 - . Cough, worse at night, 677, 674.
 - . At night, asthma, 729; waking out of sleep with it, 728.
1115. Sleep interrupted by scream, from piercing pain in side, 766.
- . At night, frequent jerking. Ramsay.
 - . Jerks, during sleep. H.
 - . During sleep, startings and twitchings, 415; convulsions and twitchings, 1026; at night, 1052, 1058, etc.
 - . Night sweat, 1206.
1120. At nights, burning red spots on the arms, 831.
- . Awaking from sleep, attack, 44.
 - . Awoke suddenly, with vomiting; morning, 7 o'clock, 585.
 - . After sleep, dull head and weakness, 1039.
 - . Not in sleep, but when awake, rattling on chest, 661.

Time of day.

1125. *Early in morning*, cough, in attacks, 670.
- . *In the morning*, sick-headache, 929; headache, 137; drumming in ear, 228; after warm milk, belly-ache, 498; mouth filled with mucus, 313, salty-sour taste, 325; cough, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, or 2 hours, 670; putrid expectoration, 689; after rising, pain in axillary joint, 816; hands twitch, 844; pain in bones, and sick-headache, 929.
 - . *Every forenoon*, ravenous appetite, 371; returning pain in intestines, 488; 10 A.M., tearing around navel, 501.
 - . *At noon*, stitch in leg, 880; during day, cutting pains below the navel, 503, 504; all day, hoarse, 677; pain in right axillary, elbow, and fingers, 816; tired, 1063.
 - . *Only during the day*, attacks of epilepsy, 1039, 1043; chilliness and hoarseness, 677; itching blisters, 515; all day, convulsions, 515.
1130. *Afternoon*, sourish taste, 326; eructations, 399; heartburn and bitter phlegm, 406; pain in axillary joint, 815.
- . *Evening*, full of fun, 47; laughter, 46; *exacerbations, in brain affections. Schmid. Toward evening, itching in eyes, 193. Verte. No appetite, 372; eructation, 399; 5 o'clock P.M., belly-ache, 567; stool, 515; 6 o'clock P.M., diarrhoea, 567; attacks of cholera, 589; dyspnoea, 724; much yawning, 1082; feverish cold, 1163; itching of tetter, 839.

Wind and Weather.

- . Great sensibility to changes of weather, remain a long while. Langenbeck.
- . Cold, dry air, causes hoarseness, 651.
- . *North-wind or land-wind brings on the cough. B.
- 1135. At new moon, epileptic attacks, 1040.
- . After getting wet, epileptic attacks more frequent. E. E.
- . *After taking cold, nausea and vomiting; in many cases. Brauns.

Pulse.

- . In about half the cases observed, the frequency of the pulse was not altered; in the other half, pulse was more frequent, but rarely over 90; in 4 cases, the pulse was hard, full, and frequent, accompanied by high fever during the first days. Langenbeck. Pulse regular, 515.
- . *Pulse small, hard, and moderately frequent. E. E.
- 1140. Full pulse, but of usual frequency. Pfündel.
- . Full, quick, strong pulse, 26.
- . More frequent pulse. Pfündel.
- . Pulse moderately full and tense, 775.
- . Pulse moderately frequent, or normal and soft, with colic, 497.
- 1145. Softer, slow pulse. Pfündel.
- . Pulse slow, in attack of spasms, 1007.
- . Slow pulse, 24 beats in a minute. Orfila.
- . Suppressed pulse, 515.
- . Slow, weak, small pulse, 1079.
- 1150. Pulse small, hard, spasmodic, 515.
- . Pulse moderately frequent, small, soft, 1053.
- . Pulse 100, small, soft, 44.
- . Pulse small and feeble, 150.
- . Weak and small pulse. Voigtel.
- 1155. The pulse becomes small, frequent and irregular. N. N. Comp. 574.
- . Pulse mostly small, thin, empty, soft; with children, threadlike; always very compressible—the more frequent, the more so. Pneumonia. Kissel.
- . Pulse quick, not full, 1263.
- . Pulse changeable, weak, 87.
- . Pulse feeble, somewhat frequent, unequal, 101; quick, unequal, 16.
- 1160. *Pulse *very changeable*; generally moderately full; irritated in brain affections. Schmid.
- . *Pulse thready, tense, 120 per minute, 1016; threadlike, 593.
- . Pulse disappearing, in cholera, 589; hardly to be felt, 150; scarcely perceptible, in cholera, 583; imperceptible, 591; pulselessness, 581.

Chilly and Cold.

- . *Evenings, a feverish sensation, as if a cold wind was blowing out of the skin, from the skin outward. Kammerer.
- . Chilliness, after 4 h. Rkt.
- 1165. Chilliness all day, 677, 707.
- . Chilliness, not relieved by external warmth, 88.
- . *Chilliness before the coughing attack. B. With whooping cough. B. After nocturnal cough, from morning till evening, 677.
- . Chilliness, without cold skin, 1054.
- . Chill, and chattering of teeth. Greding.
- 1170. Chill, particularly on hands and feet. H.
- . Shaking chill, all over the body (immediately). H.
- . Chill, before a spasm. 1007.
- . Constantly chilly, with burning in chest and abdomen, between attacks of epilepsy, 1048.
- . Coldness and convulsions, 515.
- 1175. *Chill, after attacks of epilepsy. H.
- . In one case, repeated shaking chills. Langenbeck.
- . Loud shuddering, from motion, 717.
- . *Cold shuddering, with flushes of heat, with brain affections. Schmid.
- . Cold, sometimes running over the body, with red, hot face, 266.
- 1180. Cold skin, with colic, 496; skin cool, cold and moist, covered with cold sweat, 87; icy coldness, in cholera, 581, etc.; coldness, with intermittent, 1220; pneumonia, *785.

Warmth and Heat.

- . Much higher temperature of skin; first dry, then moist; the greater the prostration, the more profuse the sweat; withered and relaxed appearance of skin, particularly of face. Langenbeck.
- . Skin warm and dry, with colic, 497.
- . Skin warm, covered with much sweat, 1053.
- . Febrile motions. Weigel.
- 1185. Flushes of heat. Heysham.
- . Fever-heat, for several days. Sicelius.
- . Heat of the face, and redness, 266.
- . Great heat of the whole body, with constipation, 548.
- . Sensation of internal heat, and nausea, 497.
- 1190. *Either slight heat or burning, with brain affections. Schmid.
- . Hot skin. N. N.
- . *Skin, in the beginning, dry, burning hot; later, moderately warm, dry and withered, or moist and cool, particularly on the extremities. Pneumonia. Kissel.
- . Skin, in summer, dry, lifeless, 512.
- . *Burning in soles. H.
- 1195. Violent fever. Lanzonus.


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- . High fever; hard, full pulse, 1138.
- . Fever and thirst, 1017.
- . Hectic fever. Voigtel.
- . Whole body hot, and sweats, with dyspnœa, 724.

Sweat.

- 1200. Moist skin. Pfündel. 101.
 - . *The sweat moderate, sometimes viscous, mostly of a sour odor; in pneumonia, with the sweatings they felt warm, and objective symptoms increased. Kissel.
 - . Cold sweat, for several hours. Heysham.
 - . Cold sweats. with cough. B. With whooping cough. B. 586. With spasms, 515; in pneumonia, *785.
 - . Viscous sweat covers the skin, 150, 1201.
- 1205. Copious sour sweat, 1201, 1261.
 - . Profuse night-sweats. H.
 - . Profuse sweat, 725; weakening, 16.
 - . *Sweating of feet. H. *Suppressed. H.
 - . Worse with the sweat. Pneumonia. *1201.
- 1210. Attacks of mania, ending with sweat, 26.

Periodically.

- .  From time to time, attacks of the same group of symptoms: for instance, palpitation, vertigo, cough, spitting blood, painful constriction of chest, ceasing breathing; or, pressing pain on chest, weariness, unsteady eyes, closing eyes, loss of consciousness, quick, whining breathing, tossing about, cold feet, hiccough, hacking cough, taking the breath, etc. H.
- . Periodical headache, 142.
- . Periodical vomiting, 1214.
 - . *Periodical attacks of vomiting, like nux vom. Gosewisch.
- 1215. In paroxysms, abdomen more sore, 574.
 - . Every week, attack of losing breath, 738.
 - . Every seven days, attack of spasms, 1003.
 - . *After measles, purpura or scorbutic spots on legs, diarrhœa, cough, etc.; all symptoms benefited by cupr. ac., had composite periodicity, 1267.
 - . Suddenly coming, suddenly ceasing; asthma, 725; anxiety, 84.

Epidemics.

- 1220. *Cholera asiatica, 576-593; whooping cough, 698-713; pneumonia, 778; measles, 1262; spotted fever, 1005; scarlatina, 1263; yellow-fever. 1255; remittent fever without, or with but little coldness. R.

Touch and Pressure.

- . Sensibility of paralysed parts remains. Schn.
- . *Skin over-sensitive, particularly in the region of the stomach and 4th and 5th dorsal vertebrae. E. E.

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- . *Very sensitive to the touch ; slight touch causes violent pain, as if constantly pricked with pins. E. E.
- . *A firm pressure is only painful the moment of the first touch. E. E.
- 1225. Sensitive to the slightest touch on abdomen, 515, 574.
 - . *When touching* parietal bone, headache, 162 ; belly painful, 540 ; hardness of belly, 532.
 - . *Sore to the touch, in epigastric region.* Gerstell. Stomach, 512.
 - . Sensitive to touch ; epigastrium, 497, 515 ; feel bruised : hypochondria, 745 ; glands on neck, 800 ; abdomen, 521 ; limbs, 934.
 - . *Increased by touch* ; pressing, tearing headache, 126 ; pressing in temples, 126, 127 ; pain in temple, 132 ; pressure in head, 126, 128 ; pressure on eyelids, 210 ; pressure on jaw, 299, 300 ; pain under chin, 298 ; by external touch, pain in tonsil, 301 ; pressure in stomach, 457, 512 ; pit of stomach, 577, 578, 587, 588 ; pain in belly, 487, 490, 532 ; pressure in abdomen, 488 ; near cartilage of 3d rib, 753 ; pain in hands, 848 ; in thumb, 845 ; in ulna, 841 ; pressure in metacarpal bones, 848 ; rending in thumb, 845 ; pressure on metatarsals, pain in foot, 901.
- 1230. Worse when pressed ; pain in intestines, 488.
 - . *Pressure does not increase colic.* Gerstell. 497.
 - . Clothing is oppressive over scrobiculus, 726.
 - . Tight clothing, or bandage around the abdomen, relieves, 458.
 - . In ear on which he lies, distant drumming, 228.
- 1235. Mesmeric application of the hand on scrobiculus shortens attack of asthma, 726.
 - . As though he must step lightly, for fear of knocking himself, 92.
 - . After a fall on the head, epilepsy, 1051.
 - . Fractures heal sooner, and also wounds in the soft parts. Kurtz, Hygea, 7, 21. Often observed in leprous persons, before the disease appears on the skin. C. Hg. Comp. 1270.

Skin.

- . Emaciated state. Voigtel. Zwinger, act. helvet. V. S., 252.
- 1240. Emaciation in all cases, more or less, for months. Langenbeck
 - . Great emaciation and loss of strength. Daletzki. Pelikan.
 - . Whole body emaciated, 513, 574.
 - . Consumption. Ramazzini.
 - . Contraction of the skin of all the extremities. Orfila.
- 1245. Stiffness and swelling of the skin, 515. Guillo.
 - . *Dropsy, with acid urine. R.
 - . Skin withered and cool, 150.
 - . *Inelastic, cold skin, 274, 1313 ; doughlike in folding ; cholera, 586, 591.
 - . Skin cold, relaxed, bluish ; in cholera, 585 ; blue, slate-colored, 591 ; blue all over ; cholera, 583 ; cyanotic, 589.

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1250. More or less alteration of the color of the skin. N. N.
 . Pale, earthy color of the skin, or yellow skin, but not icterous. Langenbeck.
 . Icteric symptoms, 27.
 . Greenish-yellow color of face, 281.
 . Jaundice. Christison. With an expression of quietude. Orfila.
1255. *Yellow-fever; after each attack of vomiting (mostly vomiting blood), a teaspoonful of 4, in water. Küstner.
 . Petechiæ, particularly on arms, 150; before death, 176; on the neck. Guillo.
 . *Unbearable itching, without eruption. R.
 . Itching in the muscles, 943.
 . Rash on the chest and on the hands. Percival.
4260. Red rash appeared over the whole body, after spasms, 1048.
 . *Rash, on the third day after confinement; under copious, sour sweat; anxiety; starting from everything; head heavy; pressure in stomach; abdomen sore on pressure; great thirst; shocks and burning in sacrum; numbness of arms; convulsions every 15, 30, or 60 minutes. (With a robust woman.) 3 repeated. Haustein.
 . *Measles: brings out the eruption, ameliorating the dry cough quickly, in soldiers, in many cases. H. R. Morgan.
 . Scarlatina; when the muscular power is much reduced; pulse quick, not full; say words they don't want to say. R.
 . Varioloid added, on the 14th day, to the pneumonia; took a very mild cure, under the continued use of cupr. ac. Kissel.
1265. *Miliary rash, measles, scarlatina, small-pox, or erysipelas of the face, sometimes disappear suddenly, and symptoms follow threatening paralysis of the brain; C. acet., triturated with 100 to 200 grains of sacch. lact., about half an hour; dissolving 3 or 4 grains in a tumbler of water; every 15 or 30 minutes, later every 1 or two hours, a tablespoonful. Schmid. Comp. 154.
 . *Eruptions strike in; convulsions; vomiting or gagging; pale face, and twitching of limbs. Guernsey.
 . *Men who had had measles, afterwards purpura, or scorbutic spots on legs, diarrhœa, cough, etc., all had composite periodicity; C. ac., 3 dec., benefited. H. R. Morgan.
 . Eruptions. Hamb. Magaz., Bd. 8, S. 442.
 . A kind of dry itch. Greeding.
1270. Exanthema similar to leprosy. Voigtel.
 . π Many red points, with minute blisters; much itching, *mostly during the day*; on the left foot, blisters filled with matter; in leprosy cases. C. Hg.
 . Tetter, in hollow of elbow, 839.
 . *Single, spreading tetter, oozing. R.
 . Lymphatic vessels inflamed from hand to shoulder, 833.

1275. *Inflammation of the cellular tissue. Hoppe.
 . *Promotes suppuration, in swellings. R.
 . *Old ulcers. H.
 . *Caries. B.
 . *Corresponds to the Carbo-nitrogen Constitution. Grauvogl.

Sides.

1280. Right more than left; emaciated, 825.
 . *Right, then left side* of head, pain, 130.
 . Right, then left, pressure on lower jaw, 299, 300.
 . Right to left, liver to stomach, 475, 476.
 . Forearm, drawing, 842.
1285. *Left to right, in pneumonia, 777.
 . Left leg to right arm, 815, 880.
 . HEAD.—*Right* temple, pressure, 127; side of head, stinging, 137. *Left* side of forehead, stitches, 136; burning, 136; temple, pain, 132; temple, stitches, 139; side of head, cutting jerk, 135.
 . EAR.—*Right* ear, deaf, 230; aches; pressure, stitching, 230, 231, 233; external ear, pressure, 232. *Left*: rending pain in ex. cartilage. 234; fluttering, 229.
 . Right side, nose bleeding. Pneumonia. *242.
1290. FACE.—*Right* side, stitches, 260. *Left*, a thrust, 258.
 . LOWER JAW.—*Right*, pressure, 299. *Left* ramus, pressure, 300; pain, 301.
 . TONSIL.—*Left* tonsil, pain, 301; left tonsil, croup-like exudation, 347.
 . SCROBICULUS.—*Left* side of pit of stomach, stitches, 467.
 . HYPOCHONDRIA.—*Left* hypochondria to hip, pain, 477, 478,
1295. ABDOMEN.—*Right* side, pain, 500. *Left*, 499; pressure. 489; bubbles bursting, 539; lower part, 488.
 . CHEST.—*Right* side, pressure, 752. *Left*, pinching, 768; stitches, 436; below the heart, stitches, 780.
 . SHOULDER.—*Left* shoulder, stitch, 118.
 . NECK.—*Right* side, glands swollen, 800.
 . BACK.—Under *right* shoulder-blade, pressure, 808. Under *left*, stitches, 809; left side of back, sharp pain, 810.
1300. ARMS.—*Right* axillary joint, pain, 815, 816; arm, 830; in pronation, 825; elbow into fingers, 816. *Left*; convulsed, 1017; and wrist, pain and convulsions, 1006; in epileptic attacks, 1040; upper-arm, jerks, 835; stitch, 828; forearm as if broken, 843; right hand lame, 574.
 . THIGH.—*Right*, pain, 871.
 . LEG.—*Left*, gone to sleep, heavy, 287; stitch along, 880; foot blisters, 515.
 . SOLE.—*Left*, pains, 909, 910; pressure. 908.
 . SIDE.—*Right*, starting pains through, 927; right arm and leg, chorea commencing, 1019.

Other Drugs.

1305. Sugar has been given as an antidote of massive doses; white of eggs better, according to Orfila.
- . Hepar sulph. calc., or potash-soap, after swallowing things containing copper. H.
 - . Ailments, after preparations of copper, lessen after frequent smelling of alcoholic solution of camphor. H.
 - . Dynamic antidotes—bell., chin., con., dulc., hep., ipec., merc. and nux vom. H.
 - . Mesmerism relieves the suffering; similar to phosph. and silica. B.
1310. *Cuprum (and plumbum) to be given in rheumatism and paralysis of the extensors, while natr. mur., and caust., act on the flexors. B.
- . Mercurial salivation antidoted by it. R.
 - . Merc., for asthma, from verdigris: after cupr., in spasms before catamenia, 726.
 - . *Same symptoms as 274, in another case, likewise relieved by Cuprum, required afterwards arsen., for great prostration. sighing breath, etc.: found it repeatedly necessary to follow C., if given low, with arsen. H. R. Morgan.
 - . Calc., after cuprum, 1052.
1315. Causticum, after cuprum, 1052.
- . Nitrum followed well, in Bathmann's case, 1042.
 - . Inhaling acrid vapors increased dyspnœa, 724.
 - . *Veratrum follows well after cuprum, in whooping cough.* C. Hg. 707.
 - . Chamomilla relieved the diarrhœa, after repeated doses of c. m. 6 dil. H. R. Morgan.
1320. Laxatives acted easier and quicker than usual. Langenbeck.
- . The most similar, in symptoms of the mind, is *stramon.*; next, to it, *veratrum*, *hyos.*, *bell.*; in bodily sensations and functions, *bellad.*: next, *secale*, *hyosc.*, *opium*, and *chamom.*; also, *calc.*, and *sulph.*; affections of organs, *veratr.*, *bellad.*: next, *chin.*, *nux vom.*; also, *arsen.* and *sulphur*; glands, *con.*, and *bell.*: bones, *chin.*, *staph.*; skin, *veratr.*, *sepia.*, *sil.*, and *calcareæ*: febrile symptoms, *veratr.*, *carb. veg.* and *aconit.*; conditions—*pulsat.*: next, *lycop.*, *bellad.*, *nux vom.*, *bryon.*, *sulph.*, etc. B.
 - . *Conjunctive relations.*—Kobalt.
 - . *Disjunctive relations.*—Minerals: *ars.*, *sulph.*—Plants: *bell.*, *veratr.*—Animals: *sepia.*, and other molluscs; Xiphosura, among the Articulates. C. Hg.
 - . Cuprum often appearing in mines combined with *calcareæ*, is complementary to it in the same forms of diseases. C. Hg.

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HISTORY.

1543. *Leonard Fuchsius*, mentions the plant first according to Sprengel, *Hist.*, rei herb.
1597. *Gerarde*, received seeds from Constantinople; see Bigelow, *American Botany*, I, p. 18.
1762. *Stoerk*, *Lib. de Stram.*, *Acon.*, *Hyosc.*, introduced it into practice.
1805. *S. Hahnemann*, *Fragmenta*, page 239 to 250, contains Hahnemann's proving of the juice of leaves, 59 symptoms and toxicological notices collected from A. K. Berhave; B.chner; Commentaries, *Cpa. a-Cost.*; Crüger in *Nat. Cur.*; Doderlin; Fowler in *Med. and Philos.*, *Comment.*, v. 5, 161; Gardane; Greding in *Ludw. Advers.*; J. C. Grimm; Kellner; Kramer; Lobstein; Schroer; Stoerk; *Abr. Swain's Essays*, *Edinb.*, 1756, p. 247; Van Ems; *Vicat*, plant, *venen.* —
1817. *S. Hahnemann*. *Materia Medica pura*. Third Vol., p. 208-243. Containing Hahnemann's Symptoms (80), with a proving of Fr. Hahnemann (17), and of C. Franz (72). To the toxicological observations already in the *Fragmenta*, is added: Alberti; Baldinger; Breza; Heim in *Selle*; De Witt; Du Guid Sauvages; Garcias ab Horto; Johnson; King, *phys. Med. Journal*; Odhelius; Pfennig in *Hufeland Journ*; Ray; Rush, in *Phil. Transact*; Sauvages *Nosol*; Unzer; Wedenberg; *Guerrin de plant. ven.* *Alsat.* 1766.
1825. Second edition, page 287-324. Hahnemann's Symptoms 96; from others, 473. Symptoms translated by Hahnemann, from the English, have been, when they were accessible, taken from the English originals, to avoid re-translation, a source of many deviations, often misleading in the former British and American editions of *Mat. Med. and Repertories*. At the same time numerous printing errors were corrected.
1756. *Abraham Swaine*, poisoning case, in *Essays and Observ.*, *Edinburgh*, Vol. II, p. 247. A decoction of the seed in milk, was taken 8 A. M. —
1777. *Thos. Fowler*, in *Med. and Phil. Commentaries*, *Edinburgh*, 1777. *Phila. edition*, 1793.
1789. *B. Rush*, effects of Stramonium in the transactions of the *American Philosophical Society*, vol. 1, p. 384; seed eaten by a child.
1797. *Dewitt*, of Albany, *Medical Repository*, Vol. II, 30. A young married woman took Nov. 18., a decoction of seeds.
1827. *Ch. D. Meigs*, (a girl of 2½ years, Oct. 1824, had eaten at least 40 of the seed. *N. A'm. Med. and Surg. Journal*, 1827, Vol. III, page 33.
- As new additions have been carefully extracted, the following:
1819. *Thomas Young*, in *Edinburgh Med. and Surg. Journal*, Vol. 15, page 154.
1820. *Benjamin Granger*, in *Edinburgh Med. and Surg. Journal*, Vol. 16, page 155.
1835. *E. W. Duffin*, fatal effects of an overdose of Stramonium, above 100 seeds, in *London Med. Gazette*, Vol. 15, page 194.

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1836. *Chs. Hooker*, in *Boston Med. and Surg. Journal*, August; *Am., Jour.*, Vol. 19, p. 271; the leaves boiled, were eaten by a family of five.
1845. *Spence*, in *Boston Med. and Surg. Journal*; three women had taken an infusion of the leaves. *Lancet*, 1, p. 470.
1858. *A. G. Lawrence*, in *British Medical Journal*, No. 92, p. 823, (3 boys of 7, 8 years, eating the seed, August, 18th,) marked a. b. c.
Trail's case in *Christison*, p. 646, 18-20 gr., of extract.
1860. *Johnson*, *American Med. Times*, 1, 22.
1863. *Carroll Dunham*, a poisoning from the application of the leaves to an ulcer. *American Hom. Review* 4, p. 559-565.
1868. *H. W. Robinson*. In a young female, 2 globules in 8 oz. water, a desertspoonful every 3d morning, after two doses. *British Journal of H.*, 25, p. 337.

From the German Literature has been translated what had not been inserted before in our *Materia Medica* :

Ernst. Observation of five persons after eating the seed, in *Museum der Heilkunde der helvetischen Gesellschaft*, Zurich, 1792, p. 83.

W. C. Hærning, a case of a young woman of 22 years swallowing the seed. *Sympt.* 58, 68, 73, 82, 523, 589, 603, 635, 637, 696, 715, 719, 784, 857, 860, 957, 960, 1137, 1167, 1367, 1470, 1646.

Huseman, from *W. Reil's Journal of Pharmacodynamics, Toxicology and Therapeutics*, 1859, Vol. II, p. 191, from a man eating unripe seed with his bread and butter. *Sympt.* 621. And many others too numerous to be mentioned.

Observations of cases poisoned, have been entered FROM THE MANUSCRIPTS of *Dr. W. Williamson*, *Dr. Zumbrock*, *Dr. Preston* and *C. Hg.* A proving of the late *Redman Coxe, Jr.*, and his son.

1857. *R. C.* took from Sept. 20th to 23d, each day 10 drops of the 1st decimal, at 8 A. M., and 10 drops at 10 P. M. *Charles Ch. Coxe*, 11 years, took from Sept. 21st to 23d, each day, 12 drops of the 3d decimal, at 2 P. M. and 9 P. M.
1869. *Ed. Wm. Berridge*, M. B. B. S., London, a girl aged 11 or 12 years, suffering from chorea, took repeated doses of *Stramonium* 30 for a week, and then 200 for a week. While taking 200th, she had the symptoms 369, 486, 489, 498, 986, which were quite new with her, and may now be compared with the others.

ABBREVIATIONS.

- A. *.Egidi's case*, 1678. *Symptoms*, 12, 45, 442, 585, 662, 697, 814, 977, 1062, 1088, 1108, 1180, 1199, 1241, 1259, 1362, 1487, 1477, 1560, 1588, 1602, 1610, 1627, 1662, 1826, 1906, 2046.
- B. *Bønninghausen*, from his *Repertory*, on intermittent, &c.
- A. K. B. *Abraham Kaw Boerhave*, the nephew (1715-1758,) of the *Herman Boerhave*, (1666-1788).
- Bg. *Bicking's case*, 191. *Symptoms*, 1891, 1607, 1678, 1895, &c.
- E. W. B. *E. W. Berridge's observations*.
- W. C. H. *Hærning's case*.
- B. R. Many of the symptoms have been taken from the *British Pathogenetic Cyclopaedia*, Vol. I, some of which may be repetitions, but they have been re-

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tained on account of the excellence of the translation, some seem to have been additions.

H. W. R. H. W. Robinson.

N. T. Noak Trinks.

W. W. Walter Williamson.

☞ For the very difficult arrangement of the mental symptoms, we have to thank Doctor Ch. Raue, and assistance of Dr. A. Korndorfer.

MIND.

Consciousness.

- . Dullness of sense, loss of reason. Pfennig.
- . Dullness of all the senses. Du Guid. Before a rash breaks out, 2099.
- . Loss of senses, 1738; with the convulsions, 1680.
- . Want of perception, 322; stupefaction of all senses, 17; and insensibility to external impressions. N. T.
- 5. Stupefaction of the senses; some always laugh, but hear and see nothing, although they have it always before their eyes, they also speak well and answer all questions, although the whole is like a dream to them. Garcias ab Horto.
- . Partially sensible, but much stupified, after 6, 7^h; next forenoon, still stupified, recognises no one, pupils dilated and fixed. Lawrence, a.
- . In less than half an hour after 952, he began to falter in his speech, became insensible, restless, and muttered frequently. Abr. Swaine.
- . Quite insensible; in 2 hours the pupils were fixed and dilated; all the muscles of the body convulsed, the countenance flushed and the pulse full and slow, 2 hours after. Med. Gazette, 8, 605.
- . Insensibility; feels nothing. Vicat.
- 10. Complete insensibility; dilatations of the pupils, 3 hours after eating the apple. Granger. Comp. 671.
- . Greatest insensibility of all the senses. Pfennig.
- . *Insensible to impressions of the senses. A.
- . Senseless in typhus. *2069; and tetanic spasms, 1742.
- . After some time he became dumb and more quiet; had almost no pulse. Abr. Swaine. Comp. 32.
- 15. Senseless; lying on floor, 1927.
- . After 15 minutes, giddy; loss of senses; sleepy; finally a sleep, with more or less open eyes. When disturbed, she jumped up in a rage, and said a few unintelligible words; when others sang she commenced to dance. Her pulse was slow and full; mouth very dry; lasted 24 hours, without eating or drinking anything Waitz javan remedies. Datura Tatula.

- . A weaver and his wife, after eating the seed; the man gradually senseless, continually motions with the hands and arms, as if spinning or weaving; frequent lifting up the head, red face, stare eyes, with large immoveable pupils, constant murmuring, frequently sighing, total stupefaction of all the senses; abdomen tense, neither touch nor pressure painful; warmth over the whole body, and such a great muscular power that the strongest man had difficulty to hold his arms fast; pulse strong and full, 80 in the minute. The woman in the beginning sick and giddy, had similar symptoms. Each of them got a few weeks later, on the left leg near the calves, an eruption of small blisters, spreading over the whole leg, blisters very painful, with much heat and redness, and oozing a hot, sharp, acrid fluid. Pfennig.
- . Became, about midnight a little more conscious and answered questions more to the point. Lawrence b.
- . When spoken to opens the eyes, 747.
- 20. Next day when consciousness returned, he gave a description of what he had eaten, 677.
- . Did not become quite conscious until 9 A. M., next day, when he spoke to his mother. Lawrence b.
- . Semi-conscious; dilatation of pupils marked. Lawrence, c.
- . In the intervals of half consciousness, he knows what occurred in the waking, dreamy state, but he cannot remember what he did or said in the previous lucid intervals. B. R.
- . π Sitting half unconscious, the upper body bent backwards; gagging and pushing out of his mouth a white froth; lips bluish, swollen; lids closed; eyes dim; pupils dilated. Suffered great thirst, and complained about general lassitude and great weariness. Vinegar; next day better. Amelung.
- 25. Consciousness totally lost; did not answer questions; stared around stupidly; pupil much dilated, insensible to light; signs of vertigo, aversion to fluids. Guensburg.
- . Face red; eyes uneasy, shining; pupils much dilated, staring immovable; drunken look; unconscious; unconnected talk; jumped up; restless; started; grasped about in the air; catching at imaginary things, no fever; slow, tardy pulse; chills, perspired, skin warm; drink swallowed hastily; after vomiting all food and seeds of plant, deep sleep; got up after midnight confused, did not know where he was, then fell asleep. Boy 4 yrs. old. Schlesier.
- . Unconsciousness, 32, 39, 525.
- . His speech was much confused and incoherent, and he was totally unconscious of what was said to him, shuddering and seeming much frightened. 2, 3 hours. Lawrence, a.
- . Unconscious of everything going on around him, vision lost, 741.
- 30. In a state of unconsciousness; snoring; lower jaw hanging down:

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- twitches of hands and feet; rolling the eyes; dilated immovable pupils; automatic motions; grasping about with the hands. Skin cool; pulse somewhat frequent, but single beats omitting; greatest difficulty to swallow fluids. An old couple, 5 hours after a decoction of the seed. Casper Med. W. 1834.
- . He sat up in bed, quite unconscious, but continually babbling and occasionally starting up suddenly; his hands apparently directed to imaginary things in the air; his pulse very slow, no fever, intense thirst, and violent sweat from incessant motion. Schlesier, in Canstatt, Jahresbericht, 1844, v. 297.
 - . He was mute, did not move; pulseless; his limbs lame for six or seven hours; lying without consciousness; after that he tossed about in his bed with great rage, made innumerable signs to those around him, which were not understood, and then became quiet again. Du Guid.
 - . *Unconscious and stupid, with the coldness; much more in the hot stage, sometimes during the sweat. B.
 - . Loss of consciousness, 1679; in typhus, *2068, *193; and loss of sensibility. *Guernsey.
35. Stupor, 179, 1034, 1036, 1710; and weakened intellect, 492, *1697; torpor and fits, 1713.
- . At times had had fits of stupor, and drowsiness next day. Lawrence, a.
 - . Stupor, burning in throat, violent thirst, pain in stomach; 3 children, recovered. Jonas.
 - . Stupor, sensibility deeply sunken, with extreme excitement of sexual parts and obstinate constipation. Jonas.
 - . Stupor, coma, unconsciousness, violent convulsions, lameness of lower limbs, death. Child 2½ years. Med. Zeitung v. Verein.
40. Next morning she was found in a stupor, resembling the highest state of intoxication from spirituous liquors, from which she could hardly be aroused. With 1634. Dewitt.
- . π Heaviness in head, stupor, inclination to vomit, great want of strength, depression, tottering walk, cannot take even a few steps without help; pupils dilated, dry lips and tongue, vivid delirium, hard full pulse, passing of thin water-like urine in great quantities. Velsen.
 - . Vertigo, stupor, coma, spasms; later, snoring, loss of consciousness, lower jaw hangs down, twitches with hands and feet, rolling the eyes, dilated pupils, sensitive to light, automatic grasping of hands toward the nose, ears, head; skin cool, pulse more frequent, single beats intermitting. Swallowing difficult, particularly fluids; at night, burning in abdomen, which is somewhat puffed up; in morning, voice hoarse, prattling talk, chattering, swallowing more difficult and painful, death next night. Woman 50 years. In ½ hour after taking of Stram. Schultze.

Memory, Recollection, Recognition.

- . Diminished memory. H.
- . Memory disturbed, *528; weak, *578; confused, *191.
- 45. *Loss of memory, what he did know by heart is entirely forgotten. A. Comp.*183.
 - . Has but a dull, distant recollection of things: weak memory and vertigo. 491.
 - . Does not recollect the conversation when returning to consciousness. 102.
 - . After the fit, not remembering anything that had passed. 312.
 - . The loss of recollection appears connected with an inward uneasiness, and to proceed from it. H.
- 50. In 2, 3 days she recovered without the least recollection of anything that had happened during her illness. Dewitt.
 - . Does not know his friends. Neidhard. *432.
 - . With fixed eyes and dilated, immovable pupils, he saw nothing, recognized none of his friends, stretched out his hands around him continually, as if he would lay hold of something, and stamped his feet. Baldinger.
 - . Did not know his family, in typhus, *2067.
 - . After waking does not recognize, 1867; all things new, 135.
- 55. After awaking he recognizes nothing about him, he takes his book and goes to school, but goes in at a wrong door. B. R.
 - . Calling bystanders as if absent, in typhus, *2067.
 - . When his father got him to recognize him, the boy said; "Why papa, is that you?" and commenced stroking or rather clawing with his fingers of his father's face. N. T.
 - . She did not know anybody, and even when called with loud voice did not answer. W. C. H.
 - . She knew no person, and had been wholly insensible to surrounding objects for above an hour and a half. E. W. Duffin.
- 60. She recognized no one, did not take any notice of the loudest calling to her, moved her head constantly from one side to the other; the forehead was covered with perspiration. B. R.
 - . In 3 days coming to himself, he complained of great lassitude and weariness of body, headache, and did not know anything of what had happened with him, (later as 337.) Seiler.
 - . Does not recognize the one to whom he is speaking, 102.
 - . He does not seem to notice the objects around him, and he really does not notice them. Franz.
 - . Did not recognize things; no attention to questions, 1680.

Thinking Faculties.

- 65. Mind intact with the chill, 1524; conversing in different languages, in typhus, *2066; talking in jewish jargon, mania, *190.
 - . Tries to find the right expression, *528.

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- . Uses wrong words in talking, *202.
- . Desires to relate a story but cannot connect a sentence. Cannot find the right words, and becomes displeased at this interruption. W. C. H.
- . Inability to give a proper answer, rapid changes of ideas, so he seldom completed a sentence, but, e. g., united the half sentence of the answer to a question addressed to some one not present. B. R.
- 70. When roused, he seemed bewildered, and would not give any account of himself. Lawrence c.
 - . Unable to give any account of himself. 1599.
 - . Dull, difficult thinking, *578.
 - . Cannot think clearly about anything, 4th d. W. C. H.
 - . Want of thought, 491.
- 75. Looses the thoughts before she can give them utterance, *528.
 - . For four successive mornings after getting out of bed, vertigo and loss of thought; everything hovers dimly and distantly before his memory (weakness of memory,) and there seems to be a veil before his eyes for two hours. B. R.
 - . Absence of mind, 24 hours; bland delirium. Kellner.
 - . He walks about the room, absorbed in himself, with fixed, sparkling eyes, surrounded by blue circles, but takes no notice of surrounding objects, but is solely occupied with the objects of his fancy. Franz.
 - . Serious, thinking of himself, taciturn. N. T.
- 80. Sometimes she would appear for a moment to be relieved from her anxiety (2103), and sit silent, with her eyes fixed on the ground, as if absorbed in contemplation, while her hands were employed in picking at her clothes, or anything that happened to be before her, similar to those in the last stage of fevers. Dewitt.
 - . With high screeching voice talked unconnected words; others could not understand what he said. Seiler.
 - . Mind wandering, and unusual quick motions with eyes and hands. W. C. H.
 - . Confusion in the head. Odhelius. Comp. 621.
 - . Confusion of intellect, he laughs, moans. Costa.
- 85. Confusion of mind, 493, 1209.
 - . Confusion of head all night, talked many curious things, all at once a large quantity of urine passed off which was clear white like spring water. Ernst.
 - . Confusion of ideas, with headache, 556.
 - . He shows by his gestures, that his mind is confused; he kneels down and stretches his arms as if he were searching something. Du Guid.
 - . *Craziness with drunkards. Hartman.
- 90. Sudden craziness; made ludicrous gestures; vertigo; dilated pupils; abdomen distended; after eating the herb; a family, 4 persons. Rust.

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- . Mental derangement; violent headache, followed by excessive delirium, loss of sight and hearing, striking about with hands and feet, excessive dilatation of the pupils, slow pulse. N. T.
- . Mental derangement, with spasmodic symptoms, staring look, attempts to escape with shrieks, frightful visions, fever-heat, redness of the face, moist skin. N. T.
- . Power of thinking disturbed, *528; mind disturbed. 1613.
- . Absence of the reason, slight deliria. B. R.
- 95. Loss of mind. A. K. B. of reason, 1647.
 - . He is not right in his mind. Cruger.
 - . Demency, 1040; alienation of mind, *327.
 - . Aberration of the reason, laughing, whining. N. N.
 - . After 3 hours, in a state of insanity, he dances, gesticulates, shouts with laughter, and sings. Grimm.
- 100. In a state of insanity; full of not unpleasant fancies; expresses his wishes by signs, and runs about for several days, busy with his fancies, and cheerful. Sauvages.
 - . Aberration of the mind; one carries home all sorts of wood, in order to manufacture brandy; another placed 2 axes across each other, in order to split wood in this way; a third burrowed in the ground, with his mouth, like a pig; a fourth alleged he was a wheelwright, and began to bore holes; a fifth ran into the forge, in order to catch fish, which he saw swimming about there; a lacemaker threw about her bobbins incessantly, and put everything in confusion; another girl ran about the room and cried out that all the evil spirits were pursuing her. B. R.
 - . The unfortunate, after swallowing the powder (of stramonium), remains for a long time out of his mind, laughing or crying or sleeping, for the most part; even speaking to another and answering, so that you might think sometimes, that he was in his right mind, although he is not in his senses, nor recognizes the one to whom he is speaking, and does not recollect the conversation, when he returns to consciousness. Mich. Dœring, on the use of opium. Jena, 1620, 12 p. 77.
 - . Stupid. King, Greeding, 110; Swain, 1063, 677, 1344.
 - . Stares around stupidly, 25; looking vacantly around, 1839.
- 105. 2 P.M. 1° 30', after the Str. was taken, she began to look stupid, seemed to forget herself and give incoherent answers; from 3 till 7 P.M. she seemed to sit like a perfect idiot. 9 A.M. next day, still frequently incoherent, and looking rather stupid. Thos. Fowler.
 - . Stupid head, with dim-sightedness. Greeding.
 - . Stupid in head, almost insensible, 108.
 - . She feels dull *stupid in the head*, and almost insensible and *indifferent to everything and everybody around her*. 6th d., H. W. R.
 - . Stupid, unable to articulate, with a certain peculiar wildness of countenance, and flushed face, lying in bed. Spence.

110. Although he changed postures a little, yet he remained stupid for six or seven hours, then he raged furiously, requiring two persons to hold him in bed, notwithstanding which, he raised himself up, tossed greatly, and seemed to catch at the bystanders with his hands, uttering incoherent sentences; at last he became sensible and more quiet, only by turns restless and delirious. Abr. Swaine.
 . Stupid after delirium. Rush, 489.

Imagination, Hallucination, Delusion, Fancy.

