Pulsatilla. Case. In a maiden æt. 24 ann. of large and powerful frame, and of a very yielding disposition. In the morning on awaking she had a very severe headache, which at first only affected the forehead, but afterwards the whole head, and produced a sensation as if the head was pressed in a vice; vertigo and heaviness of the head upon sitting up in bed; pain increased by thinking and speaking; great debility; alternating paleness and redness of the face. Sickness and sensation of crawling at the stomach; a constrictive feeling over the breast as if the clothes were too tight; great dryness of the mouth, but no thirst. Disgust of food; frequent transitory shivering over the whole body; weak, scarcely perceptible, slow pulse; over-sensibility of the disposition; she complained continually. Pulsat. gtt. i. 12, given in the forenoon, was followed by a short and slight aggravation, after which there was a progressive improvement till four o'clock in the afternoon, when there was a slight exacerbation, but she enjoyed a good sleep the following night, and was entirely restored to health in forty-eight hours.

HEMICRANIA, in a girl æt. 8 ann. of a soft and mild temperament and amiable disposition. Pulsating and sticking pain in the left side of the forehead, alternately in the mornings after getting up, and in the evenings after lying down; diminished by external pressure and in the open air, but aggravated in the house, on lying down, and on stooping, or by moving the eyes. The headache continued for many hours, and its cessation was followed by severe pain in the stomach, succeeded by acid or bilious vomiting, after which there were severe cutting pains in the lower part of the abdomen. Pulsat. gtt. i. 6 produced

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

an aggravation in the succeeding paroxysm, but the later paroxysms were lighter and lighter, and entirely disappeared by the fifth day. At the end of two months there was no return of this disease, which had been of six months' duration, and had resisted the ordinary treatment.

Case. In a robust woman æt. 32 ann. who had been afflicted for several months by a painful drawing and stinging pain in the left temple which was absent during the day, but recurred at the same time every evening with the sensation of the left side of the crown of the head being lifted up, which deprived her of all rest at night. Accompanying the hemicrania, there was a constant humming and buzzing in the head, tearing pain in the left ear, and in the last six weeks painful metrorrhagia. Both the memory and body had been much weakened by the disease. The pulse was small and 60 in the minute. Disposition mild. A bleeding had aggravated all the symptoms. Pulsat. gtt. i. 3, and in six days the disease had nearly disappeared. A relapse occurred three weeks afterwards from taking cold, when the complaint was perfectly cured by rhus gtt. i. 6.

Rhus has cured headache which returned periodically, with intervals of some hours, beginning with stitches in the ears, then in the temples, forehead and root of the nose, and extending to the jaws, with pain in the teeth and gums.

Case. Severe pain in the occiput compelling to lie down; and excited by trouble, or by exercise in the open air. The complaint occurred in a hysterical woman æt. 40 ann. and was cured by repeated doses of rhus gtt. i. 6.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Rhus has also proved curative in some cases of arthritic cephalalgia.

HEMICRANIA. In this form of cephalalgia rhus has proved serviceable; see the last case of pulsatilla under the present head.

Sepia. Hemicrania in a maiden æt. 19 ann. Heaviness and confusion of the head in the morning. Hemicrania with severe tearing, boring and sticking pain; the patient had to close her eyes and press upon them with her hands. During the paroxysms there was disgust of food. Three doses of sepia 3|30 effected a cure.

Silex in the dose of 2|30 cured a sticking and tearing pain in the head, which extended itself through the bones of the face into the lower jaw and the teeth.

Sulphur. Case. A worker in lead and tin had suffered for several years from attacks of a pressing and tearing pain, and numbness of the head, with loss of appetite and sickness at the stomach. Bryonia and nux v. each afforded much temporary relief, but the disease was permanently removed by repeated doses of sulphur 3.

CASE In a girl æt. 11 ann. Disease of three months' duration. Pressing pain in the fore part of the head in the morning on awaking and continuing throughout the day, incapacitating the child from learning. After spiritus sulphuris 1|10 the disease gradually diminished in violence, and at the expiration of three weeks entirely disappeared. At the end of nine months there had been no return of it.

Sulphur has proved useful in the following kinds of headache: in sticking pain in the frontal protuberances, with vomiting of the ingesta; in stitches in the left side of the head with burning in the forehead,

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

tearing pain through the head, whizzing in the ears and nausea; in drawing and cracking in the upper part of the head extending to the occiput, frequently with nausea. Also in cephalalgia from repelled psora.

Taraxacum in the dose of gtt. i. of the tincture, cured a violent headache which only occurred whilst walking or standing.

Tr. acris and *veratrum* have been recommended as useful in hemicrania.

CHOLERA.

This term has for a long time been applied to a cotemporaneous vomiting and purging, whether of bilious or other matters. Within a few years it has been applied to cases in which these symptoms were not present, but which were the result of the action of a pathogenetic agent which, in a great majority of the cases in which its operation was severe, produced vomiting and purging of a peculiar character. As the latter appears to be a distinct disease, and therefore to require a separate consideration, which is also proper in relation to the cholera of infants, I shall treat of the diseases to which this term is applied under the heads of Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum and Cholera Asiatica.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

This name is peculiarly applicable to sudden and violent attacks of vomiting and purging, arising from the action of cold on the body after long continued exposure to heat, which is a form of the disease that

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

occurs frequently in the summer season, and attacks most generally at night. It is most commonly attended by copious discharges of bilious matter, and its attacks are very frequently invited by over eating, especially of fruits or of vegetables which are difficult of digestion. As there is reason to believe that it is sometimes induced by the epidemic constitution of the atmosphere, though it seldom prevails very extensively, it is to be expected that different remedies will be peculiarly useful in different seasons.

This term is also applied by some authors to the vomiting and purging produced by deleterious or poisonous substances taken into the stomach. It is sufficient to remark in relation to the forms of the disease arising from these causes, that the proper treatment consists in aiding nature in the efforts she has already established for the removal of the peccant matters. Or where their removal is rendered difficult by the insolubility and ponderosity of the substance, the exhibition of such remedies as either chemically neutralise it or favour its solution; at the same time that oily or mucilaginous matters are administered for the purpose of involving the poisonous particles and shielding the lining membrane of the stomach and bowels, as far as is possible, from its destructive action. Without the neutralisation or removal of the substance, the vomiting and purging of which it is the exciting cause cannot be suppressed without injury to the patient. But if the cholera continues, after we have reason to believe that the substance which has excited it has been entirely removed from the stomach and bowels, it will be proper to administer those remedies which have been found antidotal to its operations. As a detail of these would be here out of place,

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

I shall now proceed to the consideration of the remedies which have proved useful in those forms of vomiting and purging to which the term of cholera morbus is most appropriate.

Arsenicum. This remedy has proved useful in cholera morbus attended by incessant thirst, vomiting of a green matter, purging, pressing pain in the epigastrium, and severe burning in the lower part of the abdomen, with extreme exhaustion and debility.

Chamomilla has cured cholera morbus.

Cinchona. A case of this disease, occurring in a man æt. 81 ann., was cured with cinchona 12. A similar attack, four years afterwards, was removed by the same remedy.

Dulcamara effected a cure of cholera morbus arising from "cold drinking," in which, accompanying the bilious vomiting and purging, there was great pain in the abdomen, especially in the umbilical region; burning pain in the region of the stomach; great thirst, and extreme debility.

Ipecac. Dr. Zinkthan states that he cured with this remedy, thirty-nine cases of cholera morbus occurring between the first of June and the latter end of September. The disease began with slight chilliness, or even a shaking chill, which was followed by heat of the whole body, but especially of the lower part of the abdomen. The tongue was rather dry and covered with a yellow coating. A sensation of pressure in the region of the stomach preceded the vomiting, which was accompanied by a general sweat, great thirst, and one to three hours after its commencement by bilious diarrhœa. The matters discharged by vomiting were first thin yellow bile; afterwards a bilious, green water of a bitter and acid taste, and

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

pungent odour. The stools were at first bilious, then mucous with white flocculi, and sometimes some blood. After a time, the vomiting gave place to retching, and the diarrhœa to a most painful tenesmus unaccompanied by any discharge. The breath was short; the urine was small in quantity, and of a dark yellow colour. The pains in the abdomen were very severe. The powers sunk rapidly, the sweats were profuse, and in some cases cramps appeared over the whole body. Ipecac. well triturated with sugar, was given in water every three or four hours, in doses of the eighteenth or thirtieth part of a grain. In most instances in a quarter of an hour to an hour after the first dose there was a striking diminution of the worst symptoms, and in many cases but two and in the worst cases but six doses were required to effect the removal of the disease.

Veratrum has proved eminently useful in cholera morbus, even when the patient has become speechless and unconscious, and when corpse-like coldness of the body, excessive debility, cramps, retention of urine and cold sweats, have been present. The recorded cases of cures effected by this remedy are very numerous.