- . He is like one enchanted, and beside himself. Crüger.
 - . *Ecstasies with the chill. B.
 - . *Alternations between exalted states and settled melancholy, which was hereditary in his family. Neidhard.
115. *After the spasms she fell into a trance, says she is under the influence of spirits and had conversations with spirits, communications from God; delivers emphatic sermons, prophecies. B.
 . Talking with spirits, *198.
 . Fearful pictures of fancy, he imagines he sees ghosts. B. R.
 . He dreams with his eyes open, begins to chatter nonsense, and when his friends set him right, he excuses himself, that they should have told him of it before, and immediately recommences his waking dreams, and to speak to the same objects. Franz.
 . Dreaming with open eyes, in typhus, *2068.
120. His imagination is confused and is disturbed by fear. King.
 . He thinks he is dying, and that he will not live over the night; he rejoices that he is going to die, and gives directions about his funeral, though his reason is otherwise good, and he does not feel himself particularly ill. B. R.
 . Extravagant illusions of the imagination. B. R.
 . Many illusions of the imaginations hover before him. B. R.
 . *All kinds of strange and absurd ideas. He thinks he is double and is lying crosswise. Guernsey.
125. He always imagines that he is alone, and is frightened. Franz.
 . Insane delusion that he was killed, roasted and being eaten. Greding.
 . Imagines half his body is cut off, *204.
 . She occasionally started with great force and alarm, crying out that she was going to fall, when she would cling to her mother with as much desperation as if she was about to be thrown from a precipice. Chs. D. Meigs.
 . He imagines he is very large and tall, but the surrounding objects seem to him too small. Franz.
130. Thinks she is not fitted for her position, 401.
 . He sees things in a room which are not there. King.
 . She imagines she sees a number of strange people, and tries to seize hold of them, though there are none present. Fowler.

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- . The things and persons around him appear to be changed, although he knows at first that his friends are around him, yet he forgets it immediately after; he imagines he is quite alone in a wilderness, abandoned, he is afraid, animals jump up suddenly out of the ground sideways, so that he moved quickly to the other side, where, however, others start up, pursuing him so that he runs forward. Franz.
- . Saw people coming out of all corners, *996.
- 135. After waking all things appear to him as if they were new, even his friends, as if he had never seen them. After 6 hours. Franz.
 - . False conceptions of things, *2061.
 - . Hallucinations, he hears dancing, music, sees men and hears them talk in foreign tongues, etc. Trinks, *2166.
 - . *Hallucinations as if near the right processus mastoideus, a voice was scolding her, worse at night, sometimes the voice seemed to be under the bed. Gerson.
 - . Hallucinations, *949; bring him in a rage, *190.
- 140. Fears he will lose his senses, 475; his lips will grow together. 896; fears to suffocate, 938; fears falling, 1452; cries she was going to fall, 128; supposes everything is falling on her, 489.
 - . Frightful fancies, he sees ghosts. Greeding.
 - . Frightful fancies take hold of his mind, his features express fright and terror. King.
 - . He sees in general more horrifying images at his side than in front of him, and they all occasion terror. Franz. *B.
 - . *Hallucinations cause fear and fright; with bellad. they are mostly of a merry kind, or the patient at least is cheerful or happy. Kurz.
- 145. Crying out, striking out with the hands at hideous illusions of the fancy. B. R.
 - . *Wild thoughts when she is awake, frightful sensations without perspiration. Neidhard. Compare, 162, *176, *2110.
 - . He can nowhere obtain rest, he is terrified by fanciful delusions; even though his eyes are open, they appear to him to grow out of the ground at his side, in the form of large dogs, cats and other horrible beasts, from which he springs away to one side with signs of terror and cannot get rid of them. Franz.
 - . She sometimes exclaims about cats, dogs, and rabbits, approaching her from above, from the side and the middle of the room. Fowler.
 - . Frightful figures, rats, mice, *2110; saw animals moving, cats dogs, &c., *202; seeing rats or cats in the room and on the walls, *225.
- 150. Suddenly turned—lying on the couch—towards the wall exclaiming; “there are those bugs! help me to catch them!” asked what bugs, he replied; “a long train of bedbugs, and after them a procession of beetles, and here comes crawling over me

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a host of cockroaches;" he shrank back, in much alarm. Then suddenly he turned to his doctor, saying, "I believe I know they are not *really bugs*, but except once in a while, they *seem real* to me!" C. Dunham.

- . Phantasms are around him. Crüger.
 - . Continually strange objects intrude upon his fancy, frightening him. Franz.
 - . A boy apparently fancying himself undressed, caught a hat belonging to a student, thrust his foot into it, pulled with both hands on the brim and began to fret that he could not "get on his trowsers." Hooker.
 - . Strange fancies. Ray.
155. *Her mind is full of strange and absurd, *but strongly marked* ideas. Guernsey.

Delirium.

- . Delirium. Rush. Pfennig. Comp. 1715, *534; bland, 77; murmuring, 1715.
 - . Loquacious delirium, absurd talking. Swain. *225; incoherent chattering, 42, *2063.
 - . Delirium, vivid, 41; merry, 1060; with spasmodic laughter, 1050.
 - . He chatters incoherently by fits, or becomes furious and laughs aloud, or acts as if he was spinning. B. R.
160. Delirium, furious. Bigelow. Kramer. *In typhus, 2068; *raving, 112; wild deliria, in which she attempts to stab and bite those that approach her. B. R.
- . Delirium with the queerest notions, 1060; sexual, 170.
 - . Deliria of fear, as though a dog were attacking him. Greding. *775.
 - . Deliria; talking in sleep about business; in typhus, *2072.
 - . Greatest inclination to climb up. Soon after an overdose of tincture. Half an hour after; pulse slow and small; limbs cool; pupils somewhat dilated; several days a kind of stupor and weakened intellect. Löwenstein.
165. *Delirium, but conscious of her condition, 1159.
- . *If the child seems quite delirious, does not know where it is; as soon as it can speak, it constantly calls for papa and mamma, although they may be at the same time present and trying to console the child. Guernsey.
 - . He was delirious, and without memory and recollection. Brera.
 - . ~~He~~ At times delirium with open eyes. Schrœn. Comp. 118.
 - . Delirium throughout the evening. W. W.
170. Uninterrupted delirium, continued the next night; less intense the next following; the words used indicated a peculiar kind of sexual desire. Hornung.
- . Awoke in delirium at midnight, 1715.
 - . *Delirium increased; sometimes raving; pulse weaker; 4th day of meningitis. King. Comp. *532.

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- . Delirium and fever, 2102. Rush. In typhus, *2066.
- . *Delirious during the chill, more during heat and sweat. B.
- 175. *Delirium during the hot stage; anxious or serious: talkative or murmuring to himself. B.
- . *Delirium in fever, with fear; patients very shy; hide themselves in the extreme corner of the bed, looking shy and anxious, and moving her hands as if they would keep off what they fear. Kretzschmar.
- . Shortly after taking the decoction of the seed, she was seized with delirium, her tongue furred, cheeks flushed, skin warm, pulse full and tense. Dewitt.
- . Child aged 5, at over a drachm of the seed, slightly roasted; in 1 hour appeared much excited and delirious, pulse 120, face flushed, eyes of a dazzling lustre, pupils dilated; convulsive motions of the limbs and neck, with thick frothy saliva about the mouth. *Sobo Med. Times*, Oct. 9th., 1847, p. 650.
- . Heaviness in head; stupor; nausea; great loss of strength; depression; staggering walk; inability to walk even a few steps; dilated pupils; lips and tongue dry; vivid delirium; hard and full pulse; urine clear, watery; several days elapsed before he was restored; man took an overdose of Stram., for neuralgia in head; after the poisonous effect was removed, neuralgia ceased. Velsen.
- 180. Face hot, red; eyes uneasy; pupils dilated very much, very little iris to be seen; blood vessels of conjunctiva much distended; great restlessness; continual talking; delirium; vertigo; singing in ears; dry tongue, tongue very red; lips dry; violent thirst, great desire for acidulated drinks; abdomen enlarged; stomach sensitive to touch; subsultus tendinum; pulse frequent, weak; during the night by her expressions showed great excitation of sexual parts; well in few days. Young woman, 20 yrs., who for 2 yrs. was chlorotic. Hornung.
- . *Delirium, and pain in head, *540; and restlessness, 110. Swain. After a burning in throat, 1060; after being touched, 1711.

Mania.

- . Three hours after the stram., she was in a state of furious mania, requiring several persons to hold her. Dewitt.
- . *Mania with fits of rage, hallucinations of sight and hearing, and loss of memory. Hermel.
- . Talkative mania; he complains that a dog is biting and tearing the flesh of his chest. H.
- 185. *Mania with merry exaltation. Woman of 60. Günther.
- . *Mania, with pride and affectation. N. T.
- . *Mania, he runs about, complains violent headache, with inflammation, particularly of the left eye. Amelung.
- . *Mania after having improved under camphor, he often claps his hands together and steals from his room-mates everything he can

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get hold of. After 3, improved; then furuncles on forehead and back; received Hyoseyam. and was perfectly restored. Von Sztaroveszky.

- . *Mania, with anxiety, and disposition by words and deeds to scold persons whom he otherwise loved; costiveness; congestion to head, plethora abdominalis. Cured by tinct. Stram. A shoemaker, 30 years old; attack brought on by too great care in obtaining his livelihood. Todd.
- 190. *Mania; he thinks he is lying in his sepulchre; confessing, praying, wants to be killed by slaying; laughs as if tickled; wants to be kissed*; accuses his wife as faithless; scolding, beating in a rage, will not be taken hold of by his attendants; takes them for dogs, and barks at them; talking in the jewish jargon, this he never did before; supposes his house to be surrounded by carts, jews and geese, offending him, driving him into a rage; pale, eats nothing, does not sleep, while the muscles of his face are in a constant twitching motion. Case of long standing; stram. 9, cures it in a few days. Schellhammer.
- . *Mania; great restlessness, confused memory; a hot face, with coldness of body alternating with anxiousness and thirst; frequently a red face, with a staring look; sadness, weeping, thoughts of death; stammering and muttering before a word comes out; cold feet all the time; nervous, anxious sleep, with strange visions; fear of malicious animals, black dogs. A young man of loose habits; 15 in 22 hours. Bethmann.
- . The conjunctiva was injected, the pupils immensely dilated; the whole expression of the eye was brilliant, restless, suspicious and roving. The brow was corrugated. The appearance of mania. C. Dunham.
- . *Mania, with convulsive attacks every half hour; sudden falling; grasping with the fingers; intended to scream, but could not as the mouth was full of rattling phlegm, and froth coming on the lips; bending the spine backwards; beating with one arm; grasping with the other; face pale; no consciousness. 30. H. Hartlaub.
- . *Mania after a fright; continually saying incomprehensible, foolish things; sits up or stands up, or kneels down; props himself with great force against the wall, stretches the hands straight forward or puts fingers on the mouth; tears his clothing; breaks chairs with incredible quickness; does not answer, shunning to be looked at; pupils contracted, eyes dim, sunken. After stram.³, aggravation of several hours; then sleep, after the sleep, well. Dr. Von Sztaroveszky.
- 195. *Mania puerperalis. N. T. Compare 1336.

* Among the Slavonians the same as hand shaking with the Anglo Saxons.

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- . *Mania, originating in childbed; sitting up, talking incessantly in one strain 15 minutes, and with great vehemence; always wants to go away; after Bellad. worse, the straight jacket was required—Stram.³⁰, every four days; after 2d dose still hasty, fearful, anxious, shy but better; after the 4th dose well. H. Hartlaub.
- . *Timid mania, in childbirth. N.
- . *Mania with erysipelas of the face; gets restless during the evening, in bed, talks with spirits, takes his sword to drive the devil out of the room, continues all night, during the day he has his reason, but face red, eyes glaring, thirst great, belly puffed, sexual irritation, obstinate costiveness; Hyost. failed—after Stram., sleep. Trinks.
- . Mania after erysipelas, *2166.
- 200. *Maniacal symptoms in cold and hot stage. B.
- . *Mania-a-potu, next to Nux v., and Acon., indicated by the delirious symptoms. Nenning.
- . *Mania-a-potu; uses wrong words in talking; glaring eyes with a staring sharp look, mostly dilated pupils; they saw animals moving to and fro, cats, dogs, rats, mice, or insects, if they looked with attention to objects not very far off; all disappeared when looking in a distance of 20, 30 yards, hence they liked to go out doors. Stram.³, twice daily. Twenty cases in one summer. Hirzel.
- . *Mania-a-potu: supposes persons are hidden in his room; destroys things to reach them. Müller.
- . *Mania-a-potu: imagines half of the parts of his body had been cut off. Schindler.
- 205. *Mania-a-potu: furious attempts to run away, 5, 6 persons cannot hold him. Müller.
- . *Mania-a-potu: Hallucinations mostly at night, causing such a commotion that he runs about like a demoniac. He hears in the right side of the occiput, without interruption, a loud, scolding voice, scoffing him and accusing him of wickedness. A man of 24 years, Stram². Gerson.
- . *Mania-a-potu: strange movements with hands and feet; when asked what he was doing, he answered, winding up silk, always declaring the silk was blue. 9th potency, Kretzchmar.
- . *Mania-a-potu: driven about by restlessness, out of all corners he saw people coming, to whom he talked. 9th potency, Kretzchmar.
- . *Nymphomania with diaphragmitis, 1159.
- 210. *Nymphomania, violent attacks, even to rage. Wendt.
- . *Mania with exalted sexual passion. Wendt.
- . *Religious mania, with pious looks, (praying). N. T.
- . *Monomania religiosa; restless nights; inspired talking, singing, etc. Amelung.
- . *Monomania religiosa*: despairs of her salvation, *399.
- 215. **Mania saltatoria*. *Sauvages*. Compare 164.

Rage, Fury.

- . Rage. Vicat. Indomitable, Schroer. 32, *256.
- . Uncontrollable fury. Swaine.
- . Raves about his business, *432. Compare delirium, 163.
- . She suffered a continuance of the symptoms 338, with very little variation, and totally without rest from 8 P. M. to 6 A. M., being all that time restrained in bed by force, in a raving and maniacal state. Thos. Fowler.
- 220. Alternately conscious and raving mad. Swaine.
- . Raving 6 hours after a decoction of seed in milk. Said to have fainted twice and to have had a brown face which is now natural. Sometimes reasonable answers; pulse small, frequent and soft, on the right wrist pulse could not be felt, nor the beating of the heart; pupils much dilated, black spots and fiery sparks before the eyes. Meyerstein.
- . Flushed countenance, wildness of manner, suffused eyes, maniacal expression, ineffectual efforts to vomit, incoherent and rapid utterance, which very soon became wholly unintelligible. E. W. Duffin.
- . They got wild, ran about in the room, jumping, talking nonsense, saw chickens and cats, spoke to them, also with their toys. Zumbrock.
- . *Great vehemence with mania, *946.
- 225. *Very violent; loquacious; wild; difficult of restraint; seeing rats and cats in the room and on the walls; pulse 120; high fever; several men required to prevent his getting out of bed or jumping out of the window; wanted a razor; would take nothing out of a spoon or cup; a few drops of Str. 3^d decimal, in a pitcher, 9 P. M., calmed him soon, he slept, and was next morning convalescent. A man of amiable disposition, on the 8th day of erysipelas of head and face. J. Kitchen.
- . Rage; unmanageable: grasping with his hands; laughing; rolling and creeping around in bed; unable to stand on his feet; pupils wide open; insensible. A boy of 3 years, after unripe seed; took vinegar and recovered. Schroer.
- . With horrible cries he strikes at those around him, and is furious. Greding.
- . Rage; he wants to kill himself. Greding.
- . Uncontrollable fury. he can scarcely be restrained; he flies at people; strikes and endeavors to seize hold of them. Swaine.
- 230. She rapidly became furiously delirious; struck at, pinched, or attempted to bite, every person who came near, or any object that was offered to her. E. W. Duffin.
- . Rage; he wants to kill people. Greding.
- . Enraged by water touching his lips, 1076.
- . *Furor from itching in anus, caused by worms. Horses. Volksbl. 2, 24.
- . *Quite outrageous in meningitis, 540.

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235. *Rage during the chills; delirious during the heat, most during sweat. B. In typhus, *2068.
- . Alternation of convulsions and rage; he had such violent spasms that his mother was not able to hold him on her lap; when the spasms abated he became furious, beat and bit those who attempted to hold him. Baldinger.
 - . Frantic with convulsions. had to be tied, 1707.
 - . Rage; blindness; trismus; startings; inability to swallow and to talk; very slow beating of heart and pulse. Beckhaus.

Actions, Desires, and Aversions.

- . Continual talking, 180, *194, *225; with great vehemence, 348.
240. *She is disposed to talk continually; talks or prays earnestly and constantly. Guernsey.
- . Paroxysms of constant talking, or of rage, or he breaks into a loud laughter, or he acts as if he were spinning. Greding.
 - . He converses with absent individuals, as if they were present, and addresses inanimate objects (as chessmen) by the names of such persons, but observes none of those standing about him. Franz.
 - . He talks with a person whom he does not know, and answers that person as if he were in his senses; but, upon coming to his senses he does not recollect the conversation. Cph. a Costa.
 - . She spoke almost incessantly, unintelligible words; frequently wept; constantly snatched with her hands in the air, as if she would lay hold of something there, and occasionally searched about the bed with her fingers. B. R.
245. Incoherent talking; incessant; like that of dementia, 1040, 1839.
- . Says many curious things, 86; incomprehensible, foolish, *194, *1336.
 - . Prattling talk, 42; continually babbling, 31.
 - . Constant senseless chattering; hurried jumping up in the air; convulsions and snatching with the hands in the air. B. R.
 - . Continual talking in typhus, *2069; confused, *2067, *2068.
250. Talkative; but talking impeded, 381.
- . Talking in one strain, with distress of face, *398.
 - . Loquacity during catamenia. Greding. 1321.
 - . *Excessive loquacity, each time during the menses; tears and prayers and earnest supplications. Guernsey.
 - . Loquacity after mania. N. T.
255. Inspired talking, *213.
- . *Great talkativeness; full of wit, but indecent, sometimes in a rage, tearing his clothes; pulse frequent, full, and hard. Amelung.
 - . *Talkativeness about lewd subjects; remaining after bellad. had removed a mania of a weeks duration. A woman of 37 years. Elwert.
 - . Muttered frequently. Swaine. 7.
 - . Constant muttering. Pfennig. H. C. Preston.

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260. Muttering to himself. Du Guid. Pfennig. 327.
 . Stuttering and uttering of inarticulate sounds. Brera.
 . Unintelligible utterance, 222.
 . Constant murmuring, 17, 1647. Compare delirium, 42, 157, *225, 2063.
 . Screams, 525, 1816, 1841, 1842, 1866; fearful, *577.
265. Screams until he is hoarse; until he loses his voice. Greding.
 . Crazy with distress, *1678; jumps out of bed, 1840; acts as if the bed was being drawn from under her, 489; with spasmodic motions of the head, 592.
 . With a scream, falling down, *1725.
 . Screams about growling in abdomen, 1225.
 . Would like to scream, but could not on account of phlegm, *193.
270. Loud shriek, 1650; during fits, 1713.
 . Moaning; *1678, tossing about, 1763.
 . He uttered constant moans, with occasional shrieks, and could only be pacified by holding his chest pressed close to his mother's breast. H. C. Pres on.
 . Groaning, 1470; moaning after menses, 1325; restless motions, *577.
 . To a question the boy replied in loud and violent tones. Johnson.
275. Wife complains of husband neglecting her, *397.
 . Man accuses his wife with being faithless, *190.
 . Bursts out in bitter complaints about her misfortunes, *1159; scolding, *190.
 . He is mute, and does not answer. Pfennig. *194.
 . He talks little, and utters single, broken words with a higher voice. Franz.
280. At times active efforts at utterance. Spence.
 . Mute and dumb. Swaine. Vicat. Greding.
 . Dumb, he expresses his wish by pointing to things. Sauvages.
 . Could not utter a word, 307; sitting silent and brooding, *399.
 . Crying, 102, 313.
285. Uttering a sharp cry now and then, 1594.
 . Child, crying day and night, *1349.
 . Crying and lamentations, *397.
 . He cries out when touched by the battery, 6, 7 h°. Lawrence a.
 . Crying, after the hour during which she could not speak, 986.
290. Crying or whimpering with spasms in the chest, *834.
 . Disposed to weep, 401; weeping, *697, *1673; violently, 392; involuntary, *1697; during the day, *990; at night, *399; about her weakness of thoughts, *528.
 . Sobbing, 319; for anger, *528.
 . Sighing, 1470; frequent sighing, 17.
 . The boy was inclined to smile and jest, after a few hours. W. W.
295. Laughing, 102, 226, 307, 313, 324, 410, 437, *1159, *1678.
 . Loud laughing, alternating with vexed mood and moaning. N. T.

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- . Rapid alternation of laughter, weeping and singing. Chas. D. Meigs.
- . After laughing long and cheerful humor, she flew into a passion, swore, did not recognize those around her, calls them wrong names, and utters all sorts of nonsense. B. R.
- . Occasional laughing during the time she could not speak, 986.
- 309. Laughing as if tickled, *190; in typhus, *2068; spasmodic, *819.
 - . *Spasmodic laughing at night; spasmodic weeping during the day. Parsenow. Compare, *990.
 - . Sardonic laughing, 1703.
 - . *A kind of mock laughter when looking at the picture of his father. Neidhard.
 - . Singing, 313, 525, 1631, *213, *1678; in typhus, *2066, *2068, 1631.
- 305. He sings and utters obscene things. A. K. B.
 - . She commenced to sing and speak incoherently. B. R.
 - . In her intervals of ease, (comp. 1670.) she would at other times sing and sometimes laugh, but could not be made to utter a word nor take notice of anything that was said to her. Dewitt.
 - . At times he was singing and whistling, at others he was conversing with those near him, in different languages, or he endeavored to jump out of bed, and to go about his business; without any symptoms of inflammation of the brain or its membranes. N. T.
 - . Whistling in typhus, *2066, *2068.
- 310. She would next become calm, then whistle, and afterwards point with her finger at *muscæ volitantes*, which she followed with the eye and hand, at last clutching at them with an appearance of disappointment at the want of success. Chs. D. Meigs.
 - . He dances at night in the church-yard. Sauvages. Comp. 313.
 - . The Jamestown weed is one of the greatest coolers in the world. Some soldiers ate plentifully of the young leaves, the effect was a pleasant comedy, for they turned natural fools upon it for several days. One would blow up a feather in the air, another would dare straws at it with much fury; another, stark naked, was sitting up in a corner like a monkey, grinning and making mows at them; a fourth would fondly kiss and paw his companions, and sneer in their faces with a countenance more antic, than any in a darkey droll. In this frantic condition they were confined, lest, in their folly, they should destroy themselves. A thousand simple tricks they played, and after eleven days returned to themselves again, not remembering anything that had passed. Beverly's History of Virginia, p. 121.
 - . The appearance of a family extremely ludicrous. The children were laughing, crying, singing, dancing and playing all imaginable antic pranks. The parents frequently called on the children to behave themselves, but their own actions being equally eccentric, they afforded a ridiculous exhibition of family government. Hooker.

- . *Making all kinds of faces and imitating motions, gestures, and voices of different animals. Bg.
- 315. Ludicrous gestures, 90; in alternation, sad looks. N. T.
 - . Made innumerable signs, 32; made innumerable unintelligible signs to those around him. Du Guid. 2056.
 - . Strikes with his spade in the air, and says he cannot help it, and has to make gestures as if he was possessed, 621.
 - . Takes his sword to drive the devil out of the room, *198.
 - . Screaming, catching at imaginary objects in the air, or rather *striking at them*, for it was evident that these spectra were of a frightful nature, since, at the moment of darting out the hand in the direction where the eyes were fixed, she always suddenly, and with great vehemence, withdrew herself, expressed the utmost terror in her look, and then hid her face; at the same time screaming and sobbing violently. Her eye would, to appearance, follow the imaginary object for a moment or two, before she made the effort to escape from its supposed approach. E. W. Duffin.
- 320. He would sit up occasionally, but never shut his eyes, and would sometimes catch at imaginary objects, but if anything was put into his hands, he would immediately drop it. Lawrence, b.
 - . He could stand when placed on his legs, but groped about and caught at imaginary objects (like after belladonna). Lawrence, c.
 - . He grasps at things quickly, and in a hurry, and thinks he has seized the thing before touching it, and if he does hold the object, he does not feel that he has hold of it, after 4, 5 hours. Franz.
 - . Hands to imaginary objects in the air, 31.
 - . He grasps at the air with his hands, laughs, crawls about his bed. Schrœr.
- 325. Raising arms over head, 592.
 - . Raises his hands above his head and moves them as if he were winding a ball of thread, 923.
 - . *Alienation of mind; constantly picking the bedclothes or pointing at imaginary objects, which he pretended to see about his bed, and muttering to himself. Meningitis. King.
 - . Hands picking, 80.
 - . Snatching with his hands. B. R. Compare, Hands, 1442-1470.
- 330. Countenance has a wild idiotic expression, pupils widely dilated, sensorial functions perverted, the muscular system subject to an irregular agitation somewhat resembling that of chorea. Hooker.
 - . Important, solemn look, 1780.
 - . Comical majestic appearance when awaking, 1873.
 - . Suspicious expression of eye, 192; wild and frightful appearance of the face, 795.
 - . His whole conduct and countenance was like that of a child severely frightened and apprehending some terrible calamity. H. C. Preston. Air of affright, 1650.

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335. *After suffocative paroxysms with elevation of the sternum had been relieved by tinc. amygd. amaræ, the face red all over, eyes glassy and staring impudently or spitefully, following with her eyes her little brother, moving her lips backward and forward, lips covered with shining moisture; choking frequently. Bitten by a dog, a year ago; dog not known to be mad. J. C. Morgan.
- . Great desire to bite and to tear everything with his teeth, that comes before his mouth, even his own limbs. Brera. Biting, 230.
 - . Great restlessness; pupils wider; face red and swollen; later he attacked those around him, trying to bite them, even his parents; he tore the clothing from his mother's breast and bit her on the breast, (later as 381.) Seiler.
 - . After 7 hours she began to grow worse, biting a man's hand; sometimes crying out that she saw cats, dogs, and rabbits, at the top, sides, and middle of the room; at other times with great eagerness, catching at imaginary objects with her hands, and declaring that she saw many people, who were not present. Thos. Fowler.
 - . When his father got him to recognize him, the boy said, "Why, papa, is that you?" and commenced stroking or rather clawing with his fingers of his father's face. W. W.
340. Beating in a rage; barks at attendants, *190.
- . Tears his clothes, *256; breaks chairs with incredible quickness, *194; destroying things, *203.
 - . Furious attempts to murder people, or to take his own life. B. R.
 - . *Disposition to suicide. Neidhard. 432.
 - . Wanted a razor, (to cut his throat.) *1288.
345. Wants to be killed by slaying, *190.
- . Difficult of restraint, several men required to keep him in bed, prevent jumping out of window, *225.
 - . She can only by force be kept in her bed. Fowler.
 - . Boy, can only with difficulty be kept in bed, by several persons, talking with great vehemence. Guensburg.
 - . Jumping out of bed to run away, in typhus, *2063, *2066, *2072.
350. He jumped from his bed at midnight, and ran about the room, caught at every one as he passed them, said a man was chasing him and repeatedly said you sha'nt have me. W. W.
- . He jumps out of his bed at night, and exclaims the disease would break forth from his head. Greeding.
 - . *Endeavors to escape, imagines he is alone all the time, and is afraid. N. T.
 - . Likes to go out doors to look in a distance, *202.
 - . Attempts to run away, *205; in mania, *196; desire, in typhus, *834.
355. Wandering over the floor, 1287; *up and down, *398.

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- . Runs about; at night, *206, 100, *187, *397, *398.
- . Crawling about in his bed, 324.
- . Kneels in bed, starts up at the least touch. N. T.
- . Often raised himself on his knees, continually stretched out his arms, and employed his hands as if searching for something he wanted. Abr. Swaine.
- 360. Inclination to climb up, 492, *1675.
 - . Praying, *398; saying prayers at night, 399; kneels, *1678; confessing, *190.
 - . *When young persons pray, sing, or talk in a *very* devout, earnest and constant manner, so as to excite the sympathies of all in the house. Guernsey.
 - . Called for help, in typhus, *2067.
 - . Stealing from his room-mates everything he can get hold of, *188.
- 365. The darkness and being alone aggravates her state, she wants light (sunshine) and company. Helbig. 401.
 - . *Worse when alone, better in company. B.
 - . *She desires light and company. Guernsey.
 - . Darkness aggravates, 401.
 - . π Since 489, she has not liked to be left alone in the dark. E. W. B.
- 370. Prays not to be left alone, *190; being alone aggravates her state; wants company, 401.
 - . Shunning to be looked at, *194.
 - . Wants to go to his business, in typhus, *2066.
 - . Is at times indifferent to his business, at times he imagines that he is unable to accomplish it. N. T.
 - . Neglects her duties, 401.
- 375. Complains she cannot do her duties, *399.
 - . Hasty, 322, 411, 446, *196.
 - . He hurries off too fast, with all his might, if he wants to go to another place. Franz.

Feelings of Pleasure.

- . Mood quite merry. Guenburg.
- . A high degree of exhilaration, in which she excited much merriment by her extravagant gestures and speeches, but soon it became alarming. Chas. D. Meigs.
- 380. Very cheerful humor, incessant laughing and chattering. B. R.
 - . He seemed to be drunken, very merry, eyes shining, talkative, and in spite of his talkativeness his talking was impeded, (similar in dulcam.,) (in 2 hours after eating the seeds). Seiler.
 - . Gay excitement, alternation of laughing, crying out, singing, whistling, leaping up, catching at flies, floccilation. B. R.
 - . At first he is cheerful, then anxious, and lastly, calm and contented. N. T. Merry exaltation, *185.

Feelings of Indifference.

- . *Indifference of mind during the chill. B.

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385. Phlegmatic, with *weariness of mind* and sadness of heart; *everything is indifferent to him*, but he is neither vexed nor debilitated.
N. T.
. *Not disposed to any real work.* N. N.

Feelings of Pain.

- . *Feels as if nothing could give her any enjoyment.* H. W. R.
 - . Feels suddenly very strange, 621.
 - . Seems to suffer much, 1613.
390. Sadness. Vicat. *1673. Without any cause. N. T.
- . Dim, sad look. Du Guid.
 - . In the evening after lying down in bed, *very sad, with thoughts of death and with violent weeping.* H.
 - . Sad; he apprehends evil consequences from trifling things, and cannot ease himself. N. T.
 - . She poured forth incessantly unconnected words, shed tears, and everything seemed to indicate that she felt herself tormented by horrible pains. B. R.
395. Thoughts of death, *1673.
- . Gloominess in the head, 924; depression, 41, 179, *399.
 - . *Melancholia, with walking about, crying and lamentations; the woman complains her husband had neglected her. Amelung.
 - . *Restless melancholy; after disappointed love; shy and timid; running in her own room very quiet up and down, throwing herself from one chair into another; walking in the night with praying and wringing her hands. If she allowed herself to rest, she was taken with an uninterrupted hiccough, threatening to suffocate her; this was more so if other persons were present, and she talked in one strain with the strangest distortion of the face; pulse small and extremely quick. Suffered thirst all the time; much urine passed in walking or sitting, involuntary; catamania every 3 weeks, lasting longer than usual. Günther.
 - . *Melancholy after a fright; very depressed; despairs of salvation, as she could not do her duties; in the evening she wants several candles lighted, and prays urgently not to be left alone; sleepless nights; saying prayers and weeping; answers questions; otherwise sitting silent or brooding, every little noise startles her; head and forehead hot; pupils dilated; pulse weak and frequent; 3 evening and morning, in two weeks well. Mayrhofer.
400. Unconsolable about the feeling of looseness in his joints, 1668.
- . She is all the time inconsolable; much affected by trifles; makes much fuss about trifles; disposed to weep and sometimes also very easily vexed; now and then she neglects her duties; now and then she thinks she is not fitted for her position; after the fall equinox, the *darkness, being alone*, and in the morning her state is aggravated, she wants light (sunshine,) and company; heat and anxiety rise from the abdomen upwards, causing red-

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- ness of the cheeks. Young married woman without children. Helbig.
- . Despair. H,
 - . Greatest agony with high fever, 2103.
 - . Anguish with the heat, 1952.
405. A peculiar sensation of anxiety, 562; great feeling of anxiety, 525; in face, 800, *1697.
- . Great anxiety about the pit of stomach, before noon. Another case: With dry heat of the body. Another: With difficult respiration. Greding. Comp., 1205, 1373.
 - . Anxiety rises from abdomen upwards, 401.
 - . Anxiety about his voice; his inability to speak, 1338.
 - . Anxiety and dullness, before a rash, 2099.
410. Anxious and fearful, *1678.
- . He makes all motions hasty, with great force and hurried, so that he feels an anxiety if he cannot finish them at once. Franz.
 - . She leapt up with great force and anxiety and held first by her mother as if in despair, crying out that she would fall, and kept her hold as firmly as if she were at the edge of a deep abyss; then she became quiet, whistled, pointed with her fingers to *muscæ volitantes*, which she pursued with her eyes and hands, and at which she snatched, and when she found she got nothing she looked sulky. B. R.
 - . *Anxiety with mania, *189, *196; and thirst, *191; with nausea, 1630; and evacuations up and down, 1209; in hooping cough, *1350.
 - . Anxiety in scrobiculum, and difficult breathing. Greding.
415. After obscuration of all the senses and anxiety, red miliary rash, on the back with sweat. B. R.
- . Anxiety, apparently from great pain, 1650.
 - . Anxiety and faintness. Bigelow.
 - . Timid before strangers, *442; about hidden persons, *203.
 - . Shy, timid, *398; in mania, *196; hide themselves in corner, *176; child with measles, *2110.
420. Retreating from frightful things, *1678; running away for fear, *577.
- . *She is fearful, so that she starts back and stares wildly at the first sight of even familiar objects. Guernsey.
 - . Fear in delirium, *176; in mania, *196; from hallucinations, *144; of animals, *191.
 - . Fear something was going to hurt her, 489.
 - . Fear of falling, 1451.
425. Dreads to repeat the doses in proving, 1912.
- . Dread of, or aversion to water and all other liquids, with spasmodic motions. Dewitt.
 - . He dreads the future. N. T.
 - . Being frightened after walking to the hospital, he ran home, but

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- there becoming very uneasy his mother brought him back. Lawrence, b.
- . Frightened, 28, 1594; in dreams, 1832.
430. *When the child exhibits fear at the first sight of objects; others awoken with a shrinking look as if afraid of the first object they see. Guernsey.
- . *Particularly indicated where parturient women show such signs of fear as to cause them to look frightened and to shrink back from the first objects they see after opening their eyes. If they had no spasms they soon will have, after betraying such symptoms, unless Str. be immediately administered. The same frightened appearance occurs also after the convulsions commence. Guernsey.
 - . *Pangs of conscience; thinks he is not honest. Neidhard.
 - . Despairs of salvation, *399.
- . Out of humor, irritated all day, 2d d. R. Coxe.
435. Silent ill-humor; he is vexed at everything, even at those things which do not concern him. N. T.
- . Out of humor and restless the whole day. N. T.
 - . Very much ill-humored, even unto vehemence, followed immediately after by a disposition to laugh, even aloud. H.
 - . Great moroseness amounting to passion, and immediately thereafter tendency to laugh loud. B. R.
 - . When spoken to he appeared peevish and irritable and answered by a sharp cry, or said sharply "let me alone," all his words being curtailed in a curious way. Lawrence, b.
440. Exceedingly fretful, nothing pleased him. N. T.
- . The peevishness and fretfulness lasted for about six weeks. W. W.
 - . *Formerly an obedient boy he is now headstrong and obstinate; but in presence of strangers timid and anxious. A.
 - . Very passionate, easily provoked into a rage. N. T.
 - . Very passionate and great feebleness, 2d d. W. W.
445. Great irritability. B. R. With headache, 556; with itching, 2098.
- . Extreme irritability; he makes all his motions so fast (during the first hour), that finally he cannot move any more and all turns black before his eyes. Franz.
 - . Slightest contradiction irritates her so much that she sobs for anger, *528.
 - . Exceedingly irritable and fretful, nothing pleases him next day; quarrelsome with his brother and sister. W. W.
 - . Continual violent scolding; senseless quarreling. Greding.

Excitement, Uneasiness, Restlessness, Starting.

550. Next night at one o'clock there was a return of excitement, (comp. 1061; but not so severe as that which first presented itself; neither was it attended by ocular spectra or tetanic spasm; the respiration at one time exceeded 140 in a minute. E. W. Duffin.

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- . Girl of 4 years, after eating Stram. seed, put to bed, complained of shooting in ears; excited; commenced to sing; confused talk; eyes lively, pupils wide, insensible to light; no fever; pulse and temperature not altered; continued unintelligible talking; grasping in air and searching with hands on bed covers; could not stand, knees gave way, feet staggering as if drunk; abdomen soft, painless; no thirst; next morning well. Ruseberg.
 - . Great exertion of strength; a strong man could scarcely restrain him. Pfennig.
 - . Inclines to start, irritable, 32 hours. Franz.
 - . Often starts up in affright. Baldinger
455. Occasionally sudden starting up, 31.

Mental emotions cause Symptoms.

- . *After a fright, symptoms like St. Vitus' dance. Hartmann. *1673, *1409.
 - . Since a fright, epileptic attacks, *1725; after a fright mania, *194; melancholy, *399; after a fright by a dog, spasms returns, *1725.
 - . *She is worse in the dark, or in solitude. Guernsey.
 - . Worse if other persons were present, *398.
460. The child when better next day, was reminded not to eat such things again, and immediately the pupils widened very much. C. Hg.

Drunkenness.

- . A high degree of intoxication, experienced by some of the first settlers of Virginia. Ch. D. Meigs.
 - . Drunkenness. A. K. B. Brera.
 - . Drunkenness after 8 hours. H.
 - . Drunkenness and heavy feeling of the body. H.
465. Drunkenness with thirst, and a profuse flow of burning urine. Greding.
- . Reeling, as if from drunkenness. Du Guid.
 - . He reels about in the room, and seems to be seeking something. C. Franz.
 - . Conduct like a person slightly intoxicated; girl of 2½ years, 2098.
 - . About 6 o'clock, observed to stagger, appeared as if intoxicated soon after eating the thornapple; a girl 2½ years. B. Granger.
470. Reeled like drunken, had to lay down, 2056. Du Guid.

Reeling.

- . Loss of voluntary motion, 1621.
- . Staggering when he walks. Fr. H.
- . Although he staggers, yet his limbs obey the will so readily, that he feels as if he had none; they seemed to him much longer than they were, so that when walking, he thinks he has already

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- touched the floor, when the foot is yet six inches away from it; hence he always puts down the foot too quickly. Franz.
- . He stumbles against the door whenever he goes through it. C. Franz.
475. In walking two or three hundred yards from his house, he staggered as if drunk, feared he should fall on his head, and that he was about to lose his senses; but had no sickness nor the least inclination to vomit. Abr. Swaine.
- . Staggering. Pfennig. As from drunkenness. Du Guid.
 - . Staggering walk, 179; as if drunk, 451.

Vertigo.

- . Vertigo. King. Vicat. Greding. Immediately. Du Guid. 90, 180, 492, 561, 2056; signs of, 25.
 - . A woman of 36, took the infusion; in ten minutes, giddiness, dimness of sight and fainting. Med. Gazette, 8, 605. Comp. 1040.
480. Vertiginous or giddy; therefore rose from his chair to take the air, with an intention to pluck more fruit. Abr. Swaine.
- . Vertigo for 8 days. Pfennig.
 - . Vertigo so that he staggers hither and thither, as if drunk. D. Crüger.
 - . He becomes giddy when sitting and standing in the room, he reels. C. Franz.
 - . *After using water from an iron-spring, violent vertigo, worse at night, laying on the side. Schrœn.
485. Vertigo with tottering walk, 1598.
- . π When sitting on a sofa fancied she was falling off, kept holding on to every thing; at the same time she was sick; about 2 o'clock p. m. E. W. B.
 - . Giddiness, compelling her to lie down, a state like intoxication, with loss of recollection and wild expression. B. R.
 - . Vertigo: the head feels always as if drawn backwards, at the same time he is excessively sleepy. H.
 - . π When in bed, lying on right side, screamed and said that the bed was being drawn from under her and that every thing was falling on her, kept holding on to the walls; asked her mother not to leave her, as something was going to hurt her; this all lasted from about 9.30 till midnight when she slept. E. W. B.
490. *Vertigo: when walking in the *dark*, day or night. Guernsey.
- . Vertigo: want of thought, four mornings in succession after rising from bed; he has but a dull and distant recollection of things, (weakness of memory), and he sees as if through a gauze, for two hours. C. Franz.
 - . π Vertigo: heaviness, dullness of head, dark before the eyes, dryness in throat, hallucinations of sight, confusion of thoughts. Löwenstein.
 - . Vertigo: confusion of mind. Bigelow.

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- . Giddiness and stupefaction, 42.
- 495. π Vertigo: and flickering before the eyes. Amelung.
- . Giddy headache, 1202.
- . Vertigo: headache, dimness of vision, violent thirst, viscid mucus in the mouth, rumbling in the bowels and pain in the epigastrium. Greding.
- . π When being put to bed 9 o'clock, P. M., felt giddy in forehead; could scarcely see anything, everything seemed dim. E. W. B.
- . Vertigo after dim-sightedness, 654.
- 500. Giddy and sick, 17.
- . Vertigo with bellyache and obscured vision, like a veil before the eyes. Greding.
- . Vertigo with redness of face. Greding.
- . Vertigo with diarrhœa. Greding.
- . Vertigo with heat, 1935.
- 505. Vertigo before catalepsy, *1740.

Head, Internal.