CHOLERA INFANTUM. *Summer Complaint.*

This disease, which is very prevalent in the great cities of this country in very warm summers, attacks infants from three months to two years of age. Those who are brought up by hand, or are early weaned, or who receive an insufficient quantity of milk from the breasts of their nurses, are most liable to it. But it

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

is often induced in those who do not suffer under these disadvantages, from food unsuited to the stomachs of infants, and especially from fruits. There is an erroneous opinion very prevalent in this city that the dewberry and blackberry (the fruits of the rubus procumbens and villosus) are wholesome in the summer complaint. That in some very rare instances they may have proved curative is quite possible, but the properties which have rendered them medicinal in some cases, make them injurious in others. It is not on theoretic grounds that these objections are made to their use, but upon those of experience, as I have more than once had occasion to regret their employment by the parents of infants who were under my care on account of cholera infantum. The physician should be very careful to impress on the minds of the parents, the absolute necessity of withholding all kinds of fruit from infants under two years of age, who are suffering, or have recently suffered, under cholera infantum or diarrhœa, for they are capable, even in very minute quantities, of reproducing the disease. In one case I saw a relapse of cholera infantum apparently induced by allowing an infant to bite upon a slice of apple with its toothless gums.

Cholera infantum, though it sometimes rapidly diminishes the powers of the system, and advances with hasty strides to a fatal termination, still more frequently assumes what may be termed a chronic form, and continues for many weeks before it destroys the patient. In many, perhaps a majority of cases, it terminates in symptoms of cerebral disorder resembling those of hydrocephalus, which in some instances appear to arise from a complete metastasis of morbid action; the gastric and enteric disorder

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

subsiding when the symptoms of disorder of the brain make their appearance. When this metastasis has taken place, death generally follows in the course of twenty-four or forty-eight hours. In this stage, though recovery may not be always hopeless, yet the chance of rescue for the patient is exceedingly slender.

In the treatment of cholera infantum, it should be recollected that it frequently happens, after this complaint has continued for a considerable length of time, that the child shows a strong craving for fat meat, mostly ham, or for butter; and that the gratification of this appetite is generally followed by great improvement, or even by rapid convalescence.

The following remedies are the most important in the treatment of this disease; namely, *arsen.*, *bellad.*, *calcis acetas*, *chamomil.* and *ipecac.* Of these, bellad. has cured the disease where there was vomiting of an acid, watery fluid and mucus, and diarrhœa with mucous stools. Chamomilla has proved remarkably useful where the diarrhœa was the predominant symptom, and the evacuations were green and slimy. And calcis acetas, in repeated doses, has cured the disease when the discharges were acid.

In addition to the remedies above mentioned, the others which have been found useful in cholera morbus and diarrhœa, may often deserve attention.

CHOLERA ASIATICA.

This disease is the result of the action of a peculiar pathogenetic agent; and the name has been applied because vomiting and purging, though not its uniform, are its very frequent attendants.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

When the action of this agent is manifested by spasmodic muscular contractions of a tonic character, great debility, sunken eyes, blueness of the face, coldness of all parts of the body, hollowness and hoarseness of the voice, great depression and anxiety, burning in the stomach and œsophagus, painfulness of the epigastrium on pressure, cramp pains in the gastrocnemii and other muscles; and there is neither thirst, nausea, vomiting nor diarrhœa; the internal administration of the alcoholic solution of camphor, in doses of one drop repeated every five minutes, at the same time bathing the extremities with the same article, is recommended by Hahnemann and others.

But where the spasmodic contractions are of a clonic character, and there are frequent discharges, both by vomiting and purging, of a watery fluid mixed with white, yellow or red flocculi, with unquenchable thirst, loud rumbling in the abdomen, anxiety, sighing and moaning, coldness of the whole body, especially of the tongue, marbled blueness of the hands, arms and face, staring and sunken eyes, diminished sensibility, slow pulse and painful cramps of the limbs; the camphor may be tried as above, but should it fail of affording relief, cuprum 1 or 2|30 every half hour until the vomiting and diarrhœa cease, and warmth and comfort return. But no other medicinal agents should be employed at the same time, as these would disturb its operation and prevent its beneficial effects. Similar benefit may be derived from veratrum 1 or 2|30 which should be allowed to operate without the administration of a second dose until the improvement from the first dose ceases to advance.

When there is severe burning in the stomach, bowels, and œsophagus, great thirst and debility,

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

painful constriction of the breast, burning dejections and great restlessness and jactitation; arsenicum 1 or 2|30 is useful.

In the stage of collapse, carbo veg., acid. hydrocyanic. and laurocerasus have been found very serviceable.

When after a return of more comfortable feelings the vomiting still continued, ipecac. has been found serviceable, though it is generally of little use when the disease is violent.

Dr. Rummell recommends secale in repeated doses of 4 or 6|12 when the vomiting has somewhat subsided, but the stools are still unaltered, and every circumstance shows that no bile is poured into the bowels. He states that yellow or green stools speedily follow its employment, and the patient is rescued.

In the cholera diarrhœa, acid. phosph., cuprum, phosph., secale and veratrum have proved useful.

In the typhus condition which sometimes supervenes on cholera, rhus and bryonia are highly recommended.

CHOREA. *ST. VITUS' DANCE.*

A number of different nervous affections have received the appellation of chorea. One of these is an imperfect obedience of the voluntary muscles to the will; so that irregular and unintended motions are consequent on attempting to move any part. Another, which frequently accompanies the former, is an involuntary movement of parts independently of any exertion of the will to produce motion. A third con-

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

sists in actual convulsive movements, consciousness and sensibility still remaining, though generally with more or less diminution. To these may be added a fourth, which most probably is the affection to which the name of St. Vitus' dance was originally applied. In this the contractions of the muscles are regular; and running, leaping and dancing are accomplished as if by the exertion of the will; but these exercises are continued by an irresistible impulse, and frequently until the patient is absolutely exhausted. That it may have often depended entirely on an excited imagination, and that it may frequently have been simulated, is undeniable; but that it may exist independently of the imagination, is shown in some persons, who, under the influence of the inhalation of nitrous oxide or sulphuric ether, exhibit this saltatory propensity in a very striking manner. The action of the agents which have just been mentioned, is of short duration, but it is sufficient to satisfy us of the existence of such a morbid condition of the nervous system as will produce all the phenomena which are attributed to this form of chorea. A similar condition of a much more chronic character may therefore rationally be expected sometimes to occur. A case bearing considerable relation to this form of the disease, occurring in a child, and accompanying pertussis, is described under this head.

As the cases of chorea here presented are but few, any index to them is unnecessary. And as in most cases more than one remedy has been employed, no attention has been paid to the arrangement of the remedies in alphabetic order.

Case. In a girl; arising from fright. Constant, involuntary movements of the limbs, except during

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

sleep. Cuprum in repeated doses effected great improvement.

Case. Spasmodic movements of the right arm and leg, with inability to extend the hand properly, the fingers being spasmodically bent. Ignatia in repeated doses effected a cure.

Case. Constant twitching of all the muscles. Cured with cinchona 1|9.

Case. Irregular movements of the side of the face and limbs of the right side, with stammering speech, was cured by cocculus, gtt. i. 9.

Case of a girl æt. 12 ann.; where the disease had supervened on a nervous fever and lasted for a couple of weeks, and where, with the usual symptoms of intellectual weakness and incapability of properly controlling the contractions of the voluntary muscles, she appeared to consider every thing addressed to her as very ludicrous, and laughed for a long time and loudly; had a dry cough at night; stools and appetite normal; sleep restless. Hyosciam. gtt. i. 9. Sleep and cough better, the latter looser, and she laughed much less and exhibited a general improvement. On the third day bellad. gtt. i. 12, and the next day she was well.

Case of a boy æt. 11 ann.; the disease of eleven weeks' duration, in which, in addition to a want of subjection of the muscles to the complete control of the will and the usual mental imbecility, the head was drawn back, the pupils dilated; he laid his hands frequently on his loins, then bent himself back with a painful expression of countenance and distortion of the mouth, as if he was seized with violent pain; constipation and diarrhœa alternating contrary to his healthy condition, he was obstinate and self-willed. Tr.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

sem. stram. gtt. 1.9 was given and in three days there remained nothing of the spasmodic affection, except a slight trembling of the lower extremities in walking, and of the arms and hands in raising any heavy body. For the morbid condition of the bowels cinch. 1|12 was given, and in a few days he was perfectly well.

In the case of a girl æt. 14 ann.; supervening on measles, in addition to the symptoms of mental imbecility, and want of perfect control over the contraction of the voluntary muscles, the eyes, the muscles of the face, the arms and lower limbs were in constant motion, except during sleep, and her utterance was so indistinct that she could scarcely be understood. She had a great number of warts on her hands. Calcis carb. 2|18 produced homœopathic aggravation for a day, then a gradual improvement of the disease during forty-five days, when the amendment ceasing to advance, spt. sulphuris 2|0 was given. The improvement after this was rapid, and in three weeks she was perfectly well. The warts had disappeared with the disease.

Another case, which is mentioned in the Annals, was successfully treated with nux v., calcis carb., lycop., phos., tr. acris. and sulphur.

A girl æt. 7 ann. complained of burning and sticking pain in the left arm, which was soon afterwards seized with violent convulsions beginning in the fingers and extending through the whole extremities. On the fourth day the left lower limb was attacked. The neck, even when there was no paroxysm, was drawn to the right side, so that the face approached the shoulder; after the paroxysms she always felt herself well. The paroxysms came night and day as

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

many as eight or ten in twenty-four hours. Ignatia was given in repeated doses with some abatement of the disease. Cupri. acet. gtt. 1.1 was followed in half an hour by a paroxysm, and in four hours by another, the most severe she had had in her whole illness, which proved to be the last. The girl has since been perfectly healthy.

Case. In a girl æt. 12 ann. Numbness of the left side of the head and of the left arm and lower extremity. Jerking of the head towards the left side and severe jerking in the left extremities. The attack occurred in church. Next Sunday the attack was renewed.

Some hours after the paroxysms, she was well, but weak. Stramonium 9 was given, after which there was no reappearance of the disease for two years, when she was attacked with tearing pains in the left side of the head and left ear. Some days later similar pain in the right side of the abdomen, with twitching in the right side of the neck and right ear, and also in the left arm and left side of the head. Pressure on the abdomen diminished the violence of the twitching; and when this ceased, the arm was numb. Nux vom. 30 effected a cure.

Case. Accompanying pertussis in a girl æt. 8 ann. The cough occasional, and moderate through the day, but about ten o'clock at night, after she had slept for an hour, she was awakened by a severe paroxysm of coughing. After this was ended, she sprang out of bed and danced about the room, laughed, sang, struck and bit those present whom she did not know, and behaved herself very improperly. This lasted for an hour, when she laid herself in bed, and slept quietly till morning. After awaking she had but little recol-

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

lection of what she had done the preceding evening. She had been treated on the old method for some time before she was placed under the care of a homœopathic physician, but without any improvement. Under the homœopathic treatment, there was for a length of time no improvement in the paroxysms, but the intervals gradually became longer; at first from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, and afterwards to a week. And instead of striking and biting, she was, during the paroxysm, overflowing with love and tenderness; crocus sat. 2|1 was then given on the next day after a paroxysm, and the disease never reappeared. The child became more healthy than she had been for a length of time before she had pertussis.

The remedies employed previously to the crocus, were stramon., bellad., verat., hyosc., drosera, cuprum, cina, and conium.

COLICA.

COLICA FLATULENTA. *Nux v., cocculus, cham., bellad., cinch., ignat., pulsat., hyosc., colch., phosph., sepia, carb. veg., silex, zinc.*

COLICA BILIOSA. *Colocynth., cham., nux v., ignat., pulsat., ipecac., bryon., verat., arsen., dulc., sulph.*

COLICA A CONSTIPATIONE. *Nux v., bellad., opium, plumbum, verat., bryonia, staphys., platin., cinch., coccul., sulph., calc. carb., silex, lycop., alum., zinc.*

COLICA METASTATICA vel HÆMORRHOIDALIS. *Nux v., arsen., bellad., sulph., capsic., ferrum., thuya., pulsat., ignat., coloc., carb. veg., phosph.* In this disease it may be sometimes adviseable to give *aconite* for the removal of the inflammatory action.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

COLICA PICTONUM. *Opium, platinum.*

Arsenicum—Is useful in the hæmorrhoidal colic described under bellad., when the disease has continued for some time, the debility has become great and the pain continues violent.

Bellad. Colic with a roll-like swelling in the region of the transverse colon, with rumbling in the tumour; and tumefaction above one of the inguinal rings, receding with crepitus on pressure. The pains pinching and plucking. Such pains are characteristic of the cases suited to bellad. It is also useful in some of those colics which arise from a suppression of the catamenial or hæmorrhoidal discharges, which are frequently accompanied by inflammatory symptoms and by increase of the pain from slight pressure on the abdomen. It is particularly suited to this kind of colic, when there is a spasmodic tension low in the abdomen, with a pressing sensation above the pubis and in the sacrum.

Cocculus. Severe pressing pain in the right hypochondrium, increased by coughing or bending forwards. Tearing and burning in the bowels with pinching pain in the stomach, great flatulent distension of the abdomen and constipation.

Colocynth—Is a most valuable remedy in colic. In an excruciating attack of this disease, when there was a remarkably great and chronic tympanitis abdominis, it quickly cured the disease; the tympanitis gradually disappeared, and there were no more returns of the colic to which the patient had been previously for a long time subject. In bilious colics it is the chief remedy and is peculiarly applicable where the pain is most severe in a small spot in the umbilical region, and appears periodically

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

every ten or fifteen minutes or still less frequently; every time beginning with a slight drawing from the sides towards the central point, which grows into a tearing, pinching, boring, &c., and is so severe that the patient cannot restrain himself, but cries out, bites whatever is nearest to him, and writhes like a worm with the agony, which also causes profuse perspiration.

Chamomilla is adapted to many of the colics of infancy. To flatulent colic in which the flatus presses against different places in the abdomen, as if it would break through, and there is at the same time a general distension of the præcordium and hypochondria, pressure to stool, borborygmi, and slight discharge of slimy mucus. Also to bilious colic supervening on violent anger.

Cinchona. Flatulent colic low in the abdomen, the pain stretching and pressing, as if the flatus was vainly attempting to force a passage.

Cocculus. In flatulent colic, where after the discharge of flatus without relief, more is constantly produced.

Ignatia. Flatulent colics, especially nocturnal, in hysterical females. Also in bilious colics from suppressed rage.

Nux vom. Flatulent colic in dyspeptics, where there is flatulent distension of stomach particularly after meals. Where the pain is low in the abdomen and there is cutting and sticking pain about the bladder, perinæum, rectum and anus. Pain intolerable in walking, but disappearing whilst at rest. In colica hæmorrhoidalis with suppression of urine. It is a very important remedy in colic from constipations, and in those arising from obstructions of the bowels, from intussurceptio, volvulus, &c.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Opium. In colica pictonum and in iliac passion.
Plumbum. In colic from constipation or obstruction.
Pulsatilla. In the flatulent colics of hysterical females, and in the colics incident to pregnant women, which are accompanied by a frequent desire to urinate.

Phosphor. removes flatulent colics which are seated low in the abdomen and are aggravated on lying down.

Secale has proved beneficial in the menstrual colics of females, attended by paleness of the face; coldness of the extremities; cold sweat; small, weak pulse, and tearing and cutting pain in the lower part of the abdomen. Also where there is fixed burning pain in the lumbar regions, and pains in the lower part of the abdomen.

In males where the frequently recurring colic is combined with pain in the loins and thighs, and with eructation and vomiting.

Veratrum. In flatulent colic with cardialgia, flatulent eructation, sickness at stomach, bitter taste, pinching pain in the stomach and painful distension of the abdomen, and constipation.

Zincum. Flatulent colic. Frequent rumbling in the abdomen below the umbilicus and in the left hypochondrium, at times accompanied by pressing pains.

CONSTIPATIO.

The medicine which is properly adapted to remove the morbid condition of the system, is the proper remedy for the constipation or costiveness which is

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

connected with and forms part of such morbid condition. And it frequently happens, that there occurs, within a few hours after the administration of a proper homœopathic remedy, a stool of more normal character than has appeared for a great length of time: and, afterwards, the bowels continue regularly and properly to discharge the fæces. A list, therefore, which should contain all the remedies that have proved themselves useful in removing constipation or correcting costiveness, would embrace a large proportion of the materia medica. I am unable at present to prepare a list so perfected as to be of utility, which is the less to be regretted, because the collateral symptoms will be found more positive guides to the remedy peculiarly suited to the case, though this remedy must also be adapted to remove the constipation, a fact which can be readily ascertained by a reference to our materia medica. But since constipation and costiveness are frequently the original and predominant symptoms, I shall mention a few of the articles which have most frequently or strongly signalised their power in the removal of these affections; at the same time advising, that it should be borne in remembrance, that however frequently these remedies may succeed under the circumstances just mentioned, or where they are suited to correct the whole disease, of which constipation and costiveness are a part, yet that they must inevitably fail, where they are not so adapted, as these affections, however troublesome, are but subordinate to the general morbid condition.

Nux vomica has very frequently been found to remove constipation, and is especially indicated where there is considerable gastric derangement. Where it

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

has failed, *veratrum* has sometimes succeeded. So has *bryonia* in alternation with *nux*.

Opium has removed constipation in several cases.

Acetas. plumbi has cured very obstinate constipation.

Lachesis has been recommended.

Calcis sulph. and *sulph.* are often useful.

CONTUSIO.

In contusion, wrenching, straining and all mechanical injuries, *arnica montana* 30. Hahnemann says that in great and severe contusions the cure will be hastened, when, besides the internal use of a small dose, the affected part is kept moistened for the first twenty-four hours with the following mixture. Dilute alcohol and water, each half an ounce, and five to ten drops of the first dilution of arnica.

If some time has elapsed, and febrile symptoms arise, aconite should precede the arnic.

Bryonia has sometimes been of service. In a case of injury of the knee from a fall, when the tumefaction and pain were very great, bryonia 30, given twelve hours after the accident, caused, after slight aggravation, a rapid improvement.

CONVULSIO. *CONVULSIONS.*

Under this head are included epileptic, hysteric, and hydrocephalic convulsions, as also those of infancy arising from the irritation of difficult dentition and other causes.

Arnica proved useful in the case of a girl æt. 10

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ann. who when two years of age had fallen from a considerable height, and was taken up for dead. The apparent injury of the head was trifling, but violent convulsions speedily took place and were almost constant for four weeks. Afterwards the paroxysms recurred less frequently, but sometimes twice a day for several days in succession, and sometimes did not appear for several weeks. The character of the convulsions remained the same as when they first occurred. They commenced with violent palpitation of the heart, then sickness; the body and limbs on the left side were drawn crooked, and saliva flowed from her mouth. "She then had convulsions for a short time inwardly, and with these felt a violent itching in the nose, which she rubbed with her right hand." During the paroxysm she retained perfect consciousness. Arnica 5|30 was given every sixth day until five doses were taken. At first the paroxysms were more severe, but afterwards gradually diminished in force, and for a short time before the publication of the case had entirely disappeared.