- . In the head a disagreeable lightness with weak feeling in it. H.
- . Weakness of the head. Greding.
- . Dullness of the head. Fr. Hahnemann.
- . Dullness of head with heat on vertex, *528.
- 510. Stupid feeling in the head. H.
- . With all poisoned persons, the head felt benumbed and muddled for several days; pupils much dilated and all complained that they could not see. Ernst.
- . Heaviness of the head. A. F. Werdenberg. 41.
- . Heaviness in head, 179; heavy, dull head, 492; heaviness of head before catalepsy, *1740.
- . Apparently no active determination of blood to the brain, if we estimate this from the state of the anterior fontanelle, which was neither tense, hot, nor in the slightest degree raised by the cerebral pulsations; these, on the contrary were scarcely perceptible. E. W. Duffin.
- 515. Rush of blood to the head. Schrœr.
- . Rush of blood to the head, beating of the carotids. B. R.
- . Congestion to head, 1715, *189.
- . Heat of the head, and sparkling eyes. Greding.
- . Heat in head, 525, 1952; head hot; forehead, *399; heat on vertex with dullness, *528.
- 520. Head hot, also the whole body. C. Hg.
- . Heat of head during the chill; headache with the heat. B.
- . *Heat of the head, then general coldness, then heat with thirst. N. T.
- . Head hot, sweat on forehead; skin of rest of body red; dry and hot; pulse frequent; tense. W. C. II.
- . Head perspired more than usual, 2d d. Ch. Coxe.

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525. Soon after eating the seed: Scratching in the throat; wanted to go to bed, laid himself on the belly; bored with head in pillow; trembling with hands and feet; $\frac{1}{2}$ hour afterwards, unconsciousness and violent spasms; head hot; face dark red; extremities deeper red than usual; pupils much dilated; copious salivation; grinding teeth; trembling, convulsive symptoms; great feeling of anxiety; constantly uncovering the sexual parts; after vomiting food and seed, child complained of violent thirst; received sour milk and lemonade; the red face lessened; became much excited; sung, screamed, and moved the hands for hours, until he fell into a good sleep; next day singing and screaming at times; next day, after good night's sleep, awoke well. Danziger.
- . 1 o'clock A. M., the paroxysms of excitement of the brain, producing the convulsions, had ceased to recur and the jaw became locked. Granger.
- . *Hyperemia of head; unconscious, senseless; loss of sight and hearing; face turgescient with blood; motion of head, with a stupid countenance; thirst, with hydrophobia. Raue Path., p. 6.
- . *After a sunstroke, a tormenting sensation of heat in the whole head, most on vertex, with a great dullness; pain in the nape of the neck, preventing the bending of the head farther than to a certain point; got in the habit of supporting the head with the hands while bending or rising; constant pain in the cervical and upper dorsal vertebræ; memory and power of thinking disturbed; she loses the thoughts before she can give them utterance; she tries to find the right expressions and weeps about her weakness of thought; very sensitive to noise; the slightest contradiction irritates her so much that she sobs for anger. 30 within 2 months. Guoyard.
- . *Violent affections of the brain, with or after erysipelas; (E. bullosum), if the delirium was corresponding to Stramon. 12. Stapf.
530. *Dangerous cerebral affection, with delirium during and after vesicular erysipelas. N. T.
- . Meningitis with erysipelas, *888.
- . *Meningitis: eyes red and inflamed, wild and staring, accompanied with some degree of delirium, pain in head, and nausea. King.
- . *Symptoms of phrenzy increased; convulsive spasms and twitching of the nerves, hands and feet beginning to feel cold; pulse evidently sinking; 5th day of meningitis. King.
- . *Inflammation of the brain, with permanent delirious state, and dilated pupils. 4. Fleischmann.
- 534^b *Inflammation of the brain, with children; convulsive motions of the head, and frequently lifting it from the pillow. Bönninghausen, A. H. Z., 46, 133.
535. Blood vessels of the pia mater remarkably loaded. Granger. More water than usual in the ventricles of the brain. Granger.
- . *Hydrocephalus. N. N.

- . Threatened with apoplexy, 1064.
- . Smoking St. James' weed for asthma disposes to apoplexy. Richter. Brande.
- . Apoplexy. Büchner.
- 540. *Slight paroxysm of apoplexy, followed by a cold fit or fever with a violent pain in head and delirium; 2d day a similar paroxysm after bleeding to fainting; 3d day had slept none for nights, quite outrageous. King.

Headache.

- . The boy complained of his head *hurting* him, after two hours. W. W.
- . Headache. Greding. Fowler.—Obtuse. Stoerk.—Violent. Greding. Döderlin. Fowler.
- . Headache, 1817; violent, 561, *187.
- . *When rising, pressure on forehead; could open the eyes only half; could not look upwards, 3. W. Schroën.
- 545. Squeezing headache. (Clawing). H.
- . Great pain in the head, 2d d. Ch. Ch. Coxe.
- . Throbbing headache in the right temple, with diarrhoea. Greding.
- . Throbbing headache in typhus, *2067.
- . Pain in right temple, sticking and stabbing at 8 P. M., until he fell asleep at 11 P. M., 1st d. R. Coxe.
- 550. Headache (Compare 549,) in both temples, shooting to the back of the head, with considerable thirst, drank much more water than usual, 2d d. R. Coxe.
- . Slight pain in the right temple, and sore throat, 11th day; disappeared the 13th. Ch. Ch. Coxe.
- . *Beating headache, particularly in the vertex, and with fainting fits. N. T.
- . *After extracting two decayed teeth, pain in the sound eye-tooth; extends to the entire half of the head, and takes the whole side in; unbearable at night. Thienemann.
- . Dull pain in the occiput. B. R.
- 555. To back of head, shooting from temples, 550.
- . Violent headache, great confusion of ideas, very irritable, 3d d. R. Coxe.
- . *Violent pain in head, and delirium, 540.
- 557^b *Headaches decidedly congestive, commencing in the morning when rising increasing till noon, then gradually decreasing till evening. Complained of the most terrible pain, fear of going mad, would run or press head against wall; with an old man had lasted nearly a week, with a middle-aged man and single woman, three and two days. Drop doses of tincture without previous aggravation. C. Th. Liebold.
- . Headache, with vertigo, 497.
- . Headache and vertigo all forenoon, next day after eating the seed. W. C. H.

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560. Giddy headache, with fainting and thirst. Greiding.
- . After a restless sleep, violent headache, vertigo, running of tears, and salivation. Greiding.
 - . Headache, giddiness, dim-sightedness, dilated pupils and a peculiar sensation of anxiety from inhaling the odor of the fresh leaves. Brandt Ratzeburg, p. 180.
 - . Headache after dim-sightedness, 654.
 - . *Headache, with obscuration of sight and hardness of hearing. N. T.
565. Pains in the head and eyes. Greiding.
- . Severe headache and toothache, with profuse flow of tears. Greiding.
 - . *Pain in head and nausea, 532.
 - . Headache, dryness of throat, nausea, vomiting. Bigelow.
 - . A girl of 9 years, swallowed $\frac{1}{2}$ of the seeds of a thornapple; 3 P. M., considerable headache and a hiccough and swelling of her face. Thos. Fowler, b.
570. Headache with anorexia. Greiding.
- . Alternate headache and tumefaction of the abdomen. Greiding.
 - . Pain in the head and pelvis. Greiding.
 - . Headache and stiffness gradually wearing off; 3d to 9th d. Ch. Coxe.
 - . Headache and weariness, 61.
575. Headache and spitting blood, *1025.
- . Headache before catalepsy, *1740.
 - . *Rheumatic inflammatory affections of the brain with children under seven years; epidemic during a winter season; starting in sleep; moaning, with restless motions; when awaking they look with staring eyes and despair in their face to one point, and either went slow and shy backwards, or run away with a violent, fearful scream; taking hold of things near them; with feverish heat, red face; skin moist. 9th pot. W. Gross.
 - . *Rheumatic headache, with great dullness; difficult thinking, weak memory. Worse evening and night, in the whole forehead. Since 3 months, a strong man of 40 years. Amelung.
 - . *Rheumatic pain several years on the top of head. Man of 22 years. Amelung.
580. *When getting up in the morning tearing in the neck and over the head; impaired sight; shunning light; chilly crawls over the whole body; fingers and heels numb, the latter sometimes painful; better in warmth, worse in cold. S. Schrœn.
- . *A violent rheumatism of the head, Velsen.

Head, External.

- . Frequent raising of the head from the pillow. Greiding. Lifting up the head, 17.
 - . Jerks the head from the pillow, *2071.
 - . Head drawn backward, 488.
585. *Head is bent backwards towards the neck. A.

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- . Bored with head in pillow, 525.
- . Early in the morning moving of the head hither and thither, with excessive thirst. Greeding.
- . Moving of the head hither and thither, interrupted by hiccough. Greeding.
- . Turned head constantly from one side to the other. W. C. H.
- 590. Head drawn sideways, *1677.
- . Spasms of head to either side, 1578.
- . Convulsive drawing of the head only, to both sides, with crying out; raising of the arms over the head. Greeding.
- . Convulsive drawing only of the head and eyes, with snoring. Greeding.
- . Convulsive drawing of the head and eyes, with grinding of the teeth. Greeding.
- 595. Sudden spasms of the head in all directions. Greeding. 1681.
- . Head convulsed, 1706, 534^b.
- . Supports his head with hands, *528.
- . Head numb on left side, *1677.
- . Appearance of body after death not changed; countenance placid; limbs more supple and pliant than usual; abdomen swollen, tense, tympanitic; scalp very exsanguineous; dura mater unusually adherent; arachnoid transparent, more adherent to the pia mater; more red points in medullary section of the brain, *more particularly on left side*; no effusion in ventricles. Duffin.

SIGHT AND EYES.

Sensibility to Light.

- 600. Dazzled by light, 605, 689.
- . Change of light, either going from dark to light, or sudden from a light to a dark place; pains in eyeball, 670.
- . The greatest sensitiveness to the daylight; eyes water; in 24 h. Franz.
- . Shunning of light for 2 weeks. W. C. H.
- . *Shunning light in a high degree; child. Meyer. *580.
- 605. Sparkling eyes; he complains of the rays of the sun dazzling him; with loss of appetite. Greeding.
- . Light, water and noise cause convulsions, 1703.
- . *The fits are renewed by the sight of brilliant objects and some times by contact. Guernsey.
- . Could see better at beginning of twilight. Wiggers.
- . *Hemeralopia. N. T.
- 610. Wants light; sunshine, 401.
- . Complains of it being dark, wants a light, 1647.
- . Wants candles in the evening, *399.
- . *He staggers and falls down when he attempts to walk in a darkened room in the day time. Guernsey.

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- . *Every time he attempts to walk in the *dark* at night, he staggers and falls down. Guernsey.
- 615. Does not like to be left alone in the dark, 369.
 - . Hallucinations of sight, 492, 629, *183, *191.
 - . Fiery visions before her eyes. Johnson.
 - . Dazzling from sun, 605.
 - . Flickering before the eyes and vertigo, *495.
- 620. When reading, he was unable to distinguish a syllable; the letters seemed to move and become blurred. H.
 - . Suddenly he feels very strange, because *all around him appears in a green color*; same time he gets confused in the head, and said he could not help it, to strike with his spade (while working in the garden) strange blows in the air, and to make gestures as if he was "possessed." Husemann.
 - . The silk he supposes to wind is blue, *207.
 - . He seems to see a reddish gray border around white things, for instance, around a piece of paper. H.
 - . Black things seem to him gray. Fr. H.
- 625. The black letters seem to him gray, and as if a second one of the same kind, and of a light gray color, were placed sideways or above (a kind of diplopia); for example:

F
F.

Writing an F to show it, he *went with the pencil the second time over the same line*, supposing to have drawn a second one. H.

 - . He sees objects multiplied and of different colors. King.
 - . *Illusions in colors, oftener DARK and BLACK; then *blue* and red. B.
 - . *Hallucinations dark, (with Bellad. fiery, shining). Kurtz.
 - . Black spots before the eyes; hallucinations of sight; vertigo and difficult talking, for 5, 6 days. Meyerstein.
- 630. Taking a book to read, he cannot distinguish the letters, even not the lines; it is all dark and flickering; but after a while everything became clearer, and finally he could read. Wiggers.
 - . Black spots or fiery sparks before the eyes, 221.
 - . False sight; all things appear awry. Greding.
 - . Things appeared to him to be in an oblique position. H.
 - . Double sight; things awry; he sees small things at their places; but a little higher or sideways another image of it. Fr. H.
- 635. Sometimes cannot see the entire object, and then again sees it double. W. C. H.
 - . He saw things as if through coarse linen, only by pieces, and as if cut through; for instance, of a face he only saw the nose, etc., as if the eyes had but a small circle of vision, and he was only able to see a small point at once. H.
 - . Half-hour after dinner sees everything double. W. C. H.
 - . Double sight. Greding.
 - . Indistinct, confused sight. King.

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640. *Distinct vision, after 24 hours, more so than usually. H.
 . Small things, such as the point of a pin, the patient is unable to discern. King.
 . Objects seem smaller, 129.
 . Long-lasting far sightedness; he was only able to read print at a distance. Greding.
 . When going down stairs, he takes two steps for one, and is not aware of it till he falls. Franz.
645. Distant objects are indistinct, after some extract in the left eye; afternoon distant objects clearer, nearer indistinct; but looking a while to the same spot or in the distance, the objects became distinct. Wiggers.
 . Looking with attention to objects not very far off they saw animals; looking in a distance of over 30 yards all disappeared, *202.
 . Dim-sightedness most every morning, as if a gauze were before the eyes. Greding.
 . Dullness of vision, like a fog before his eyes, as if he saw things through a glass of turbid water; things seem as if dissolved and as if too distant. H.
 . Dimness of sight like gauze before the eyes; sees as through a gauze, 491, 501, 1871.
650. *Cloudiness of vision, as though she had a gauze before her eyes.*
 H. W. R.
 . Dim sight. Greding. 706. Eyes dim, 24, *194, 799.
 . π Amblyopia. Amelung. *Amblyopia amaurotica. N. T. Impaired sight, *580.
 . Dim-sightedness and stupid head, 106; and vertigo, 491, 497; while giddy in forehead, 498.
 . After the dim-sightedness, vertigo, and then headache. Greding.
655. Dim sight of blear eyes, 727.
 . Dim-sightedness with great thirst. Greding.
 . Dim-sightedness, with thirst and sweat. Greding.
 . Darkness of sight. Greding. Odhelius. Of the greatest degree. Greding.
 . π Darkening of sight, could not read, nor see the thread when spinning. Amelung.
660. Dark before eyes, 492, 682, 1222; with tears, 1976.
 . Every morning darkness of sight. Greding.
 . In the morning, immediately after getting up, he cannot see well; he cannot distinguish the things he sees; runs against the table or the chair as if he was in the dark. A.
 . His eyes are drawn together; all turns black before them. Franz. Comp. 440, 691; in typhus, *2067.
 . Power of vision lessened, 867.
665. Diminishes the sensibility of the retina and relaxes the iris. Bigelow.

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- . Very noisy when shaken, and sat up with his eyes open, with a fixed dilated pupil; quite insensible to a lighted candle; vision was quite lost. Lawrence, b.
 - . The eyes were open, but he took no notice of anything or anybody about him, and when objects were held before his eyes, he could not see them. Lawrence, c.
 - . Complained they could not see, 511.
 - . Eyes insensible to the strongest light, 741; to bright sunlight in typhus, *2067.
670. Almost complete blindness for six hours; and as the secondary effect, on the days following, a pressure as from the middle of the eyeball at every change of light, either when going from a dark place into a lighter, or from a light place sudden into a dark. H.
- . Was perfectly blind a few hours after eating the seeds. Johnson.
 - . Total blindness, lasting two days, from the vapors in preparing the extract. Cammerer in Bishop, Mat. Med., p. 238.
 - . Insensibility of the retina, occasioning dilatation of the pupil and loss of sight. Bigelow.
 - . Loss of sight and inability to swallow; with consciousness. H. C. Preston.
675. The senses of sight and hearing cease. Kellner.
- . Loss of sight, 238, 1060, after delirium, 2047; in typhus, 2068.

Pupils.

- . His pupils remained quite fixed, the stupor was increased, 2, 3 hours; pupils still dilated, 10, 11 hours after eating the seed, and sight much impaired; does not recognize his mother; remained quite fixed and did not become of their natural size till the next day, when consciousness returned and he gave a description of what he had eaten. Lawrence, a.
 - . Pupils remained fixed 9 P. M. to 1 A. M. Lawrence, b.
 - . Paralysis of the iris from a leaf put on an ulcer near the eye. Murray, App. Medic. 1, p. 907.
- ¶670. Dilated and immovable pupils. Pfennig. Schroer. 17, 26, 666, 741, even in the sun, 691.
- . Pupils dilated and insensible to light. Spence.
 - . Widely dilated pupils insensible to light, 25, 266, 451, 1630.
 - . Pupils greatly dilated. Dewitt.
 - . Widely dilated pupils. King. Vicat. A. K. B.
- ¶675. Pupils enormously dilated. Johnson. 192.
- . Pupil dilated to a line, 710; very little seen of iris, 180; scarcely perceptible, 715.
 - . Pupils extremely dilated after 3 hours. Franz.
 - . Pupils dilated, 6, 10, 22, 24, 41, 178, 179, 221, 330, 337, 492, 511, 525, 673, 690, 741, 863, 867, 1040, 1050, 1060, 1424, 1465, 1647, 1703, 1742, 1794, 1922, 1928.

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- . *Pupils dilated to nearly twice their natural size, on the 5th day of meningitis. King. Compare, *202, *399, *534, *679, *697, *1671, *2059, *2067, *2069.
- †680. *Dilated pupils in the cold stage, sometimes during the sweat (intermittent). B.
 - . Pupils dilate while the child was reprimanded. Next day. C. Hg.
 - . Extreme dilated pupils, with darkness of sight. Brera.
 - . The pupils of both eyes were dilated to their fullest capacity, and were perfectly immovable and insensible to the light, yet holding a lighted candle before his eyes caused violent convulsions of the extremities, particularly opisthotonic spasms with increased rigidity. H. C. Preston. Compare, dilated pupils with convulsions, 1712; and dilated pupils, sensitive to light, 42.
 - . The pupils were dilated after a few hours. W. W.
- 685. Dilatation of pupils continued from Tuesday evening till Friday morning with a boy of 7 years, after eating the seeds. The pupils were not fully restored until Saturday. Johnson.
 - . π Paralysis of the iris, lasting 14 days, after rubbing the tincture in the eyebrows. Harder.
 - . The pupils were dilated; had been so from the first, and continued in this state till she died. E. W. Duffin.
 - . Pupils nearly natural in size, 3d day. Dewitt.
 - . Much contracted pupils; they do not dilate in the dark, all things appear to him smaller and at a greater distance, like one dazzled by the light; after 30 minutes. Franz.
- 690. Contraction of pupils; paralysis of œsophagus and lower limbs; involuntary passage of urine and bloody fœces; face, hands and feet blue and cold; 4 children, all died. Jonas.
 - . During the contraction of the pupils, caused by drinking vinegar, all objects appeared to him very small; distant objects he hardly can see; but on looking at the sun, the pupils remain immovable, and all turns black before the eyes. Franz.
 - . Pupils contracted after vinegar, 2151; contracted more than natural after lemonade, 1118, *194.

Appearance of eyeballs.

- . Eyes lively, 451; bright, 1703; brilliant, 192; of a dazzling lustre, 178; sparkling, 994, 1988, 799, 78, 518; shining, 381, 26; glistening. A. K. B. 863. Glancing, 1040.
- . Glaring eyes, *198, with a staring, sharp look, *202.
- 695. *Staring eyes.* Pfennig. 17, 26, 52, 78, 795, 855, 1428, 1588, 1647.
 - . Staring look, eyes protruded, lids open, pupils much dilated; entirely immovable, insensible to light. W. C. II.
 - . *Eyes staring, weeping, pupils dilated and less irritable. A. *191, *697, *1510, *1678, *2069.
 - . A peculiar wildness of the look, with general suffusion and some

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- convulsion, a boy 2, 3 years old; 2 hours after eating an apple. Th. Young. Comp., 1630, 1715.
- . *Eyes wild and face red. Neidhard. Comp., *532.
- 700. Glazen eyes. C. Hg. Comp., *335.
- . His eyes were dull and heavy. Abr. Swaine. Comp., 26, *2056, *2072.

Pain in Eyes.

- . Eye drawn from socket, *776.
- . Pressure and tension in both eyes, after 2 hours, for six days. Fr. II.
- . Pressure as from the middle of the eyeball at every change of light, 670.
- 705. Eyes pain with headache, 565.
- . Burning of the eyes with dim-sightedness and profuse sweat. Greding.

Muscles of the Eyes.

- . Eyes protruded, 259, 696.
- . Eye drawn from socket, *776.
- . Squinting with a child. Braun. Compare, 1034, 1035.
- 710. Eyes vacillating; pupil so dilated that only a very small line of the iris can be seen; the vessels of the sclerotica and conjunctiva overfilled with blood. Hornung.
- . Eyes in constant motion, 863; uneasy, 26, 180.
- . Quick motions with eyes, 82.
- . Rolling of eyes, 42.
- . Eyes spasmodic drawing, 582.
- 715. Next day contortions of eye, subsultus tendinum, quick breathing, tension in lower jaw. W. C. H. Compare, 698, 755.

Conjunctiva.

- . Conjunctiva highly injected. Spence.
- . Blood-vessels of conjunctiva much distended, 180.
- . Eyes injected with blood, 192, 710, 1715.
- . Blood-vessels of conjunctiva looked as though they were filled with dirty-colored fluid, giving the patient a disgusting appearance. W. C. H.
- 720. General suffusion of the eyes, 222, 698.
- . Sclerotic coat of the eyes was of a pink color. Left eye most discolored, after 2 hours; 9 o'clock, P. M. W. W.
- . The whites of the eyes and margins of eyelids red; tears run from the eyes. C. Franz.
- . Conjunctiva of both eyes intensely red, 2113.
- . Redness of eyes, 751; and swelling about right eye, 794.
- 725. Eyes inflamed and weep much, particularly the right eye, 2d day. R. Coxe.
- . Inflammation of left eye, *187; eyes red and inflamed, *532.
- . After dim-sightedness, blear-eyes, sore, running, like with old people. Greding.

Tears.

- . He sheds tears, unconscious. Greeding.
- . Tears run against his will. H.
- 730. Tears run from the left eye, or from the right, or from both. Greeding.
- . Right eye weeps very much, left eye a little; 3d d. R. Coxe.
- . Eyes weep much, particularly the right, 725.
- . Tears collect in the eye, not running over the lower lid. Wiggers.
- 735. Tears run from both eyes, with darkening of the sight. Greeding.
- . Shedding tears, 1613.
- . Tears run (561) from the red eyes, 722.
- . Eyes water in the light, 602.
- . Profuse lachrymation, with headache, 566.
- 740. Tears in eyes during the fever heat, 1935; from otalgia, *775.

Eyelids.

- . The eyes were open; pupils widely dilated and fixed, and insensible to the strongest light, but the patient was unconscious of everything going on around him, vision being quite lost, 2, 3 h. Lawrence, a.
- . Eyes open, 666; pupils insensible to light, 1804; in delirium, *168.
- . The upper eyelid hangs down, as if caused by a cramp of the orbicularis. C. Franz.
- . Eyelids half closed, 867; before death, 2034.
- 745. Could open eyes only half, not look upwards, *544.
- . *Eyes half open in sleep. C. Hg.
- . Closed eyes, opening only when spoken to. Pfennig.
- . Eyes shot, pupils dilated, 24, 1922.
- . Pressure in the eyelids, as if swollen, which is really the case, or as if oppressed with sleep; hence a great disposition to sleep, which he is, however, able to overcome, 3½ hours. C. Franz.
- 750. Swollen and inflamed eyelids. H.
- . Swelling and redness of eyes and face. Fowler.
- . Swelling of the eyes. Fowler. Eyes puffed and skin below, 879.
- . Eyelids swelled and face rather bloated, 3d day. Dewitt.
- . Swollen eyes, 883.
- 755. Swelling of the eyes, with much dilated pupils, and contortion of the eyeballs in every direction. Lobstein.
- . Agglutination of the eyelids, at night. Greeding.
- . Suppurating eyelids. Greeding.

Around the Eyes.

- . Brow corrugated, 192.
- . Eyes sunken, *194; deep in head, *1671.
- 760. Dark color around his eyes, 3d d. W. W.
- . Blue margin around the eyes next day. C. Hg. Comp. 78.

Hearing and Ears.

- . The sense of hearing appeared very acute, while vision was lost, 715. Lawrence, b.

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- . His hearing was acute, and his eyes followed the direction of the sound. Lawrence, c.
- . Very sensitive to noise, *528.
- 765. The least noise startled him. H. C. Preston. 399.
- . Power of hearing lessened, 867; hearing and sight ceases, 675; complete deafness. N. T.
- . *His usual hardness of hearing much better; hears better to-day than for a long time, 3d d. R. Coxe.
- . Wind rushes out of both ears. Greiding.
- . Hallucinations of hearing, *183.
- 770. *He talks about a train in his ear. Neidhard.
- . Singing in ears, 180, 772.
- . Singing in the ear, with giddiness. Hornung.
- . Pain in the left ear, passing down to the left side of the cheek. W. W.
- . Shooting in ears, 451, *831.
- 775. *Otalgia, left side, the pains violent, without intermission, only remitting somewhat at night, and when covering the head warm. Sometimes tears come from the left eye when the pains are the most violent. Reil.
- . *Neuralgia in cheek near the left ear, as if sawing the bone, on a small spot as if a hole was there, and when touched the horrible sensation as if the brain were touched; muscles of the left face in an oscillating motion; eye feels as if it was driven out of its socket; warmth at first lessening the pain, aggravated it now, the patient was in constant motion, throwing his arms about. Every evening and night. Schrœn.

Nose.

- . Spasmodic sneezing. N. T.
- . His nose feels obstructed and dry, although he is able to breathe through it. H.
- . Feels as if the nose were stopped, although he breathes freely. Fr. H.
- 780. The nose stopped up. Franz.
- . Stoppage of the nose, with feeling of dryness. N. T.
- . *Influenza. N. T.
- . Yellowish discharge blown from the nose, of bad smell, which quickly liquifies. Schneller.
- . Towards morning 3 oz. black blood ran from the nose, then warm sweat, followed by relief, 3d d. W. C. H.
- 785. *Nose bleeding, dark, in lumps. B.
- . Bleeding from the nose, with whooping-cough, *1349.
- . In wing of nose, tearing and shooting, *831.
- . —
- . —
- 790. There seemed to be an intolerable itching in the nose, after 2, 3 hours. Lawrence, a.

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- . He had great itching in the nose. Lawrence, b.
- . Alæ nasi white, face red, 870.
- . On the nose erysipelas, 886.

Forehead.

- . *Tingling feel*, as if pins and needles were in her forehead; redness and swelling about right eye. H. W. R.
- 795. The skin on the forehead is wrinkled, the eyes stare, the whole face looks wild and frightful, after 3 hours. Franz.
- . Skin on forehead in wrinkles, running regularly across the whole forehead, *834.
- . An old cicatrix on his forehead was very red. W. Williamson.
- . Forehead sweat, 891.

Countenance.

- . At first his face looks friendly, except the staring eyes, at last it becomes quite disfigured by deep furrows from the inner corner of the eyes to the cheek, by folds running from the nasal wings, to the corner of the mouth, and by knitting the eyebrows, and it looks frightful on account of the sparkling eyes; after the lapse of an hour the eyes look dim, and the face has a dismal expression, after $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours. C. Franz.
- 800. At first his face looks quite friendly, except the dilated pupils, but afterwards it looks dismal, like from anxiety, with deep furrows and wrinkles. Franz.
 - . Turgid face, also with friendly expression. N. T.
 - . *Sardonic grin. Guernsey.
 - . Countenance that of a drunken person, 863.
 - . Expression of face changed, 857.
- 805. The cheeks are red and bloated, but the upper part of the face looks much contracted and gloomy. Franz.
 - . Disgusting appearance, 719.
 - . Maniacal expression, 222.
 - . Countenance a wild idiotic expression, 320.
 - . Wildness of countenance, 109.
- 810. Whole face wild and frightful, 751.
 - . Despair in face, when awaking, *577.
 - . Constant change of expression in face, making foolish faces. Günsburg.
 - . *Visage red, stupid, alarming, *1421.
 - . *Face stupid and disturbed. A. Stupid look, *1723^b.
- 815. Countenance distorted, 1650.
 - . Face first convulsed, 1680.
 - . Twitching in face, 1646.
 - . Face muscles in motion, *190.
 - . *Painful twitchings over the face, spasms of the chest, spasmodic laughter. 3. W. Schrœn.

820. Face twitching, oscillation of muscles, *833.
 . Strangest distortion of her face, *398.
 . Face distorted when attempting to talk, *977.
 . The muscles of the face were never affected by spasms, nor the expression of the countenance contorted in the slightest degree, during the whole course of the operation of the poison. E. W. Duffin.
 . Looks as if he were seeking something, 467.

Faceache.

825. *Tic douloureux of long standing, large doses for some time. Bigelow.
 . *Prosopalgia nervosa Fothergillii. N. T.
 . *Violent pain in the right molar bone and the teeth of the right upper jaw, day and night. Droste.
 . *Prosopalgia: right side, every morning, 6 and 11, every night, 12 and 1 o'clock, attacks lasting nearly 2 hours followed by a deep sleep. Droste.
 . *Prosopalgia: during the last months of pregnancy, on the left side; after her confinement also on the right side. Droste.
 830. *Prosopalgia: left side, with a woman 50 years and one 30 years. Walsheim.
 . *Face ache: over the left eye, combined with a violent shooting pain in the ear, goes under the eye, over the cheek to the left wing of the nose, tearing and shooting. t. Schrœn.
 . *Face ache: beginning in a molar tooth, right side of lower jaw, extends as far as the branches of the facialis; tearing, with spasmodic efforts of the chest, &c. t. Schrœn.
 . *Face ache: after toothache, tearing along all branches of the facial nerve, right side, twisting the face and causing an oscillation of the facial muscles. t. Schrœn.
 . *10.30 A. M., violent tearing in the left half of the face; cold limbs; warm face; spasmodic starts and shocks through the whole body, throwing the arms upwards; the skin on forehead appears to be laid in wrinkles, running regularly across the whole forehead along, (like foldings made in a piece of dress) spasms in the muscles of the chest, interrupting breathing with loud crying or whimpering. Wants water after the attack, swallows hasty large quantities. Since 3 days, 10.30 A. M., until evening, 2d pot. every half hour. Kœsemann.
 835. *Prosopalgia, with nervous symptoms; spasms of chest hindering breathing; swooning, weeping, twitching in face; frowning; jerking, delirium, talk with open eyes. Raue, Path. p. 81, p. 494.

Face.

- . Pale face. Greding. Guensburg.
 . Paleness of face, 1574; with diarrhœa, 1243.
 . Face pale, *190, *193, *1671.
 . Blue in the face with difficult breathing, 1374.

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840. Dirty face, *1510.
 . Face cold, blue, 690.
 . Sensation of heat in the face after chills and coldness, 1936.
 . Heat in the face. H.
 . Turgor of the face much increased, the face hot. Hornung.
 Compare, 1946.
845. In face dry heat; after sensation in chest, 1396, 2058.
 . Face hot, body cold, *191,
 . ~~☞~~ Hot cheeks. B.
 . Red cheeks, 401, 882.
 . *Circumscribed redness of the cheeks. N. T.
850. Redness of the face. A K. B. Pfennig. Döderlin.
 —. Face reddish, with convulsions, *1723^b.
 . Red face, 17, 26, 502, 1715, 1578, *191, 198, 335, 577, 1693,
 2110.
 . Face red, hot, 180; with heat of body, 1935.
 . ~~☞~~ Hot, red face with cold hands and feet. B.
 . *Red face in the cold and hot stage, in the latter sometimes circumscribed. B.
855. Frequent redness of the face, with staring eyes. Greding.
 . *Red face and eyes wild. Neidhard.
 . Face much reddened, expression of face changed. W. C. H.
 . Face red and swollen, 337; swollen eyes, 297.
 . Cheeks red and bloated, 805; flushed, 177.
860. In evening, 8 o'clock, red face, pulse tense, sometimes intermitting, 90 minutes, restless night, tossing about. W. C. H.
 . Redness or flushing of the left cheek, 1192.
 . Face flushed, 109, 178, 222, 972, 2051.
 . Boy aged 4, soon his face flushed, eyes glistening and in constant motion, the pupils exceedingly dilated and the countenance that of drunken person. Boy ate 4 seeds. Schlesier.
 . ~~☞~~ Blood rushing to the face. B.
865. The color of her face was of a scarlet red, so intense as I never saw in scarlatina. Chs. D. Meigs.
 . Bright red face, and heat, 1947.
 . Face purple, red, swollen; eyes protruded, pupils dilated, eyelids half closed, power of vision and hearing lessened. Nouveau Jour. de Med.
 . Face dark red, 525.
 . Face and front of his chest of a coppery red color, somewhat mottled, similar to the color of the skin of the North American Indians. $\frac{1}{2}$ hour after eating some seeds. W. W.
870. When the (copper colored) eruptions began to decline the *alæ nasi* and space around the mouth and a spot on each temple were white. W. W.
 . Brown face, 221; dark brown, 1819; after death, 1735; next day after death. Heim.

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- . Face puffed up, 1034, 1035.
- . Puffed face, *2110; red, *1566; with blood, and she is very fearful. Guernsey.
- . Face rather bloated, 3d d., 753; flushed, 1040.
- 875. Countenance suffused and bloated. Dewitt.
- . *Her face is bloated with blood. Guernsey.
- . She felt *as if the left side of her face was swollen*, which on looking into the mirror she found was not the case; after, *redness and flushing of the left cheek*. H. W. R.
- . Flushed face, slightly swollen, 2051.
- . Face slightly swelled; eyes puffed and the skin below the eyes, 2d d. R. Coxe.
- 880. Swollen face, overfilled with blood. Kellner.
- . Swollen face. Fowler. Compare, 907.
- . Swollen face, with very red cheeks and lips. Lobstein.
- . Swelling of the face, eyes, and tongue. Fowler.
- . Swelling of the left cheek, and of the left side of the face generally. W. W.
- 885. Face covered with patches of an irregular shape, not elevated above the rest of the skin and of a brilliant, fiery red color. C. Dunham.
- . Erysipelas on the right side of the cheek, nose, and face. Greeding.
- . Erysipelas in face, 886, *225; on the left cheek, after *catamenia*, 1324; with mania, *198; after mania, *2166.
- . *One sided erysipelas of the face, with meningitis and spasmodic symptoms alternated with paralytic. Goullon.
- . Face covered with little blisters, 2120.
- 890. On face itching eruption, 2098, 2103; petechiæ, 2107.
- . Frequent sweat of the face and forehead. Greeding.

Lips.

- . Lips tremble, 1618.
 - . Moving lips backward and forward, *335.
 - . Lips convulsed, 1700.
 - 895. Red lips, 882.
 - . The lips have a yellow streak along their red part, as in malignant fevers, and stick together; he fears lest they should grow together. Franz.
 - . Swelling of the under lip. Granger.
 - . Lips bluish, swollen, 24.
 - . Froth coming on the lips, *193.
 - 900. Lips dry, 179, 180, 946; and tongue, 41.
 - . Lips and tongue parched. Spence.
 - . Lips sore and cracked, *2063.
 - . Lips covered with shining moisture, *335.
-
- . Crawling sensation on the chin. Van Ems. in H. Bœrhavæ's prælect de morb. nerv., p. 237.

905. Pain in submaxillary glands, 1047.

Around the Mouth.

- . Around the mouth white, face red, 870.
 - . The face and especially the mouth much swollen. Johnson.
 - . Puts fingers on the mouth, *194.
 - . Mouth spasmodically closed, 1646; drawn sideways, *977; drawn awful, *1437.
910. Mouth open, but the tongue immovable, 1630.
- . Slaver hanging out at the mouth. Brera.
 - . Thick frothy saliva about the mouth, 178.
 - . White froth out of his mouth, 24.
 - . Bloody froth at the mouth. Unzer. 1735, 1819; day after death. Heim.

Jaw.

915. Lower jaw hanging down, 42; convulsed, 1700.
- . Tension in lower jaw, 715.
 - . Lock jaw with closed lips. A. K. B.
 - . Jaws closed so firmly that with difficulty only some of the emetic could be forced into its mouth. Braun.
 - . Jaws locked after the convulsions, 526.
920. Trismus, 238, *832, *1693; of a horse, *1746.

Teeth.

- . Grinding of teeth. Kellner. A. K. B. 525, 594.
 - . Grinding of teeth, with shuddering over the whole body. Greding.
 - . Grinding of teeth; raises his hands above his head, and moves them as if he were winding a ball of thread. Greding.
 - . Grinding of teeth, with gloominess in the head. Greding.
925. Grinding of teeth, contortion of the hands and shuddering. Greding.
- . *Grinding teeth, with the chill. B.
 - . Toothache. Greding. With headache, 566.
 - . Throbbing toothache, as if some teeth would fall out. H.
 - . Tooth-ache, *827, *832, *833.
930. Sordes on teeth, *2063.

Taste.

- . Constant bitterness in mouth, even the food tastes bitter. H.
 - . Constant bitterness in mouth, and all kinds of food has a bitter taste. Fr. Hahnemann.
 - . Offensive bitter taste, tongue furred, yellow, spits white frothy fluid. Schneller.
 - . Excessive *bitter taste*. H. W. R.
935. Food has a bad taste. Greding.
- . Wheat bread tastes like straw, 999.
 - . Any kind of food tastes to him like straw. Fr. Hahnemann.

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- . Bread and butter taste to him like sand; on account of the dryness of the mouth, it remains in the swallow and threatens to strangle him. Franz.
- . Absence of taste; drank vinegar without tasting it, 1004.
- 940. Tobacco has yet some taste, but the food tastes like sand, and balls together in a lump in the swallow, threatens to suffocate. Franz.
- . *Every kind of food tastes like straw; in fact, she has no taste. Guernsey.

Tongue.

- . Tongue clean, moist, 1703; clean, *1671.
- . The tongue was moist, papillæ enlarged and projecting through a soft, white fur. C. Dunham. Compare 1715.
- . Whitish tongue with very fine red dots, and the point of the tongue redder than usual. C. Hg.
- 945. Tongue very red, 180.
- . Dryness of the highly reddened tongue and the lips. Hornung. 1034.
- . Tongue and lips dry, 41; tongue dry, 179, 180.
- . Greatest dryness of tongue and mouth. Du Guid.
- . Dryness of the tongue and palate, so that they feel quite rough, without any thirst at first. After half an hour. Franz.
- 950. Dry tongue and fauces, 2056. Du Guid.
- . Tongue and fauces dry and red; the former so dry that it glistened. Chs. D. Meigs.
- . Went to bed; complains of an excessive dryness of his tongue and throat. Abr. Swaine.
- . Tongue furred and dry. Dewitt.
- . *Tongue dry and parched in typhoid fever, 2072.
- 955. Tongue parched, 901.
- . Tongue furred, and delirium, 177.
- . Tongue thick, white furred. W. C. H.
- . Tongue dry and rather furred; after 2, 3 hours. Lawrence, a.
- . Tongue pale, only furred behind, *1173.
- 960. Tongue white; thirst great; pulse 80; skin moist. W. C. H.
- . Yellowish brown tongue, and dry on the centre, *2063.
- . Pale red tongue in constant motion. Gunsberg.
- . His tongue is paralyzed; or trembles when he attempts to put it out, as in typhus fever. King.
- . Tongue difficult to move, *1671.
- 965. Swelled, dry, coated tongue and dry mouth, with no desire for water, *2064.
- . When she awakened (1788) her belly, tongue, face, and eyes were obviously swelled, and the two latter were also very red; 3 to 6 hours. Th. Fowler.
- . The tongue is swollen all over. Greding.
- . Swelling of the tongue. Fowler. 883.

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- . The swollen tongue hangs out at the mouth. Lobstein. Comp. 1647.
- 970. Boys scratch their tongues with their finger nails. Zumbrock.
- . Her *tongue* feels quite *blistered*. H. W. R.

Speech.