Arsen. has been successfully employed in epilepsy.

Also in convulsions occurring during dentition, when in the intervals there is constant thirst with burning heat of the whole body, hasty movements and an anxious expression of countenance, and where the paroxysm is of the following form:—First a throwing out of the arms, then complete loss of consciousness, the patient lying as if dead, pale but warm, the fingers and thumb closed; the arms slowly raised and then slowly sinking; after some minutes, motions of the mouth as if the lower jaw was moved about; no appearance of respiration; after a duration of fifteen minutes a conclusion of the paroxysm with

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

a jerk of the whole body like a single start forwards with the hands and feet, and a sudden return of consciousness, but with great debility.

Aurum has been recommended for hysterical convulsions.

Belladonna. Hysteria. A maiden lady æt. 32 ann. had suffered under a convulsive disorder for six years, and during the greater part of this time had been treated by many physicians without success, and her last physician, after various efforts to remove the disease, had declared it too inveterate and dependent on organic injuries to be cured. Among the remedial means used were opium, hyosciamus, saffron, cicuta, valerian, musk, prussic acid, flowers of zinc, sugar of lead, ammoniuretted copper, mercurials, cinchona, the mineral acids, electricity, blisters, cups, issues, &c. But for the last three months she had only employed aperient pills, which merely opened her bowels. The paroxysms, of which she sometimes had six or eight in a day, and which were very seldom absent for two or three days, were preceded by preternatural vivacity or unconquerable depression and constant fretting. To these premonitions, a violent chill, tormenting anxiety and fear of approaching danger succeeded. These were followed by strong and audible palpitation of the heart, with burning and sticking pain in the heart, and aching pain in the whole breast and throat with a sensation as if she would suffocate. Then, most commonly, loss of consciousness, for a short time, took place along with a violent tetanic convulsion by which the head was bent back upon the neck, and the arms were twisted. When the convulsions ceased, blue spots of the size of a dollar, and resembling ecchymoses, appeared on the

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

neck, breast and arms, but disappeared again after a few hours. The menses only appeared every eight or twelve weeks, and then continued but for one day, were sparing, coagulated and black; and when they occurred the convulsions were more frequent and violent. The bowels were costive. Mental emotions of all kinds operated injuriously upon the patient. The treatment was commenced with hyosc. gtt. i. 9, which was followed by a slight improvement, but on the fifth day there was a convulsion, and on the seventh a still more severe one. Bellad. 1|30 was then given, and the general condition of the patient gradually improved. On the tenth day there was a slight convulsion, and bellad. 1|30 was repeated, after which there was no convulsion for thirty-eight days. In this interval pulsat. 5 had been administered, and was followed in eight days by copious menstruation for two days, unaccompanied by any serious disturbance. Bellad. 24 was then given, after which she had no convulsion for fifty days, when after great mental emotion a slight one occurred. Another dose of bellad. was then taken, after which at the end of four months there had been no return of the convulsions; and the patient, whose appearance had been wretched and meagre, had become "a picture of health."

Epilepsia preceded by a sensation like the crawling of ants and a numbness about the shoulder joint. In the paroxysm, unconsciousness; face bloated and bluish red; eyes and mouth moved convulsively; red foam before the mouth; the head and upper part of the body drawn forcibly back; stiffness of the whole body, and clinching of the thumbs; violent

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

expiration; the paroxysm succeeded by a sensation of load on the breast.

Convulsions, with clinching of the thumbs, in a child aged six weeks, who had cried day and night from the time of its birth. In the paroxysms the face was variously distorted. It had an appearance of laughing in its sleep, from which it often awoke with a piercing cry. Its bowels were alternately costive and loose. It had been previously unsuccessfully treated with calomel and opium in allœopathic doses. After bellad. 1|30 the child became more quiet, and the convulsions ceased. On the eighth day there was a slight attack, when stramonium 1|30 was given, and effected a perfect cure. The parents of this infant had lost their eldest child at the same age by convulsions, a circumstance which recalls to my recollection a case which occurred in my own practice.

The parents of my patient had lost their eldest child at the age of five months by convulsions. It had appeared to enjoy tolerably good health, except that its bowels were rather costive. When it was of the age just mentioned, the mother was awakened a little after midnight by a clicking sound proceeding from the cradle in which the child lay. Upon examination, the child was found to be in convulsions. A physician was immediately called who employed all the means usually resorted to in such cases, and on the next day was met in consultation by one of the most eminent of our physicians, but notwithstanding all their endeavours to rescue the patient, it died on the third day. The fifth child, who more closely resembled the eldest than either of the others, was attacked, when within three days of the same age as the eldest was at the time of her attack, in

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

the same manner, at the same hour of the night, and the mother was awakened by the same sound. I was called in and pursued the homœopathic treatment, and gave hyosciamus, belladonna and other remedies. The convulsions, which recurred very frequently at first, appeared at longer and longer intervals, and at the end of eighteen hours the last paroxysm had taken place. The child never had any more convulsions till seven months afterwards, during the cutting of the first molar teeth, when belladonna showed itself remarkably useful, and the convulsions disappeared. The great difficulty in deciding between the merits of different systems or modes of treatment, consists in our inability to affirm with perfect certainty what would have been the result of the case under a different treatment. Could we, when our treatment has been unsuccessful, place our patients in the same situation in which we found them, and then treat them in another manner, this difficulty would cease. The cases just narrated, appear to me so similar that the second almost resembles a restoration of the first case to the same condition in which the physician found it. There were, however, two circumstances of difference in the two cases which should be mentioned; the one that the sex of the children was different; the eldest being a female, and the youngest a male; a difference certainly not much in favour of the latter. The other circumstance was the greater attention which had been paid to obviating costiveness in the younger child, which, as it was insufficient to prevent the occurrence of the convulsions, can scarcely be viewed as having much influence in producing a favourable issue. It is for the purpose of instituting this comparison that I have introduced

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

these cases, and not for that of homœopathic instruction. For I acknowledge that it was not the best treatment which made such a number of remedies necessary in so short a time, and that had I selected the appropriate remedy at first, no other might have been requisite. But I must plead in extenuation, the necessity of prompt measures in so dangerous a case, in order to prevent incurable organic lesions; and that under such circumstances it is difficult to select the best of the known remedies. J.

Calcis carb. Hahnemann speaks of this remedy as having proved very useful in epilepsy, but cautions against any expectation of curing the disease with this remedy alone, when it is not adapted to the cure of all the accompanying diseases of the case.

Chamomilla. A child aged nine months had been subject for three months to convulsions of the following form. Stretching itself out rigidly, with incurvation of the back; twitching of the extremities; the thumb clinched; rattling and suffocative respiration; inspiration rapid; face red and tumid; twitching of the eyes and muscles of the face; foam at the mouth; the tongue convulsively moved from one side of the mouth to the other; the mouth at times firmly closed; sweat of the head; paroxysms ending with sleep. Cham. gtt. i. 12 was given, and on the succeeding night there was a paroxysm, but lighter, and the last. The child became perfectly healthy.

Convulsions in a child aged eighteen months, marked by sudden relaxation; paleness of the face; distortion of the eyes; closure of the thumbs; slight gritting of the teeth; twitching of the fingers, and rattling breathing, were cured with chamomil.

Cina. is useful in the convulsions of infants when

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

they occur, after a dry spasmodic cough has continued for a long time, and the spasmodic affection is violent in the chest, and attended with twitching of the limbs and involuntary urination.

Cuprum. Dr. Krétzschmar, in the case of a woman, who had suffered for ten years from convulsions, kept her for a long time free from them by the administration once a week of cuprum 1|30. But at length the convulsions again returned; and this remedy proving no longer capable of subduing them, he gave tr. acris 1|30, at the same intervals, and again caused a cessation of their attacks. Dr. Gross afterwards tried this practice, and most obstinate convulsions of very different kinds were cured by the cuprum, exhibited in this manner, and returns of the disease happened only in two cases.

Hyosciamus. Epilepsia. An otherwise healthy boy of twelve years of age, had suffered for several years from epileptic convulsions which had been induced in early childhood by a sudden fright. The paroxysms occurred twice a day, and were of the following character. Without any premonition of their approach, he fell with a shriek to the earth, jerked his extremities spasmodically, and firmly clinched his fingers and thumb; his face was bluish and tumid; his eyes prominent and spasmodically moved; his urine was discharged involuntarily; he foamed at the mouth; his teeth were pressed together; and his respiration was slow and rattling. The paroxysms lasted for fifteen minutes and ended in a heavy, snoring sleep. Afterwards there was debility and great loss of memory. Hyos. gtt. 1.9 was given in the afternoon after the conclusion of the second paroxysm. A third occurred that evening more

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

severe than any of the preceding. It proved to be the last; for three years afterwards there had been no recurrence of the convulsions.

The hyosciamus is also a proper remedy in the convulsions of infancy when symptoms similar to those of the above described case are present.

Ignatia. Convulsions in a girl æt. 12 ann. which had continued from her sixth year, when they had been induced by partial suffocation, in consequence of the burning of the house in which she resided, and from which she was rescued with great difficulty. The convulsions were preceded by great anxiety and sense of suffocation, and the paroxysms which occurred at nine o'clock every morning were marked by perfect unconsciousness and violent beating of the breast with the right hand, the fingers and thumb of which were firmly clinched, and ended with powerful extension of the body and a deep sigh. Ignatia 5|12, given at six o'clock in the morning, was followed by a convulsion at eight o'clock more violent and of longer duration than any she had previously experienced. The two succeeding days no convulsion appeared. On the third day there were some appearances of a disposition to a return of the complaint, but the convulsions did not occur. Ignatia 1|12 was given, and there was no relapse for four weeks, when after the reception of distressing intelligence she had a slight attack. Another dose of this medicine then given, effected a perfect and permanent removal of the convulsions.

Convulsions from fright, in a female. Face alternately red and pale; swelling in the right side like a child's head; involuntary urination. Three doses were given.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Hysteria in a female æt. 24 ann. when the convulsions arose from agitation of mind, from sudden disastrous intelligence; colour alternately red and pale; mouth full of saliva. Ignat. 12 restored her perfectly.

Epilepsy in two boys, one six, the other four years old. In both, face red; pulse full, hard, and one hundred in the minute; eyes staring; convulsions of the extremities, with the thumbs of the younger closed, the thumbs of the elder not; foam at the mouth; on returning consciousness, thirst. In both a single dose of ignatia removed the complaint permanently.

Convulsions in a girl æt. 11 ann. Beginning with retching, suffocative attacks; convulsive twitching of the arms, (with perfect consciousness.) Soon afterwards the middle finger of the right hand began to twitch, she stretched it out stiff; her eyes staring; her countenance inexpressive; she seized the finger with the other hand and bent it back as if she would break it off. The twitching then seized the hand and next the arm, then the other arm and both lower extremities, which she jerked about violently. The thumbs were not clinched, but the countenance was distorted. Next, the breast and abdomen were affected, and retching and eructation took place. The paroxysms lasted a quarter of an hour; afterwards she lay senseless and speechless. In two days she had four of them. After cham. had been given with temporary abatement, ignat. effected a perfect recovery.

This remedy is peculiarly well adapted to hysteric convulsions.

It is also highly important in the convulsions of infancy, which occur about the period of dentition.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

When these appear suited for, but do not give way entirely to chamomilla, ignatia will sometimes be found to succeed. If this leaves any remnant of the affection, it may sometimes be advantageously followed by bellad.

Ipecac. has proved useful in hysterical convulsions with incurvation of the back, distortion of the countenance and sighing respiration.

In a case of convulsions attending anasarca, after scarlatina miliaris, where the patient laid unconscious; the face was pale and tumid; the eyes frequently opened and closed; the paroxysms marked by violent twitching of the muscles of the face, and jerking of the extremities, with frequent elevation of the upper part of the body, and succeeded by vomiting.

In the convulsions of a child, when there was first a single shriek; then rattling respiration and afterwards rigid extension.

Lachesis. Epilepsia. In a case where the premonitions were coldness of the feet or palpitation of the heart; flatulent distension of the abdomen; eructation; aching and heaviness of the head, and paleness of the face. In the paroxysm, a loud cry and falling senseless to the ground; eyes turned upwards; hands closed; limbs jerking up and down; foam before the mouth, and deep sleep: lachesis effected a cure.

Epilepsia in a man æt. 28 ann. Paroxysm every four weeks. The premonitions of attack observed by those about him, were confusion in his actions and thoughtlessness. In the paroxysm, striking back the head; foam before the mouth; clinched thumbs; striking with hands and feet. In the interval, benumbing vertigo, constant headache, heat in the forehead; trembling in the limbs, most on the left side;

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

curious dreams. After lach. 3|30 the convulsions and the affections of the intervals disappeared: at the end of nine months there had been no return of the disease.

Moschus. Convulsions preceded by extraordinary weakness and vertigo. The patient laid motionless with the arms firmly pressed on the body, and then after a few minutes there was distortion of the eyes, with slight twitching of the mouth and nose, the head being drawn back. After a deep inspiration, cessation of respiration for half a minute to two minutes, followed by rapid and laboured respiration and extraordinary beating of the pulse. Then clonic spasms of the abdominal muscles, which always pursued one direction, either from above downwards or vice versa. Finally there were similar convulsive movements in the extremities, beginning in the fingers and toes and afterwards affecting the parts nearer the body. The paroxysms lasted for five or six minutes, and were attended by unconsciousness and insensibility. Two doses of moschus effected a cure.

Nux vomica has proved useful in convulsions attended by tonic contractions of the muscles, resembling tetanus.

It is useful in the convulsions of drunkards; and also in those of infants attended by constant crying in the intervals and by constipation.

It is suited to epilepsies which arise from frequent intoxication, as also when the disease arises from crudities in or acidity of the digestive apparatus, or from worms.

Opium. A woman æt. 25 ann. had attacks in the mornings during which she laid motionless, almost breathless, unconscious and insensible; and had, in the afternoons, hysteric convulsions. A dose of opium

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

removed the morning attack, and a dose of stannum the afternoon convulsion.

In convulsions alternating with spasmodic breathing, with a general corpse-like coldness.

In the convulsions of infants, when the attack occurs at night during sleep, and there is stertorous respiration with open mouth.

Epilepsia where the patient laid relaxed, almost breathless, unconscious and insensible.

Silex has proved a valuable remedy in epilepsies.

Spigelia has removed convulsions attending disease of the heart.

Stannum is useful in hysteric convulsions; as also in the convulsions of infants which are renewed at the cutting of every new tooth, and when every new attack is more severe than the preceding.

Stramonium has proved useful in convulsions.

Sulphur. Epilepsia in a girl æt. 15 ann. Sleepiness, then stretching and stiffness of the limbs; after two minutes closing of the eyes and biting of the teeth together; clinching of the thumb; jerking about over the floor till she came against the wall, &c. After the paroxysm weeping of the eyes. The extremities so rigidly extended that they could not be bent. The disease had continued for four months, and the paroxysms which endured for ten or fifteen minutes had become so frequent that she had six hundred and thirty in twenty-one days. There were no convulsions at night Sulphur 2|30 was followed by a single paroxysm, after which the disease disappeared.

Tr. acris has been useful in different forms of convulsions; see cuprum.

In a case of hydrocephalic convulsions where belladonna and nux vom. were administered without

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

success; tr. acris was followed by an aggravation which continued for several hours; then by a sleep of two hours, on awaking from which there was a perfect restoration of consciousness, and in three days a complete recovery.

Veratrum. Hysteria, where the paroxysms were preceded by distress, depression and anxiety, and in which, with syncope and general relaxation, there was spasmodic trembling of the eyelids; the eyes turned upwards; the jaws firmly closed and the limbs flexible.

In addition to the above remedies, the following are also deserving of attention in the treatment of convulsions; namely, *carbo veg.*, *cocculus*, *graphite*, *lycopod.*, *magnes. carb.*, *magnes. mur.*, *sepia*, *silex*, *soda*, *sodæ mur.*

CORYZA.

Cold in the head.

This disease, although generally described as a superabundant secretion of mucus in the nostrils, is sometimes, and especially in its earlier stages, accompanied by a sensation of dryness or obstruction in the nose. The former of these symptoms may arise from a suppression of the secretory process; and the latter may be produced by the inflammation and turgescence of the lining membrane, or from accumulations of tough and viscid mucus.

In the treatment of coryza, *nux v.* is very useful in the early stages when it enters with an inflammatory character, the nose is dry and there is but little secre-

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

tion of mucus. *Pulsatilla* is serviceable in those forms of the disease where but little inconvenience is experienced by the patient in the open air, but where upon entering a warm room and in the evenings he is tormented with a troublesome obstruction of the nostrils. It is also useful when, after the violence of the inflammatory action has abated, there is a constant discharge of mucus from the nostrils with soreness of the margins of the nares. *Sambucus* has rapidly cured coryza in infants where the nostrils were completely filled with thick and tough mucus, and there was a consequent difficulty of sucking at the breast. *Euphrasia* and *ignatia* have also proved beneficial, and the latter is peculiarly adapted to coryzas attended by dull pain in the forehead and occurring in hysterical females. The *lobelia* has frequently cured this disease very speedily when it has commenced with a copious fluid discharge from the nostrils.

Coryza sometimes assumes a chronic form, and in the worst cases can scarcely be distinguished from ozena, which consists in an ulcerated condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils.

Arsen. In the case of a woman æt. 42 ann. who had been for a long time afflicted with constant burning in the nose; alternating obstruction and discharge of fluid mucus which was of an acrimonious quality, and caused a scurfy ulceration of the skin below the nares. Purging, medicinal teas, &c. had been long employed without relief. Two doses of arsen. 30 effected a radical cure.

Ipecac. In the case of a man æt. 25 ann. affected with constant obstruction of the nares and loss of smell, and with dry spasmodic cough. Disease of two months' duration. One twentieth of a grain of

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ipecac. thrice repeated at intervals of twenty-four hours effected a perfect cure.

Pulsat. In a female æt. 18 ann. Copious discharge of an offensive puroloid matter of a yellowish green colour from the nose, with swelling, but without perceptible ulceration of this part. Dyspepsia. Confusion and heaviness of the head, which was worst in a warm room and in the evenings. Deficient menses, which were of too pale a colour and occurred with too long intervals. Pulsat. gr. i. 9. effected a perfect cure.