- . Some hesitation in his speech was noticed in a few hours, and the face was flushed. Johnson.
- . Stuttering. King. Du Guid. A.K.B. After half an hour. Swaine.
- . Stammering voice; hardly comprehensible, 1703.
- 975. Stammering; laid immovable, and spoke from between closed teeth, 2056. Du Guid.
- . Stammering, unconnected words, 1613.
- . *Trying to talk he stammers, under great exertion by distorting the face, particularly the mouth is drawn now to the right, now to the left. A.
- . *Stammering or loss of speech. Guernsey.
- . Stammering in mania, *1673.
- 980. A kind of lameness of the organs of speech; he has to exert himself a long while before he is able to utter a word; he merely stammers and utters unconnected sounds. Franz.
- . Inability to articulate, *1421.
- . Uttering inarticulate sounds, *1826.
- . Speech unintelligible, 9 P. M. Lawrence, b. Comp. 1922.
- . He could not articulate although he tried to speak. H. C. Preston.
- 985. Talking impeded, 381; difficult, 1031.
- . π Could not speak for 1 hour, about 11 o'clock A. M.; tried to speak but could only utter inarticulate sounds; occasional laughing during this time; after the hour crying. E. W. B.
- . Inability to talk, 238.
- . Loss of speech, *1510.
- . Cannot speak for hours on account of beating of heart, *1409.
- 990. *Complete *speechlessness*, with a girl 4 years old, since weeks, with spasmodic laughter, clapping hands; spasmodic laughing at night, weeping during the day; 20 in W. twice a day. Parsenow.
- Speechless, lying on the bed, 1723^b.
- . *Speechlessness for several days, with a girl of 7 years, in a case of cholera asiatica. Adler.
- . Could not talk in typhus, *2065, *2068.

Mouth.

- . Great dryness of mouth and fauces. Greding.
- . Dryness of mouth, thirst; dim-sightedness, sparkling eyes, sweat and diarrhoea. Greding.
- 995. Dryness of mouth and nose, with benumbed feeling of head. Schneller.
- . Excessive dryness of the inner mouth. Brera.
- . Mouth very dry. H. C. Preston.

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- . Great dryness in the mouth, so that he is unable to spit, although the tongue looks moist and clean. H.
- . Great dryness in the mouth; can hardly take a mouthful of white bread, it tastes to him like straw. H.
- 1000. Extreme dryness in the mouth, and want of saliva; he cannot spit, although the tongue is pretty moist and clean. Fr. H.
 - . Dryness of mouth, drinks a great deal, 3d d. R. Coxe.
 - . *Dryness of mouth and palate.* H. W. R.
 - . Mouth dry, 948, 1575, and no taste, 938
 - . Dryness of mouth and palate, after 6 hours violent thirst, and such an absence of taste that he drank a pound of vinegar at one draught, without tasting it. Franz.
- 1005. Mouth dry, has to moisten it, no thirst, *2064.
 - . *Dry mouth in cold and hot stage and during the sweat; in heat and sweat also dryness of throat; tongue dry during the heat. B.
 - . Frequent spitting. Brera.
 - . Great salivation. Greding.
 - . Long continuing salivation and diabetes. Greding.
- 1010. Profuse salivation, with constantly increasing thirst. Greding. Comp. 525, 1127.
 - . Greatest salivation day and night; he loses from three to four pounds a day. Greding.
 - . Salivation, with hoarseness. Greding.
 - . Dough salivation. Greding.
 - . Salivation. H. 561. π. Neubeck.
- 1015. Much saliva in mouth. 3 to 9th d. Ch. Ch. Coxe.
 - . Flow of saltish saliva, 1123.
 - . Mouth full of saliva, with burning in stomach, 1164.
 - . *More saliva during chills and fever. B.
 - . Much annoying thirst, with drivelling. Commentar. de rebus in Med. Vol. II. p. 241.
- 1020. Tough slime in mouth and vertigo, 497.
 - . Viscid slime in mouth, with good appetite. Greding.
 - . Mouth full of phlegm, rattling. *193.
 - . It feels as if the inner mouth were raw and sore, after 24 hours. H.
 - . A fluid being put in his mouth, he immediately spat it out. After a few hours. Lawrence, a.
- 1025.* After dinner, sudden ebullition and spitting of blood. With a little hawking his mouth got full of bright red blood; oppression of chest, palpitation and headache. Amelung.

Palate and fauces.

- . The soft palate, as if drawn down; food and drink pass with difficulty under it, and with a scratching pain in it. H.
- . The palate feels parched, so that he is not able to eat a mouthful of bread. (wheat.) Fr. Hahnemann.
- . Food balls in lumps. 940.

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- . Stinging in palate until he drinks. 1952.
- 1030. Palate dry. 949, 1004.
- . Hoarseness, difficult talking, drawing pain in fauces, pressure in stomach, eructation, no smell, want of appetite, disgust for food, some thirst for acidulated drinks. In evening all symptoms disappeared; increased dose, same symptoms; sleep restless, disposition to gag, great debility. Schneller.
- . Fauces dry. 993, 1948, and red, 951.
- . Unusual blush in pharynx and œsophagus, $\frac{1}{3}$ of their extent, a very distinct band of vascularity, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad at the junction of the air tube with the pharynx; larynx similarly injected, but not so marked; rima glottidis thickened, very turgid. Duffee.

Throat.

- . Burning in the throat, great thirst, dryness of tongue—which is very red; gagging, face puffed up, squinting, staggering and stupor. Jonas.
- 1035. Burning in the throat, great thirst, dryness of the much reddened tongue, puffed face, squinting and stupor. Med. Zeit. v. Verein für H. 1836. p. 27. Children from 2 to 8 years, eating seed.
- . Burning in the throat, (37.) violent thirst, pain in stomach, stupor. Med. Zeit. v. Verein in Pr.
- . Feeling *as of boiling water rising in the throat*. H. W. R.
- . Thirst, with great dryness of throat. Greding.
- . Dryness of throat and copious urination. Greding.
- 1040. Dryness of the throat immediately after taking the extract; then giddiness, dilated pupils, flushed face, glancing of the eyes, and incoherence, so that he seemed to his friends to be intoxicated, and subsequently there was incessant unconnected talking like that of demency. Traill.
- . Dryness of the throat. H. 492, 952, 1040.
- . Dryness in throat. 3d d. R. Coxe.
- . On biting a juicy apple, he said it was dry, like flour, and hurt his throat. Johnson.
- . Swallowing painful. 42.
- 1045. She tries to eat bread and milk, but is unable to swallow it down. Fowler.
- . Difficult swallowing, with stinging pain in the throat. H.
- . Difficult swallowing, with a pressing pain in the sub-maxillary glands. H.
- . Difficult swallowing. Braun.
- . Swallowing impeded, 1177; difficult, 1344, 1345, 1703, 1715; difficult swallowing, with convulsions, *1723^b.
- 1050. Exceedingly difficult swallowing, merry delirium, spasmodic laughter, great dilatation of pupils and convulsions of the limbs. Brandt Ratzeburg.
- . Swallowing difficult, particularly fluids. 42,

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- . Inability to swallow, on account of dryness of the throat. Greding.
- . Inability to swallow. H.
- . She attempted to swallow but could not. Th. Fowler.
- 1055. Could not swallow, could not get down any thing, soon after a few seeds. C. Hg.
- . Incapability of swallowing, 1811.
- . Inability to swallow, 238.
- . Œsophagus paralyzed, 690.
- . Ability to swallow remains in catalepsy, 1738.
- 1060. Contracting burning pain in the throat, and a sensation as if a ball was wedged in the throat. After this, delirium, with the queerest notions; later, blindness with much dilated pupils. Ernest.
- . The swallow seems to him drawn tightly together. D. Crüger.
- . *Frequent hemming, as if drawn together in the throat. A.
- . Choking in the throat. H.
- . His throat feels constricted, as if he should suffocate, or as if he were threatened with an apoplectic fit. Lobstein.
- 1065. Constriction and spasms of the œsophagus. Brera.
- . Constrictive sensation in the fauces after the meal. 2½ hours after the dose. Franz.
- . Spasmodic irritation of muscles of œsophagus. Guinsburg.
- . Spasmodic affection of œsophagus in measles. 2110.
- . Every effort to swallow occasioned an increase of spasms. H. C. Preston.
- 1070. Abhorrence to watery liquids; he became enraged when his lips were moistened. Lobstein.
- . Maniacal delirium supervened, symptoms resembling hydrophobia. Death in 24 hours. Child of 2 years; after the seeds. Thompson.
- . Apprehend hydrophobia in the case of poisoning, until by vomiting, all doubts were removed. It was his own child. Dr. Duffie.
- . She manifested a great aversion to fluids of every kind; when a cup of water was brought to her lips, she would instantly start from it, and sometimes relapse into her paroxysm. 307. It was with great difficulty that a teaspoonful could be forced down her throat. Dewitt.
- . Aversion to fluids, 25. Could not drink, 1948. Offers her water, she struggled against it, *1159.
- 1075. Hydrophobia. Brera. *Note of S. Hahnemann*: with other symptoms mentioned in their respective places, we have restlessness, violent convulsions, the patient being so violent that he had to be tied; he rolled about in his bed, sleepless, and uttered shrill screams; he was delirious, without memory or consciousness; his pupils were extremely dilated; violent desire to bite and to tear everything with his teeth; extreme dryness of the inner mouth and fauces; the sight of a light, a mirror, or water, excited horrible convulsions; irresistible aversion to water, with constriction and convulsions of the swallow, froth at the mouth, and frequent spitting.

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- . Reported by Catholic Missionary in Chinese Empire, a specific for hydrophobia. Decoction of a handful of leaves, given at once—aggravation immediate, followed by cure. J. C. M.
- . Drink is swallowed hastily, 26.
- . Wants water after the attacks, swallowing hastily large quantities, *834.
- . Throat feels sore, with neck stiff during the whole time, 2d to 9th day. Ch. Ch. Coxe.
- 1080. Sore throat, 551, 1415; Stinging, 1046.
 - . Flying stitches in throat, pappy taste in mouth, slight gurgling noise in abdomen, head feels benumbed, mouth dry, eye-sight somewhat weak, coryza less in forenoon, increased in evening, pressure in stomach, less appetite. Schueller.
 - . Scratching in throat, 522.

Appetite.

- . Increased appetite. H.
- . Good appetite with viscous slime in mouth, 1021.
- 1085. Undiminished appetite, with colic, diarrhoea and vomiting. Greding.
 - . Increased appetite with diarrhoea, 1244.
 - . Good appetite with the sweat, 2010.
 - . *Appetite rather increased with chorea. A.
 - . Diminished appetite. Greding.
- 1090. Loss of appetite. H. 605, 1031, 1574.
 - . No appetite for breakfast next day. W. Williamson.
 - . *Loss of appetite, with oppression at pit of stomach.* H. W. R.
 - . Diminished appetite, with sweat, 2008.
 - . Anorexia and headache, 570.
- 1095. Disgust of food, 1031; cannot eat bread, 1027; eats nothing, *190.
 - . Eating apple hurts his throat, 1043.
 - . While eating arms tremble, 1483; hand, 1484.
 - . After dinner, doubleseeing, 637; after the meal fauces constricted. 1066.

Thirst.

- . Does not want food, but has violent thirst. Seiler.
- 1100. In spells of restlessness he would drink when water was offered to him, but did not ask for it. W. W.
 - No desire for water. *789, *2064.
 - . Thirst. Odhelius. Violent. Greding. Long continuing thirst. Greding. 994.
 - . Great thirst, 24, 960, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1077, 1119.
 - . *Violent thirst, *198, *398, *1693.
 - . Thirst and drunken, 465; in mania, *191; with head affection, 587; vertigo, 491; with headache. Greding. 1202; considerable thirst, drank much more water than usual, with headache, 550.

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1105. Great thirst and dim sight, 654, 656.
- . Drinks a great deal, with dry mouth, 1001, 1004; with dry throat, 1038.
 - . Annoying thirst and driveling, 1019; constantly increasing, with salivation, 1010.
 - . *Troublesome thirst, even with very much saliva. Guernsey.
 - . Thirst and vomiting, 1142; after vomiting, 525.
1110. ~~See~~ Thirst, bellyache and looseness of bowels. B.
- . Violent thirst, with copious secretion of burning urine. Greding.
 - . Violent thirst, when awakening, 1952.
 - . Chills and jerks, without thirst, 1915; violent, with heat, 1954; intense thirst without fever, 31; severe, followed by sweat, 1995.
 - . Thirst between heat and sweat, drinks much at the time or very little or has a repugnance. B.
1115. Great thirst with sweat, 2007; increased, 2005.
- . No thirst with a dry tongue, 949; with profuse urination, 1278; during heat and sweat, 1951.
 - . *Thirstlessness, sometimes with the cold and the hot stage, and the sweat; aversion or disgust to drink during the fever. B.
 - . She became thirsty at the fever (1965) and inclined to drink; was ordered lemonade and pupils contracted more than natural. Dewitt.
 - . Violent thirst, great desire for sour things. Hornung.
1120. Great desire for acidulated drinks, 180, 1031.

Nausea and Vomit.

- . Nausea, disgust. H.
 - . Nausea, 179, with anxiety, 1630; vomiting with headache, 568.
 - . Nausea, with flow of an extremely saltish saliva. Greding. *Guernsey.
 - . Sick, with sensation as if falling, 486.
1125. Gagging, 1034, 24.
- . Inclination to vomit. Fowler. Brera. Comp. 41.
 - . Inclination to vomit, with profuse salivation in the evening. Greding.
 - . Frequent ineffectual efforts to vomit, with incessant hiccoughs. Comp. 222. Dewitt.
 - . *Nausea, with inability to bring up anything.* H. W. R.
1130. *As if he would vomit, but it never comes to it. A.
- . Emetic of 6 grains ant. tart. produced but little vomiting. Dewitt.
 - . Solution of sulphate of copper, later, repeated with some antimonial wine, rather increased than decreased the symptoms; after a teaspoonful of castor oil every ten minutes, full vomiting and relief of alarming symptoms. Thos. Young.
 - . There was no gastric irritation or attempt to vomit, and the secretions were all retained, after 2 or 3 h's. Lawrence, a.
 - . Emetic ineffectual, stomach pump, warm water and sulphate of

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- zinc; finally vomiting produced by tickling the fauces, after 2 or 3 h's. Lawrence, a.
1135. There was no vomiting. Lawrence, b.
 . *No vomiting.* Spence. 1254. Swain.
 . Disposition to vomit—soon after vomited twice in quick succession. W. C. H.
 . Vomiting, 1085. Anxious, 1209. At night. Greding.
 . Watery vomiting. 1187.
1140. Vomiting of mucus in the evening. Greding.
 . Vomiting of a sour-smelling mucus. Greding.
 . Vomiting of green mucus, with thirst. Greding.
 . In the evening, he vomits up bile, with mucus. Greding.
 . Vomiting of green bile in the evening. Greding.
1145. Vomiting of a dark greenish substance, mixed with food. H. C. Preston.
 . Vomits bile after the least motion, even after sitting up in bed. H
 . Vomiting all the food; with cardialgy. 1171, 1172, 1173.
 . Vomiting all food used, with whooping cough. *1349.
 . *Vomiting rarely with the chill; often with the heat; sometimes the sweat. B.
1150. Full vomiting was excited, and seed dislodged without any abatement of the symptoms. Granger.
 . After tart. emet., vomiting the unripe seed; better and easier; pulse stronger and slower, and skin cooler. Dewitt.
 . Vomiting after the stiffness lessened, 1735.
 . After vomiting, thirst, 525; deep sleep, 26; fever and sweat, 1011.

Belching and Hiccough.

- . Eructation of air without a smell, 1031.
1155. Sour eructations. Greding. With cardialgy, *1173.
 . Hiccough. Fowler. Violent. Greding. 1128. Interrupting head motions, 588. Convulsions, 1706. Sobbing, after menses, 1325.
 . Taken with an uninterrupted hiccough, threatening to suffocate her as soon as she allowed herself to rest. *398.
 . VERY VIOLENT SPASMODIC HICCOUGH.
 . *Diaphragmitis with delirium. Violent burning pain in region of pit of stomach extends along the diaphragm both sides; short, difficult breathing; pulse frequent, hard; laughing and crying; spasms; delirium, but was conscious of her condition, and burst out in bitter complaints about her misfortunes; on offering her water, she struggled against it. Nymphomania set in, although a very chaste woman. 24 hours after taking Stram, change for improvement. Wendt.

Scrobiculum and Stomach.

1160. Great distress at pit of stomach. H. C. Preston.

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- . Anxiety in pit of stomach. Alberti, 1209. Oppression, 1092.
- . Burning in pit of stomach, extending to both sides. *1159. Aching, *1725.
- . Stomach very sensitive to touch. Hornung, 180.
- . A kind of burning pain in the stomach; comes and goes; lasts for half an hour, then intermits for an hour or more, and mouth full of saliva. 3d d. R. Coxe.
- 1165. *Inflammation of the stomach. N. T.
 - . Pressing pain in stomach. Greding.
 - . Violent pressing pain in left half of stomach, increased by pressure. W. C. H.
 - . Pressure in stomach. 1031.
 - . *Drawing pain in back part of stomach.* 1423.
- 1170. Corroding pain in stomach. Döderlin. 37, 1420.
 - . *Horrible pain in stomach, with vomiting nearly all the food. Since 10 years; an old maid. Bird.
 - . *Cardialgia with vomiting, half to one hour after eating, nearly all the food; weakening the strong man. Bird.
 - . *Cardialgia several years; every day several attacks, ending with vomiting and eructation; tongue pale, only behind somewhat furred; retarded stool or constipated; small, weak pulse, and emaciation. Amelung.

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- . The *epigastrium* is tense, hard and painful. Greding.
 - 1175. Pain in epigastrium and vertigo, 497; and in back, 1424.
 - . Brown streaks on liver, spleen and lungs without any inflammation. Heim.

Abdomen.

- . Sensitiveness of abdomen very great; pulse small and frequent; swallowing and respiration impeded and more frequent; temperature of skin natural, only lower part of paralyzed lower limb covered with sweat. Nouv. Jour. de Med.
- . In abdomen heat and anxiety, heat rises from abdomen. 401.
- . At night violent burning (42) in the somewhat expanded abdomen. Casper.
- 1180. *Plethora abdominalis, 189.
 - . Into abdomen creeping, 1901. Writhing pain in bowels, 1240. Drawing pain, 587.
 - . Pressing pain in abdomen. Greding.
 - . Tearing pain in the belly, as if the navel were to be torn out; the pain goes then in the chest. H.
 - . Colicky pains. Wedenberg.
- 1185. Bellyache. Greding. 1085, 1223, 2010.
 - . Bellyache, with vertigo, 467; followed by looseness. Greding.
 - . Colic, watery vomiting, and diarrhœa. Greding.
 - . Colic and diarrhœa. Greding.

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- . Colic, rumbling, and diarrhoea. Greeding.
- 1190. In abdomen and back pain when moving. 1427.
 - . Bellyache, with sweat. 2009.
 - . *Colicky pain* and *rumbling* in the *bowels*. H. W. R.
 - . *Violent colic* coming on suddenly in the *evening*, with sensation of *fainting* and *cold shivers*. H. W. R.
 - . Colic, as if the belly were puffed up; abdomen painful, even when touching the side. H.
- 1195. Abdomen puffed up, and somewhat sensitive to touch. 1715.
 - . Abdomen puffed up, particularly with children; deep sleep, with varying dreams and strange visions. Puihn. Mat. venar. regn. veget.
 - . Abdomen puffed up, 42, 198, 1196, 1679; with tensity, 1701.
 - . Abdomen tense, neither touch nor pressure painful, 17.
 - . *Abdomen hard and tense. A.
- 1200. Abdomen somewhat enlarged. Hornung.
 - . Abdomen enlarged, 180; swollen and hard, 1680.
 - . A *distention of the abdomen, not hard*. H.
 - . Distention of abdomen, 2010, 90; in alternation, with headache, 571.
 - . Bloating abdomen, especially in the region of pit of stomach. Pfennig.
- 1205. In the evening the abdomen is bloated, with heat of the body and anxiety in pit of stomach. Greeding.
 - . Bloating, but not hard abdomen. Lobstein.
 - . Bloating abdomen. Fowler. 1204.
 - . Much bloating abdomen; not painful when touched. Pfennig.
 - . With children, belly becomes highly bloated, with anxiety in pit of stomach; cold sweat, chilliness of the limbs, confusion of mind, stupified half slumber, and anxious evacuations upward and downward. Alberti.
- 1210. Sensation as if the abdomen were expanded to the extremest degree. H.
 - . A tympanitic state of the bowels now proclaimed itself; the belly became extremely tense, and, in consequence, prevented me detecting another symptom that manifested itself on examining the body after death, viz.: paralysis of the bladder, and consequent incontinence of urine from repletion of this viscus. It need hardly be added that the evacuations were passed unconsciously, which added to the difficulty of detecting this symptom. E. W. Duffin.
 - . Swelling of abdomen, with the scarlet redness over the whole body; before eight hours, disappearing. Braun.
 - . Abdomen much expanded; next day, after death, great many brown streaks, and also on the limbs, most on loins. Heim.
 - . In the cœcum and colon, 20 or more seeds, mostly unripe, and not changed in form. Heim.

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1215. In the abdominal cavity, a great deal of yellow fluid; all intestines expanded by gas. Heim.
 . Abdomen soft, painless, 451.
 . Abdomen contracted, sunken in, *1671.
 —. rolling in abdomen, 1292^b.
 . A slight invagination of the jejunum, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Duffin.
- . Violent fermenting in the abdomen for seven days. Fr. Hahnemann.
1220. π The greatest development of wind in abdomen sometime after each dose of the tincture; after some rumbling in the belly, the flatus passed off downwards. Amelung.
 . Rumbling and growling in the abdomen. Kellner. 1192; and vertigo, 497.
 . Rumbling in the abdomen, with darkening of sight. Greding.
 . Rumbling in the abdomen, with colic. Greding. 1189.
 . Rumbling in the abdomen, with diarrhœa. Greding. 1275.
1225. Growling in abdomen, wakens her out of sleep; she screams, feeling as if her whole belly was full of living animals, creeping through the entrails. Greding.
 . Emission of a great many winds. Greding.
 . Wind passing ceases pain in sternum, 1400.

Stool.

- . A desire to stool, but nothing passes off till 24 hours after. Franz. No discharge, 1254; Swain.
 . Seven o'clock evening a motion to stool; passed a lumbricus teres 14 inches, with a little water, but without any fœces or relief of symptoms, for soon after she began to grow worse. See 338. Thos. Fowler.
1230. Constipation. Greding.
 . Constipation for six days, without complaining from fullness or distension of the abdomen. H.
 . Obstinate constipation, 38, *1173, *198, *189; constipation, with convulsions, 1723^b.
 . Stools have a cadaverous smell. Greding.
 . *Stools very fœtid. Guernsey.
1235. Thin and watery discharges from the bowels. H. C. Preston.
 . *Stools very dark, almost black, in typhus, 2072.
 . Diarrhœa, six days in succession. Fr. Hahn.
 . Diarrhœa. 994, 1085, 1187-8-9, 1224, 2010.
 . *Painless diarrhœa. B.
1240. A writhing pain in the bowels, previous to every evacuation: a blackish diarrhœa every hour; after 36 hours. Fr. H.
 . *After several days constipations a diarrhœa. A.
 . Diarrhœa, with vertigo, 503; with headache, 547.
 . Diarrhœa, with paleness of face. Greding.

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- . Diarrhœa, with increase of appetite. Greding.
- 1245. Diarrhœa, ceasing after a profuse sweat. Greding.
- . Evacuations from anus unconsciously, 1211.
- . Bloody fœces, 690, 1623.

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- . *Coagulated blood* passes from the anus. H.
 - . Hæmorrhoidal flux for several days. H.
 - 1250. *Painful hæmorrhoidal tumors. Bigelow.
 - Before stool, twisting in the bowels. During stool, colic, distension of abdomen, rolling in abdomen, vomiting, paleness. Gross. C. M. M.

Urine.

- . Retention of urine. Greding.
- . Suppression of all the excretions. H.
- . The secretions were retained. Lawrence, b and c. Comp. 1133.
- . For the space of fourteen hours he neither slept, vomited, nor discharged any thing by stool or urine, though he frequently passes urine at other times, being grievously afflicted with the gravel. Abr. Swaine.
- 1255. When voiding the urine no stream is formed, in spite of all pressing and urging; the urine is warmer than usual, but it comes out only in drops; he is not able to hasten the emission or to press out the last drops, and without any pains in the urethra, except the sensation as if a cylindrical body were pushed through the urethra. After drinking vinegar, it appeared again in a thin stream, and the desire was less often. Franz.
- . Unable to pass urine freely, had to strain, 3d d. R. Coxe.
- . Retention of urine in the bladder, 1211.
- . The bladder was distended after death. Granger.
- . *Less urine. A.
- 1260. Suppression of urine, *2064.
- . Urine and fœces suppressed, *2059.
- . *If secretions ceased with painlessness it restores them. Hartmann.
- . *Urination rarely, or retained in the cold stage; during the heat, rarely or too much; during the sweat, suppressed or seldom, and very pale. B.
- . ~~See~~ Kidneys secrete less or none, in acute diseases, especially of children. C. Hg.
- 1265 to 1274 omitted.
- 1275. Diuresis, with shuddering and rumbling in belly. Greding.
- . Profuse urination. Greding.
- . Often obliged to make water, but the passing was delayed for a minute before it came, and although it came out merely in drops, yet during the forenoon a large quantity was discharged; after 4, 5 hours. Franz.

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- . Suddenly at night an astonishing quantity of urine as clear as water, a girl, after 1060. Ernst. (After delirium) a large quantity of urine passed off, clear, like water, 86.
- . Passing a great quantity of thin, water-like urine, 41.
- 1280. Profuse urination without thirst. Greeding.
 - . Copious urination and dry throat, 1039.
 - . Profuse flow of burning urine, 465.
 - . Profuse urination, 1101, 1817. *1693.
 - . π Plentiful discharge of urine, strongly smelling of the seeds. King.
- 1285. Daturin is expelled through the urine. Runge. Allan Bonhardat.
 - . The urine passes without any power; he was able to retain it, but still felt always as if he had not the power to retain it and to close the neck of the bladder; sometimes a sensation as if the urethra were too narrow and unable to expand. H.
 - . She passed large quantities of urine involuntary, as she wandered over the floor in the state, 182. Dewitt.
 - . Passed urine involuntary, 10, 11 hours after. Lawrence, a.
 - . Urinated in bed, 1715.
- 1290. Involuntary passage of urine, 690.
 - . Urine passed in walking and sitting, involuntary, *398.
 - . *The urine dribbles away very slowly and feebly. Guernsey.
 - During urination rolling in abdomen; rigors. Gross C. M. M.
 - . Through urethra feeling of a cylindrical body, 1255.
 - . Urine warmer, 2153; burning, 465, 1101.

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- 1295. In pelvis pain, and in the head, 572.
 - . A boil in the groin. H.

Sexual functions.

- . Lasciviousness. A. K. B.
- . During the night, by her expressions showed great excitation of sexual parts, 180.
- . Excitement of sexual parts, 38.
- 1300. Priapismus of several hours. Kurzak.
 - . Penis in erection like in chorda, with a boy. Guensburg.
 - . Testicles drawn up, in a boy. Guensburg.
 - . Constantly uncovering the sexual parts, 525.
 - . Sexual irritation, *198.
- 1305. Indecent talking, *256.
 - . Exalted sexual passion, *210.
 - . *Child has the hand always on the genitals, with spasms. Par-senow.
 - . After onanism, epilepsy, *1727.
 - . Complete inability to perform coition. Sauvages.
- 1310. Impotence. Sauvages.

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- . Nymphomania, 210, 211, 1159.
- . Lewd subjects in her talking, *257; sexual delirium, 170; sings obscene things, 305.
- . Insatiable sexual desire with women. Wendt.
- . *Abnormal sexual excitement. Guernsey.
- 1315. Catamenia copious. Greding.
 - . Increased catamenia; blood passes in large coagulated pieces. H.
 - . Watery menses. Greding.
 - . Catamenia every 3 weeks lasting longer than usual, *398.
 - . *Catamenia *too copious*; in lumps. B.
- 1320. *Dysmenorrhœa. Chapman.
 - . During catamenia excessive loquacity. Greding.
 - . During the menses voluptuous odor of body. Greding.
 - . *During the menses the smell of semen is very apparent. Guernsey.
 - . Erysipelas of the left cheek immediately after the menses. Greding.
- 1325. Sobbing and whining after the menses. Greding.
 - . Too great menstrual flow, menorrhagia, with drawing pains in the abdomen, in the thighs, and other limbs. H.
 - . Reappearance of the menses, after four years cessation. Greding.
 - . Discharge of black blood from the uterus. Greding.
 - . Menorrhagia. Greding.
- 1330. *Menorrhagia, with drawing pains in the abdomen, upper and lower extremities. Guernsey.
 - . *Metrorrhagia, with excessive loquacity, singing, prayers and praise. Guernsey.
 - . Amenorrhœa. N. T.
 - . During pregnancy face ache, *829.
 - . *Threatens abortion; with unceasing loquacity, she talks, prays, implores, sings, constantly uttering something. Guernsey.
- 1335. To drive the milk away, leaves put on the mammæ. Bœnneke.
 - . *Mania puerperalis, after scanty lochia but copious milk; a healthy child, and bodily functions in order, except coldness, constant restlessness, and many hallucinations, and talking foolish and incomprehensible. 9. Kretzchmar. Compare, *196.
 - . Scanty lochia, *1336.

Voice and Larynx.

- . In his voice the usual modulation is wanted; it is much higher and finer than usual; it is a mere sounding, he is unable to utter an intelligible word; he hears and feels it himself and is anxious about it. Franz.
- . Higher voice in talking, 279.
- 1340. High, screeching voice, 81.
 - . Voice hoarse in shrieking, 1713, *2061.
 - . Hoarse from screaming, 265.
 - . Hoarseness, 1031; with salivation, 1012; in the morning, 42.
 - . Next morning the voice indistinct, hoarse, swallowing very difficult and painful. Casper.

STRAMONIUM.

1345. Voice hoarse with the difficult swallowing. C. Hg.
 . Could not make any sound, 1630 ; could not be understood, 1715.

Cough.

- . Spasmodic cough worse in the evening, 2d day, and again in the morning, 3d d. ; dry cough. W. Williamson.
 - . Sonorous, croupy, barking cough.
 - . *Whooping cough, vomits all food used, extremely emaciated, crying day and night, bleeding from the nose with the violent attacks ; infant of twelve months. Kreyszig.
1350. *Whooping cough, barking, crouplike with a suffocating contraction of the chest, violent beating of heart, rattling respiration, great anxiety, convulsions and spitting of blood. A. R.
 . *The main medicine in the main stage of whooping cough Deventer.
 —. During cough, palpitation, anxiety ; constriction of the chest ; convulsions. Gross C. M. M.
 . Spitting of blood. Greding. Comp. *1350.

Breathing.

- . Rattling breath, 1819 ; towards midnight, 1735 ; in whooping cough, *1350.
 - . Breathing at times stertorous and laboured. Spence.
1355. A slightly stertorous state of the breathing indicated that a similar change, comp. 1811 ; had taken place in the muscles of the larynx. E. W. Duffin.
 . Snoring, 42, 1799, 1800, 1805 ; during a swoon, 1577 ; with spasms, 593.
 . Respiration hurried. Granger.
 . The respiration was extremely hurried, averaging about 100 in a minute ; each inspiration, however, completely filled the lungs. E. W. Duffin.
 . Respiration exceeded 140 in a minute, 450.
1360. Quick breathing, 715.
 . Respiration impeded and more frequent, 1177.
 . *Frequent in and expiration, breath oppressed. A.
 . Respiration frequent, 1715.
 . His breathing was easy, with now and then a deep sigh, 26 respirations in a minute ; after 2, 3 hours. Lawrence, a.
1365. Frequent sighs. Pfennig.
 . Breathing very deep, with the greatest exertion, 1805.
 . In afternoon 3 o'clock, in bed ; breathing slow and deep. W. C. H.
 . Slow inspirations and very sudden expirations. A. K. B.
 . Breathing feeble, lying cold on floor, 1927.
 —. Blowing breathing, 1723^b.
1370. Oppressed breathing. H.
 . *Oppressed respiration*, with feeling of *tightness* across the chest. H. W. R.
 . Laboured breathing, 1354.

STRAMONIUM.

- . With a difficulty of breathing, anxiety about the pit of stomach. Greiding.
- . His breathing becomes more and more difficult, and he turns blue in the face. Greiding.
- 1375. Difficult breathing. H.
 - . *Short, difficult breathing, 1159.
 - . *Breathing impaired during the chill, or rattling; during the heat anxious; during the sweat, either anxious, or rattling, or deep breathing. B.
 - . Suffocation threatened, food balling to lumps, 940.
 - . Suffocation in throat, 938, 1064.
- 1380. Felt an odd sensation of dryness in, and violent girding across the *thorax*. Abr. Swaine.
 - . Violent stricture across the chest. Swaine.
 - . *Angina pectoris*. N. T.
 - . Oppression and unusual pains in chest. Dewitt.
 - . Tightness across chest, 1371; oppression of chest, *1025; contraction of chest, *1350; interrupted breathing, *834.
- 1385. *Spasms of chest, particularly in hysteric females, *819. N. T.
 - . *Spasmodic affection of the larynx, nearly suffocating, lasting a full hour; in a case of cholera asiatica. Adler.
 - . *Spasmodic asthma. Dr. Sims.
 - . Chest spasmodically affected, *1391, with face ache, *832.
 - . *Spasms in the chest, particularly such as depend on cramps of the muscles of the chest, together with twitching of single parts of other muscles. Hartmann.
- 1390. *Spasmodic violent suffocating spells, with general convulsions. Kreyssig.
 - . *Spasms of the arms and the muscles of the chest, sometimes moving the chest violently up and down, sometimes completely fixed and breathing only possible by the greatest exertion of the diaphragm and the abdominal muscles. Bg.
 - . **Spasms of the chest*, of the muscles of the chest, and twitching of others. N. T.
 - . Hard pressure on the cartilages of third and fourth rib, with difficult breathing; he is unable to inhale breath enough without great anxiety; after half an hour. Franz.

Chest.

- . Feeling of dryness in the chest. Swaine. Comp. 1380.
- 1395. Aching pain in the chest and sternum, excited by talking. H. 1383.
 - . Feeling as if something turned around in the chest; afterwards heat in the face. H.
 - . π Pain in breast, with cough and other peripneumonic symptoms while recovering from meningitis. King.
 - . To the chest, pain from belly, 1183.
 - . Talking excites pain in chest, 1395.

STRAMONIUM.

1400. Cutting pain in the sternum, after lying down in the night, ceases when wind passes off, but returns. H.
. Chest eruptions, 2900.
. Red pimples on the chest, in typhus, *2068.
. On breast petechiæ, 2107.

Heart.

- . Pressure near the heart. H.
1405. The heart's action was feeble and not frequent. Johnson.
. Beating of heart could not be felt, 221.
. Heart beating very violent, the boy said anxiously, he would have that beating taken away. C. Hg.
. *Palpitations of heart. Amelung. *1025. With whooping cough, *1350.
. *After a violent frightening he laid in a faintlike state for several hours. Since this a steady beating of heart; from every motion so much increased that he cannot speak for hours; with it trembling of the whole body and a chorea-like twitching of the muscles. On auscultation nearly always murmurs instead of the regular sounds. Two years of old school treatment, str. 15, improved soon and cured in a few months. Hilberger. Hirschel Z. f. Klinik, 3, 60.
1410. Blood semi-fluid; auricles of left side of heart very hard, powerfully contracted. Duffin.
. In pericarditis much fluid, heart flabby; blood thin, fluid. Heim.

Neck and Back.

- . Throat externally swollen, like in mumps. C. Hg.
. Great rigidity of the muscles of the neck and back. Spence.
. Neck stiff. 1413; cannot bend head backwards, *528.
1415. Stiffness of neck and sore throat, 2d d; wearing off 3d to 9th day. Ch. Ch. Coxe. Comp. 573, 1079.
. Drawing (rheumatic) pain, extending from the side of the neck into the limbs. Greding.
. Pain in nape of neck, *528; from neck over the head, *580; in cervical and upper dorsal vertebræ, *528.
. Neck, petechiæ, 2107.
-
- . The trunk was equally rigid as his limbs. H. C. Preston.
1420. Back very stiff but not very painful, 3d d. R. Coxe.
. *Red, stupid, staring visage; inability to articulate; lying on his left side and constantly thrusting his right side forward by spasms of the right erector spinal muscles, with some other drugs. A young man after a sunstroke. J. C. Morgan.
. Bending backwards, 24, *193, *1437, 1607.
. *Drawing pains in the middle of the spine, with drawing pain opposite to it on the back part of the stomach.* H.

STRAMONIUM.

- . Drawing, tearing pains in the back and epigastrium; after 1 hour. H.
 - 1425. *Drawing pain in the middle of the spine.* H.
 - . Pain as if beaten in back and shoulder; after 12 hours. H.
 - . Pain as if beaten in the back and abdomen, excited by motion; after 12 hours. H.
 - . A spot in the back pains when touched or not. H.
 - . Small spot in the back, pains (drawing) when touched. H.
 - 1430. Down her back, like cold water, 1904.
 - . Chilly along the back, 1903.
 - . Sweat on back, 1982.
 - . Eruption on back, 2100.
-
- . Severe pains in the loins. Greding.
 - 1435. Pains in lumbar region, like rheumatism, 3d d. R. Coxe.
 - . *Drawing pains in small of back.* H.
 - . *Puts his right arm often to the small of back; bends backwards and draws his mouth as if he had an awful pain. A.

Upper Limbs.

- . Pain in shoulder and back.
- . Fine, sharp stitches in the forearm, and a rheumatic constrictive pain in the deltoid muscle, after 32 hours. Franz.
- 1440. Aching, *drawing pain* in *r. arm*, above the elbow. H. W. R.
- . Jerks of elbows, 1915; stitches in forearm, 1439.
- . Arms thrown about, 1763; in neuralgia, *776; thrown upwards, *834.
- . Constant motions of hands and arms, as if he were spinning or weaving, after 8 hours. Pfennig.
- . Arm in rotary motion, as if spinning, *1672.
- 1445. Winding up silk, *207.
- . Quick motions with arms, 82.
- . Spasms of arms, 1681.
- . Motions of hands and forearms, spasmodic, 1645.
- . Arms convulsed, 1706; arms more than legs, 1632; spasms, *1391.
- 1450. Beating with one arm, grasping with the other, *193.
- . Such motion with the hands as if the child—which was bent backwards—feared every moment to fall deep down. Braun.
- . When left to himself, he groped about with his hands, and touching objects, immediately withdrew them; but when he felt himself falling, he endeavored to catch at something so as to prevent it; 2, 3 hours. Lawrence, a.
- . Grasping about with the hands, not trembling and uncertain, but firm. Günsburg.
- . Grasping about with hands, in typhus, 226, *2067, *2069; with fingers, *193.

STRAMONIUM.

1455. Moved hands for hours, 525.
- . Moving the trembling hands incessantly in typhus, *2065.
 - . Moving hands strangely, *207; in different directions, *1826.
 - . Stretching hand straight forward. *194.
 - . Moving hands as if keeping off something, *176.
1460. Moving hands as if doing some work, *1678.
- . Stretched arms out as if he was searching something, 2056.
 - . The legs were motionless; the arms, on the contrary, were constantly reaching forwards and upwards with an uncertain tremulous motion, as if the patient were endeavoring to seize some object which he indistinctly perceived in the air. C. Dunham.
 - . Grasped about in the air, catching at imaginary things, 26.
 - . Picking at imaginary objects and chorea movements of the upper extremities, in marked contrast to the coldness and loss of motion in the lower extremities. Johnson.
1465. She caught at the bed clothes and at every thing around her, in the same manner as a person in the last stage of a fever; pupils much dilated. Benj. Rush.
- . Grasping in air and searching with hands on bed-covers, 451.
 - . Picking with hands on the bed-cover, *1741.
 - . Picking bed-cloth during all stages of the fever; more the cold. B.
 - . Grasping of hands towards nose, ears and head, 42.
1470. Patient often grasped the throat with hands, with sighing and groaning. W. C. H.
- . Contortion of hands, 925.
 - . Clapping of hands, *188, *990.
 - . Wringing the hands, *398.
 - . The hands are clenched (not the thumbs), but they can be opened by others. A. K. B.
1475. Hands opening and shutting; many motions with fingers, 1763.
- . Jerking, 1648; twitching, 1646.
 - . *It is difficult to bring his hand to a tumbler, more so to carry the tumbler to his mouth. A.
 - . He could not close his hand to make a fist. C. Hg.
 - . Dropped things put in his hands, 320.
1480. Hands loosened in joints, 1668.
- . Fingers numb, *580.
 - . Tremors still continued in her hands at times; her delirium abated, but it left her stupid and blind, a week after eating the seed. Benj. Rush.
 - . Trembling of the arms while eating. H.
 - . Trembling of one hand (otherways not affected) when eating. H.
1485. The not-affected hand trembles when eating. Fr. Hahnemann.
- . His hands tremble when he seizes something. Franz.
 - . Trembling in hand, 1618.
 - . Hands cold, with a trembling and slightly convulsive movement. Spence.

STRAMONIUM.

- . Hands constantly cold, 1933.
- 1490. Upper extremities hot, 1946.
- . In palms of hands itching blotches, 2108.
- . On the arm spots like flea-bites, 2109.
- . *Panaritium: when the pain is almost unbearable, driving to despair; relieves the pain in pashens suppuration. Ch. Raue.

LOWER LIMBS.

Pains.