Sulphur. In two cases in scrofulous children, sulphur cured a serous coryza with ulceration of the skin beneath the anterior nares.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.

Mania a potu—Horrors.

The popular appellation of "the horrors" is remarkably well applied to this disease, in which the hallucinations are almost always of a disagreeable and frequently of a frightful character. The patient often imagines that the walls of his room are falling upon him, and he will stand in a painful position for a great length of time using all his strength to prop them up: or he sees the room filled with vermin and reptiles, which swarm over his person: or he sees thousands of imps watching to do him mischief: or he hears voices from every direction, reproaching him and calling him by every bad epithet: or unseen persons are seeking to murder him or to take him to prison. Even when the hallucinations appear to the attendants to be of an amusing and ludicrous character, they are

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

far from being so to the patient. He may see armies of pigmies march about the floor and scale the furniture, he may describe their uniforms and the pompous airs of their officers, he may distinguish the blazonry of their banners, and point out the evolutions of the Lilliputian host; but he does not do these things with the feelings of a merely curious or amused spectator. It is against him that this visionary array is formed; or the slightest offence on his part may direct its vengeance towards him, and the warriors, though diminutive, can torment with a thousand new means of annoyance and injure him with weapons which are novel in warfare. He either seeks to flee away from the danger, or to deprecate the resentment of the generals by the most conciliatory expressions. He is constantly bathed in perspiration, and a tremulous motion of the hands is almost always present, and there is often a violent trembling of the whole frame. He is constantly watchful and constantly engaged, according to the nature of his hallucinations, which sometimes change in rapid succession, and at others continue of the same character for hours together. Though constantly in fear, he is not always devoid of courage, and will sometimes attack his imaginary foes. The disease continues either until the patient expires worn out by continual agitation, exertion and watchfulness, or until a long continued sleep, (generally induced by medical means,) occurs as the first symptom of the abatement of the disease, and is followed by an almost perfect restoration of health. In some of the fatal cases a coma occurs shortly before death.

The hallucinations which have just been described, are connected with complete deceptions of some of

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

the senses; and in many instances one sense will correct the mistakes of another. Thus I have frequently seen a patient stoop to pick up money, which he saw lying scattered over the floor, and after endeavouring for some time to grasp a piece with his fingers, relinquish his object as impossible of attainment. One poor fellow remarked that it was "the funniest money he ever saw in his life, for his fingers would meet through it." In another case I saw the patient firmly convinced by the sense of feeling that he had money in his hand, until on looking for it there he could not see it.

Although delirium tremens is a consequence of the excessive indulgence in alcoholic drinks, yet it is not a direct effect of these. It arises, on the contrary, from their sudden discontinuance, and appears to be a reaction of the system against their primary operation. But it should be remembered that this primary operation is that which occurs from excessive quantities of these drinks, and that we only find this reaction after a violent debauch, or in persons who have for a length of time drank to excess, and who were in consequence rather in a state of constant stupefaction than of exhilaration.

The observation of these facts will enable us to perceive that the curative action of moderate quantities of brandy or other alcoholic drinks, in mania a potu, is perfectly homœopathic. For the primary effects of these quantities being of a stimulative, while the reactions against these effects are of a sedative character; the operations produced by the brandy may supplant the existing morbid actions, and the reactions of the system may effect a cure. But as very minute and excessively large doses of medicinal substances have

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

been proved to produce very similar operations, differing oftentimes only in danger and intensity, and as in this case only an antipathic operation can be expected from either of the extremes, a difficulty occurs in determining on the proper dose. What this may be I cannot pretend to decide with certainty. I have seen a sound sleep and perfect recovery follow speedily after the administration of a little more than half a gill of brandy, but I am inclined to the opinion that a much smaller dose would often prove more satisfactory, as the stimulative operation of the remedy would be of shorter duration.

Before dismissing the subject of the treatment of mania a potu with brandy, it may be proper to remark, that some physicians object to it on the ground that it favours the maintenance or operates as an encouragement of the habit of indulging in the use of intoxicating drinks; and they therefore resort to opium or other medicines to effect their object. This is a practice which I have pursued myself until very recently; but as almost every patient I thus cured, speedily resumed his bad habits, I cannot see the utility of pursuing this course on these grounds, and if the brandy effects a more speedy cure, it is certainly to be preferred.

As regards the operation of infinitesimal doses in mania a potu I cannot speak very highly from my own experience. In all the instances in which I have tried them, I have not found so marked a beneficial operation as to induce me to refrain from a treatment under which, notwithstanding I have had many cases of the disease to treat, I have never yet lost a patient.

It is not on account of a want of effect from the infinitesimal doses that I have thus far been dis-

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

satisfied with their operation in delirium tremens; on the contrary, I have seen very decided effects: for instance, I have seen from opium 3 a powerful antipathic operation closely resembling the effects which I have seen from twenty grains of opium, though of shorter duration. But it has been on account of a want of satisfactory operation; and I suspect that the same disappointment has been experienced by others, as Hartmann recommends the employment of moderate quantities of brandy along with the infinitesimal doses. It may properly be urged that the medicines exhibited were not the adapted homœopathic ones; and this I freely admit to be true. At the same time I doubt whether any one of the remedies which have been recommended in mania a potu is adapted to the peculiar condition which exists in this disease. They may be partially suited to it, and in some instances successful, but the recorded cases are not marked by such accuracy of detail in relation to the progress of the cure as to exhibit the curative operations of the remedies in a very striking light.

The following brief statement of most of the recorded cases exhibits to view the remedies which have claimed the chief confidence of homœopathic physicians.

In a fully developed case, nux v. afforded no relief. Opium 3|6, given in the morning, produced in the afternoon sleepiness; and at night the patient slept from ten o'clock till five o'clock the next morning, when he awakened well.

In a man who intoxicated himself more frequently with beer than brandy, nux v. in repeated doses effected a cure.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

In a case where the patient imagined one half of his body to be cut off, two doses of stramon. 30 effected a cure.

One case was cured by bellad. gtt. i. 30 in water, every two hours.

A case was cured by calcis carb. when nux v. had proved inefficacious.

Hartmann recommends nux v. in the early stages, in which he also thinks tr. coffea crud. is often an indispensable remedy. This he gives in the dose of gtt. i. 2. After the disease is fully developed, opium.

Hyosciamus has also been recommended.

DIARRHŒA.

Acid. nit. completed the cure of a nightly diarrhœa with offensive stools containing undigested matters, in which much improvement had been already effected by sulphur.

Acid. phosph. has proved useful in chronic diarrhœa, as also in cholera diarrhœa.

Antim. crud. In serous or watery diarrhœas. And where there is alternating diarrhœa and costiveness in old persons.

Arsenicum. In serous or watery diarrhœas with speedy exhaustion and violent pain in the bowels. It is also the remedy entitled to the most confidence in the diarrhœas of infants suffering under atrophy.

Bryonia is useful in diarrhœas where there is little pain, but much debility; and the stools containing undigested aliment are voided shortly after the patient has eaten his meals.

Calcis acet. In the diarrhœas of consumptive

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

persons, and also in those of scrofulous children. And in diarrhœas with acid discharges.

Calcis carb. In a case of diarrhœa, attended by violent pain in the head and back, with severe cutting pain and sensation of coldness in the abdomen; this remedy effected a perfect cure.

Chamomilla is applicable when watery and slimy stools are preceded by cutting pains, below the umbilicus, which disappear after the evacuations. Also in the diarrhœas of infants during dentition, when the stools are green and watery, and unattended by pain. Also in the diarrhœas of infants, with acid discharges.

Cinchona is serviceable in the chronic diarrhœas of aged persons. Also in diarrhœas in which the aliment passes off undigested immediately after meals or at night. Also in diarrhœas where there is great emaciation, debility, and night sweats. In these cases the cinchona may sometimes be employed advantageously in alternation with ferrum.

Colocynth. has proved useful in violent and debilitating mucous diarrhœa.

Cuprum is an important remedy in the diarrhœa which attends Asiatic cholera.

Dulcamara is recommended for those watery diarrhœas which occur in the summer season and mostly attack in the night. Also in diarrhœa from taking cold.

Case in a woman æt. 20 ann. from taking cold. The disease was of several months' duration, and had resisted the ordinary treatment. It was worst at night, when the stools were extremely frequent and accompanied by a violent cutting pain about the umbilicus; nausea, vomiting, cold sweats and smarting

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

at the anus as if from the application of salt. The fæces consisted of a greenish yellow matter. Dulcamara in the dose of the thousandth part of a drop of the juice effected a perfect cure in less than twenty-four hours.

Case. In a man æt. 31 ann.; cause unknown. Disease of three years' duration. The diarrhœa worse at night, and attended with severe cutting pain about the umbilicus; great and constant thirst; smarting at the anus as from Cayenne pepper; and a considerable prolapsus of the rectum. The stools consisted in a great part of blood. Succus dulcam. gtt. i. was given, and by the fourth day the disease had entirely disappeared. The man afterwards continued well.

Hyosciamus. In diarrhœa, unaccompanied by pain, where the discharges are involuntary, and the patient is almost unconscious of their passage.

Ferrum met In watery and mucous diarrhœa which are unattended by pain. Also in diarrhœa with great emaciation, debility and copious night sweats.

Jalappa cured a diarrhœa with bloody stools and severe pain in the bowels, in an infant.

Lycopodium has been recommended in diarrhœa occurring during pregnancy, when there is a sallow tint of the skin.

Magnesiæ carb. In the diarrhœas of infants attended by an acid odour of the stools. Also in diarrhœa occurring in infants where the stools are frequent, green, watery, and accompanied with discharges of flatus, and much crying.

Mercur. In serous diarrhœa with acrimonious discharges and consequent burning and itching at the anus. In a diarrhœa of three years' duration in

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

a child of four years of age, with passage of undigested aliment with the fæces, and extensive prolapsus ani; this remedy effected very great improvement. J.

Nux vom. In watery diarrhœa with cutting and drawing pains passing from the lower part of the back into the thighs.

Oleander, In diarrhœa attended by the discharge of undigested aliment.

Petroleum. In a case of chronic diarrhœa of four years' duration, in a man æt. 29 ann. He had from six to ten stools in twenty-four hours. The fæces were watery and yellow, and caused a sensation of burning at the anus. These were preceded by severe cutting pains in the abdomen, which were abated by bending forward; then a severe pressing to stool occurred. The pain ceased after the stools, but great debility ensued. The appetite was poor, and animal food disagreeable to the patient. There was frequent nausea; and sometimes vomiting of a green and bitter fluid occurred. After eating, the patient felt a load at the stomach. Petroleum 18 was given, and in eleven days the stools had become perfectly natural.

Phosphorus has proved itself to be a valuable remedy in the diarrhœa which accompanies Asiatic cholera. It has also cured chronic diarrhœa, attended by the discharge of undigested aliment with the fæces.

Pulsatilla. In watery or mucous diarrhœa, especially when there is a constant variation in colour of the discharges.

Rheum. In watery diarrhœa with acidity of the discharges.

Rhus. In diarrhœa attacking after midnight, the stools preceded but not followed by pain in the

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

abdomen. The fæces somewhat consistent. Rhus is also useful in diarrhœa with green bilious discharges, and worse at night.

Secale in repeated doses was found by Dr. Rummel of great use in the diarrhœa of Asiatic cholera, when there was no appearance of bile in the discharges. I have repeatedly employed this remedy in the diarrhœas of children, when the fæces were watery and whitish, and have found very great advantage from its use. I employ it in doses of 4 or 5|3, or in doses of about one twentieth of a grain of the first trituration, given every two hours until three doses are taken. J.

Sulphur. In nocturnal diarrhœa preceded by cutting and twisting pain in the bowels; the stools occurring frequently, and the fæces being of pappy consistence and slimy. Also, in diarrhœa with thin, white, slimy and most offensive stools, and worse at night. Also, in the watery diarrhœas of infants during dentition. Also, in nocturnal diarrhœa with violent tenesmus after the stools.

Case—of several weeks' duration, in a man æt. 55 ann. Attacks commencing a couple of hours before day-break with severe pain in the bowels. After a considerable time a discharge of very offensive flatus took place. About day-break the patient had three or four stools in quick succession. The discharges continued to take place through the forenoon, but did not occur in the afternoon or early part of the night. The fæces were very offensive, of a brown colour, watery, but causing a sensation of burning during their passage, and so acrimonious as to occasion such an excoriation of the parts about the anus as caused him great pain in sitting. Sulphur 1|30, given in the

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

latter part of the afternoon, was followed by a diarrhœal stool before bed time; but the attack the next morning was much less severe; and afterwards, the recovery though gradual was steady, and in the course of a few days the stools had regained their normal character. J.

Veratrum is a most important remedy in the diarrhœa of Asiatic cholera. It is also useful in some forms of nocturnal diarrhœa.

DYSENTERIA. *DYSENTERY.*

Flux. Bloody flux.

It has been recommended to commence the treatment of dysentery, when it is accompanied by considerable inflammatory fever, with the administration of one or two doses of *aconit.* Whether this precaution is either necessary or useful, is somewhat doubtful, for it is certain that many of the worst forms of dysentery have been speedily cured, by the appropriate remedies, without the previous employment of the aconit.

Of the remedies employed for the cure of dysentery, *merc.* is one of the most important, and has been used in the most simple of its preparations in doses varying from gr. i. 2 to 1|30. It has also been employed in the form of *merc. sublim. corros.* in the thirtieth dilution. The homœopathic aggravation or commencing improvement, should be seen soon after its administration; and when aggravation occurs, it should be followed by improvement in less than four hours. If this does not happen, it is most probable that merc. is not the appropriate remedy. I have,

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

however, sometimes thought it useful, when merc. has not procured marked relief in four hours, to follow it with a dose of merc. sublim. corros., especially when the symptoms have been similar to those of the following case.

A man æt. 40 ann., was attacked by an autumnal, epidemic dysentery, and had suffered under it until the sixth day without medical aid, when he presented the following symptoms: namely, violent cutting pains in the abdomen, which diminished in violence whilst he laid quiet in bed, but became intolerably severe when he had to rise to stool. The tenesmus was excessively violent, "as if all the bowels would be pressed out;" and the discharges were of mucus mixed with blood. The tenesmus increased after the discharges, and on rising from the close-stool, but gradually lessened after he had laid down in bed. The discharge corroded the anus and caused painful burning. The disease was worst at night, and had continued, from the first, to increase in intensity, and on the last night the patient had to rise almost continually to stool. He was exceedingly debilitated, and his pulse was very frequent and weak. Mercur. gr. i. 2 was given on the evening of the sixth day, and a few dysenteric stools occurred that night. On the following morning he was free from his dysentery, but had to keep his bed from debility. On the morning of the eighth day, cinch. gtt. i. 9 was given to remove the weakness under which he suffered. The next day he felt well, and afterwards had no relapse.

To some cases, presenting symptoms similar to the above, *arsenicum* is also adapted; but it is most particularly useful when the symptoms present a malignant character, and the stools, though not

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

excessively painful, consist of "degenerated and offensive masses," which are sometimes discharged involuntarily; and there are nausea, and bilious or mucous vomiting, putrid taste, putrid odour of the breath, hemorrhages, petechiæ, aphthæ, burning hot skin, clouded urine with a cadaverous odour, sunken countenance, and torpid or soporose condition. *Acid. sulph.*, *cinchona* and *nux vom.* may also be indicated in dysentery of this character.

In dysenteries, where the progress of improvement is slow, or where, after some improvement, there is a disposition to relapse, *acid. nit.*, *petrol.* or *sulphur.* may be indicated.

In dysenteries attended by great heat, redness of the face, thirst, tormina and tenesmus; the discharges consisting of scybala, with blood and mucus; *nux vom.*

In dysenteries produced by marsh miasmata, especially when the accompanying fever assumes an intermittent character, *cinchona* will frequently be found to be the proper remedy.

In cases where the improvement after merc. has advanced slowly, *verbascum*, in the dose of one twentieth or one fiftieth of a drop of the tincture, formed by a mixture of equal parts of the juice of the plant and of alcohol, has, in several instances, appeared to operate very beneficially.

In addition to the remedies already mentioned, the following have also been found useful: namely, *bellad.*, *cham.*, *colchicum*, *colocynth.*, *dulcamara*, *pulsat.*, *rhus*, *sulphur*.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

DYSPEPSIA.

Difficulty of digestion.

Among the symptoms which mark the existence of those forms of morbid action which impair the energies of the stomach, and consequently unfit it, in a greater or less degree, for the proper performance of its important functions, are, innormal sensations in the region of the stomach; eructation or vomiting of the ingesta, or of flatus, acid fluid or other morbid secretions or products; nausea and disordered taste. And as the diseased action most generally extends itself to the intestines, the symptoms of gastric derangement are frequently attended by those of enteric disorder, among which, constipation and diarrhœa are the most common and striking.

It is my object in this place, to give a brief but useful index to the remedies adapted to the most important of these symptoms. I shall do this in the order in which they have just been mentioned.

Of the Morbid Sensations. One of these is pain in the stomach, (gastrodynia,) which presents numerous varieties of form. I shall, however, include all, as sufficient for the present purpose, under four heads: namely, pressing, constrictive, sticking and gnawing pains.

Pressing pains, which are very analogous on the one hand to the sensation of fulness and weight, and on the other to the constrictive pains, are adapted to *carbo veg.* when worse on lying down; to *lycopod.* when the pressure appears to come from both sides; and to *bellad.*, *baryt.*, *cinch.*, *magnesiæ carb.*, *petrol.*, *phosph.*

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Constrictive pains, in their lightest forms, most closely resemble the sensation of tightness, and in their worse forms constitute cramps or griping pains of the stomach. To these *arsen.*, *baryt. acet.*, *bellad.*, *calcis carb.*, *carbo veg.*, *coccubus*, *magnesiæ carb.* and *phosph.* are adapted.

Sticking pains to *bryonia* when the pain is increased by every step; to *phosph.* when greatly aggravated in the evening and at night; and to *bellad.* and *ignatia.*

Gnawing pains; *arsen.*, *bellad.*, *mezer.*, *nux vom.*

The other morbid sensations are those which, although they are in general highly disagreeable, yet cannot be termed pains. Of these:

The sensation of pressure is adapted to *calcis carb.* in those cases where the pressing is most severe when the stomach is empty.