- . *Coxalgia of left hip; many cases. Dr. Jeanes.
- 1495. *Coxalgia, with abscesses; violent pain, driving one mad. Ch. Raue.
- . *Drawing pains in the thighs.* H.
- . Pain in the right thigh. Greding.
- . Pain in right leg, worse at patella. 3d to 9th d. Ch. Ch. Coxe.
- . A few sharp stitches out on the right shinbone. Franz.
- 1500. Rheumatic drawing (pressing) in the left tarsus, evening. After 36 hours. Franz.

Numb and Lame.

- . Numbness and stiffness of left leg, with a tickling, creeping feeling under the cutis, passed off by rubbing and stretching; 2d and 5th d. R. Coxe.
- . Creeping into right thigh; into foot; into the toes, 1901.
- . Heels numb, sometimes painful, *580.
- . The feet and whole lower extremities were cold and palsied and hung powerless over the father's lap, in marked contrast to the rest of the body, which was so much agitated. Johnson.
- 1505. Lame legs. Vicat.
- . His limbs were—taking him out of bed—visibly paralytic. Abr. Swaine.
- . Heaviness of the feet and weariness of the legs. Greding.
- . Partial loss of use of lower limbs, 1600.
- . Lameness of lower limbs, 39, 690, 1647, 1809.
- 1510. *Paralysis of lower limbs, with loss of speech, dirty face, eyes staring. Boy of 3 years. Kreyszig.
- . Feet loose in joints, 1668.
- . When placed on his legs, he would kick them forwards, but could not stand on them; and they did not remain quiet one minute. Lawrence, b.
- . He cannot stand on his feet. Schrœr.
- . Could not stand, knees gave way, 451.
- 1515. The lower limbs bend suddenly when walking. Franz. •
- . Weariness of the feet, 1564.

Motions.

- . Spasmodic rigidity of the whole of both lower limbs; after 36 hours. Franz.

STRAMONIUM.

- . Spasmodic jerking and drawing up inwards of the anterior muscles of the thigh, in paroxysms. Franz.
- . Convulsions of the left lower limb; they commence with shocks, drawing the limb inwards and upwards. Franz.
- 1520. Spasms in leg, 1681.
 - . Jerking in thigh, 1518; knee-joints, 1915.
 - . Drawing up the leg in sleep, 1799, *1826.
 - . Pushing with his feet in typhus, *2067.
 - . In the afternoon a tremulous tossing of the knees and feet, as of a violent chill, his mind being intact. Greding.
- 1525. Twitching of toes, 1646.
 - . Constant trembling of the feet. Greding. Compare 1618.


Legs and Feet.

- . Feet and legs paler and cooler than natural. Dewitt.
- . Inferior extremities cold, 2051, *1673.
- . Above the knee burning, 1954.
- 1530. Burning on the dorsum of the foot; weaker or stronger after 24 hours. Franz.
 - . Burning and itching of the feet. Greding.
 - . Lower part of paralyzed lower limbs covered with sweat, 1177.
 - . Limbs deep red, 525.
 - . Copper color visible on the left knee not on the right, 9 P. M.; after 2 hours. W. W.
- 1535. Brown red down to the knees, 2115.
 - . *Redness and swelling inside of right thigh, in typhus fever.
 - . Eruptions on leg, 17; itching of feet, 1531.
 - . Inflamed, painful pustules on the right leg, emitting an acrid water; after a few weeks. Pfennig.
 - . Several boils on the feet. Greding.

All the Limbs.

- 1540. All the limbs ache. H.
 - . Into limbs pain from neck, 1416.
 - . In limbs drawing, during catamenia, 587.
 - . *Pains in limbs and joints. Hartmann.
 - . *Acute and chronic rheumatism. N. T.
- 1545. *Drawing, laming, somewhat spasmodic pains in the muscles. Hartmann.
 - . Heaviness of the limbs. Greding.
 - . Slow motion of the limbs, with creeping in the same. Greding.
 - . Difficult motion and creeping in the limbs, with tears in eyes. Greding.
 - . Tingling in all the limbs. Greding.
- 1550. The limbs are asleep. Doderlin.
 - . *The limbs feel as if gone to sleep.* H.
 - . Creeping in limbs, 1547, 1548.
 - . Numbness of left half of head, *1677; and arm and leg.

STRAMONIUM.

- . Extremities cold. Granger. 1925, Swaine. 2056, Du Guid.
- 1555. Coldness of the limbs. H.
 - . Limbs chilly, 1913.
 - . Hands and feet cold and blue, 690.
 - . Cold, moist limbs, 2058.
 - . *Hands and feet begin to feel cold, with meningitis, 533.
- 1560. *Hands and feet stiff and cold, with a red, puffed face. A.
 - .  *Cold hands and feet. B.
 - . *Upper limbs cold, with the general heat, but mostly cold feet with it. B.

Weakness and Fainting.

- . Weak when walking. Sauvages.
- . Weakness of the body, weariness of the feet. H.
- 1565. Weak and senseless, 1927.
 - . Great weakness after convulsions, 1708 or 1711; weariness, *1719.
 - . *Weakness during the cold stage. B.
 - . Laziness, *1725.
 - . Weariness of all the limbs; after 2 hours. Lobstein.
- 1570. The boy complained of being tired on waking up in the morning, next day. W. W.
 - . On the 3^d day much recovered, having slept well but was much debilitated, with 688, 753, 1595, 2094. Dewitt.
 - . Faintness, 417; great debility, 1031; lassitude and weariness, 24; great lassitude when coming to himself, 61; great feebleness, 444; want of strength, 41; great loss of strength, 179.
 - . Fainting. Greeding. 221. With headache, 1202.
 - . Fainting in the forenoon, with great paleness of face, and afterwards loss of appetite. Greeding.
- 1575. Fainting, with great dryness in the mouth. Greeding.
 - . Fainting, with colic, 1193.
 - . Snoring during a swoon. Greeding.
 - . After the swoon there remains a spasm of the head to either side, with redness of face. Greeding.
 - . *Fainting fits every day; the patient suddenly falls as if dead, with pale face, almost imperceptible breathing, waking after one to three hours; if disturbed during the paroxysm she rolls about the floor, becomes enraged, bites those around her, in the case of a girl of 14 years. N. T.
- 1580. *Fainting during the cold stage. B.
 - . Fainting in typhus, *2067.
 - . Became comparatively tranquil, at eight o'clock of the next day, and began to manifest symptoms of exhaustion. Gradually becoming weaker, till mid-day, when she expired, exactly twenty-four hours from the time of swallowing the seeds. E. W. Duffin.
 - . Half an hour after vomiting (1134) he could not stand; after 2, 3 hours. Lawrence, a.

STRAMONIUM.

- . Unable to stand on his feet, 226.
- 1585. He could not stand but would not lie down. H. C. Preston.
 - Raising himself half up in bed, unable to do more, 1723^b.
 - . Great desire to lie down. H.
 - . *Great inclination to lie down. A.
 - . He lies on his back with open staring eyes. A. K. B.
 - . Lies flat with staring, immovable pupils, in typhus, *2068.
- 1590. Lies with closed eyes and mouth; did not move, 1630.
 - . Lying on left side, 1421.
 - . On the belly, 525.
 - . He has to lie down, go to bed. Du Guid. Lobstein. Swaine.
 - . *Was found lying near a well, lately deodorized, supposed to be poisoned by it; appeared much frightened and stammering, as he lay on the couch, now and then uttering a sharp cry, especially when shaken, but the excessive excitement of the vascular and nervous system soon corrected those first impressions. A. G. Lawrence, a.

Staggering and Falling.

- 1595. Staggered a little in walking, 3d d. Dewitt. Comp. 1779.
 - . The twitching increasing he staggered and fell. Johnson.
 - . The limbs wave when walking or standing. H.
 - . Vomited some seed, vertigo; tottering walk; describing circles towards the left until she fell down; next day well. Rohrer.
 - . He can walk, but totters a good deal, and is totally unable to give any account of himself; 6, 7 h. Lawrence, a.
- 1600. His step and gait were tottering and convulsive, and he had partially lost the use of his lower extremities; after 2, 3 hours. Lawrence, a.
 - . Totttering walk, cannot make even a few steps without help, 41. Compare, 466, 467, 470, and "Reeling."
 - . *Totttering as if giddy, cannot walk in a straight line alone, in chorea. A.
 - . Could not walk. C. Hg.
 - . Inability to walk even a few steps, 179.
- 1605. He is unable to walk alone, he falls unless he is held. Baldinger's Magazine.
 - . When rising, he threatens to fall (in the first eight hours). Franz.
 - . *Fell down, with full consciousness, and bends backwards so that the heels touch the occiput, suddenly snapping again forward. Bg.

Lameness.

- . Voluntary muscles in a state of great relaxation. Granger.
- . Entire loss of voluntary motion, although conscious. H. C. Preston.
- 1610. *Voluntary muscles do not obey his will, in spite of his exertion to moderate his disagreeable motions. A.
 - . Lameness of different parts of the body. King.
 - . Lamed limbs. Swaine. Vicat.

STRAMONIUM.

- . Left side totally paralyzed; activity of mind peculiarly disturbed, patient stammering unconnected words all the time, shedding tears, all the symptoms seem to indicate much suffering. *Nouv. Journ. de Med.*
 - . Lying on a lounge he recognized his doctor and immediately apologized for not rising, stating that his limbs were not under his control; and they were found to be paralyzed. *C. Dunham. Compare, 1462.*
1615. All limbs lame, 2056. *Du Guid. 32.*
- . **Paralyzed limbs* after apoplexy.
 - . Paralytic symptoms alternating with spasmodic, *888.

Trembling.

- . Trembling of lips, hands and feet. *A. K. B.*
 - . Trembling of the limbs. *B. Rush. Kellner.*
1620. Tremor in her limbs. *Rush. 2102.*
- . Tremors of the limbs, and loss of the power of voluntary motion. *Bigelow.*
 - . Trembling of limbs. *Braun.*
 - . A slight but distinctly marked trembling shook every part of his body. *H. C. Preston.*
 - . *Trembling of one and more limbs. H.*
1625. Trembling of the whole body. *Franz.*
- . Trembling with hands and feet, 525.
 - . *Trembling of arms and legs. *A.*
 - . Trembling of whole body with the beating of the heart, *1409.
 - . Trembling and chilliness, 1904; and convulsive movements, 1723^b.
 - *Trembling of limbs with mania-a-potu. *Hirzel.*

Twitching and Starting.

1630. Nausea with great anxiety; laid with closed eyes and mouth; did not move; face and extremities twitching; after venesection opened eyes with a wild look, pupils dilated, insensible to light and touch; mouth opened, but the tongue was immovable, could not make any sound; upper part of body drawn backwards; received lemonade, followed by diarrhoea; recovered. A strong woman, suffering with pleuritic pains; took a decoction of the leaves and seed. *Heun.*
- . The voluntary power of the extremities was gone, and the limbs were violently agitated by spasmodic twitching and jactitation (not by regular convulsions) alternately with short paroxysms of tetanic spasm (opisthonus). 2d day still affected with frequent twitching, and vibratory motions. *E. W. Duffin.*
 - . There was a good deal of convulsive twitching about both legs and arms, but more in the latter than the former; 2, 3 hours. *Lawrence, a.*
 - . Some spontaneous twitchings, occasionally during the last half hour, 9.30 P. M.; 6, 7 hours after 684. *Lawrence, a.*

STRAMONIUM.

- . Paroxysmal twitchings of the limbs every 5 minutes, were very marked, and more so in the arms than the legs, limbs not so rigid as in a. Lawrence, b.
- 1635. Convulsive twitchings less frequent, occurring about every 10 minutes, 3 P. M. 6, 7 hours after the drug. Lawrence, b.
 - . Convulsive twitching every 30 minutes, 1730.
 - . Frequent startings and twitchings of the limbs, pulse fuller, stronger, and slower; skin cooler, feet warmer, eruption stationary; was better towards evening. Dewitt.
 - . Fingers twitched and the hands jerked as in chorea. Johnson.
 - . Hands and feet twitching, 42.
- 1640. Arm and leg, left side twitching, numb, falling asleep, *1677.
 - . Twitching of muscles, *1409.
 - . ~~the~~ *Twitchings during the chill*; not so often during heat and sweat. B.
 - . Subsaltus tendinum and twitches of the limbs. Hornung.
 - . Subsaltus tendinum, 180, 715.
- 1645. She still continued to be affected with convulsive twitching and jactitation of the limbs, alternated with short paroxysms of rapid, vibratory, spasmodic motions of the hands and forearms; of a peculiar, though, I believe, diagnostic nature, as regards the effects produced by poisons of this class. E. W. Duffin.
 - . Single muscles of face, fingers, and toes, twitching, and whole body shaking now and then, like from an electric shock; mouth spasmodically closed. W. C. H.
 - . Violent jerking in arms, and lameness of legs; tongue hangs out of mouth; staring eyes; dilated pupils; murmuring, loss of reason; next day complained of its being dark, wanted a light (candle); pupils dilated; bloody stools; next day well; girl of 3 years, from seed. Greding.
 - . Hands and feet up to the knees were affected with slight spasms or jerks, especially the fingers of left hand which jerked repeatedly and without pain; 4th and 5th day. R. Coxe.
 - . Single jerks, partly of whole body, partly of single limbs, of elbows and knee-joints, 1915.
- 1650. From the state (80) she would start involuntarily, quick, as if a shock had passed through her body, with an air of affright and a loud shriek, her limbs wreathed with convulsive motions, and her countenance and body distorted in every direction, apparently affected with great pain and anxiety. Dewitt.
 - . Startings, 238; starts and shocks through the body, *834.

Spasmodic Affections.

- . Continual cramp in hands and feet. Greding.
- . Slow contracting and stretching of the limbs, repeatedly in paroxysms. A. K. B.
- . Alternate contractions of the hands and feet. Lobstein.

STRAMONIUM.

1655. He moves his limbs to and fro. Kellner.
- . Throwing about the arms and legs, but most of the arms; with opening and shutting of the hands, and many motions of the fingers. N. T.
 - . Violent motion of the limbs. Pfennig.
 - . Great muscular power, 17.
 - . All the muscles of the limbs continually active. Guensburg.
1660. Great activity in muscles of rump; he springs up high, like in opisthotonos. Guensburg.
- . Jumped up, started, restless, 26.
 - . *Great movability of the limbs; sits, cannot get up himself. A.
 - . Strange motion, involuntary, with great agility in typhus, *2068.
 - . Limbs as if longer, 473.
1665. False perception of his limbs, missing steps going down stairs, 644.
- . Sensation as if all the parts of the limbs were in the joints completely separated from each other, and could not be united together again. H.
 - . Sensation in the arms and legs as if they were separated from the body. Fr. Hahnemann.
 - . He feels his hands and feet as if they were loosened in the joints (had become separated,) and he is quite inconsolable about this sensation. Fr. Hahnemann.
 - . Muscular system subject to an irregular agitation, somewhat resembling that of chorea, 330.
1670. *Progressive locomotor ataxia. H. N. Martin.
- . *Chorea since 8 days, a boy 15 years, after wading while overheated in water, pale, emaciated like an old man; eyes deep in head, pupils dilated, slow, tardy, intermitting pulse, clean tongue, difficult to move, abdomen contracted sunken in, skin flabby, dry, dirty skin. Extract of leaves. Kreyszig.
 - . *Chorea, rotating motions with the arm as if spinning or weaving. Hartmann.
 - . In a case of Chorea after a fright, 15 weeks ago, a boy of 11 years, Str. 9. A second dose 3 days afterwards; cured in a week. Aegidi.
 - . *Chorea, motions crosswise or violent all over, creeping in limbs; trist mood, worse at equinoxes, loss of memory, of speech; stammering, putting hand to genitals. Raue, Path. p. 507.
1675. *Chorea. Jumping up and climbing over tables and chairs along the walls, to sit on a mantel-piece. B.
- . *Symptoms like St. Vitus' dance after inhaling mercurial vapors. Hartmann.
 - . *Several Sundays in succession, chronic spasms in church; very quick twitchings, drawing the head to the left side, the left half of the head numb and without feeling, afterwards left arm and leg twitching, numb, falling asleep. Bethman.
 - . *Spasmodic effect on a girl of 11 years, the eyes staring to one

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- point sideways, anxious and fearful, as if there were a horrible hostile something from which the child was retreating; or kneeling in bed and praying, starting up when touched, with screaming and distress: a creeping about in bed, moving the hands as if doing some work, or laughing or moaning or singing. W. Gross.
- . Loss of consciousness, spasms; abdomen puffed up; child 1½ years old, after eating seed, soon recovered after taking vinegar. Kunze.
1680. Spasms, abdomen swollen and hard, convulsions, remitting and increasing again, first in face and then also in other parts of the body, soon after lost all his senses, did not recognize things around him, and paid no attention to questions. Seiler.
- . Spasms, first in the left arm, afterwards in the right leg, followed by sudden spasms of the head in all directions. Greding.
 - . Spasmodic movements. Dewitt.
 - . Automatic motions; on attempting to use limbs, convulsive movements, 1723^b.
 - . Motions with hands and arms, 17.
1685. Spasms, 42; violent, 1630, *1159; spasmodic motions, with hydrophobic symptoms, 426.
- . Spasmodic symptoms alternating with paralysis, *888.
 - . *Spasms after a sunstroke, 1421.
 - . *Spasmodic attacks occurring in a case of typhus. N. T.
 - . Hysterical spasms, preceded by great irritability and sensitiveness of temper, disposition to weep alternating with unusual mirthfulness, and by sexual excitement; these symptoms were speedily followed by an alternation of tonic and clonic, tetanic and cataleptic spasms. N. T.
1690. *Spasmodic motions of the muscles. Hartmann.
- . *Spasmodic attacks of children, suffering alternately with constipation and diarrhoea, or flatulence. N. T.
 - . *Spasms of children. N. T.
 - . *Eclampsia of children, with trismus, general stiffness, or spasmodic stretching alternating with shock-like convulsions; a deep, snoring sleep, much urination; often also, great heat of body, red face, thirst, &c. Hartmann.
 - . The convulsive movements only come on when he is roused by the galvanic current; 6, 7 hours. Lawrence, a.
1695. Convulsive symptoms, 525, 1488; limbs and neck, 178; convulsive gait, 1600; every 30 minutes convulsive twitching, 1730.
- . The limbs are convulsed, with the vomiting, from an emetic. A. K. B.
 - . Stupor, anxiety, convulsions of the limbs and involuntary weeping, with an elderly woman; increased very much by drinking coffee; soon cured by vinegar. S. Hahnemann.
 - . Convulsions, more arms than legs, 1634.

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- . Convulsions of upper and lower limbs, 1050, 1700.
- 1700. Violent convulsive motion of the muscles of lower jaw, lips and upper and lower limbs, right side. *Nouv. Jour. de Med.*
- . Next to confusion of mind had convulsions of limbs; 8 gr. infusions of tart. emet., had no effect; abdomen greatly expanded and puffed up; not until the next day did a strong purgative cause a few stools, which relieved the spasms and confusion. Ernst.
- . The convulsive movement of the limbs increased, intermittent in character, increased at times by external impressions, such as touching the skin, but coming on also spontaneously; after 2, 3 hours. Lawrence, a.
- . Merry delirium; sardonic laughing; convulsions of the extremities; eyes bright, pupils much dilated, not staring; difficult swallowing; stammering voice, hardly comprehensible, but did not talk vehemently; tongue clean, moist; belly not expanded; skin dry, hot; pulse very weak, quick, small; next day better. Rohrer.
- . Convulsions. A. K. B. Doderlin. Büchner. *Comp.* 39.
- 1705. Convulsions jerking like starts. Franz.
- . Convulsions of head and arms, with hiccough. Greding.
- . Violent convulsions in bed, during which he was like frantic, and had to be tied; after 6 hours. Brera.
- . Frightful convulsions at the sight of a lighted candle, a mirror, or of water. Brera.
- . A lighted candle before his eyes brought on violent *convulsions of extremities*, opisthotonic spasms with increased rigidity, 683.
- 1710. Convulsions or lethargic stupor. Bigelow.
- . The convulsions and the delirium could especially be brought on by touching; they were immediately followed by great weakness. Lobstein.
- . The convulsions and the dilatation of the pupils remained when the pulse had already become slower; breathing more free and the tension of the abdomen was gone; after 18 h. Lobstein.
- . The torpor gave place at irregular intervals to severe convulsive fits, during which the child shrieked violently and the voice was particularly hoarse. Granger.
- . *Convulsions and incipient hemiplegia, consequent on epilepsy. N. T.
- 1715. Violent congestion to head; delirium; convulsions in alternation with opisthotonos; face red, eyes injected, wild and staring look; pupils so dilated that iris was scarcely perceptible; tongue moist, red; swallowing difficult; voice could not be understood; respiration frequent; skin moist, warm; pulse quick, hard and full; neither vomiting or stool; several hours restless sleep towards midnight, awoke in delirium; in morning pupils less dilated; murmuring delirium; abdomen puffed up and some-

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- what sensitive to touch ; urinated in bed. In afternoon congestive symptoms and delirium increased ; swallowing more difficult ; afterwards commenced to improve, and got well in a few days ; boy, 5 years, after eating the seed. Rohrer.
- . Convulsions from bringing a lighted candle near his eyes, 683.
 - . Convulsive attacks, in mania, *193.
 - . *Convulsive spasms and twitching, with meningitis, 533.
 - . *After a fall from a swing senseless for an hour ; when taken up headache and vomiting, after am. apparently well. The 4th day sudden convulsions for 5, 10 minutes, in repeated attacks, followed by weariness, sleepiness without sleep, no pain nor a single sore spot ; Str. 2. Trinka.
1720. Convulsions, with suffocating spells, *1390 ; with whooping-cough, *1350.
- . *Convulsive motion or distortion of the muscles of the face, in the cold stage. B.
 - . *Clonic spasms in the cold and the hot stage, not often during the sweat. B.
 - . *Clonic spasms, accompanied with a sort of mental derangement, in children. N. T.
- *An Irishman, aged 36, had been "on a spree" for some time and was seized with a tremulous convulsive condition, at night, with violent manners, scaring his family. Next day was found lying on the bed, speechless ; blowing breathing, from paralysis of facial muscles ; stupid look ; right hand and arm outstretched, the left lying on breast ; thumbs turned in ; trembling, convulsive movements on attempting to use limbs ; raising himself half up in bed, unable to do more ; kicking bed covers down ; face reddish ; constipation ; all senses stupified ; difficult swallowing. 15 centesim, in water, every 2 hours to 8 hours ; after 2 days cured. J. C. Morgan.
- . *Epileptic convulsions, also with weeping. N. T.
- Periodical epilepsy, daily or monthly, 1726.
1725. *Epilepsy : woman of 45 years, since a fright a year ago, frequent attacks, 4 to 6 times a day for 15 to 30 minutes, sudden with a scream falling down convulsed, after it drowsiness, laziness, and aching in region of stomach. After the extract, seven weeks well ; bitten by a dog, supposed to be mad, relapse, worse than before, stramon. with same good effect. Kreyssig.
- . *Epilepsy : cases of which the fits return daily, or in which they recur at regular periods, as monthly, or give warning of their approach by previous symptoms, had been cured by Stram. ; if neither one nor the other, not. Dr. Fisher in Massachusetts, Dr. Archer in Maryland.
 - . Epilepsy after onanism. Wendt.
 - . *Epileptiform spasms, thrusting head in quick succession to the right ; rotary motion with left arm, and pain in scrobiculum ;

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- stipated, deep sleep, low spirited, fear of death. Raue, P. p. 518.
- *Spasmodic affections alternating with a trance; a woman suffering 3 years, every summer, stram. 1. Bicking. Comp. 1391, 1607, 1895, &c.
1730. His limbs were very rigid, and remained so, except when the convulsive twitchings would come on, which was about every 10 minutes at first; after 2, 3 hours. Lawrence, a.
- . Rigidity, 683.
 - . Stiffness of the whole body, after 1 hour. Unzer. *1693.
 - . Immobility. Du Guid. 32.
 - . Immobility of the limbs; she is unable to make the least motion. (A kind of catalepsy). H.
1735. Stiffness all over, not a limb could be moved, a child of 18 months one hour after swallowing the seed; in the evening after the stiffness lessened, repeated vomiting, deep sleep; towards midnight rattling, bloody froth came from the mouth; face dark brown and soon after death, 6 hours after the poison. Heim. Comp. 871, 914, 1176, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1411.
- . Upper part of the body drawn backwards, 1630.
 - . *Tonic spasms of children. N. T.
 - . The voluntary motion ceases (catalepsis), with loss of senses; but ability to swallow remains. A. K. B.
 - . Hands and feet completely retroverted and muscles of the extremities rigid. H. C. Preston.
1740. *Catalepsis in attacks, limbs easily moved by others, remaining in the given position; before attacks headache, vertigo and heaviness of head. Rückert.
- . *Cataleptic state after a wound at the right parietal bone, picking with hands on the bed covers. Rummel.
 - . Insensible, completely tetanic, a very dilated pupil; another case. Ch. D. Meigs.
 - . Opisthotonic spasms, 638, 1630.
 - . Opisthotonos, or Emprosthotonos, or Pleurothotonos, one changing with the other. B.
1745. *Opisthotonos and trismus with congestion to the head; red face; heat of body, profuse urine, deep snoring sleep. Raue, P., p. 511.
- . *Tetanus and trismus of a horse 6 years old, since 3, 4 days. Brauns.

Rest and Motion.

- . Rarely worse whilst lying down in bed, on the painful side, or whilst sitting; oftener better whilst reposing, lying down, worse lying on painful side, more ameliorated by lying in bed or after lying down. B.
 - . After lying down sadness, 392.
 - . Lying on right side, as if bed was being drawn from under her, 489.
1750. Lying on side, vertigo worse, *484.

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- . After lying down pain in sternum, 1400.
- . When rising threatens to fall, 1606; pressure on forehead worse, *544; after rising from bed, vertigo, 491.
- . When sitting fancied she was falling, 486; giddy, 483; half unconscious, 24.
- . Sitting up in mania, *194, *196.
- 1755. Sitting up in bed and vomiting bile, 1146.
- . Kneeling down in mania, *194.
- . While standing, giddy, 483; *standing still, all muscles in contraction. B. When standing, limbs wave, 1597.
- When walking*, weak, 1563; limbs bend, 1515; burning above knee, 1954.
- . After least motion, even sitting up in bed, vomiting bile, 1146.
- 1760. Every motion increases beating of heart, *1409.
- . Motion excites pain in back and abdomen, 1427.
- . *Worse after motion in open air, better after lying down, particularly lying in bed.* B.
- . Restlessness with moaning, tossing about the bed, throwing about of the arms and legs, but most with the arms, with frequent opening and shutting of the hands, and many motions of the fingers. W. W.
- . Extreme restlessness, 9 P. M. to 1 A. M., and all night. Lawrence, b.
- 1765. Great restlessness. Hornung. Restlessness, 7. Swain. 33; spells of, 1100; during the evening in bed, *198; in mania, *191, *1336, *208; in typhus, *2068.
- . *Bodily restlessness during all stages. B.
- . During the restlessness, he would drink water when offered, but he did not ask for it. N. T.
- . Uneasiness. Swain. Brera.
- . Internal uneasiness, seems to be the cause of unconsciousness, 49.
- 1770. Tossing violently in his father's arms; his hands were twitching as if from chorea. Johnson.
- . Tossing about, complaining to be hot. C. Hg.
- . Spasmodic tossing up of the limbs. Franz.
- . Tossing about in bed, 32.
- . Tottering during the cold and the hot stage. B.
- 1775. Rolling and creeping in bed, 226.

Sleep.

- . Disposition to gape, 1031.
- . Drowsiness in daytime. Greeding.
- . Day sleep, 1777, 1780.
- . Drowsy and staggering. Brera.
- 1780. Sleeping in the daytime; he wakes with an important and solemn look. Fr. H.
- . In eyelids as if sleepy, has great disposition to sleep but is able to overcome it, 749.

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- . Great desire to lie down and sleep. Lawrence, c.
- . Drowsiness, *1725.
- . Disposition to sleep with the return of fever, 3d day, 1965.
- 1785. Very drowsy, with vertigo, 488.
 - . Sleepiness without sleep after the convulsions, *1719.
 - . Sleep. Schrœn. Good sleep, 525.
 - . Seemed to sleep for about half an hour, 2° 30'. Ths. Fowler.
 - . After calomel and jalap in half an hour she threw up once very freely, and fell into a sound sleep till 1 o'clock, (three hours), next morning made no complaint but of a pain of her head. Ths. Fowler.
- 1790. Sleeps a few hours (some minutes after taking it.) Sauvages.
 - . Quiet sleep. Greding.
 - . Quiet sleep after the convulsions had ceased. Lobstein.
 - . After a dose of 10 drops of the first attenuation, the patient slept 36 hours, and woke with complete consciousness, without however recollecting what had past. N. T.
 - . He slept the greater part of the day afterwards, waking up occasionally and having intermissions of unconsciousness, but the pupils remained widely dilated during the whole day. Lawrence, b.
- 1795. Sleeps twenty-four hours. J. C. Grimm.
 - . After castor oil given as an emetic, sleeps all night, next morning well. Zumbrock.
 - . Slept all next day, 1794.
 - . Some fall in a deep sleep, even twenty-four hours long; they lie like dead persons. Garcias ab Horto.
 - . Deep, snoring sleep, sometimes drawing up the leg. A. K. B.
- 1800. Deep sleep with snoring. Unzer.
 - . Snoring in deep sleep, 207, 1693.
 - . *Snoring in all stages of the intermittent. B.
 - . If left to himself for one minute he falls into a deep sleep, from which he cannot be roused except by the galvanic battery, 6, 7 hours. Lawrence, a.
 - . 12 o'clock night, eyes open, pupils insensible to light, but he can be roused now by smacking the face, after galvanic shocks having been applied every 7 minutes since half past nine, 6, 7 hours. Lawrence, a.
- 1805. Deep, sound sleep; during it very deep breathing, with the greatest exertion, and snoring during in and expiration. Franz.
 - . Deep sleep with varying dreams and strange visions, 1196.
 - . Deep sleep, 1735; after vomiting, 26; after face ache, *828.
 - . Coma (comp. 42.) has gradually come on, 5, 6, h. he can hardly be roused, except by galvanic shocks; coma still intense, 9° 30' P. M., 6, 7 h. Lawrence, a.
 - . Coma, loss of consciousness, lameness of lower limbs. Jonas.
- 1810. In the condition, 514, 1631, 2051, the severity of the symptoms undergoing occasional remissions of a few minutes duration,

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- she remained for about three hours, when a stage of coma supervened, but she did not sleep, though, at first, somewhat so disposed. E. W. Duffin.
- . The comatose stage lasted about two hours; like the former, 1810, it was attended with incapability of swallowing; but evidently the cause was of a *totally opposite nature* to that which had produced the same symptom in the first stage. It was now decidedly the result of atony or paralysis of those parts that had been formerly affected with spasm. E. W. Duffin.
 - . Sopor with loud snoring in typhus, 2067.
 - . Stupefied half slumber, 1209.
 - . Sleeps with eyes half open, *2059.
1815. Sleepless. Swaine. Greeding. Comp. *1719.
- . Remained awake all night, tossed about in his bed, and uttered crowing screams. Brera.
 - . Restless sleep, violent headache and profuse urination. Greeding.
 - . Restless sleep, full of dreams, with tossing about in the bed. Greeding.
 - . Slumber, with a rattling breath, and bloody froth at the mouth; dark brown face; death. Heim.
1820. Extreme wakefulness was a very prominent symptom. Lawrence, b.
- . No sleep, 14 hours, 1254. Swain.
 - . Restless sleep. H. Comp. 1031.
 - . Restless sleep towards midnight. 1715.
 - . *He had slept none since the first night; 5th day of meningitis. King.
- Slept none for two nights, 540.
1825. Restless, anxious sleep with strange visions, *1673.
- . *Restless sleep, lays with the legs drawn up; moves arms in different directions; snores and utters unarticulated sounds.
 - . Sleepless nights, *190, *213, *399; tossing about, 860, 1816, 1818.
 - . Walking about at night, *398; got up after midnight, confused, 26; rising up in bed, 1839; sat up in bed, 31.
 - . Dreams with open eyes, 118; in typhus, *2069.
1830. Vivid dreams about things happened. H.
- . Different kind of dreams. Ray. Comp. 1818, 1871.
 - . Strange *dreams of a frightful kind*. H. W. R.
- 1833 to 1839 omitted.

Night-complaints.

- . Starting in sleep with rising up in bed and looking vacantly around with incoherent talking, next night. W. W.
1840. *She wakens at night with a start, and immediately is obliged to scream and jump out of bed. Lippe.
- . Sleep interrupted by screams. Greeding.
 - . Screaming and howling at night. Greeding.
 - . Crying out in sleep, *2059.
 - . Spasmodic laughs, *990.

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1845. More hallucinations, 138, *206; dancing in the churchyard, 311.
 . While slumbering he hears two persons talk, but he does not know who they are. Franz.
 . Talking in sleep, with heat, 1949.
 . In bed, sadness, 392.
 . After going to bed, giddy, 498.
1850. 9° 30' when in bed, screamed as if bed was being drawn from under her; till midnight, 489; vertigo, *484.
 . Towards morning, nose bleed, 784.
 . 12 or 1 at night, face ache, *828; toothache unbearable, *553.
 . A troublesome night; awakening 3 or 4 times with sickness and vomiting. Ths. Fowler, b. Vomiting, 1138.
 . Burning in abdomen, 42, 1179.
1855. Waking out of sleep, growling in abdomen, 1225.
 . Sexual excitement, 180; emissions in sleep, 1871.
 . Pain in Sternum, 1400.
 . Creeping, 1901.
 . In sleep twitching of limbs. C. Hg.
1860. Starting in sleep, *577, *2059.
 . All night convulsions, 1701, 1723^b.
 . Chills, 1913.
 . Midnight fever, 1938.
 . Night sweat, 728; profuse, 1984, 1995.

Awakening.

1865. Getting awake with difficulty. H.
 . Wakes from his sleep with a scream. Greeding.
 . After waking he does not recognise any thing around him; he takes his book and goes to school, but he enters by the wrong door, after 6 hours. Franz.
 . Next morning got up 2, 3, times and went to bed again each time. W. W.
 . Got up from sleep confused, did not know where he was after midnight, 26.
1870. Getting up in morning, pain over the head, *580.
 . After a deep sleep full of dreams, during which he has an emission, he feels quite drowsy and he sees as through a gauze. Franz.
 . Awakening, look with staring eyes at one point. *577.
 . He often falls asleep, and when waking, assumes a comically majestic appearance. H.
 . When awaking important look, 1780.
1875. After awaking violent thirst, 1952.
 . Jumping out of bed, 1840.
 . On awaking up in the morning being tired, 1570.
 . After awaking, itching, 2095.

Morning.

- . Worse in the morning. B.

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1880. *Morning*; difficult awaking, 749; vertigo, 491; head affection, 587; commencing headache, 557^b; dim sighted, 647; cannot see well, *662; pupils less dilated, 1715; face ache, *828; thirst, 587; hoarse, 1344; voice hoarse, 42; dry cough, 1347; early, itching, 2095; eruption pale, 2100.

Forenoon.

- . Worse in the forenoon. C. Hg.; headache increasing till noon, 557^b; 6 to 11, face ache every day, *828; 10.30, face ache, *834; 11, could not speak, 986; until evening spasms, *834; anxiety in scrobicul. 406; fainting, 1574.

Noon.

- . All day whining; towards noon, heat, 1935; at noon, fever, 1938; return of eruption, 1965.

Afternoon.

- . 2 o'clock, fancied she was falling, 486; congestive symptoms and delirium increased, swallowing more difficult, 1715; slow breathing, 1367; trembling of knees, 1524; chill, 1903; fever, 1940, 1939; eruption red, 2100; gradually decreasing headache, noon till evening, 557^b; better towards evening, 1637.

Evening.

- . Sadness, 392; delirium, 169; 9 o'clock, giddy in forehead, 498; 8 to 11, headache, 549; and night, *578; face ache, *828; and night, *776; red face, 860; salivation, 1127; vomiting bile, 1144; bile and mucus, 1140, 1143; abdomen bloated, 1205; colic, 1193; cough worse, 1347; pain in tarsus, 1500; restless, *198; burning heat, 1954; fever, 1942; sweat, 1977; about 10 o'clock perfectly recovered, 12 hours after the dose. Abr. Swain; evening, disappeared all symptoms, 1031.

Air; Warmth and Cold.

1885. *Worse out doors; better in doors.* B.
- . Rose to take the air, 480. Swain.
 - . In the room, giddy, 483.
 - . Warmth lessens the pain first; later, it aggravates it, *776.
 - . Better in warmth, worse in cold, *580.
1890. Covering the head warm, lessens otalgia, *206.
- . Covers himself carefully during heat, 1951.
 - . Putting a finger out from under the cover makes the pains very violent, 1951.
 - . Very sensitive to the least cold draft on the cold feet, 1924.
- Kicking bedcovers down, 1723^b.
- . *Feels all the changes of weather before they take place. Bg.
1895. *Every summer attacks of spasms or an ecstasis Bg.
- . After wading in water, while overheated, *1671.
 - . After sunstroke, *528.

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- . The symptoms are worse after the fall equinox. N. T.

Periodical.

- . Fits of stupor and drowsiness, 86; intermissions of unconsciousness, 1794; sun headache, increasing and decreasing with the sun, 557^b; coming and going burning in stomach, 1164; convulsions in paroxysms, 1634; Intermittent convulsive movement, 1702; and many more.

Chilly and Cold.

1900. Creeping under the skin. Greding.
- . Creeping, extending from the left side into the thigh, or into the toes of the same side, thence into the abdomen, whence the creeping descends again into the right thigh and foot. Greding.
 - . Creeping feeling under skin, 1501.
 - . Chilliness along the back, in the afternoon. Greding.
 - . General *chilliness* and *trembling*; she feels as if cold water was poured down her back. H. W. R.
1905. Chilliness of limbs, 1209.
- . *Great chilliness. A.
 - . Cold shivers with colic, 1193.
 - . Chilly crawls over the whole body, *580.
 - . Shuddering and diuresis. 1275.
1910. Shuddering over whole body and grinding teeth, 922.
- . Shuddering, 925, 28.
 - . Whenever he takes a dose, a disagreeable, shuddering chill runs over him as if he dreaded it, after 3, 4, 5 hours. Franz.
 - . Chills and shuddering of the limbs at night. Greding.
 - . Coldness and chills for eight hours. H.
1915. Chill through the whole body, with single jerks, partly of the whole body, partly of single limbs, of the elbows and knee-joints, without any thirst. Franz.
- . ~~☞~~ Chill runs down the back. B.
 - . ~~☞~~ During the chill the greatest sensitiveness to be uncovered. B.
 - . ~~☞~~ Chill and general coldness, with a red face and twitchings. B.
 - . ~~☞~~ Chill with external heat of head. B.
1920. ~~☞~~ During chill, heat in head; during the hot stage, cold feet, during the sweat cannot bear to be uncovered. C. Hg.
- . Chilly; perspired, skin warm, 26.
 - . Skin cold, 5, 6 hours, 8 P. M.; eyes shut, pupils still dilated; speech unintelligible, 6, 7 hours. Lawrence, a.
 - . Skin cold, hands and feet cold; pulse threadlike, easily compressed, disappearing small, 130. Gunsburg.
 - . The feet were extremely cold early in the morning, and nevertheless, very sensitive to the least cold draft. H.
1925. His extremities, and also the trunk of his body, were cold, a few hours after the dose. Abr. Swaine.
- . The limbs and the trunk are cold all over. Swaine.

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- . She lies on the floor, cold, senseless, and weak, and breathing feebly, after two hours. Pfennig.
 - . Coldness of the whole body. H.
 - . Skin cool, 42; and pulse frequent, 30; lower limbs cold, 1464; coldness, *1336.
1930. *Cold fit or fever with pain in head, 540.
- . Cold body, hot face, *191.
 - . Cold limbs, warm face, *834.

Fever-Heat.

- . *She is hot, then cold*—shivering—her hands are constantly cold. H. W. R.
 - . Afternoon; first, heat of head and face, followed by general coldness, and after it general heat. B.
1935. Towards noon great heat, redness in the face, vertigo and tears in the eyes. Greeding.
- . Sensation of heat in the face, when coldness and chilliness passed. H.
 - . Warm face, cold limbs, *834.
 - . Violent fever at noon, returning with the same violence about midnight. Greeding.
 - . Fever every day, after noon. Greeding
1940. Fever in the afternoon. Greeding.
- . *Fever in the afternoon two days in succession. N. T.
 - . Fever in the evening for two days. Greeding.
 - . Heat of the whole body. Pfennig.
 - . Great heat of the body. Gardare.
1945. Violent fever, 488. Rush.
- . His skin was excessively hot and congested, especially the face and upper extremities, after 2, 3 hours. Lawrence, a.
 - . Great heat with quick and small pulse, and bright red vermilion colored countenance. Baldinger.
 - . The skin burning, fauces dry, but he would not drink even when water was forced into his mouth. Lawrence, b.
 - . Great heat, and talking during sleep. Lobstein.
1950. Turns hot. H.
- . He covers himself carefully during the heat; but if he merely puts a finger out from under the cover, the pains immediately become very violent. H.
 - . Fever; first, heat in the head, afterwards, coldness of the whole body, followed by heat of the whole body, with anguish; sleeps during the heat; after awaking violent thirst; he feels a stinging in his palate until he drinks. H.
 - . With the least motion heat over the whole body and sweat, after 24 hours. Franz.
 - . In the evening, a burning above the knee when walking, and heat through the whole body, with violent thirst, after 12 hours. Franz.
1955. Her skin was hot. Chs. D. Meigs.

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- . High fever, burning heat, 2103.
- . Skin, dry, hot, 1703; and red, 523, hot, 520, 1693, 1771.
- . Warmth over whole body, 17.
- . Dry heat of body, and anxiety, 406.
- 1960. Skin hot, and pulse frequent, 2028.
 - . *High fever, pulse 140; erysipelas of face, *225.
 - . Heat of body, and bloated abdomen, 1205.
 - . 4th day; fever continued, pulse very tense; the 5th day, after purgatives, fever had disappeared and pulse was natural. Dewitt.
 - . Sleep during the heat, 1952.
- 1965. At noon, 3d day; attacked with a high fever, slight return of the eruption, and much disposed to sleep. Dewitt.
 - . Heat of whole surface is great before death, 2034.
 - . During the hot stage restless and anxious, often with screams; thoughts of suicide or excitable; talking, singing, and trilling. B.
 - . During the hot stage, vertigo; during the sweat, dullness and dizziness, in both apoplectic symptoms. B.
 - . During the hot stage, headache, pains in the eyes. B.
- 1970. During the hot stage, impaired speech. B.
 - . ☞ Anxious heat, with vomiting. B.
 - . During the hot stage, puffed up abdomen. B.
 - . During the heat and sweat, numbness or crawly trembling of limbs, drowsiness, and stupid sleep. B.

Heat and Sweat.

- . Heat and sweat from the least motion, 1953.
- 1975. Great heat, slight sweat, quick, soft pulse. Lobstein.
 - . Heat and sweat all over, without thirst, after 5 hours. H.
 - . After the vomiting, in the evening, continuous, violent fever, with profuse sweat. Greeding.
 - . Skin moist, 960; and warm, 1715; hot, perspiring skin, 2051; dry heat of face, with moist and cold limbs, 2058; heat, feverish, skin moist, *577.
 - . ☞ *Heat with delirium, thirst and sweat. B.
- 1980. ☞ *Heat of whole body, with a vivid redness of the face, and mostly a sweat same time. B.
 - . Heat of body, and copious sweat, *2110.
 - . Warm sweat and relief, 784.
 - . Slight sweat with heat, 1975.
 - . ☞ Copious sweat, already with the heat all over the body, with great thirst. B.

Sweat.

- 1985. Cold sweat over whole body. Brera. Co np. 1209.
 - . ☞ Cold sweat all over. B.
 - . Violent sweat from incessant motion, 31.
 - . Sweat after severe thirst. Greeding.
 - . Copious sweat. J. C. Grimm.

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1990. Profuse sweat, 706; after fever, 1977.
 . Sweat on forehead, 523; and face, 291.
 . Sweat in the back. Greeding.
 . Sweat covers paralysed limbs, 401.
 . Profuse sweat at night. Greeding.
1995. Very great sweat at night. Greeding.
 . Slight sweat at night. H.
 . Head, all day, wet with perspiration, 2 day. R. Coxe.
 . No sweat next night. C. Hg.
 . There was no perspiration in a case of poisoning. Johnson.
2000. Absence of perspiration, and torpor of bowels. Johnson.
 . Sweats with delirium; impaired sight. B.
 . Sweat and dim sighted, 657.
 . ~~☞~~ *During the sweat diminished sight, or shunning the light.* B.
 . During the sweat, anxiety, violent, screaming, sighing and moaning; sometimes changeable mood and often singing and trilling. B.
2005. Greasy sweat with increased thirst. Greeding.
 . *Oily sweat of a putrid odor. B.
 . Violent sweat with great thirst. Greeding.
 . Sweat with diminished appetite. Greeding.
 . Profuse sweat, with bellyache. Greeding.
2010. Frequent sweat, with good appetite, diarrhœa; distention of the abdomen and colic. Greeding.
 . After the sweat general relief, 784; diarrhœa ceases, 1245.

Pulse.

- . Strong, full pulse of 80 beats. Pfennig. 17. 960.
 . Her pulse was pretty full and strong. B. Rush.
 . Hard and full pulse, 41. 179.
2015. Pulse full and tense, skin warm, 177.
 . Pulse very tense with the fever, 1953.
 . Unequal, tense pulse next morning. C. Hg.
 . Pulse tense, sometimes intermitting; 90 in minute, 860.
 . ~~☞~~ *Pulse irregular; mostly full, hard and frequent, other-times small and quick, sometimes slow and hardly to be felt, even intermitting and trembling. B.
2020. Quick intermitting pulse. A. K. B.
 . Pulse somewhat frequent, but single beats omitting, 42, 860, 1671.
 . Tremulous, weak, unequal, sometimes intermitting pulse. Kellner.
 . Frequent, quick, small, irregular pulse. Brera.
 . Pulse very slow, 31. 238; in typhus, *2067; heart and pulse, 238.
2025. Pulse fuller, stronger, slower when improving, 1637.
 . Slow, tardy pulse, 26; and intermitting, *1671.
 . Pulse slow and small, 492.
 . Pulse usually 72, run at 9 P. M. to 84; skin hot, 3d day. R. Coxe.
 . Strong, full pulse of 90 beats. Pfennig.
2030. Her pulse was about 100 strokes in a minute, and her breathing not difficult. Ths. Fowler.

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- . Pulse 110, strong and full, after 2, 3 hours. Lawrence, a.
- . Pulse full and irritable; 120 beats. Lawrence, b. Comp. 178.
- . Pulse 140, next morning 80, *225.
- . 8 o'clock A. M., pulse 160, strong and regular; heat of whole surface great; eyes half closed and lifeless; 11 A. M., 120, unequal, intermitting; 3 P. M., death. Granger.
- 2035. *Pulse frequent, hard, 1159; tense, 523; full and hard, *256.
 - . Pulse small and frequent, 1177; and soft, 221.
 - . Quick, soft pulse and heat, 1975.
 - . Pulse quick, hard and frequent, same evening. W. W.
 - . Pulse, quick, hard and full, 1715.
- 2040. Pulse much accelerated. Chs. D. Meigs.
 - . Pulse weak and so frequent as hardly to be counted. Dewitt.
 - . Pulse much hastened and weak. Hornung. Comp. 180.
 - . Pulse is getting much weaker, 120, 6, 7 hours. Lawrence, a.
 - . Pulse weak, 2056; frequent, *3399; with increased delirium, *172.
- 2045. *Pulse 120 and weak, came down to 108 immediately, in typhus fever, 2072.
 - . *Pulse small and spasmodic. A. Small and weak, *1173; extremely quick. *398.
 - . His pulse small and quick a few hours after the dose. Abr. Swaine.
 - . During the continuance of the coma, the pulse returned; it was unaccountable quick, and estimated to exceed 200; small, sharp and thready. E. W. Duffin.
 - . Pulse very weak, quick, small, 1703; and heat, 1947.
- 2050. Pulse thread-like, easily compressed, disappearing, small, 130. Guensburg.
 - . Notwithstanding all the active excitement, accompanied with a hot and perspiring skin on the surface of the trunk, and flushed (slightly swollen) face, the pulse was almost imperceptible from the first; but as far as it could be felt, it was natural in regard to velocity, and the inferior extremities were cold. E. W. Duffin.
 - . Small, quick, and at last scarcely perceptible pulse. Vicat.
 - . Pulse little or none perceptible. Granger. Pulse sinking, *533.
 - . Almost no pulse, 14. Swain.
- 2055. Extinct pulse. Vicat. Pulseless, 32, 2056.

Typhoid Fevers.

- . Vertigo immediately; after going few hundred steps, reeled like a drunken man, no nausea; went home and laid down, dry tongue and fauces; half an hour after stammered, laid immovable and spoke from between closed teeth; extremities cold, pulse weak, often laid himself on knees, but *stretched arms out as if he was searching something*; the eyes were dull and weary; after a while he did not utter any noise, got perfectly quiet, pulseless, and all limbs lame, made innumerable signs but those

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- around did not understand him, towards evening without any medicine got well. Man 68 years, used the root in milk. Du Guid.
- . *Some epidemic fevers. H.
 - . *Congestive fever in Mobile, in dry heat of the face with moist and cold limbs. Lingen.
 - . *Nightly fever, the child cries out in its sleep; starts and jerks; sleeps with its eyes half open, pupils widely dilated, and the *urine* and *faeces* are suppressed. H. N. Martin.
2060. *Wormfevers. N. T.
- . *In bilious fever; the shrieking voice, and the false conception of things, was cured. Neidhard.
 - . *Gastric fevers with jerking of the arms and fingers. N. T.
 - . *Bilious typhoid fever; the predominating symptom was the *loquacious delirium*, with constant desire to get out of bed; also, yellowish brown tongue and dry on the centre; the lips sore and cracked and sordes on the teeth. Neidhard.
 - . *Bilious typhoid fever; swelled, dry, coated tongue, with no desire for water, although his mouth is dry, he has to moisten it; suppression of urine; lies constantly on the right side, as it is painful to lie on left side. Neidhard.
2065. *Typhus; moving her trembling hands incessantly; could not talk. Rau's Memorabilia.
- . *Typhus; delirious, singing, whistling, conversing in different languages, or jumping out of bed to run away, or to go to his business. Knorre.
 - . *Typhus; after throbbing headache, black before the eyes, fainting away; grasping with his hands and pushing with his feet, confused talking; did not know his family nor friends; calling bystanders as if they were absent; pupils extremely dilated, insensible to bright or sunlight, pulse slow; called for help, he would die; next day, sopor with loud snoring. 3. Th. Rückert.
 - . *Typhus with loss of consciousness; laying flat, with staring, immovable pupils; desire to run away; with rage, talkative, furious, delirium, singing, laughing, whistling, constant restlessness, involuntary strange motions with great agility, dreaming with open eyes, loss of sight, loss of speech, red pimples on the chest. Th. Rückert, Handbuch.
 - . *Typhus; senseless, staring eyes, dilated pupils, or continual talking, and dreams with open eyes, grasping and moving continually with the hands. Kreussler.
2070. Typhoid fever of the remittent character, with pains beginning in the left ear and terminating in the left side of the chest, with dry cough, which aggravates the pain very much. W. W.
- . *In Typhus, Typhoid or other fevers, when the patient frequently raises or jerks the head from the pillow. Guernsey.
 - . *Typhoid fever, with tongue dry and parched; eyes dull and

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heavy; passages from the bowels very dark, almost black, (with mercury and arsenic), delirium, talks in sleep about his business, disposition to escape, to go out of bed, redness and swelling inside of right thigh, pulse 120 and weak, immediately comes down to 108, after stramonium. Neidhard.

- . *Typhoid fever of the remittent character, with pain in the left ear and terminating on the left side of the chest, dry cough aggravating the pain. N. T.
- . *Typhus with delirium, anxiety, illusions of hearing and sight.
- 2075. *Typhus stupidus. N. T.
- . *Typhus putridus. N. T.
- . *Typhus exanthematicus; excessive delirium, continuing with unabating violence day and night, not leaving the patient a moment's rest. N. T.
- . *Typhus after scarlet and purple rash. N. T.
- . *Typhus after the cholera. N. T.

Touch and Hurts.

2080. A boy being whipped for his foolish conduct, did not feel it at all. Zumbrok. Insensible to touch, 1630.
- . Increased by pressure, pain in stomach, 1167; touching side pain in belly, 1194; when touched, pain in back, 1428, 1429.
 - . When touched, starting up, *1678; touching the skin induced convulsions, 1702; brought on by touch convulsions and delirium, 1711.
 - . Touching the skin would bring on the convulsive twitchings immediately. Lawrence b.
 - . The boy repeatedly said there were "big sores" on him, first evening. W. Williamson.
2085. Will not be taken hold of, *190.
- . Would run or press head against the wall, 557^b; rubbing and stretching lessens numbness in leg, 1501.
 - . After a hurt of the parietal bone, catalepsy, 1741.
 - . After a fall from a swing, convulsions, *1719.

Skin.

- . *Anasarca after scarlatina. N. T.
- 2090. Skin, flabby, dry, *1671.
- . Emaciated like an old man, a boy, *1671.
- . Emaciation with cardialgia, *1173.
- . Dirty skin, *1671.
- . Skin nearly of its natural color, but rough and dry, 3d d. Dewitt.
- 2095. Itching over the whole body, early in the morning, after waking. Greding.
- . A troublesome itching of the whole skin, which came on the first day, was gone on 2d d. Chs. D. Meigs.

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- . There was a great deal of restlessness with itching of the skin after a few hours. W. W.
- . In half an hour, great irritability of temper, accompanied by general itching of the whole surface of the body, but more especially of the face; conducted herself like a person slightly intoxicated; girl of 2½ years, after half an hour. E. W. Duffin.
- . After dullness of all the senses, and anxiety, a red rash breaks out on the back, with sweat. Greding.
- 2100. Chest and back are covered with a red rash, pale in the morning, redder and out more in the afternoon; more visible in warmth; for 11 days; afterwards desquamation. Greding.
- . Itching eruption. Vicat.
- . Violent fever; delirium; tremors in her limbs; a general eruption on her skin, accompanied with a considerable swelling, itching, and inflammation; a child 3-4 years; in August. Benj. Rush.
- . In the greatest agony, with a high fever, a burning heat and redness of the skin, attended with an itching eruption over the whole face and trunk. Eruption stationary, 2d d., 1637; rough and dry, 3d d., 2094; at noon, slight return of eruption, 1965; a girl of 2 years, 23d July, 11 P. M. Dewitt.
- . Red rash breaks out. H.
- 2105. In warmth more visible eruption, 2100.
- . *Suppression of eruptions, or the eruptions do not come out sufficiently. Guernsey.
- . The face, neck, and breast were covered with hundreds of small, brilliant petechiæ, many of which had a stellated form. The next day she was tolerably well; the petechiæ not being much changed. The fourth day, the child was well, but petechiæ not gone; on the twelfth day, the petechiæ were no longer visible. Chs. D. Meigs.
- . Many pimples, like blotches, on several parts of the body, also in the palms of hands, with a stinging, itching, like nettles, increased by rubbing. H.
- . Spots on the arm like flea-bites; after 3 hours. H.
- 2110. *Measles; in an epidemic preferable to Aconite; because with the fever before the eruption, great heat of the body and copious sweat; very great redness of the puffed up face; the peculiar delirium appeared; full of fear and anxiety; the children saw frightful figures, rats, mice; were shocked by it and attempted to hide themselves; with some a spasmodic affection of the œsophagus; 12. M. Müller.
- . Eruption over the whole body, with swelling, inflammation and itching. B. Rush.
- . Scarlet redness over the whole body, one hour after eating the green fruit; girl 4 years; lasts 8 hours. Braun.
- . Whole skin, and conjunctiva of both eyes intensely red, like crimson. H. C. Preston.

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- . Redness of skin, with burning heat, 2103.
- 2115. Turned red; reddish brown, like some cherries; all over, even the buttocks down to the knees, not further. C. Hg.
 - . Face and front of chest coppery red, somewhat mottled, similar to the color of the N. A. Indians; 30 minutes after eating the seed (869) the same copper-color on the left knee, not on the right; (after two hours,) (1534); and an old cicatrix on the forehead was very red (797). After a few hours a great restlessness with itching, (2097). W. W.
 - . Turning dark red-brown like Indians, all over, the one suddenly; two boys of 3, 4 years. Zumbrock.
 - . Copper-color on face, 869.
 - . Front of chest copper-colored, 869.
- 2120. Fifth day, a great many vesications were observed upon her skin, filled with a pellucid fluid; extremely numerous and very small, many of them not larger than a pin's head, covering her whole face and trunk; these were drying up the 6th day. Dewitt.
 - . Eruption of small blisters on the left leg near the calves; spreading over the whole leg; blisters very painful, with much heat and redness, and oozing a hot, sharp, acrid fluid, 17.
 - . Blisters upon the skin, breaking out after the violent symptoms have lessened. Dewitt.
 - . Boils, several on feet, 1539.
 - . *All manner of burnings or scaldings; as a salve. Gerarde's Herbal.
- 2125. *Burns. B.
 - . *Cureth all inflammations whatsoever; as a salve. Gerarde's Herbal.
 - . *Inflammatory tumors mitigating the pain. Bigelow.
 - . *All kinds of abscesses with violent pain, driving one mad; 200 and higher. Ch. Raue.
 - . *In some irritable ulcers with thickened edges, and a sanious discharge; it promotes granulation and cicatrization. Bigelow.
- 2130. *Syphilitic ulcers, with or without mercury. Chapman.
 - . *Scrophulous ulcers of ill condition. Chapman.
 - . Old cicatrix very red, 797.
 - . The local application to an abraded portion of the skin may give rise of all the effects of poisoning. Taylor.

Upwards and Downwards.

- . Upward pains, from belly to chest, 1183; upward rises heat, 401.

Right and Left.

- 2135. From right to left, in temples, 549, 550.
 - . Left eye waters, then right, then both, 731.
 - . Left side face aches, later right side, *829.

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- . Left upper to right lower, spasms, 1681.
 - . Left then right, creeping, 1901.
 - Right hand and arm outstretched, left lying on breast, 1723^b.
 - 2140. Head more on the right; neck more on the left; Extremities, upper left and lower right. Bönninghausen.
 - . Left hip, according to Jeanes; skin more on the left. C. Hg.
 - . Half-sided headache, from eye tooth, *553.
-
- . *Right temple pain*, 547, 549, 551; side of head; hearing voices, *206; from the mastoid process, *138; the head drawn to left side, *1677.
 - . *Right eye weeps more*, 725, 732; red and swollen, 794; *left eye aches*, *831; red, 721; *inflamed, *187; ear aches, *831; down left side of chest, 723, 2070; otalgia, *775.
 - 2145. *Right malar bone pains*, *827; face ache, *833, *828; toothache, *832; erysipelas, 886; *left side face ache*, *830, *834; neuralgia in cheek, *776; cheek and side of face swelling, 884; feels swollen, 877; cheek erysipelas, 1324; stomach pains, 1167.
 - . *Right arm put to the sacrum*, *1437; aching, drawing, 1371; wrist no pulse, 221; *left arm spasms*, 1681; hand jerked more, 1648.
 - . *Right thigh pain*, 1497; red and swollen, 2072; pain in leg, 1498; shin bone stitches, 1499; in leg spasms, 1681; pustules, 1538; left hip coxalgia, 1494; leg numb and stiff, 1501; convulsion, 1519; knee copper-color, 1534; on leg blisters, 17; in tarsus pain, 1500.
 - . *Right side thrust forwards*, *1421; convulsed, 1700; *towards the left walking in circles*, 1598; *left side creeping down*, 1901; paralyzed, 1613.
 - . ~~He~~ Lies constantly on the right side; it is painful to lie on the left, *2064.

Other Drugs.

- 2150. Antidote to Stramonium is vinegar; and besides it is citric acid, as I have shown in another place—Apothekerlexicon IV, p 326, written before 1798, printed 1799. S. Hahnemann, in Hufeland's Journal, Vol. V., 1798.
- . After drinking vinegar the pupils become extremely contracted. Franz.
- . After vinegar, the dilated pupils contracted. 691.
- . After drinking vinegar a thin streak of urine begins to be formed again; he was not as often urged to urinate. 1255.
- . Vinegar helped as an antidote, 24, 41, 226, 1679, 1697.
- 2155. Lemon juice had good effect in cases where the strongest pukes had been given to no purpose. Th. Bund. Dr. Harris.

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- . After all the barbarities, emetics, blood-letting, leeches on temples, ice to head, purgatives—a glass of strong *lemonade* promoted vomiting; the symptoms began to recede; in ten hours he was sensible, next day well. Traill's Case in Christison.
- . Lemonade and recovery, 1630.
- . After lemonade, pupils contracted, 1118.
- . Desire for acidulated drinks, 180, 1031; sour things, 1119.
- 2160. Milk, he usually liked, had no effect as an antidote. Seiler.
- . Coffee taken after the seed did not prevent the development of symptoms. C. Hg.
- . Coffee increases symptoms of poison, *1697. Hahnemann's case.
- . Tobacco tastes well, but not the food, 940.
- . After taking senna infusion, the cerebral symptoms gradually diminished till midnight, when she fell asleep. Chs. D. Meigs.
- 2165. After iron water, vertigo, *484.
- . Given in alternation with Cuprum in a mania, following after an erysipelas of the face had disappeared. Schmid.
- . Stram. after camphor, *188.
- . Hyosc. following stram., *188.

APPENDIX.

While the numbers of our *Materia Medica*, containing Stramonium, were printed, and while the observation of a case of poisoning by *Benjamin Rush*, (already received by Hahnemann in his *Materia Medica*), was again brought into use—Compare, 1465, 1482, 2013, 2102—Dr. James Rush, a descendent of B. Rush, died in this city.

While the last sheets were put in type Dr. Chas. D. Meigs died; who likewise added a valuable observation to our collection. Compare, 128, 297, 310, 379, 865, 951, 1742, 1955, 2096, 2107, 2164. Both were honest men, learned physicians, good observers, and yet both rejected the very same school, which for the first time, was able to make the right use of such observations; the greatest use of all, that of healing the sick.

James Rush disinherited a nephew, because he allowed Homœopathy to cure him, which Allœopathy had not been able to accomplish.—

After our collection was prepared for the press, there appeared a very interesting account of a poisoning by Stramonium, in the St. George's Hospital Reports, Vol. III, 1868, p. 159, by *C. Paget Blake*.

Our attention was called to it by an extract in the *Hom. Review*, for April, 1869, p. 247:—"Such cases serve to confirm, correct, and add."

Being too late to be brought into our comparative collection we give

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it as an appendix, preferring however, an extract from the original communication in the Hospital Reports.

A most valuable series of provings, mostly made with potencies, by one of our best observers, Dr. Henry Robinson, of London, was published in the British Journal. Among it was one of Stramonium which had to be inserted with the others, in spite of some so called "critics." High-potency provings being very much against the "taste," as it has been styled, of some of our school. Each one may have the sacred right of an opinion of his own, and while one prefers poisonings, another may prefer provings, even those of the potencies; but science does not regard tastes nor opinions in deciding anything.

The question is: What is the value of an observation according to the inductive method? We have to weigh accumulative probabilities. This appendix may be made more useful to some readers by giving a list of parallels and confirmations to the symptoms of each of them. Both the poisoning-case and the proving with potencies, may now be judged of and ascertained how much they "*confirm, correct, and add.*"

CASE OF POISONING BY STRAMONIUM.

BY C. PAGET BLAKE.

(St. George's Hospital Reports, Vol. III, 1868, p. 159.)

- An old gentleman about seventy years of age, a fine, tall, stout, well-built man.
- Subject to asthma, for the relief of which he had come to Torquay.
- As his asthma was getting much worse, he swallowed in the night, at 1 o'clock, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms of tincture of Stramonium.
- He was found lying on the floor (1927) in his night-shirt; his feet at the door, as if he had been pushing against it, and his head right under the bed; cold (1927), and apparently dying.
- In an alarming state of collapse; the features were sunken (never before observed, still not in the least to be doubted); the skin icy cold and covered with clammy sweat (1985, 1986. Compare, 1209. The opposite heat and sweat one of the greatest characteristics); the hands and feet livid (690, not often observed but agrees completely); (the hands much bruised); no pulse to be felt at the wrist (2050 to 2055); the heart's action extremely feeble (1405, 1406), and intermitting (2018-2022); the pupils so contracted as scarcely to be discernible—smaller than ever seen in a cat's eye (690, often observed after vinegar had been taken, or lemonade).
- Endeavoring to pour a little brandy down the throat, there was not the slightest attempt or power of swallowing (1045-1058).
- He remained perfectly unconscious (25-35), and could not be roused;

- paid no heed to the loudest shouting (58-60); did not feel the smartest pinching (2080, 1630); the arms and legs, when lifted, fell placid and lifeless (1608).
- There was terrible dyspnoea (1370-1377); indeed the function of respiration was rather a succession of deep gasps and sobs (1354); and the little vitality still left in him seemed to become rapidly spent by the tremendous effort and increasing struggle to breathe.
 - The first evidence of returning power was that of a slight gurgling in the throat, induced by pouring a teaspoonful of brandy into his mouth and pulling the head gently back to help it down the throat. This gurgling continued for about two minutes, when he seemed to make a slight attempt to swallow; but the presence of the brandy instantly produced a violent spasm, and it was again seen running from the mouth (1073. Dewitt).
 - After two hours of really hard work, friction applied to the arms and legs, over the region of the heart, hot fomentations to the whole of the abdomen, sinapism to the feet, hands, and nape of the neck—particularly the vigorous frictions—warmth could be noticed, and there were signs of returning animation. The pulse was perceptible at the wrist, the heart's action became firmer, the breathing less gasping, and the surface warmer.
 - To get him to drink the smallest sips of brandy and water, required immense exertion. Every attempt at deglutition brought on a spasm; evidently from violent constrictions of the pharynx. (1069. Preston).
 - As the powers of life gradually returned, there was a constant sort of gulping, as if striving to swallow, even when no fluid was being given; it appeared to be the cause of much distress to him, though he was still unconscious.
 - A good dose of Sulphate of Zinc, speedily caused the ejection of the whole contents of the stomach. After this he gradually rallied, opened his eyes and stared wildly about him, though evidently unable to see any thing; the pupils still intensely contracted, and on waving the hand before them he never winked nor took the least notice. (667).
 - There was still the same terrible spasm of the throat, like that in hydrophobia, at each attempt to swallow; the fluids passed eventually, after much struggling; there was no other kind of convulsive movement in any other part of the body. (Comp. above).
 - From the effort to vomit, a large quantity of peculiarly offensive urine (1284, 1285) passed involuntarily (1286-1292).
 - About noon the pupils began to expand and vision gradually returned.
 - He looked inquiringly around the room and with some degree of terror (28, 430, 431, 1650) apparently wondering at the strange scene dawning upon him (135).
 - He continued to gulp, as if vainly striving to get rid of some substance in the throat (compare hiccough, 1156-58).
 - He made ineffectual attempts to speak, not even a syllable could he articulate (980, Franz. 984, Preston. 986, Berridge, etc. Compare

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- 972-992); the mouth was dry and parched (993-1006); the secretion of saliva being evidently entirely suspended (1000).
- Castor oil brought away a highly offensive evacuation (1233, 1234).
 - Shortly after the evacuation of the bowels, smart reaction set in. The face became flushed (842, etc., 862, &c.), the head congested (515, 516, 517, &c.).
 - He muttered unintelligible sounds (984, 986, 1826, 261, 222), looked wildly around (192, 795, 334, 1650, 25, 1839, 1872-3-4), and could not be made to do what he was told, though he apparently understood all that was going on (Compare 162).
 - He seemingly kept wanting to clutch at some person or persons whom he imagined were before him (227, 229, 230, 57=339, 190), but he could not use his arms, though he tried to do so (1611, 1612, &c.).
 - There were no convulsions, but the arms and legs were now quite rigid (1730-1739); and when they were moved remained in any position in which they were placed (1740, 1741).
 - The room he had been in during the night presented a strangely disordered appearance. Every article of furniture was where it ought not to have been; some turned topsy-turvey, others piled on top of each other; a heavy chest of drawers dragged across the room and there capsized; the wash-stand nearly demolished; the different chamber-utensils upset, one completely smashed; candle and candlestick knocked to pieces; everything on the toilet-table in wildest confusion; the looking-glass thrown down on its face; the whole apartment appearing as if a desperate struggle had taken place.
- NOTE.—How probable this supposition is, we find by comparing the symptoms 117, 122, 3, 132, 141-148, 151-154, 190, 202, 216, 7, 223-5, particularly 227, 229, 230, 231, also, 946, 996, 2110.
- While improving, he wandered all day in his mind, and *could not articulate* (972-992, particularly 980 and 984, *1421, *1826). He could not speak at all intelligibly until the end of the next day, even then *continually misplacing words* (*202, *528); calling his head, foot; his arm his leg, and misnaming the things he required. He was ludicrously unconscious of his continual misnomers, and it was several days before he could converse without calling something by a wrong name. He was utterly unaware of his continual errors.
- NOTE.—A lady, after taking an ordinary small dose of Opium, “called things by their wrong names,” but was *conscious of thus misplacing words*. Paget Blake.
- The woman cured by Gueyrard, *528, suffering from a sunstroke, weeped about her weakness. The other case or cases, cured by Hirzel, *202, were cases of mania-a-potu.
- All day he simply answered when spoken to, never volunteering any remarks, and constantly muttering a strange jargon of sentences. Compare 7, Swaine. 259, Pfennig and H. C. Preston. Also, 17, 222, 260, 327, 1647.
 - Evening of the 3d d, he spoke thickly, but with tolerable distinctness; like a person with quinsy (1344-6); the throat and tongue were pain-

STRAMONIUM.

- fully dry, the glands of the mouth not yet fulfilling their natural function (993 to 1006).
- Fourth day complained of much tingling of the lips (new symptom), and itching of the skin (904, 2095 to 2098, 2103, 2108).
 - Could not remember anything until three days afterwards, when he began to wonder what was going on and what had happened in the long interval which he felt had elapsed since he went to bed (47, 48, 49, 50, 54, 61).
 - Though he appeared to be conscious on the 2d day, he always affirmed, and constantly repeated the remark, that he had no recollection whatever of anything that took place from the time of his taking the dose at 1 A. M., till he noticed his Doctor standing by his bedside on the evening of the 3d day. Whatever had been going on was unknown to him, even though he had been answering questions and doing whatever he was desired to do.

NOTE.—Being subject to asthma made our “fine, tall gentleman” a still better prover of Stramon., exactly as it was the case with Hahnemann, when making his first proving of the bark; such symptoms of intermittent appeared as he had been subject to years before, in Transylvania. For the same reason the observations of Dr. E. W. Berridge, with a girl suffering chorea are more valuable, as every one can find out by comparing them with the others. See page 194.

OBSERVATION ON STRAMONIUM.

BY DR. HENRY ROBINSON.

The following symptoms appeared in a young female, after taking some globules of Stram. 2^o, in 8 oz. water, a dessert spoonful every third morning. After two doses:

- 108. She feels dull (508, 492. 1, 2, etc.), *stupid in the head* (510, 35 to 42, 103 to 111), almost insensible (3 to 34), and indifferent to *everything* around her (384, 385).
- 387. Feels as if *nothing could give her any enjoyment*, 390, etc.
- 650. *Cloudiness of vision* (647 to 657), as though she had a gauze before her eyes (647, 649, 491, 501, 1871).
- 794. *Redness* (716 to 726), and *swelling* (749 to 755), about the *right eye* (725, 732).
- 794. *Tingling feeling*, as if pins and needles were in her *forehead*. Similar to part of 2098, 2108, 2103.

STRAMONIUM.

877. She felt *as if the left side* (830, 834, 884, 1324) *of her face was swollen* (884, 1324), which she found was not the case on looking into the glass; afterwards *redness* and *flushing* of *left cheek* (848 to 865, etc.).
934. *Excessively bitter taste*, (931 to 933).
971. Her *tongue* feels quite *blistered*. (New, but corresponding to several other tongue symptoms, and corroborated by Hahnemann's symptom, 1023. Compare 2120).
1002. *Dryness of the mouth* (993, 1004, 994-1006) and *palate* (949, 1004, 1027).
1037. A feeling *as of boiling water rising in the throat*. (New, somewhat corresponding, 1034-6.)
1092. *Loss of appetite* (1089, 1090, 605, 1031, 1574), with *oppression* at pit of *stomach* (1160, 1166, 1167, 1168).
1129. *Nausea* (1121-1128), with inability to bring up anything (1130-1136).
1192. *Colicky pain* (1184-1194), and rumbling in the bowels (1219-1225). 1189.
1193. *Violent colic* (1184-1194), coming on suddenly (new; very likely characteristic. Compare 1951), in the *evening* (Comp. 1884), with sensation of *fainting* (Compare 1572-1575), and cold *shivers* (1580, 1900, etc.).
1371. *Oppressed respiration* (1361 and 2, 1370, 1372, &c.), with feeling of tightness across the chest (Compare 1380-1393).
1440. *Aching, drawing pain* (Compare 1423, 1424, 1425, 1436, 1496) *in right arm*, above the elbow.
1832. *Strange dreams* of a *frightful* kind. Compare 420 to 431.
1904. General chilliness (1903, 1906, etc.) and trembling (1618 to 1629); she feels *as if cold water was being poured down her back* (1903).
1933. She is hot, then cold (1934, 1952) and shivering; her hands are constantly cold (1488).

As we may suppose that the woman-prover did not know what she was taking and certainly had not made a study of the symptoms of Stramonium, and as such corroborations throughout cannot be accidental, we are permitted to use them in connection with the others, as highly probable. Some of them are confirmed by cures, and some are evidently characteristics.

In distinguishing Stramonium from the other Solanæ this proving will assist us more than the poisoning-case given before.

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APPENDIX.

DEFENCE OF DR. HERING.

“If necessary, we might quote the precedent of the enthusiastic Jenichen, * * * who, it is said, confided carefully the guardianship of his secret method to a distinguished colleague with the avowed purpose of making a revelation when the proper time came, but who, alas! has since kept his lips closely sealed, not even bestowing the poor reward to be derived from publishing a solitary cure by the said remedies. *A godfather forsaking his godchild.*”—DR. A. R. MORGAN, in the *Hahnemannian Monthly for December, 1867.*

Is this true? The original correspondence between Jenichen and Hering has been submitted to me, and, after careful examination, I am fully satisfied, and give it as my opinion, that the above allegations are at variance with truth and doing injustice to Dr. Hering.

The fact is, Jenichen never confided the guardianship of his secret method to Dr. Hering with the avowed purpose of making a revelation when the proper time came; on the contrary, he sealed his lips effectively and refused *ever* to give his consent to betraying the secret, when Dr. Hering suggested to him to give it up. Dr. Hering never had, nor now has, a right to divulge what was confided to him by Jenichen, his friend and brother.

Here is the documentary evidence, translated almost literally. Judge for yourselves!

In his letter to Dr. Hering, dated June 26, 1845, Jenichen wrote: “I shall yet get up above the number 800. * * * In Europe nobody yet knows a word of the existence of these preparations, and nobody shall learn a word of it until first the most of those of my High Potencies, which I intend to raise to Highest Potencies, * * * shall be raised up to that; otherwise I would be untimely bombarded by useless letters from many sides, (only those from No. 373 to 383 I allowed to become known, *quasi*, as an indication of what I am willing to do.) Staph feared at once lest thereby material would be given for scoffing. Nay, if I would mind sheepheads, I would have been compelled to keep entirely still about the existence of my High Potencies, but TO YOU I send them, (also to your colleagues in America

I have sent them, because I am safe from being bombarded,) UNDER THE EXPRESS CONDITION: to tell nobody any thing about them. If you cannot, or will not, enter upon this, I trust that you will send back the little *étui* at once, without unsealing it."

Afterwards, in replying to Hering's suggestion, that it might be best now to have the secret published, Jenichen, in his letter dated Oct. 19th, 1847, wrote as follows: "Give up the secret now? Oh, no! that, by all means, we shall leave very nicely undone. You must blab nothing, nothing at all, UNTIL I GIVE MY CONSENT TO IT. Your brother-in-law, as well as I and Prietsch, and also some others, are entirely right. Prietsch writes me: 'And although I said' (in an article on my High Potencies for the next number of the *Archiv*, which is said to be good, as Stapf writes) 'that it is reprehensible and adverse to science to keep your mode of preparing medicines secret.' (What would be gained for science by the publication?—a quack; for the secret is applicable to nothing else in the world but to the preparation of the High Potencies only.) 'Yet I hold this secret-keeping to be very expedient; I even wish it continued, because the true genuine Homœopathy is in this way undoubtedly promoted.' Exactly of the same opinion is your brother-in-law, and I and you, above all, surely. Besides, *cui bono* blab the secret? Since it is of use for nothing else but for the making of the High Potencies? And who is there who would, after me, do my work of seven years as I did it? and to *what purpose?* The work is done. I SHALL NEVER GIVE MY CONSENT to it, that you betray the secret which I confided to you only; nor will you yourself desire to do so, because only injury could grow out of it for the genuine Homœopathy."

This consent was never given by Jenichen.

After Jenichen's death, (Feb. —, 1849,) his mode of preparing High Potencies was divulged by Dr. Rentsch, in a paper read before the Central Association of Homœopathic Physicians at Leipzig, Aug. 8th, 1851, and published in the *A. H. Z.*, vol. xlii., by Rummel, one of the aspersers of Jenichen and Hering, but who then and there said: "Let us own up to ourselves: we did not behave ourselves with the High Potencies as we ought to; we have not been mystified—we all mystified ourselves."

Ten years later, when Hering was attacked again, he said, in an article published in the *A. H. Z.*, vol. lxii., (May 20, 1861,) "How can physicians, to whose discretion so much must be confided, expect that one of their own, recklessly throw out upon the market what was communicated to him under condition, simply because it is demanded.

and by whom? For it must not be forgotten who they were who first made the impetuous demand. I felt as Lot did, when his house was 'compassed' to bring out the Angels, his guests, 'that we may know them,' (1 Mos. xix. 5.) He, it is true, offered his daughters—which, to be frank, I would not have done—but the exaction was the same. Of this opinion I am still."

Thus the above insinuations against a "distinguished colleague" fall to the ground. How can Dr. Hering be blamed for not publishing what never was his business to publish, and what Dr. Rentsch *did* publish? or for the ignorance of those who ought to, but do not, know what was published on the subject? If Dr. A. R. Morgan had known enough, he might have saved to himself and to the profession this parading of a "precedent," which, after all, turns out to be a piece of self-stultification.

F. G. FINCKE.

Brooklyn, Jan. 7th, 1868.

REMARKS.—We publish the above able defence of Dr. Hering by Mr. Fincke (an eminent lawyer of Brooklyn, N. Y., and brother of Doctor Fincke) as a matter of great interest and importance, just at this time, when so much is said about the use of "secret remedies."

The truth is all in a nut-shell. Dr. Hering has never, since Dr. Rentsch published to the world Jenichen's method of preparing his medicines, refused to tell any person who applied to him what that method was. All his intimate friends have known it, and it seems like a species of infamous malice for one who, now standing at the head of the Hahnemannian Monthly, has for years enjoyed most intimate relations with him, to admit into his journal—and perhaps dictate some parts of it—one of the most uncalled-for and ungenerous attacks, viz.: the paragraph which called forth Mr. Fincke's defence.

If Doctor Morgan did *not* know this fact, he has been imposed upon. If he had doubts about it, he ought to have gone to Dr. Hering and sought an explanation.

If he knew it to be false, and then published it—no words are too strong to express the infamy that attaches to him.

We believe we know the Doctor to be incapable of any wrong intention, but he has unfortunately fallen into a snare.

CORRECTION.—Characteristic 166 should read Lachesis instead of "Ignatia."

THE

Hahnemann Medical College

OF

PHILADELPHIA,

No. 1307 CHESTNUT STREET.

The preliminary course will commence September 30, and continue until the regular course, which begins on the second Monday in October.

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- I. True Homœopathy without bigotry.
- II. The largest freedom in relation to the question of the dose.
- III. The student, after hearing a fair exposition of all the opinions entertained by the profession, must form conclusions for himself.

All communications should be addressed to C. HERING, M. D., Dean, No. 114 North Twelfth street; or to R. KOCH, M. D., Registrar, No. 33 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia.

THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 18 North Tenth, near Market Street.

THE Faculty take pleasure in announcing to the profession that the new College building on Tenth street, just above Market, is now completed in its internal arrangements, and physicians are cordially invited to visit the College—where the Janitor is in daily attendance from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.—and view the lecture-rooms, museum, etc.

It is with pride and pleasure that we point to the success of the past winter's session, as an evidence that we were not mistaken in the signs of the times, when we predicated the necessity of a new college upon the demand of the profession for more thorough scientific and medical acquirements.

A brief enunciation of our principles may not be now out of place.

We propose to give the most thorough instruction in all branches of medicine, whether practical or theoretical, believing that a thorough medical education is the foundation upon which Homœopathic physicians must stand and defend their cause; and

We are determined that the profession shall have no more valid excuses for sending their students to Allopathic schools. While we may radically differ in our methods of teaching and practice from others, we seek, and will have, quarrels with none.

We teach pure Homœopathy, and certain great underlying principles upon which the profession are a unit, "*In certis unitas*," while bigotry and intolerance shall find no place in our instructions. The student is, therefore, after having been enlightened as to the various opinions of the profession, on disputed points, left to follow the dictates of his own judgment. "*In dubiis libertas*." In the true spirit of charity we shall not denounce those who show an ignorant, bigoted or intolerant spirit, whether members of the Allopathic or Homœopathic schools. Out of ignorance comes bigotry, and out of bigotry, intolerance. The unfortunate possessor is but an object of pity. "*In omnibus charitas*."

Disgraceful as it may appear to the profession, we are obliged to announce that the applications for the *purchase* of our diploma have been numerous. We cannot but think that if diplomas had not been sold, heretofore, by medical colleges, applications would not be so numerous now.

We, therefore, publicly announce, that our *diploma positively cannot be bought*. It is to be regretted that several, whose applications were rejected by us, last winter, found no difficulty in obtaining their diplomas elsewhere. This alarming state of looseness in medical morality ought to be frowned down by all those who have any regard for the credit of Homœopathy.

The increased convenience of the new building; a library of over six hundred volumes of medical and scientific works; an unsurpassed anatomical museum, double the size of the one in the old building; free attendance upon the numerous hospitals of Philadelphia; a strict adherence to our principles, and a permanent faculty, (our faculty is the same as last year,) will no doubt insure a large class at the coming session.

The medical and surgical clinics commence on the first, and the preliminary course on the 28th of September.

A. R. Thomas, M.D., Professor of Anatomy, will give the general introductory address at twelve o'clock, noon, of the second Monday in October, and the regular course of lectures will begin at ten o'clock the next morning. Beside the members of the Faculty, Drs. Walter Williamson and Bushrod W. James, of Philadelphia, and Drs. T. S. Verdi, of Washington, D. C., and Henry Minton, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will lecture in the preliminary course.

HENRY N. MARTIN, M. D.

MY DEAR DOCTOR: Having noticed the effusion of "An Unreconstructed Alumnus," in the Hahnemannian Monthly, for September, I cannot forbear giving you my idea of the question at issue, in which I believe a large majority of the Alumni of the old College agree.

I was one of a large class who graduated when the College was in the very height of its prosperity, when it had no rival, save the Cleveland College, then in its early infancy.

We were proud of our Alma Mater. I watched with the anxiety of an affectionate child her trials, and grieved to see her decline in usefulness. She had not a more ardent and hopeful child than myself; but as year by year rolled round, bringing its annual announcement of one or more changes in its professorial staff, I began to fear and tremble. My students brought dismal accounts from her halls; a sense of foreboding settled upon the minds of the profession. At length came the general disruption of 1859-60.

The Board of Trustees declared all the chairs vacant. My heart sank within me—I gave up in despair. At length came a new announcement—Oh, how eagerly I scanned it! Six new professors! Dr. M. Semple, a former and most successful teacher, in the chair of Chemistry and Toxicology! I sent no pupil that year—I felt so fearful. The New York College began the same year. The next annual commencement came: *No professorial change*. Then hope sprung up again; but, lo! when the lecture season came around, behold a new professor! And thus four years rolled round with the never varying annual change. I had sent two students in the meantime. Then came another general sweep of the chairs! The disgust of the profession was everywhere manifest. I felt that the welfare of our system was of more importance than the perpetuity of Alma Maters. While I felt the blow upon her, the keenest pang arose from the injury that was thus brought upon the cause of Homœopathy. That reflected upon every Homœopath of every section. Following this, came the announcement of a new management, proclaiming a *new era* in her life; an era of *Simon-pure Homœopathy* and *nothing else!* Every person who did not use exclusively the *high potencies*, or who should, under any circumstances, administer more than *one remedy* the same day (to the same patient), must be put under ban, and declared *no Homœopath, but a mongrel!*

Thus if they did not change the *name* of the College, their *new* and more *liberal charter* enabled them to *disown* and disinherit her former children.

By some strange infatuation (if I have been rightly informed) there is now a fixed regulation of the College—to elect the professors for *one year only*—thus making it possible to have an entire new faculty every year.

By thus adding *insult to injury*, and incorporating the *one weakness* of the old College into an *organic law* of the new, what is there to inspire confidence in the profession, that the institution will ever grow and strengthen, so as to become a bulwark of strength against the assaults of Allopathy?

Is it strange, then, that so many who love the cause better than father or mother, rejoiced with great joy at the advent of a new College in Philadelphia, upon a basis more liberal and firm, with the only motto which ought ever to be adopted in medicine, where there is so much to be yet proved and tested by the ordeal of experience?

If I understand aright, the Hahnemann Medical College ask from the profession *unity only in things certain—proclaim liberty in things doubtful—and extend charity in all things.*

This, with permanency in instructors, is the best, nay, all the guarantee the profession and public need or ask. I therefore dry my tears at the virtual demise of my Alma Mater, because her days of usefulness have passed, and give my hearty co-operation and support to the Hahnemann Medical College. May she profit by the errors and mistakes of the old College, and long may she live to furnish thorough instructions to her students, and thus bless this and coming generations.

A RECONSTRUCTED ALUMNUS.

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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Annual Announcement

AND

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OF

The Hahnemann Medical College

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

SESSION OF 1869-70.

"In certis unitas, in dubiis libertas, in omnibus charitas."

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INTRODUCTION.

In presenting this our Annual Announcement, we have also to announce an event in connection with education in our school of medicine, which is fraught with peculiar interest to the whole profession. We refer to the retirement of the Faculty working under the charter of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pa., and the election by the Trustees, of the members of the faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College into the several vacated chairs, thus virtually merging the *two* institutions into *one*.

By this act of the Trustees of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pa., a new responsibility has been laid upon the Trustees and Faculty of the Hahnemann College. With an earnest desire to do what was best for the cause, we sought counsel of those who, from their experience and known zeal in behalf of thorough medical education, were most likely to advise wisely; and now we lay before the profession the results of our deliberations, with the hope that our action may meet their approval.

The question which met us and required practical solution was, how shall we unite the two colleges into an organic *one*, so as to heal the dissensions heretofore existing, prevent them in the future, perpetuate the welfare of *all*, and further the highest interests of homœopathy, with the least cause of offence or grief to the Alumni of either institution.

By legislative enactment, prompted by separate petitions from the Trustees and Faculties of each College, the two charters were *consolidated* under the name and style of The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.

By this act we have added to the previous charter of The Hahnemann Medical College, the power to confer the Degree of Doctor of Homœopathic Medicine, heretofore inhering in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pa., together with the Charter of the Homœopathic Hospital.

By this legislation, the present, The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, *holds in perpetuity the former institutions in an organic one, and guarantees to the Alumni of each, all the rights, privileges, immunities and honors heretofore bestowed, as set forth in the Diplomas certifying thereto.*

In order that the profession may have a clear conception of the whole matter, and especially that the Alumni of The Homœopathic Medical College of Pa., may not feel aggrieved, or think that we have

injured them in the person of their Alma Mater, we propose as an introduction to this Annual Announcement, to give a brief historical statement of the old College, and set forth the steps in its career which at length culminated in the present institution, which is, as already stated, the actual and legal representative of both The Homœopathic Medical College of Pa., and The Hahnemann Medical College of Philad'a, as they heretofore existed.

Up to the year 1848, there had never been a fully organized medical college in which the law of cure as expressed by the formula, *similia similibus curantur*, had formed a basis of instruction. Prior to this period, the practical exponents of this law, were either medical men, who had received (like Samuel Hahnemann himself) their medical education in Allopathic Colleges, or men who had received no medical education at all.

As a matter of course, this latter class formed a fair and vulnerable mark for the shafts of ridicule, which the members of the old school were but too ready to point.

The members of the Allopathic school of practice were unwilling to accept the formula as a possible expression of a fundamental law of cure, or to test the efficacy of potentized drugs upon the sick. Not only were they unwilling to do so themselves, but they effectually shut and barred the doors of their medical colleges against any who dared avow their acceptance of the law. Not content with thus stopping the car of medical progress, they issued anathemas against any, who, having already received a medical education, presumed so far to exercise the inalienable right to private judgment, as to administer to those who desired it, medicine in accordance with the formula.

They hoped by their ridicule, by exclusion from their colleges, and by bulls of excommunication, to crush in its incipency the rising medical heresy (so-called).

A few earnest medical men, who had nobly dared and endured the excommunication and opprobrium of their Allopathic colleagues, determined to devise means by which the rapidly increasing demand by the community for Homœopathic treatment, should be met by educated practitioners, and thereby do away with the cause of reproach, growing out of the practice of uneducated men.

These gentlemen, at a meeting held in the office of Jacob Jeanes, M. D., in the City of Philadelphia, in the year 1848, resolved to apply to the legislature of Pennsylvania for a charter for a medical college, with the express proviso of teaching Homœopathy. Their petition was heard, and (to the lasting honor of that legislature be it said) a charter was granted for a medical college, in which should be taught in addition to the ordinary branches of a medical curriculum of the Allopathic colleges, the materia medica and therapeutics according to the law of *similia* and drugs proved upon the body.

The work was happily conceived, and duly considered, but by a most singular oversight, they failed to give any *specific* name to the new

institution, simply using the adjective *homœopathic*; this was the more singular from the fact that the charter required full instruction in *all* the branches usually taught in other medical colleges, and upon this basis empowered the conferring the degree of M. D., and also by reason of the *additional* instructions in the new principles as developed by Samuel Hahnemann, the charter empowered the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Homœopathic Medicine.

We cannot but regard the style of the college as unfortunate in that it is only partially true in its adjective sense and scarcely a name at all. We refer to this at this time, for the reason that some persons have suggested the idea that by giving the name which we have to the consolidated colleges, we "*kill the old college.*" This is an error, a misconception. The style neither gave to the old, nor would it perpetuate the loyalty of this institution. We represent a medical college, one in which will be taught all the arts and sciences appertaining to a medical education; and that necessarily at this day, embraces the law of similia similibus curantur, and the therapeutics of proved drugs; and we claim that every medical college that fails to teach these, fails by so much in giving to their students the latest developments in the science and arts of medicine. We therefore claim to educate men for *physicians* and not merely homœopathic doctors.

We trust this explanation will satisfy the most captious, as we are sure it will every liberal-minded alumnus of the old college, especially as we have chosen a name equally dear to all—a name which honors us, and that we can only honor by a strict adherence to the law he pointed out, and an earnest endeavor to fathom all the intricacies of diseased action which it will remedy.

On Monday, the 16th day of October, 1848, the first lecture of the first course was delivered. The Faculty consisted of the following gentlemen:

Jacob Jeanes, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine; Caleb B. Matthews, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica; Walter Williamson, M. D., Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children; Francis Sims, M. D., Professor of Surgery; Samuel Freedley, M. D., Professor of Botany; Matthew Semple, M. D., Professor of Chemistry; William A. Gardiner, M. D., Professor of Anatomy; Alvan E. Small, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.

SESSION OF 1849 AND 1850.

FACULTY.

Caleb B. Matthews, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; William S. Helmuth, M. D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes and the Practice of Medicine; Samuel Freedley, M. D., Professor of Botany and Medical Jurisprudence; Charles Neidhard, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine; Walter Williamson, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children; Alvan E. Small, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology; Matthew Semple, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; Francis Sims, M. D., Professor of Surgery; William A. Gardiner, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

SESSION OF 1850 AND 1851.

FACULTY.

Caleb B. Matthews, M. D., Professor of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics; William S. Helmuth, M. D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes and the Practice of Medicine; Samuel Freedley, M. D., Professor of Botany and Medical Jurisprudence; Charles Neidhard, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine; Walter Williamson, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children; Alvan E. Small, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology; Matthew Semple, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; Francis Sims, M. D., Professor of Surgery; William A. Gardiner, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

SESSION OF 1851 AND 1852.

FACULTY.

Caleb B. Matthews, M. D., Professor of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics; William S. Helmuth, M. D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes and the Practice of Medicine; Samuel Freedley, M. D., Professor of Botany and Medical Jurisprudence; Charles Neidhard, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine; Walter Williamson, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children; Alvan E. Small, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology; Matthew Semple, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; Francis Sims, M. D., Professor of Surgery; William A. Gardiner, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

SESSION OF 1852 AND 1853.

FACULTY.

W. S. Helmuth, M. D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes, Pathology and Practice of Medicine; W. Williamson, M. D., Professor of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics; J. G. Loomis, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; A. E. Small, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence; Matthew Semple, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; Francis Sims, M. D., Professor of Surgery; W. A. Gardiner, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

SESSION OF 1853 AND 1854.

FACULTY.

W. Williamson, M. D., Professor of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics; *Joseph G. Loomis, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Alvan E. Small, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence; Matthew Semple, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; Frederick Humphrey, M. D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes, Pathology, and Practice of Medicine; Jacob Beakley, M. D., Professor of Surgery; William A. Gardiner, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

SESSION OF 1854 AND 1855.

FACULTY.

Walter Williamson, M. D., Professor of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics; Frederick Humphreys, M. D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes, Pathology, and Practice of Medicine; Isaac M. Ward, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Alvan E. Small, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence; Matthew Semple, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; Jacob Beakley, M. D., Professor of Surgery; William A. Gardiner, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

* Prof. Loomis died October 25, 1863, and Isaac M. Ward was elected Prof. of Obstetrics.

SESSION OF 1855 AND 1856.

FACULTY.

Walter Williamson, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine; J. P. Dake, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Alvan E. Small, M. D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes, Pathology, and Practice of Medicine; Isaac M. Ward, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; William A. Reed, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence; Matthew Semple, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; Jacob Beakley, M. D., Professor of Surgery; William A. Gardiner, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

SESSION OF 1856 AND 1857.

FACULTY.

Walter Williamson, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine; J. P. Dake, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Isaac M. Ward, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence; Alvan E. Small, M. D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes, Pathology, and Practice of Medicine; William A. Reed, M. D., Professor of Physiology; Matthew Semple, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; Jacob Beakley, M. D., Professor of Surgery; *William A. Gardiner, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

SESSION OF 1857 AND 1858.

FACULTY.

C. J. Hempel, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; J. R. Coxe, Jr., M. D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes, Pathology, and the Practice of Medicine; W. Williamson, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children, and Medical Jurisprudence; M. Semple, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; J. Beakley, M. D., Professor of Surgery; W. A. Reed, M. D., Professor of Physiology; W. Tod Helmuth, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

SESSION OF 1858 AND 1859.

FACULTY.

Walter Williamson, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children, and Medical Jurisprudence; Jacob Beakley, M. D., Professor of Surgery; William A. Reed, M. D., Professor of Physiology; Charles Julius Hempel, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; John Redman Coxe, Jr., M. D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes, Pathology, and Practice of Medicine; Thomas Moore, M. D., Professor of Anatomy; A. H. Flanders, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

SESSION OF 1859 AND 1860.

FACULTY.

Charles Julius Hempel, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Thomas Moore, M. D., Professor of Anatomy; Matthew Semple, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; W. A. Reed, M. D., Professor of Physiology; John Redman Coxe, Jr., M. D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes, Pathology, and Practice of Medicine; Isaac M. Ward, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Jacob Beakley, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

* Dr. Gardiner resigned, and W. Tod Helmuth, M. D., was elected to the Chair of Anatomy.

About the close of this session occurred the first general serious trouble that had taken place in the college. The Trustees, immediately after the annual commencement, declared all the Chairs vacant—Dr. W. Williamson having previously resigned.

One result of this was the establishment of the New York College. The Trustees proceeded to fill the Chairs with new men, as follows:

SESSION OF 1860 AND 1861.

FACULTY.

Matthew Semple, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; William A. Gardiner, M. D., Professor of Surgery; Silas S. Brooks, M. D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes and Practice of Medicine; George R. Starkey, M. D., Professor of Anatomy; *A. H. Ashton, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; J. K. Lee, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; O. B. Gause, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.

SESSION OF 1861 AND 1862.

FACULTY.

Matthew Semple, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; William A. Gardiner, M. D., Professor of Surgery; Silas S. Brooks, M. D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes and Practice of Medicine; George R. Starkey, M. D., Professor of Anatomy; H. N. Guernsey, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; J. K. Lee, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; O. B. Gause, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.

SESSION OF 1862 AND 1863.

FACULTY.

Matthew Semple, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; Silas S. Brooks, M. D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes and Practice of Medicine; J. K. Lee, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Therapeutics; O. B. Gause, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology; George R. Starkey, M. D., Professor of Surgery; H. N. Guernsey, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; P. S. Hitchens, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

SESSION OF 1863 AND 1864.

FACULTY.

Silas S. Brooks, M. D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes and Practice of Medicine; O. B. Gause, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology; George R. Starkey, M. D., Professor of Surgery; H. N. Guernsey, M. D., Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children; Peter S. Hitchens, M. D., Professor of Anatomy; Charles Heerman, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Lemuel Stephens, Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

During this session new antagonisms arose, but did not extend beyond the circle of the faculty, so that the lectures were delivered until the

*Dr. Ashton resigned before the lecture season, and Thomas Moore, M. D., was elected to his place.

close of the session, and the annual commencement held as usual. The students dispersed to their homes without any suspicion of intestine trouble in their Alma Mater.

The crisis soon came, and the college was again without a faculty.

A new charter was obtained in 1865—thus radically reorganizing the entire institution. By this charter a stock company was formed, with permission to increase the capital \$60,000, for hospital purposes. A sale of the college property was effected and organized upon the stock plan. Heretofore the trustees were elected by the corporators; upon the new plan the stockholders were to elect, at their annual meeting, a board of trustees, to serve one year, and these trustees elected a faculty to serve *one year*.

It will be seen that the controlling power resided in the stockholders, and if by chance the majority of stock should be owned by *one* individual, he could govern the affairs according to *his* individual dictum.

This really became the case, and, as a matter of course, the prosperity and usefulness of the college at once began to decline.

The new college organized with the following faculty:

SESSION OF 1864 AND 1865.

FACULTY.

Constantine Hering, M. D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes and Practice of Medicine; Ad. Lippe, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Charles G. Raue, M. D., Professor of Special Pathology and Diagnosis; H. N. Guernsey M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; George R. Starkey, M. D., Professor of Surgery; Pusey Wilson, M. D., Professor of Anatomy; Charles Heerman, M. D., Professor of Physiology; Lemuel Stephens, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

SESSION OF 1865 AND 1866.

FACULTY.

Constantine Hering, M. D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes and Practice of Medicine; Ad. Lippe, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; H. N. Guernsey, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Charles G. Raue, M. D., Professor of Diagnosis and Special Pathology; Pusey Wilson, M. D., Professor of Surgery; John C. Morgan, M. D., Professor of Anatomy; J. H. P. Frost, M. D., Professor of Physiology; Lemuel Stephens, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

SESSION OF 1866 AND 1867.

FACULTY.

C. Hering, M. D., Professor of Institutes and Practice; Ad. Lippe, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica; H. N. Guernsey, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; C. G. Raue, M. D., Professor of Special Pathology and Diagnostics; George F. Foote, M. D., Professor of Surgery; John C. Morgan, M. D., Professor of Anatomy; J. H. P. Frost, M. D., Professor of Physiology; Lemuel Stephens, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.

SESSION OF 1867 AND 1868.

FACULTY.

* Constantine Hering, M. D., Professor of Institutes and Practice; Ad. Lippe, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica; H. N. Guernsey, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; George F. Foote, M. D., Professor of Surgery; † Lemuel Stephens, M. D., Professor of Chemistry; W. L. Arrowsmith, M. D., Professor of Anatomy; † Henry Noah Martin, M. D., Professor of Physiology.

After the close of the session of '66 and '67 there was a manifestation of an *individual* dictum upon the part of the controller of the stocks, which did not meet the views of the majority of the faculty. When this reached the point of abolishing the Chair of Diagnosis and Special Pathology, then Dr. Hering resigned, and refused to remain in the service of the college. We make this explicit statement so that the profession may know exactly the cause of the last rupture—the result of which was the establishment of the new *entreprise*.

After the resignation of Dr. Hering, there had to be a new organization, which was as follows:

A. R. Morgan, M. D., Professor of Institutes, and Practice of Medicine, Pathology, and Diagnostics; Ad. Lippe, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica; H. N. Guernsey, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; George F. Foote, M. D., Professor of Surgery; W. L. Arrowsmith, M. D., Professor of Anatomy; J. H. P. Frost, M. D., Professor of Physiology; George G. Percival, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.

During the summer, however, other changes took place, and the faculty was again reorganized, as follows, viz.:

In place of George F. Foote, M. D., Malcolm Macfarlan, M. D.; in place of W. L. Arrowsmith, M. D., R. J. McClatchey, M. D.; in place of J. H. P. Frost, M. D., W. L. Arrowsmith, M. D.; and Dr. Prost was elected Professor of General Pathology.

In the meantime, The Hahnemann Medical College was organized with the following Faculty:

Constantine Hering, M. D., Professor of Institutes and Materia Medica; Charles G. Raue, M. D., Professor of Practice of Medicine, Special Pathology, and Diagnosis; John C. Morgan, M. D., Professor of Surgery; † Henry Noah Martin, M. D., Professor of Midwifery, Diseases of Women and Children, and Lecture on Clinical Medicine; Richard Koch, M. D., Professor of Physiology, General Pathology, and Microscopic Anatomy; A. R. Thomas, M. D., Professor of Anatomy; Lemuel Stephens, M. D., Professor of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Toxicology.

* Dr. Hering declined to accept.

† Drs. Stephens and Martin resigned before the commencement of the session.

‡ During the session, Dr. Martin resigned the Chair of Midwifery, etc., and was elected Professor of Clinical Medicine. Dr. O. B. Gause was elected to fill the vacancy.

SESSION OF 1868 AND 1869.

FACULTY.

Adolph Lippe, M. D., Professor of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics; *A. R. Morgan, M. D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes, Special Pathology, and Practice of Medicine; Henry N. Guernsey, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children; *William L. Arrowsmith, M. D., Professor of Physiology and General Pathology; Malcolm Macfarlan, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Pathology; Robert J. McClatchey, M. D., Professor of Anatomy; *George G. Percival, A. M., M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

It is proper here to state that the present faculty of The Hahnemann Medical College is elected for life, thus giving permanence and stability to the institution.

* Before the session commenced, Drs. Morgan, Arrowsmith and Percival resigned, and Dr. T. Dwight Stowe was elected in place of Dr. Morgan, Dr. E. G. Dalton in place of Dr. Arrowsmith, and Dr. Pemberton Dudley in place of Dr. Percival. During this year there was no change in the Faculty of the Hahnemann College.

ANNOUNCEMENT

OF

The Hahnemann Medical College,

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

The Trustees desire to congratulate the profession upon the favorable auspices of the College.

The very material increase in all the facilities for thorough instruction, will inspire the faculty to renewed zeal and energy, and it is hoped that the unwavering purpose manifested by each board of managers to meet all the demands of the age, will receive the most liberal support. We are determined that earnest and ambitious men shall have no reason to enter Allopathic medical colleges on the plea of better facilities for obtaining thorough instruction. We are prepared to offer *first class instruction in every department*.

The basis of doctrinal teaching will be found concisely stated in our motto, "*In certis unitas, in dubiis libertas, in omnibus charitas.*" The first part embraces the law of cure; the second, the dose; the third looks to the future and the possible developments yet to be made, and means that every honest, earnest effort to realize the undiscovered should have full liberty and cordial approbation.

The Trustees feel convinced of the vital importance of *practical knowledge* in medical education, and they, with the Faculty, determined at the very commencement of their operations, whilst giving due importance to *didactic*, to make *demonstrative teaching* the *basis* of their system. This object has been in some measure attained, during the past session, both in the medical and surgical branches.

The curriculum will embrace eight distinct branches, together with Forensic Medicine, Pharmacology, Hygiene and Dietetics, each of which will be taught by different and competent teachers.

INSTITUTES AND MATERIA MEDICA.

BY CONSTANTINE HERING, M. D.

The Professor of Institutes and Materia Medica devotes one lecture in each week to general principles, and three lectures to Materia Medica and Symptomatology.

The College is in possession of a complete Materia Medica cabinet, embracing all the drugs in substance, by means of which the Professor is enabled to give an accurate botanical description and classification of each vegetable drug before giving its Symptomatology.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, SPECIAL PATHOLOGY AND DIAGNOSIS.

BY CHARLES G. RAUE, M. D.

The lectures in this department will be amply illustrated by the large collection of Pathological specimens in the Museum, and by illustrative Diagrams, Wax and Papier Maché models. Particular endeavors will be made to instruct the student in the modes of the physical diagnosis of various diseases of the Heart, Lungs, Liver and Cerebro-Spinal System. Especial attention will also be given to the various skin diseases.

SURGERY.

BY JOHN C. MORGAN, M. D.

This course will comprise the principles and practice of modern Surgery, Surgical Pathology, Surgical Therapeutics and Operative Surgery in all its departments. All principal operations will be exhibited on the Cadaver, and students will also be invited to practice operations upon the subject under the direction of the Professor.

It will be the aim of this Chair not only to instruct in the principles of Surgery, but also to familiarize students with the use of instruments, and render them competent to perform *any* operation which may come under their care.

CLINICAL MEDICINE.

BY HENRY NOAH MARTIN, M. D.

As a means of illustrating and forcibly impressing the lessons of the Lecture Room, clinical instruction in Medicine will be conducted by the Professor in the College throughout the session, and every effort will be made to make the course interesting and of practical value.

Chemical analyses of morbid excretions will be made, and great care will be taken to develop the objective and subjective symptoms and the

relative value of each in making up the Diagnosis; like analytical care will be used in the selection of the remedy based upon the evidence educed by the symptoms. In this manner diagnosis, prognosis and therapeutics will be associated in the minds of students as they will meet them in actual practice.

As a basis for the final examination, each student will be required to examine patients, diagnose the disease and prescribe the remedy, and give the reasons therefor.

Senior students will be amply supplied with patients to attend at their homes under the direction of the Professors.

PHYSIOLOGY, GENERAL PATHOLOGY AND MICROSCOPIC ANATOMY.

BY RICHARD KOCH, M. D.

In this department Physiology will be taught on the European plan, principally demonstrative. Vivisections and Animal Chemistry will be employed to make the course comprehensive and clear. The Microscopic Anatomy of tissues and their physiological functions will be demonstrated by charts, diagrams and particularly by Zentmeyer's celebrated microscopes of high power.

Manipulations with this instrument and its practical application to medicine will be fully explained. One lecture in each week will be devoted to General Pathology. Virchow's, Beale's and other cellular theories will be elucidated and microscopically illustrated from pathological anatomical specimens.

ANATOMY.

BY A. R. THOMAS, M. D.

It is expected that every student will become a practical anatomist before he graduates. This we regard as the corner-stone or foundation of a medical education. The Professor possesses every facility for enabling the student to pursue his studies in this department under the most favorable auspices.

We confidently assert that the opportunities for studying Anatomy in all its practical details are not surpassed by any medical college in the land. The Professor will have under his immediate supervision the Dissection Room, assisted by Dr. N. W. Kneass, who will demonstrate the subject and superintend the exercises of the student.

Lectures on surgical and topographical Anatomy will be delivered, demonstrating on the Cadaver, points of relationship to Surgery and Medicine.

CHEMISTRY.

BY LEMUEL STEPHENS, M. D.

A full course upon the principles of the science will be amply illustrated by appropriate experiments.

Regarding Toxicology as of primary importance to the physician, the doctrine of poisons will receive especial attention. The Professor will fully and explicitly illustrate this important branch, by giving all the useful experiments, tests and antidotes before the class.

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

BY O. B. GAUSE, M. D.

The science of Obstetrics embraces all the functions of the female reproductive organs in relation to Conception, Gestation and Parturition. The art of Midwifery embraces a knowledge of the means of aiding the natural forces in "labor," and the mode of guiding the parturient woman safely through the "perils of child-birth."

It will be the aim of this Chair to make the student fully acquainted with both the science and the art of Obstetrics. Especial attention will be given to Dystocia and the various manual and instrumental operations made necessary thereby. We are pleased to announce considerable additions to our *materiel* for illustrating this department. The diseases incident to the parturient state will receive careful attention. As much attention will be devoted to the management of infants as time will permit.

CLINICAL SURGERY.

BY MALCOLM MACFARLAN, M. D.

In order to develop more thoroughly the idea of practical instruction, Dr. Macfarlan, late Professor of Surgery in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, will fill this most important chair. Here the student may avail himself of the opportunity to witness every variety of operations upon the living body. In addition to the very large assortment of surgical instruments in possession of the College, the Professor has a very complete set. Surgical wards connected with the College admit operations of any magnitude to be performed, and patients will receive most careful attention and treatment thereafter.

HYGIENE AND DIETETICS.

BY W. WILLIAMSON, M. D.

In addition to the regular curriculum the Emeretus Professor will lecture during the course on Hygiene and Dietetics—very important but much neglected branches.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACEUTICS.

BY F. E. BOERICKE, M. D.

The knowledge of the preparation of medicines is important to every physician, and especially so to the country practitioner, hence we have engaged Dr. Boericke to deliver a course of lectures upon this branch.

FORENSIC MEDICINE.

BY E. A. FARRINGTON, M. D.

We desire that our graduates shall be fully qualified to fulfill the requirements of "skilled witnesses" before legal tribunals, so as to further the ends of justice and humanity. To this end forensic medicine will be as fully presented as time will permit.

PRELIMINARY COURSE.

The first lecture of this course will be delivered Sept. 27th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the college building, Filbert street above 11th.

During this course of two weeks, eminent physicians both in the city and out of it will address the students. It is therefore hoped that there will be many in attendance. As there will be but few lectures each day, students will have abundant time to secure boarding-houses, select books and attend to all the needed arrangements for the winter, before the opening of the regular session.

The Board of Trustees desire to say that they are a unit in the determination to grant the Degree of the College to such only as have given satisfactory evidence of acquaintance with the several branches set forth in the foregoing curriculum. The board will require of the Faculty a rigid adherence to the provisions of the By-Laws respecting special and honorary degrees.

Extracts from the By-Laws accompany this Announcement, so that all may know what these conditions are.

It is the fixed purpose of the Trustees and Faculty of this College, to elevate the requirements for the attainment of the endorsement of the institution certified to by its officers. We therefore earnestly request physicians receiving students into their offices, to ascertain that such have proper literary qualifications, that we may be spared the embarrassment of rejecting any candidate for graduation on the ground of deficiency in this respect.

MUSEUM.

By the union of the two Colleges, we are in possession of a very finely appointed museum. In addition to an extensive variety of dried

and wet specimens—embracing every department of the body—we have a large collection of Pathological specimens. These, together with plates and charts, enable us to bring before the student, almost every phase of disease; but, in order to meet every exigency, we have ordered some of the most important *Papier Maché* models from Paris. Our cabinet of medical substances is full, and our library contains over 600 volumes. We can, therefore, say to the profession that, with our increased facilities and appliances, we shall be able to afford those who seek our halls the very best opportunity of obtaining a full and thorough insight into every department connected with the subject of medicine.

A full descriptive catalogue of the museum will be published for distribution soon.

DEGREES.

The following extracts from the By-Laws, regarding special degrees, abolishes the too prevalent practice of granting such upon insufficient grounds, whilst meritorious physicians are placed in a position to secure the desired honors:

XXVII. Honorary degrees shall be conferred on distinguished practitioners, according to the recommendation of the Faculty and Board of Curators.

XXVIII. *Special Degrees* shall be conferred on such candidates only as shall have been examined by the Faculty of this College, unless they shall be graduates of some other respectable Medical College, when the degree may be conferred upon the certificate of a duly appointed examining board of a regularly organized county or State Homeopathic Medical Society, and under seal of the same, accompanied by satisfactory testimonials of good moral character and professional standing. A thesis will be required of every candidate for a special degree.

CURATORS.

The Board of Curators, under certain conditions,* may examine candidates for graduation; and acts as a Board of Council in the affairs of the College. It is proper to add that the Curators have no interest in the institution, inconsistent with *the advancement of medical education*, and the welfare of the medical profession.

*CURATORS—The members of the *Board of Curators* shall attend the meetings of the Medical Faculty, when invited by their chairman to do so; they shall, on the invitation of the President of the College, attend the joint meetings of the two Boards of Trustees; and may take part in the deliberations of the same; but shall not have the right to vote, except on questions concerning graduation, in cases where candidates have demanded their action. Any candidate shall have the privilege of making such demand; and in such case shall be examined by them, in the stead of any portion of the Faculty specified therein.

SPRING AND SUMMER COURSE.

In order to give students who desire an opportunity to perfect themselves in specialities, and to acquaint themselves with such of the collateral branches as cannot be taught during the regular winter session, this course has been instituted. It is not obligatory upon those intending to graduate, but it is, nevertheless, deemed of great importance. The Course will commence on Monday, April 5, and end July 1, 1869.

FACULTY OF SUMMER COURSE.

PROF. C. HERING, M. D.,.....	<i>History of Medicine.</i>
“	<i>Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery.</i>
“ HENRY NOAH MARTIN, M. D.	<i>Clinical Medicine.</i>
“ A. R. THOMAS, M. D.	<i>Comparative Anatomy.</i>
“ RICHARD KOCH, M. D.	<i>General Pharmacology.</i>
A. E. FARRINGTON, M. D.	<i>Forensic Medicine.</i>
AUG. KORNDORFER, M. D.	<i>Minor Surgery.</i>
T. B. MÜLLER, M. D.	<i>Botany.</i>

TERMS FOR THE COURSE:

Matriculants of the College,.....	\$5 00.
Non-Matriculants,.....	10 00.
Graduates of the College,.....	Free.

The following charitable medical institutions are open to students, free of charge, or accessible to them by introduction through the Faculty of the College.

HOSPITALS.

Clinical instruction *free* throughout the year is given in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and in the Philadelphia Hospital (Almshouse). The latter institution contains nine hundred beds. Also, at Wills' Hospital for diseases of the eyes and limbs.

THE LITTLE WANDERERS' HOME,

situated at No. 823 Shippen streets. There are a large number of Children in this institution, and diseases incident to childhood are not infrequent. Professor MARTIN is the attending physician.

The College Dispensary is open, and in successful operation.

The Surgical, Medical, and Obstetrical clinics will be opened on the first of September. The Anatomical rooms will also be opened at the same time. The latter are also open during the summer course.

The Introductory Address will be delivered by Professor L. STEPHENS at 12 o'clock, noon, of the second Monday in October; and the course of lectures will begin at 10 o'clock the next morning.

The Registrar will be prepared to give to the students information relative to board, &c.

All letters relative to the affairs of the College should be addressed either to the Dean or Registrar.

CHARLES F. NORTON, *President.*

D. D. PRATT, *Secretary.*

REGULATIONS OF THE COLLEGE.

The regular Course of Lectures will begin on the second Monday in October, and end about the first of March ensuing.

† To constitute a full course, the full ticket must be taken by the first Monday in November.

Students who have attended two full courses of instruction in this institution shall be admitted to the subsequent courses of the College without further charge.

Students may become candidates for Graduation who have attended two full courses of instruction in this institution; or one course only, in case they have attended one or more full courses in another respectable Medical College.

A candidate must be at least twenty-one years of age, of good moral character, possessed of sufficient preliminary education, have applied himself to the study of medicine for three years, and have been the private pupil, for two years, of a respectable practitioner of medicine; and must have attended at least one course of Practical Anatomy.

When applying for examination, he must first exhibit his ticket to the Registrar of the Faculty, or give other satisfactory evidence of having complied with the regulations.

He must, on or before the 1st of February, deliver to the Registrar of the Faculty an Essay or Thesis, in his own handwriting, composed by himself, on some medical subject, at which time he will pay the fee of graduation; if rejected, the money will be refunded.

The Thesis may be written in English, Latin, German, French, or Spanish, at the option of the candidates, and must be written on one side of the sheet only.

The Examination for graduation will begin about the last of February, and the commencement for conferring the Degrees of the College will be held as soon after the close of the lectures as practicable.

The examination will be conducted in private by each Professor, and the voting, in the case of every candidate, shall be by ballot.

In unsatisfactory cases, the candidate may, with the consent of the Faculty, avail himself of a second examination before the Faculty or the Board of Curators.

Formal notice of each satisfactory examination shall be given by the Dean to the successful candidate, who shall record his name and address upon the register of graduates, with the title of his Thesis.

The names of the successful candidates are to be reported by the Dean to the President of the College, who will communicate such report to the Board of Corporation Trustees, in order that, if confirmed by them, the degree may be conferred.

A successful candidate shall not absent himself from the Public Commencement, without the permission of the Faculty.

A Thesis may be published by the candidate, permission of the Faculty being first obtained.

Address

C. HERING, M. D., DEAN,
No. 114 North Twelfth Street.

Or, RICHARD KOCH, M. D., REGISTRAR,
No. 33 North Twelfth Street.

FEES.

Matriculation, paid once only.....	\$5 00
Practical Anatomy, (ticket perpetual).....	10 00
Graduation.....	30 00
Amount for a full Course of Lectures.....	100 00
For Students who have attended two full courses in other Medical Colleges.....	50 00
For such as have attended one course in other Medical Colleges	100 00
Graduates of other Medical Colleges.....	30 00

GRADUATES OF THE COLLEGE.

1849.

Joseph K. Clark.
Henry F. Davis.

Nathan S. Engle.
Daniel R. Gardiner.

Bentley E. Hall.
Samuel O. Soudder.

Total, 6.

1850.

Chauncey M. Dake.
Lewis Dodge.
Daniel Janney.
Joseph G. Loomis, M. D.
Ezra Leonard.
George W. Chittenden, M. D.
D. R. Luyties.

Washington Hoppin.
Augustus S. Wright.
Jonas Y. Schults.
John Redman Coxe, Jr.
George W. Bigler.
Barton Munsey.
Jacob F. Schaeck.

Ebenezer H. Bacon.
James H. P. Frost.
James E. Gross.
Richard Gardner, M. D.
Thomas A. Pierce.
Theodore S. Williams.
Frederick Humphreys.

Total, 21.

1851.

Joseph Barton.
Albert G. Lindsey.
David S. Pratt.
John H. Henry, M. D.
T. G. Comstock, M. D.
Thos. Jeff. Vastine, M. D.
Jonas C. Raymond.
Daniel Wilder.
Wm. S. Minier.
Smith Armor.

John J. Cushing.
Thomas Armor.
Jos. L. Mulford.
Jabez P. Dake, A. B.
Joshua Gregory Bigelow.
John K. Lee.
John G. Howard.
Charles L. Merriman.
George Joseph Baur.
Wm. H. Holmes.

T. Collins Stevenson.
Isaac Senter Crocker.
Charles A. Geiger, A. B., M. D.
Hamilton Ring.
P. Bower Dowdall.
Charles Everett Toothaker.
Joseph Laurie, M. D.
John McDowall.
George C. Williams.

Total, 29.

1852.

Leonard Pratt.
Christian Erhman.
Joseph G. Rowland.
Henry Duffield.
Gustavus Bloede.
Henry B. Clark.
Isaac D. Johnson.
W. Jackson Simon.
William Brown.
Alonso R. Morgan.
Wm. F. Guernsey.

Adolphus H. Ashton.
James D. Pratt.
John H. Steck.
William Metcalfe.
Charles B. Darling.
Joseph P. Paine.
John M. Blaisdell.
John M. Randel.
John H. Shearer.
Henry A. Houghton.
Joshua A. Stone.

Benjamin Bryant.
George H. Doyle.
Wm. Ashton Reed.
John G. Wood.
Rufus Sargent.
Samuel S. Lungren.
David I. Easton.
Alfred Crosby Pope.
George Barrows.
Durfee Chase.

Total, 32

1853.

J. Pitman Dinsmore.
Frederic N. Palmer.
Asa W. Morse.

Alfred Hughes.
Titus L. Brown.
Edward R. Johnston.

J. F. Cooper.
Charles H. Walker.
Edward Luke Boyle.

Henry Minton.
Eli D. Gilson.
George Bolton L. Clay.
Ross M. Wilkinson.
Melville L. Capelberry.
Osmore O. Roberts.
Edward Reading.
Henry C. Angell.
Joshua B. Stretch.
J. M. Blakesley.
Alexander G. Austin.
Stacy Jones.
Franklin Bigelow.
Randseph Titworth.
Stephen Remington, Jr.
Coates Preston.

Andrew Eustace.
William T. Helmuth.
John Turner.
Theodore L. Pratt.
George W. Inghram.
I. Tisdale Talbot.
Thomas C. Williams.
Thomas Vernon.
L. B. Hawley.
John Freedley Musgrave.
John Greenbank.
Irah E. Chase.
George E. E. Sparhawk.
Rollin R. Gregg.
Seymour West.

Alexander C. Miller.
David Cowley.
B. Barton Gumpert.
W. Jackson Simon.
John T. Harris.
Charles R. Gorgas.
Thomas I. Hardy, M. D.
Peleg Clarke.
James D. Blake.
John A. Wakeman.
Joseph R. Brown.
H. Tudor Brownall.
F. R. Moore.
James John Garth Wilkinson.
C. R. Chamberlain, M. D.

Total, 55.

1854.

Josiah Bouers Jr.
John Fox.
J. Bayard Wood.
Theodore S. Geiger.
William A. Levanway.
Warren Freeman.
Horace H. Carpenter.
Theodore P. Knapp.
William Murphy.
Theodore J. Weed.
Jose Maria Aragon, M. D.
D. Fowler Bishop.
Henry S. Lentz.

L. McFarland.
Win. Henry Watson.
Chester W. Scott.
L. Marcus Pratt.
E. P. Gaylord.
John L. Clark.
Robert W. Poe.
Cornelius B. Compton.
J. C. Burgher.
J. A. Burpee.
N. F. Cooke.
George S. Morse.
Joseph B. White.

Elijah U. Jones.
Charles V. Dane.
Edward R. Seasen, M. D.
George Gourley, M. D.
A. B. Sanders,
David Springsteed.
James Bryant.
John Souchs, Jr., M. D.
William Geib.
H. C. Driggs, M. D.
Ephraim F. Wilmot, M. D.
Henry R. Thayer.
Levi Pierce.

Total, 39.

1855.

Theodore Quick.
Solomon C. Warren.
Joseph S. Walter.
Franklin Harvey.
Damon Y. Hyde.
Edwin M. McAfee.
Mortimer Slocum.
Obadiah C. Brickley.
Richard S. James, A. M.
George Wolfe.
Charles F. Saunders.
Asa S. Couch.
Handy Harris.

John Wesley Sikes.
Charles C. Cresson.
L. Augustus Bilisoly.
Benjamin Barr.
Alexander C. McCants.
Alexander K. Davenport.
Samuel Carels, M. D.
Perry O. Johnston.
Charles A. Dake.
George J. Waggoner.
George Rodgers Starkey.
John R. Howard.

H. Reidel Thayer.
John C. Rutter.
John Fitzgibbon Geary.
Joseph H. Gallagher.
Gabriel F. Wisper.
Thomas C. Bunting.
Henry Thomas.
J. R. Earhart.
Louis de Valvis Wilder.
J. N. Reed.
Charles F. Fish.
Joshua T. Baker.

Total, 37.

1856.

Enoch Towner.
Irving W. Johnston.
James A. Herron.
Henry Aug. Haesler.
Marsden A. Cleckley.
Edward W. Morton.
Alexander Irons.
Herbert C. Bradford.
Samuel M. Fletcher, A. M.
John Henry Williams.
Joshua Thorne,
J. J. Griffith.
Milo G. Houghton.

John H. Aldey.
John J. Sturges.
James C. Burbank.
Robert J. M. Clatchey.
Theodoro Bacmeister.
James M. McAlister.
George A. Hall.
J. Hemper Bryant.
Tullio S. Verdi.
A. M. Cushing.
Wm. Morris Cooper.
Felix M. Havens.
Joseph Hall Pratt.

Richard Carrique.
Harrison O. Apthorpe.
Joseph C. Baker.
Chauncey M. Dake.
John S. Houghton, M. D.
A. B. McChesney, M. D.
John D. Moore, M. D.
G. S. F. Pfeiffer.
J. Gaul Rosmon.
Charles Sumner.
J. L. Sutton, M. D.
Sanchez Zurzurequi, M. D.
Calvin E. Morse.

Total, 39.

1857.

Wilbur F. Harding.
 Thomas Putnam.
 Milton P. Hayward.
 Henry L. Foster.
 Charles A. Brooks.
 Monroe L. Vansant.
 John Wm. Dowling.
 David E. Gardiner.
 George Wm. Dennett.
 Walter M. Williamson.
 Henry Beakley.
 Isaac E. Kirk.
 Christopher G. Shurick.
 Owen B. Gause.
 Antonio Leon Bilisoly.
 Bushrod W. James.

Alexander R. Shaw.
 William L. Thompson.
 Horatio M. Hunter.
 Samuel Minter Angell.
 James H. A. Bridge.
 David R. Hindman.
 J. G. Stehman.
 William B. Wilcox.
 G. D. W. Beebe.
 Wm. H. Lougee.
 Alvah E. Keys.
 M. D. Kalopothakes.
 Thomas Nichol.
 Alfred R. Davies.
 Enoch W. Sanford.
 David E. Southwick.

Jeremiah M. Piersol.
 Frank W. Potter.
 Wm. N. King, M. D.
 Geo. W. Fetterman.
 Joseph B. Ward.
 John R. Goodman.
 George H. Taft.
 Lorenzo Bablot.
 Joseph J. Lancaster.
 Joseph P. Durand.
 George W. Borroughs.
 John F. Elwin.
 George. E. Allshorn.
 Wm. Clare.
 John T. S. Smith.
 John de la Torrey Alphonso.

Total, 48.

1858.

John S. Rankin.
 George A. Redman.
 Wm. H. King.
 Joseph Henry Billingsley.
 George W. Stearns.
 Alban Williams.
 James E. Black.
 Samuel Brown.
 Samuel J. Pearsall.
 Wm. H. Malin.
 Louis J. Howard.

Benj. R. Bratt.
 Almon F. Rockwell.
 Thomas Shearer.
 Peter S. Hitchins.
 John A. Stiles.
 A. A. de Varona.
 J. Harrison Houghton.
 Edgar S. Evarts.
 Jonathan J. Bender.
 Joseph D. Davis.

John A. Steele, M. D.
 R. Ross Roberts.
 Louis A. Falligant.
 Wilson Peterson.
 C. Henry von Tagen.
 Lorenzo Louis Coxé.
 Thomas Conway.
 Louis M. Stein.
 Edmund H. Blake.
 Martin Freiligh.

Total, 31.

1859.

Barrington S. King.
 William I. Church.
 J. Bachelder Bell.
 Orton W. Peterson.
 William Scherzer.
 C. Judson Hill.
 Theodore B. Sellen.
 Charles H. Burr.

James P. Teague.
 J. Aten Jones.
 George S. Porter.
 J. Thomas Lear.
 Louis P. Ehrman.
 Volney N. Moore.
 Charles F. Butler.
 William H. McPhearson.

Edward Rawson.
 J. C. C. Downing.
 C. H. Mason.
 Thomas Geo. Edwards.
 Joseph H. Burdick.
 John Duncan Taber.
 H. M. Cleckley.
 R. C. Clark.

Total, 25.

1860.

J. Lester Keep.
 R. C. Smedley.
 William Grumbine.
 Frederick M. Porr.
 J. D. Martin.
 J. W. McDuffie.
 E. Hoffman Coombs.
 E. S. Willard.
 H. H. Ingerson.

Ira R. Adams.
 Wm. C. Boreland.
 Michael Frese, Jr.
 Daniel T. Abell.
 John Malin.
 Erastus B. Warren.
 Ward C. Pardee.
 Moses Buckley.
 T. N. Reed.

Orlando S. Wood.
 Wm. C. Harbison.
 James L. Scott.
 Anthony H. Worthington.
 Frank M. Cragin.
 Origen M. Baker.
 J. W. Smith, Jr.
 Levi J. Pierce.

Total, 26.

1861.

Jacob Mast Troger.
George Nichols.
R. Emmett Miller.
Wm. James Blakely.
Alfred Zantinger.
Charles B. Riehle.
Pemberton Dudley.
Mahlon Preston.
Robert P. Mercer.
Wm. C. Hamilton.
Robert D. Weeks.

Isaac C. Detweiler.
Wm. R. Sheppard.
Richard Lewis.
Samuel H. Metzger.
Davis R. Pratt.
Sylvanus Harris.
Horatio B. Pulsifer.
Ellwood Baker.
George Fechtig.
Thomas E. Cropper.

John Brown.
Wm. Durham McAfee.
Miles H. Bronson.
Alexander Kirkpatrick.
Alexander Laidlaw.
Frank Nichols.
D. Felix Struck.
F. Hahnemann Ehrman.
Jacob Reed.
Samuel A. Jones.

Total, 31.

1862.

Richard G. Taylor.
George L. Barnes, Jr.
Caleb S. Middleton.
Franklin J. Slough.
Samuel J. Bumstead.

Miles W. Wallens.
Henry Kelsay Brous.
William Rasch.
John F. Monell.
Pusey Wilson.

H. T. Jewitt.
George W. Bailey.
J. S. Bender.
J. W. Wallace.
Geo. Pithim Cooley.

Total, 15.

1863.

Geo. B. Smith.
Thomas F. Sumner.
Gilbert L. Gifford.
Henry C. Pratt.
Nelson N. Child.
Francis C. Boericke.

Horace Honer.
Wm. H. H. Sisson.
John C. Budlong.
Jeremiah W. Brickley.
Albert Budd Jones.
Wm. R. Childs.

Charles H. Chamberlain.
Leonard Kittinger.
Daniel T. Starkey.
Wm. C. Chambers.
Charles Lowry.
James G. Gilchrist.

Total, 18.

1864.

Charles H. Lee.
Wm. H. Smith.
Walter S. McI. Olander.
Louis R. Brown.
John J. Garvin.

V. R. Tindall.
E. Rufus Ward.
Harvey W. Farrington.
Henry Francis Hunt.
Horace C. Bartlett.

Wm. J. Savage.
Wm. J. Earheart.
Anthony H. Sharp.
Clarence W. Malford.
Edwin George Alabone.

Total, 15.

1865.

Ephraim Bancroft.
Lyman Bedford.
John Buck.
Abram Clayton.
A. H. Ehrman, M. D.
Jarius Robert Ely.
Wm. Gilman.
Charles Gundelach, Dr. Vet. S.

J. P. Harvey.
Levi R. Lentz.
Henry N. Martin.
R. W. Martin.
W. H. H. Neville.
Herbert Reynolds.
J. C. Rose.

G. B. Slough, M. D., U. S. N.
Joseph R. Tantum.
D. G. Tucker.
Wm. Willits.
A. J. Wilson.
C. W. Boyce, M. D.
David Wilson, Esq., S. R. M. C.

Total, 22.

1866.

Francisco Orenge, M. D.
Lewis H. Willard.
Edwin S. Anderson.
Isaiah Dever, M. D.
B. C. Woodbury.
James S. Shepherd, M. D.
W. L. Arrowsmith, M. D.
L. Youngusband, A.M., M.D.
Theodore J. Ruckert, M. D.
Benjamin Becker.

Jacob G. Streets.
Rufus E. Belding.
George F. Marsden.
Edwin H. Trego, M. D.
George H. Parsell.
Rev. David Packer.
Milton D. Lichtenwalner.
David L. Dreibelbis, M. D.
John E. Barnaby.
Edward P. Small.

Rev. Charles D. Herbert, A.M.
Maximilian Werder.
Thomas H. Smith.
Charles Arthur.
James B. Owens, M. D.
Charles R. Doran, M. D.
Nathan Wiggin.
John C. Richards, M. D.
Clarence T. Campbell, M. D.
George B. Sawtelle.

Sumner H. Boynton.
 Aquilla B. Lippincott.
 Joseph J. Currie.
 Silas Griffith.
 Ziba D. Walter.

J. Heber Smith.
 Charles S. Wilson.
 J. Benson Voak.
 Richard T. Harman.
 Harry E. Williams.

Constantine Lippe, M. D.
 Alfred Shepherd, M. D.
 J. Emory Voak, M. D.
 David Coon, M. D.
 A.. J. B. Jenner.

Total, 45.

1867.

Edward L. Anderson.
 Purnell W. Andrews.
 Charles B. Barrett.
 O. P. Baer, A. M., M. D.
 William Dee Bollinger.
 I. Elmer Cook.
 David J. Chaffer, M. D.
 Charles R. Cloud.
 Charles B. Dreher.
 Evan Dudley.
 Rev. Gustavus E. Gramm.
 John M. Habel.
 Frank T. Haines.
 Irving S. Hall.

William D. Hall.
 William J. Hawkes.
 M. H. Harpel.
 Charles Newton, M. D.
 Joseph P. Johnson, M. D.
 Wm. C. Leech.
 D. P. Liscomb.
 A. O. Longstreet.
 James H. McClelland.
 John B. McClure.
 Edmund H. Packer.
 T. L. Pennock, M. D.
 R. A. Phelan, A. B.
 A. O. Pitcher.

Gustavus A. Schmits.
 A. B. Southwick, A. M.
 Alfred P. Skeels.
 C. C. Slocomb.
 Samuel Swan.
 Augustine Thompson.
 Charles H. Thompson.
 William T. Urie, A. B., M. D.
 F. H. Underwood, M. D.
 William T. Virgin.
 Mahlon M. Walker.
 Henry C. Wood.
 S. B. Wright.
 Augustus E. Zeitler.

Total, 42

1868.

† H. F. Adams, M. D.
 * R. A. Adams.
 * R. C. Allen.
 * Edwin P. Angell, M. D.
 † Oliver P. Barden.
 * B. Franklin Betts.
 † Stephen T. Birdsall.
 † F. M. Boynton.
 * Martin Bradford.
 † Charles W. Breyfogle, A. M.
 † Wm. L. Breyfogle.
 † Clark J. Cooper.
 * Isaac Cooper.
 † Charles S. A. Dickerson.
 * J. W. Elliot.
 * E. A. Farrington, A. B.
 * Chas. M. Foss.
 * John Gantenbien.
 * Jos. M. Gerhart.

† Wm. M. Gwynn.
 * N. W. Kneass.
 * Augustus Korndoerfer.
 * George Lolkes.
 † Malcolm Macfarlan, M. D.
 † Wallace McGeorge.
 * M. T. Middleton.
 † C. C. Miller.
 † G. W. Mitchell, M. D.
 † Thomas Moore, M. D.
 * Henry F. Pahl, A. M.
 * H. C. Parker, M. D.
 † Albert E. Patch. †
 † Fred. W. Payne, M. D.
 † Thomas H. Peacock.
 † Daniel C. Perkins.
 * E. H. Phillips, M. D.
 † Charles M. Putnam.
 † R. Scott Richards.

† James H. Ridings.
 † Thaddeus E. Sanger.
 † Jacob Schmidt, M. D.
 * Christian P. Seip.
 † Wm. H. H. Sisson, M. D.
 * Scott W. Skinner.
 † Wm. M. Sprague.
 * A. M. Stackhouse.
 * Benones F. Underwood.
 † Walter Ure, A. M., M. D.
 † Adolph Von Gerhardt, M. D.
 * Jas. A. West.
 * G. W. S. Wilson, M. D.
 † Comly J. Wiltbank.
 * O. S. Wood, M. D.
 † Jarvis U. Woods.
 * Geo. Wright, M. D.
 † James A. Young.

Total, 56.

* Graduates of The Hahnemann Medical College.
 † Graduates of the Homœopathic Medical College.
 † Deceased, March 4th.

LIST OF MATRICULANTS.

SESSION OF 1868-1869.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	PRECEPTOR.
Samuel Starr,	Avondale, Pa.,	{ Dr. J. B. Wood.
		{ " J. C. Morgan.
D. C. Smith,	Thompsontown, Pa.,	{ " G. F. Marsden.
		{ " J. C. Morgan.
W. F. Marks,	Leesport, Pa.,	Dr. J. Helfrich.
W. Fales Hathaway,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	" A. R. Thomas.
Edgar P. Brunner,	Centre Point, Pa.,	" D. R. Posey.
Howard S. Campbell, M.D.,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	University of Pa.
O. B. Bird, B.E.,	" "	Dr. C. Neidhard.
A. C. Rembaugh,	" "	" M. Preston.
M. H. Kollock,	" "	U. S. A.
A. C. Cowperthwait,	Toulon, Ill.,	Dr. T. Bacmeister.
George Hosfield, Jr.,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	" D. R. Posey.
Charles Perkins,	Merchantville, N. J.,	" O. B. Gause.
Emlen Cressen,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	" C. Hering.
Wm. R. Reud,	" "	" O. B. Gause.
Edwin Simmer,	Saxe-Weimar, Germany,	" C. Hering.
Hiram R. Fetterhoff,	Chambersburg, Pa.,	" B. Bowman.
S. Morrisson, F.R.C.S.,	London, England,	Hahnemann Med. College.
Alexander Peltzer,	Rheydt, Prussia, Germany	Dr. Richard Koch.
John Moore M.D.,	Liverpool, England,	Hahnemann Med. College.
W. W. Kneass, M.D.,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	" " "
Elhanan Z. Schmuiker.	Reading, Pa.,	Dr. B. R. Bratt.
C. B. Knerr,	Fogelsville, Pa.,	" F. J. Slough.
Charles A. R. Moore,	Mt. Jackson, Va.,	" H. N. Martin.
Francis W. Boyer, M.D.	Pottsville, Pa.,	University of Pa.
James H. Blake,	Houston, Texas,	Dr. E. H. Blake.
Walter F. Edmundson,	Pittsburg, Pa.,	{ Dr. J. C. Burgher.
		{ " J. H. McClellan.
Henry Bæthig, Jr.,	Buffalo, N. Y.,	Dr. H. Bæthig.
J. P. Crooks,	Pittsburg, Pa.,	" B. F. Dake.
Victor F. Alexander,	Baltimore, Md.,	{ Dr. C. Hering.
		{ " J. Schmidt.
E. E. Fisher,	Canton, N. Y.,	Dr. G. Reno.
James L. Trutton,	Thompsontown, Pa.	" G. F. Marsden.
H. S. Keller,	Hatricks, Pa.,	" C. A. and J. G Geiger.
John M. Smith,	Smyrna, Del.,	" C. L. Mahon.
J. Milton Rotzell,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	" J. C. Morgan.
J. P. Birch,	" "	" P. S. Hitchens.
Ernest A. Farrington, M.D.	" "	Hahnemann Med. College.
Jesse W. Thatcher,	Howeville, Pa.,	Dr. R. C. Smedley.
Wm. H. Tomlinson,	West Chester, Pa.,	" " "
L. J. Bumstead,	Galseburg, Ill.,	" Richard Koch.
B. W. F. Underwood, M.D.	Philadelphia, Pa.,	Hahnemann Med. College.
W. B. Gilman,	" "	Dr. J. B. Gilman.
Trimble Pratt,	West Chester, Pa.,	" R. C. Smedley.
Wm. R. Reynolds,	Carlisle, Pa.,	" W. H. Cook.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	PRECEPTOR.
H. E. Reinhold,	Williamsport, Pa.,	Dr. Richard Koch.
P. P. Chalker, A.B.	Camden, N. J.,	" H. F. Hunt,
James Haylett,	Montpelier, Vt.,	" G. N. Brigham.
Thos. R. Blackwood,	Haddonfield, N. J.,	" Geo. B. L. Clay.
E. J. Foster,	Waterbury, Vt.,	" G. N. Brigham.
W. C. J. Slough,	Fogelsville, Pa.,	" F. J. Slough.
George Yeager, A.M.,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	" R. Posey.
J. H. Houghton, M.D.,	" "	University of Pa.
J. M. Curtis, A.M.,	Wilmington, Del.,	Dr. J. R. Tantum.
Dan Lee Jones,	Bradford, Vt.,	" J. H. Jones.
G. T. Flanders,	" "	" " "
Robert A. Boyd, M.D.,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	Philadelphia University.
John M. Criley,	Springfield, O.,	Dr. A. Whipple,
Thos S. Dunning, A.B.,	Dover, Del.,	" P. S. Hitchens.
M. F. Middleton, M.D.,	Camden, N. J.,	Hahnemann Med. College.
Chas M. Thomas, A.B.	Philadelphia, Pa.,	Dr. A. R. Thomas.
Richard R. Prentice,	Beverly, O.,	" Z. D. Walter.
Jas. E. Hardy,	} Norfolk, Va.,	University of Edinburgh.
M.B.C.M., Edin.		Dr. A. R. Thomas.
James M. Armstrong,	Northfield, O.,	" D. R. Gardiner.
Jacob Iszard,	Glassboro', N. J.,	" J. E. Barnaby,
James C. Kennedy,	Buchanan, Pa.,	" C. H. and J. H. Lec.
John K. Lee,	Etna, Pa.,	" Wilson.
E. H. Eisenbrey,	Alleghany, Pa.,	" Wm. Tod Helmuth.
Chas. H. Goodman, A.B.,	St. Louis, Mo.,	" D. T. Trites.
Wm B. Trites, A.B.,	Manayunk, Pa.,	" D. R. Gardiner.
J. W. Tatem,	Woodbury, N. J.,	Georgetown College.
Jos. T. O'Connor, M.D.,	Washington D. C.,	Hom. Med. College of Pa.
Charles Arthur, M.D.,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	Dr. J. J. Currie.
Chas. C. Currie,	Flemington, N. J.,	" D. R. Gardiner.
Richard Gardiner,	Woodbury, N. J.,	Philadelphia University.
Joseph Shreve, M.D.,	Berlin, N. J.,	Hom. Med. College of Pa
G. F. Marsden, M.D.,	Thompstontown, Pa.,	Eclect. Med. College of Pa.
Alex. Noxon, M.D.,	Bloomfield, Canada,	Dr. Richard Gardiner.
W. A. D. Pierce,	Leopard, Pa.,	" J. G. Houard.
Antonio Casanova,	Cienfuegos, Cuba,	" Thomas Hunn.
James W. Hall,	Albany, N. Y.,	Hahnemann Med. College.
R. C. Allen, M.D.,	Frankford, Pa.,	" " "
Juan P. de la Torre,	Havana, Cuba,	Dr. F. Stohl.
George Light,	Columbus Grove, O.,	Hom. Med. College of Mo.
James A. Rubicon, M.D.,	Atchison, Kas.,	Dr. E. B. Hall.
Rev. Thos. D. Sleeper,	Camden, N. J.,	{ Dr. Malcolm Macfarlan.
Wm. H. Crow,	Wilmington, Del.,	{ " J. R. Tantum.
Leason E. Ely,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	Dr. C. J. Wiltbank.
Ralph C. Smith,	" "	{ Dr. Malcolm Macfarlan.
Wm. C. Taylor,	" "	{ " W. J. Hawk.
C. Horace Evans,	" "	Dr. R. Gardner.
A. B. C. Rupp,	" "	" R. W. Martin.
Thos. L. Bradford,	Francistown, N. H.,	" C. S. Middleton.
Walter M. James,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	" O. L. Bradford.
Wilmer James,	Upper Providence, Pa.,	" H. N. Guernsey.
Jno. Newton Clark,	Golconda, Ill.,	" J. J. Bender.
Authur P. Hollett,	Sonora, N. Y.,	" Malcolm Macfarlan.
Geo. W. Parker,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	" H. S. Benedict.
Harrison B. Hall,	Camden, N. J.,	" R. J. McClatchey.
Eugene F. Hoyt,	Lockport, N. Y.,	" E. B. Hall.
H. W. Rice,	Wilmington, Ill.,	" D. F. Bishop.
John Slay,	Haylettsville, Del.,	" Malcolm Macfarlan.
		Hom. Med. College of Pa.

W. K. Knowles,	Augusta, Me.,	Dr. J. B. Bell.
Ephraim W. South,	Wilmington, Del.,	“ A. Negendank.
Asa S. Gaskill,	Haddonfield, N. J.,	“ P. Wilson.
D. W. Starkey,	Plato, O.,	“ H. C. Allen.
P. G. Wardwell,	Lawrance, Mass.,	“ J. Heber Smith.
S. W. Goodrich,	Melrose, Mass.,	“ “ “
Charles Fischer,	Aukland, N. Z.,	Hom. Med. College of Pa
Marcien Seavey,	Portland, Me.,	“ E. P. Small.
Wm. R. Scott, Jr.,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	“ H. N. Guernsey.
M. T. Wilson,	Griggsville, Ill.,	“ A. R. Phelan.
Edward Porter,	Clinton, Ill.,	“ G. W. Mitchell.
Solomon Chapen, A. M.,	Malden, Mass.,	“ J. Heber Smith.
M. P. Harley, M. D.,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	Hom. Med. College of Pa.
Sam'l Kennedy,	“ “	Dr. Macfarlan.
S. E. Allen, M. D.,	Canterbury, Del.,	Hom. Med. College of Pa.
O. T. Huebner,	Nazareth, Pa.,	Dr. Jos. Hark.
G. W. Colby,	Sutton, Vt.,	“ D. Parker.
H. K. Stewart,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	“ V. R. Tindall.
S. Hastings Brown,	“ “	“ S. Brown.
M. B. Morris,	“ “	Hom. Med. College of Pa.
Benj'n F. Connell,	Connellsville, Pa.,	“ “ “
Albert Buswell, M. D.,	Lowell, Mass.,	“ “ “
Ed. W. Berridge, M.B., B.S.	Liverpool, England,	“ “ “
Wm. Ray, M. R. C. S. E.,	London, “	“ “ “
Adolphus Fellger,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	“ “ “
A. E. Bancroft,	Dewitt, Mich.,	“ “ “
Julian Henry Jones,	Bradford, Vt.,	“ “ “
S. M. Shaw,	Delavan, Ill.,	“ “ “

TOTAL, 128.

LIST OF GRADUATES,

MARCH, 1869.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Subject of Thesis.</i>
*SAMUEL E. ALLEN.....	Canterbury, Del.....	Consumption of the Lungs.
*A. A. BANCROFT.....	De Witt, Mich.....	.....
*WM. W. BARDEN, M.D.....	Pen Yan, N. Y.....	Erysipelas.
*ED. WM. BERRIDGE, M.B., B.S.....	Liverpool, Eng.....	.....
ORPHEUS BRAINERD BIRD, B. E.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Metastasis.
*THOMAS L. BRADFORD.....	Francistown, N. H....	Nerve Force.
*S. HASTINGS BROWN.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Pneumonia.
EDGAR PENNYPACKER BRUNNER.....	Centre Point, Pa.....	Inflammation.
FRANCIS WILLIAM BOYER, M. D.....	Pottsville, Pa.....	A case of Poisoning.
*ALBERT BUSWELL, M.D.....	Lowell, Mass.....	.....
ANTONIO CASSANOVA.....	Cienfuegos, Cuba....	{ Carbonization of the blood in Cholera.
*SOLOMON CHAPIN, A.M.....	Malden, Mass.....	Amenorrhœa.
*JOHN NEWTON CLARK.....	Golconda, Ill.....	Typhoid Fever.
*BENJAMIN F. CONNELL.....	Connellsville, Pa.....	.....
CHARLES CLARK CURRIE.....	Flemmington, N. J....	Hernia.
JOHN MICHAEL CRILEY.....	Springfield, O.....	Anæsthesia in Labor.
JOHN MITCHELL CURTIS, A. M.....	Wilmington, Del.....	Rheumatism.
ALLEN CORSON COWPERTHWAIT.....	Toulon, Ills.....	Diphtheritis.
JAMES PALMER CROOKS.....	Pittsburg, Pa.....	{ The adjuvants to professional success.
*C. HORACE EVANS.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Cerebro Spinal Diseases.
*ADOLPHUS FELLGER.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	.....
HIRAM REICHARD FETTERHOFF.....	Chambersburg, Pa....	Progress in the science of Medicine
EBENEZER EVERETT FISHER.....	Canton, N. Y.....	Blood.
*CHARLES FISCHER.....	Aukland, Australia..	.....
EBENEZER JOHNSON FOSTER.....	Waterbury, Vt.....	Affections of the Bladder.
CHARLES HOLMES GOODMAN, A. B....	St. Louis, Mo.....	The Theory of Cure.
WILLARD BIDDLE GILMAN.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Marasmus.
WILLIAM FALES HATHAWAY.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Post mortem examination.
JAMES HAYLETT.....	Montpelier, Vt.....	Typhoid fever.
JAMES EBENEZER HARDY, M. B. C. M.	Norfolk, Va.....	Entozoa.
JAMES WALTER HALL.....	Albany, N. Y.....	Typhus abdominalis.
*HARRISON B. HALL.....	Camden, N. J.....	Dysentery.
*M. P. HARLEY, M. D.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Measles.
*ARTHUR P. HOLLETT.....	Sonora, N. Y.....	Lactation.
*O. T. HUEBENER.....	Nazareth, Pa.....	Reproduction.
*WALTER M. JAMES.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	The Eye.
*WILMER JAMES.....	Upper Providence Pa	Hemorrhoids.
*J. H. JONES.....	Bradford, Vt.....	.....
DAN. LEE JONES.....	Bradford, Vt.....	Cholera Asiatica.
CALVIN BROBST KNERR.....	Fogelsville, Pa.....	Concussion of the Brain.
JOHN KIDD LEE.....	Etna, Pa.....	Epilepsy.
GEORGE WASHINGTON LIGHT.....	Columbus Grove, O...	{ Is Homœopathy a progressive science.
WM. FINK MARKS.....	Leesport, Pa.....	Fluor Albus.

S. MORRISON, F. R. C. S.....	London, England.....	Sulphurous Acid.
JOHN MOORE, M. D.....	Liverpool, England..	Ovarian Diseases.
ALLEN NOXEN, M. D.....	Bloomfield, Canada...	Tetanus.
ALEXANDER PELTZER.....	Rheydt, Germany....	Proving of Gossypium.
WM. APPLETON DROWN PIERCE.....	Leopard, Pa.....	Cannabis Indica.
*EDWARD PORTER.....	Clinton, Ill.....	{ Infinitesimal Element in Ho- mœopathy.
*WILLIAM RAY, M.R.C.S.E.....	London, Eng.....	.....
ALONZO CLARK REMBAUGH.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Physiological Chemistry.
WM. ROBERT REUD.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Proving of Cimicifuga.
HAHNEMANN ETZLER REINHOLD.....	Williamsport, Pa.....	{ Homeopathy in accordance with the Spirit of the Times.
SAMUEL STARR.....	Avondale, Pa.....	Generation.
*WM. R. SCOTT, JR.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Erythoxylon Coca.
*MARCIAN SEAVEY.....	Portland, Me.....	.....
*S. M. SHAW, M. D.....	Delavan, Ill.....	.....
*EPHRAIM W. SOUTH.....	Wilmington, Del.....	{ The application of Medicine to the Human system.
*DAVID W. STARKEY.....	Plato, Ohio.....	Cholera Asiatica.
*HENRY K. STEWART.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Diphtheria.
*RALPH C. SMITH.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Malaria.
DARWIN CRAWFORD SMITH.....	Thompstontown, Pa...	Phthisis Pulmonalis.
WM. CHESTER JOHNSON SLOUGH.....	Foglesville, Pa.....	Dysentery.
WM. BUDD TRITES, A. B.....	Manayunk, Pa.....	Sanguis Hominis.
*PERCIVAL G. WARDWELL.....	Lawrence, Mass.....	Morbific Causes.
*M. T. WILSON.....	Griggsville, Ill.....	What shall we eat.

TOTAL, 66.

* Graduates of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

APPENDIX.

THREE YEARS' COURSE.

There is an increasing demand for more thoroughly educated physicians—men whose knowledge is not confined to the rigid demands of a strictly medical curriculum—but extends to an acquaintance with the practical sciences, which are really collateral to medical science. This very just demand cannot be met by extending the curriculum within the two years, for as it now stands a man must put forth his utmost exertions and apply himself to a degree that frequently impairs his health, in order to obtain the degree with credit. It can only be met by extending the time to three years' lectures. This, the management of The Hahnemann Medical College feel desirous of doing, and will do, so soon as the profession come forward and give it their support.

It is proposed to institute an optional three years' course of instruction, so that those who prefer to divide their studies into three years instead of two can do so, and at the same time receive additional instruction in other collateral branches of medical science.

A student who attends this course will be required to pass an examination after having attended the first, or philosophical class, before he can be admitted to the lectures of the second, or theoretical class. Those who desire to enter immediately upon the studies of the second, or theoretical class, can do so by passing an examination for advanced standing. So, also, any student who can successfully pass the first and second classes may immediately enter the Practical, or third class.

There are, in yearly attendance, young men who are abundantly endowed with every natural characteristic for success in the medical profession—men who are full of a worthy ambition to excel—but who, from lack of a proper educational foundation, are shut out from any thing like the success that but for this they would certainly attain. To such, this course offers just what they need to ensure them a brilliant career.

There are also many young men who do not design to follow the calling of medicine, who would be richly rewarded for the money, time and study which an attendance upon such a course would involve. The age demands scientific farmers, mechanics, merchants, teachers, lawyers and clergymen, and above all, scientific physicians.

We cannot, at present, make it obligatory upon every medical student who seeks to graduate at our college—but it would hasten very materially the ultimate and complete triumph of Homœopathy if we could

demand that each candidate for graduation should be possessed of the knowledge which this course will impart. We therefore urge its importance upon the attention of the profession, with the hope that each physician who honestly and truly desires to aid forward the work of real progress in our school, will endeavor to influence every student who seeks his advice, to avail himself of the advantages thus offered for a thorough preparation for the practice of his profession. By it he will be one year longer at his studies—but he will gain what would otherwise require years to attain, if ever attained, and admit of his beginning his professional life upon an elevated plane which would at once command the respect and confidence of the intelligent laity.

The course will embrace three classes: First, the Philosophical Class; second, the Theoretical Class; third, the Practical Class; and will commence on the second Monday in October. Candidates for the second or Philosophical Class will be examined on the first three days of the week previous to the opening of the session, and the examination of candidates for the Practical Class on the last three days of the same week.

Students who have been engaged in private studies, or who have attended lectures at any other respectable medical college, can enter any of the above-mentioned classes by passing a satisfactory examination at the same time with other students as hereinbefore mentioned. Graduates of other respectable medical colleges may obtain general tickets for all the branches taught in the various sessions at a reduced rate, hereinafter mentioned, and they are not obliged to pass an examination before entering the college.

The final examination for the degree will be upon the following-named subjects: Anatomy, descriptive and topographical; Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Toxicology; Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy; General Pathology; *Materia Medica*, including Medical Botany; Practice of Homœopathic Medicine, including special Pathology and Diagnosis; Principles and practice of Surgery; Midwifery and diseases of Women and Children; Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery.

The branches to be taught will be divided as follows:

1st SESSION.—Philosophical Class.—Anatomy, general and descriptive; Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy; Pharmacy and Botany.

Fees for this Session, \$75.

2d SESSION.—Theoretical Class.—Comparative Anatomy; Topographical and Surgical Anatomy, including Dissecting; Institutes of Homœopathy; General Pathology; 1st part of Practice of Medicine, etc.; 1st part of *Materia Medica*; Clinical Medicine; Clinical Surgery.

Fees for this Session, \$85.

3d SESSION.—Practical Class.—2d part of Practice of Medicine, special Pathology and Diagnosis; 2d part of *Materia Medica*; Sur-

gery; Clinical Surgery; Clinical Medicine; Midwifery and diseases of Women and Children; Toxicology and Medical Jurisprudence.

Tickets for this class will be \$90.

Fee for general ticket for graduates of other respectable medical colleges, \$50.

Students of either class have free admission to the lectures of any of the classes through which they have passed. By adding to our staff of lecturers a sufficient number of adjuncts, such a course of studies may be pursued without interfering with the regular course as now conducted.

We place this plan before the profession, and ask their hearty cooperation.

AN ACT

TO INCORPORATE THE WASHINGTON MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That William S. Ernst, F. A. Fickhardt, D. C. McKibben, W. J. Smith, Samuel Rhem, William C. Foster, Michael Brown, Charles N. Robinson, William J. McCamman, James R. Reed, John K. Zeilin, John E. Latta, David C. McCamman, Henry Bley, John B. Woodward, Washington Wurts, Edward S. Lawrence, and Jacob S. Roberts, be and they are hereby incorporated into a body politic, under the name and style of "The Washington Medical College of Philadelphia," for the purpose of instruction in Medicine, Surgery, and all the branches appertaining thereto; the said College to have the power of granting degrees and giving diplomas to all those who may comply with the rules and regulations thereof, and also to give a summer and winter course of lectures on the science of medicine; the said College to have all the immunities, rights and privileges granted to the Allopathic Colleges in the State of Pennsylvania, not inconsistent with the laws and Constitution thereof.

W. P. SCHELL,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN C. KUNKEL,

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

WM. BIGLER.

AN ACT

TO INCORPORATE THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That John M. Kennedy, John P. Brock, Alfred R. Potter, Nicholas E. Thouron, Henry Homer, Henry E. Keene, George Burnham, Samuel Anderson, Joseph Grubb, Amos B. Keith, Louis C. Madeira, S. Rodman Morgan, William Colder and S. T. Charlton, and their associates and successors, be and they are hereby created and erected into a body politic and corporate in fact and in law, by the name and style of the "Homœopathic Medical Col-

lege of Pennsylvania," to be located in the City of Philadelphia, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, shall be able to sue and liable to be sued, shall have a common seal, shall be capable in law or equity to take, purchase and hold and grant and convey lands, tenements, moneys, goods, chattels and effects, shall have power and authority to make all by-laws necessary or proper for the government and uses of a Medical College, and for the government of the Hospital hereinafter mentioned, not contrary to the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this Commonwealth; and shall have full power to do all and every other matter and thing for the purposes of this Act, which any corporation or body politic may or can do, provided that the said corporation shall not hold more real estate than may be necessary and proper for the uses, benefit and support of a Medical College and the Hospital hereinafter authorized to be by said corporation erected or provided and established.

SECTION 2. Said corporation shall have power to elect a President, Secretary and Treasurer, and all officers necessary for the administration thereof, and to enact by-laws for the government, admission and expulsion of members and pupils.

SECTION 3. That the capital stock of said corporation consist of Sixty Thousand Dollars, to be divided into three thousand shares of twenty dollars each, and the said corporation shall have authority to borrow money not exceeding in amount at any time fifty thousand dollars, to be secured by bonds and mortgages of the real estate of the corporation.

SECTION 4. Said College shall have power to grant the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and especially of Homœopathic Medicine, to any such person as shall have attended two courses of medical lectures and completed a course of study, and possess the qualifications usually required of candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine in other Medical Colleges in this State, and also a knowledge of Homœopathy.

SECTION 5. Said corporation shall have full power and authority to raise by loan or otherwise, a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, and to expend the same in the purchase of a lot or lots of ground in said city, and the erection thereon of a suitable building for a Hospital, or to purchase or rent such building for said Hospital, and the said Hospital shall be under the government of the said Medical College.

SECTION 6. That said corporation shall have power to receive and hold appropriations, donations or legacies, either by grant, gift, devise or otherwise, either for the use and benefit of the Medical College or Hospital, provided that when such appropriations, donations or legacies shall be specifically granted or given for the use and benefit of the College or for the Hospital, the corporation shall use or apply the same for the object or institution named in such gift, grant or devise.

SECTION 7. The said corporators named in the first section of this Act, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized to meet on a day to be designated by them at a convenient place in the City of Philadelphia, for the purpose of choosing a President, Secretary, Treasurer and seven Trustees, who shall hold their offices until the day fixed for the next annual election, and in case of failure to elect on that day, they shall hold over until an election shall take place, provided an election be held within three months thereafter, and that the annual elections and other meetings of the corporation shall be held at such times and places and on such notice as may be prescribed by the by-laws, provided that in the election of all officers each share of stock shall be entitled to one vote.

ARTHUR G. OLMSTED,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. J. TURRELL.
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the seventeenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

A. G. CURTIN.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the County of Philadelphia.

In the matter of "The Washington Medical College of Philadelphia."

Sur petition to change the name to "The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia."

And now, to wit, June the 1st, 1867, on consideration of the petition filed, it is ordered and decreed by the Court that the prayer of the petition be granted, and that the name, style and title of the said "The Washington Medical College of Philadelphia" shall be and is hereby changed so that the corporate name, style and title of said corporation shall be henceforward "The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia."

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the whole record in the case there stated, as the same now remains in the office of the said Court of Quarter Sessions, &c.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, this 17th day of July, A. D. 1867.

J. P. GALTON, [SEAL.]
Pro Clerk.

AN ACT

TO MERGE AND CONSOLIDATE "THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA" AND "THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA" INTO ONE CORPORATION.

WHEREAS, The Trustees and Faculty of said Colleges have petitioned the Legislature to merge and consolidate them into one corporation :

AND WHEREAS, The said "The Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania" was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania by an Act approved the seventeenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five (see Pamphlet Laws, session of 1865, page 181):

AND WHEREAS, "The Washington Medical College of Philadelphia" was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania by an Act approved the second day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three (see Pamphlet Laws, session of 1853, page 658.)

AND WHEREAS, By decree of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the County of Philadelphia, made the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, the name style and title of the said "The Washington Medical College of Philadelphia" was changed to the corporate name, style and title of "The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia":

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the said "The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia" and the said "The Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania" shall be and the same are hereby merged and consolidated into one corporation, by the name, style and title of "The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia."

SECTION 2. That the said Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Washington Medical College of Philadelphia," approved the second day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and all proceedings had thereupon, shall apply to and govern in all respects this consolidated corporation, in the same manner and with the same power, force and effect as if the same had been especially re-enacted for the purposes of this consolidated corporation: *Provided, however,* That the words "the Allopathic Colleges" in said Act shall be struck out, and said act shall be amended by inserting the words "any Medical College," in lieu of the said words stricken out.

SECTION. 3. That the said Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania," approved as aforesaid,

shall apply to and govern in all respects this consolidated corporation, in the same manner and with the same power, force and effect as if the same had been especially re-enacted for the purposes of said consolidated corporation, except such parts of said last mentioned Act as shall be and are hereinafter amended, altered or repealed.

SECTION 4. That sections three and seven of said last mentioned Act shall be and are hereby repealed.

SECTION 5. That section four of said last mentioned Act shall be amended by striking out the word "especially" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "also," and also by adding the letters "es" to the word "possess," so as to make the word "possess" read possesses.

SECTION 6. That section five of said last mentioned Act shall be amended by striking out the word "fifty" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "one hundred."

JOHN CLARK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILMER WORTHINGTON.

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

JOHN W. GEARY.