The sensation of heat or burning to *arsen.*, *bellad.*, *carbo veg.*, *cinch.*, *mezer.*, *lobelia*, *lycopod.*, *nux vom.* and *phosph.*

Sensations of fulness and weight, to *baryt.*, *bismuth.*, *carbo veg.*, *ignatia*, *nux vom.*

Sensation of distension of the stomach, to *bryonia.*

ERUCTATION, when flatulent, may be adapted to *bryonia*, *calcis carb.*, *carbo veg.*; when of the ingesta, to *ignatia*; when of an acrimonious fluid, to *acid. sulph.*; when saline, acid and acrimonious, to *sepia*; when acid and bitter, to *calcis carb.*, *magnesiæ carb.*, *nux vom.* and *phosph.*

VOMITING is adapted to *arsen.*, *baryt. acet.*, *bellad.*, *calcis carb.*, *digitalis*, *lobelia*, *ipecac.*, *nix vom.*, *phosph.* Of these, *arsen.* is adapted when the vomiting causes an increase of the pain; *calcis carb.* or *nux vom.* when the ejected matters consist of the food and bitter mucus; *petrol.* when of a green and bitter fluid;

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

phosph. when the vomiting of a transparent, acid fluid occurs in the evening or night; *lobelia* when the food is vomited up soon after the meal.

Nausea. *Carbo veg., cinch., cocculus, digitalis, lycopod.*

Morbid Taste. When acid and bitter, *petrol.;* when acid, *nux vom., ignatia;* when putrid, *nux vom.*

Constipation. *Alumina, arsen., baryt. acet., bryon., calcis carb., carbo veg., cinch., graphit., ignatia, nux vom., sodæ carb., sodæ mur.*

Diarrhœa. *Calcis carb., digital., nux vom., petrol., phosph., pulsat.*

There are some other guides to the choice of the remedies which it may be proper to indicate; namely, when the cause of the dyspepsia has been mechanical injury in the region of the stomach, as from a violent blow, *bryonia* will probably be the proper remedy; when the disease has arisen from eating fat food, fresh pork, &c., *pulsat.;* when it is attended by a sensation of oppression or tightness of the breast, *lobelia, lycopod., nux vom.*

Acid. sulph. has been recommended, by Hahnemann, as a valuable remedy in dyspepsia of long continuance, when there is frequent eructation of an acrimonious fluid.

Alumina has been recommended as being sometimes useful in dyspepsia, attended by obstinate constipation.

Arsenicum is a valuable remedy where there are sensations of great heat and gnawing pain in the stomach; especially when these symptoms arise from a cancerous condition of that organ.

Case. Scirrhus of the stomach in an old woman.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Constrictive and burning pains in the epigastrium and in the back; the epigastrium tense, and painful on pressure. Daily vomiting of the ingesta, either immediately or some hours after eating, with increase of the pains. Tongue clean; mouth dry; thirst; sunken abdomen; constipation. Emaciation, debility and sleeplessness. Arsen. 30, in numerous doses, at long intervals, removed the most distressing of these symptoms for a long time.

Aurum removed an indescribable aching sensation, and great accompanying restlessness and mental depression, in a case where nux vom. had cured the most of the dyspeptic symptoms.

Baryt. carb. is often useful, especially in persons of a scrofulous habit, when a very light meal excites sensations of great fulness and weight in the stomach.

Baryt. acet. Case. In a man æt. 77 ann.; arising from repelled tetter. Dyspepsia of six months' duration. Most violent cramps in the stomach, burning in the region of the stomach, retching, vomiting of the ingesta, constipation enduring from twelve to fourteen days. General emaciation and swelling of the lower extremities. Baryt. acet. 18, after previously administered nux vom., caused a reappearance of the tetter; and, together with a dose of sulphur and one of conium, removed the most important symptoms, so that the patient, after some weeks, could leave his bed and take a sufficient quantity of food and drink without inconvenience, and had natural stools.

Belladonna is adapted to some obstinate forms of cramp of the stomach, to which chamomil. appears to be suited, but affords no relief. The indications for the employment of the belladonna are, a gnawing

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

and pressing or a spasmodic stretching pain in the epigastrium, which compels the patient, from time to time, to bend himself backwards and to hold his breath; or when the severe pain produces insensibility or syncope; or when it always attacks during dinner.

CASE. In a young lady æt. 19 ann. otherwise healthy. Disease of five years' duration. Upon exposure to cold, or from wetting the feet, or from eating flatulent food, and especially at the menstrual periods; attacks of the following description. Violent sticking and pinching pain extending from the epigastric into the umbilical region. Anxiety, and a feeling as if the entire abdomen was knotted together. Great tendency to syncope, and a cold feeling of the whole body. Nausea, offensive eructation, and sometimes vomiting. Pressure of the abdomen and bending forward afforded some relief. The eructation relieved her more. Her countenance was pale; her mouth dry; hands cold; and pulse small, hard and slow. The paroxysms endured from ten minutes to half an hour, and left her for some hours exceedingly weak and uncomfortable. After a dose of belladona, there were symptoms of an approaching paroxysm which did not fully develope itself. These occurred for three days in succession, but afterwards she remained well until the next menstrual period, which occurred five days too early, when slight paroxysms appeared. A dose of sepia was then given, and the next menstruation occurred at the proper period, without any return of the disease. A year afterwards no relapse had happened.

Bismuthum is remarkably useful in most obstinate dyspepsia, especially when accompanied by severe

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

pressing pain, or by a sensation of weight and indescribable discomfort.

Bryonia is useful in the milder forms of gastrodynia, when this begins whilst or immediately after eating, and is accompanied by a sensation of swelling of the stomach. Also when there is considerable costiveness, and an increase of the pain during motion, and decrease whilst at rest. Or where the gastric affection is accompanied with pressing pain in the temples, forehead and back of the head, as if the bones of the cranium would be pressed asunder. Also where the above symptoms are present from mechanical injury in the region of the stomach.

Case. In a robust washerwoman æt. 40 ann. Disease of three weeks' duration, and incapacitating her for her employment. By every movement, especially by every step, and worst by every mis-step, a sticking pain in the epigastrium, and passing, as she said, from thence out of the left side. Whilst lying down she felt well and had no pain any where. She could not sleep later than three o'clock in the morning. The food had its proper taste, but as soon as she had eaten, she felt a disposition to vomit. She had a flow of water into the mouth. There was frequent flatulent eructation after eating. She was of passionate temper. With the severe pain she perspired freely. Her menses had occurred in order fourteen days before. All the other circumstances were natural. Hahnemann, who records the case, gave suc. rad. bryon. alb., gtt. i., and on the next day the patient was able to resume her employment, and on the succeeding day was perfectly well.

Calcis carb. Hartlaub has found this remedy useful where there was a sensation of severe pressure

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

in the stomach, which was most severe when this organ was empty. And where there was periodic anxiety, peevishness, vertigo, palpitation of the heart, constipation for several days, paralytic weakness, and emaciation. Frequent loud eructation after eating. Pinching in the stomach, and vomiting of the food after eating. And also in a case where there was pinching pain and vomiting of food and bitter mucus after eating, and at the same time diarrhœa with yellow and fetid stools.

Case. In a person of choleric temperament. Gastrodynia with nausea, acid eructation, acid and bitter vomiting, anxiety and constriction of the breast, palpitation of heart, constipation and blind hæmorrhoids; calcis carb. effected a cure.

Cantharides effected a considerable improvement in a case in which there was dysphagia and an eructation of half digested food at night.

Carbo veg. is a valuable remedy in dyspepsia, where there is a sensation of burning heat and of a heavy and continual weight in the stomach, with great sensibility at the epigastrium; or where a spasmodic constrictive feeling compels the patient to stoop, impedes respiration, and is worse while lying down; where nausea is produced even by the thought of eating, and there is constipation. Also where there is eructation after meals, and disturbance from flatulence.

Case. Severe griping and pressing in the stomach, especially after eating, but often throughout the night, particularly after flatulent food, exposure to cold or wet feet. During the pain, the region of the stomach was distended, and painful on being touched. Deficient appetite; bitter taste; stools hard and occurring

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

only every second or third day. Two doses of carbo veg. 30 effected a permanent cure.

Chamomil. is adapted to dyspepsia, in persons not disposed to violent outbursts of passion, which owes its origin to severe vexation; and when there is a severe pressing pain as if there was a stone in the stomach; anxiety and shortness of breath, worse at night, and sometimes associated with a beating pain in the crown of the head, which compels the patient to sit up. The gastrodynia moderated by drinking coffee.

Cinchona. Case, occurring after parturition and whilst nursing. Disinclination for food and drink. Pressing in the stomach, heart-burn, flow of water into the mouth, and retching after eating. Languid and sleepy in the day time. Small stools discharged slowly. Pulse weak and small, sallow countenance. Yellowness of the eyes. Cinchona gtt. i. 6, and afterwards cinch. gtt. i. 12, effected a cure.

Cocculus is useful when with the gastrodynia there is a pressing and constrictive pain throughout the whole abdomen, which is relieved by discharges of flatus or by nausea and a flow of water into the mouth, but no burning sensation attends.

Digitalis is useful in dyspepsia attended by nausea, vomiting, bitter taste, loss of appetite, thirst, diarrhœa, pain in the forehead and great weakness.

Graphites is useful in great debility of the digestive organs attended by costiveness.

Ignatia. Case. Much mucus in the mouth, and an acid taste of the saliva. Loss of appetite for food, drink and smoking tobacco; eructation of the food: singultus; burning in the stomach; slight sticking in the epigastrium, which is very sensitive to pressure,

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN