

Practice of homoeopathy.

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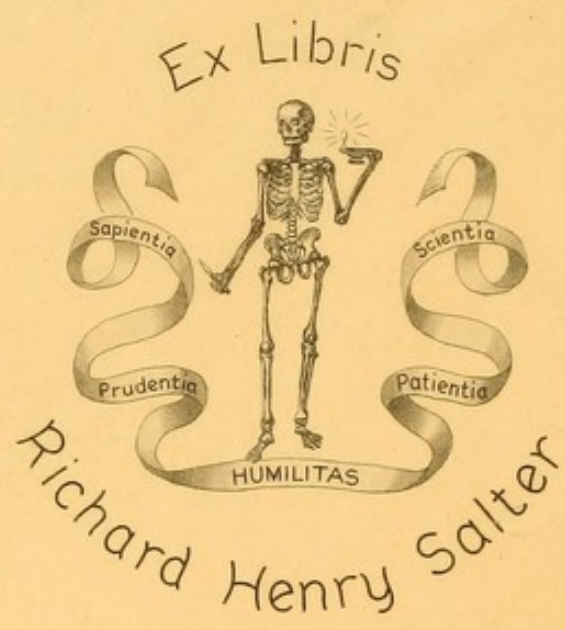
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**CURIE'S
PRACTICE
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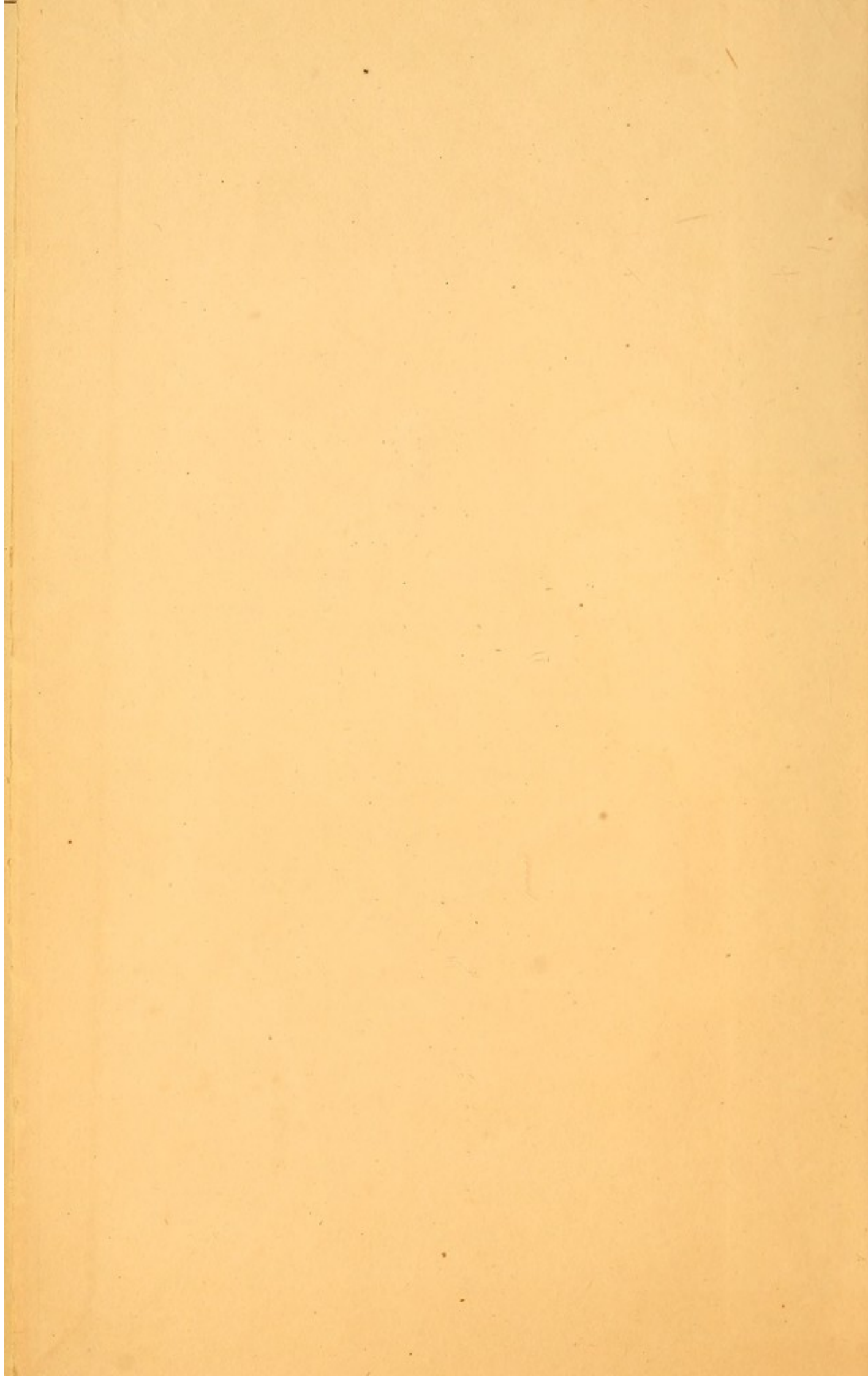
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PRINCIPLES OF HOMŒOPATHY;

BEING AN EXPOSITION OF

THE DOCTRINE OF HAHNEMANN.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

Preparing for the Press,

DOMESTIC HOMŒOPATHY:

CONTAINING

A DESCRIPTION OF THE MOST COMMON

ACUTE DISORDERS,

WITH THEIR TREATMENT BY HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES;

For the Use of Families.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

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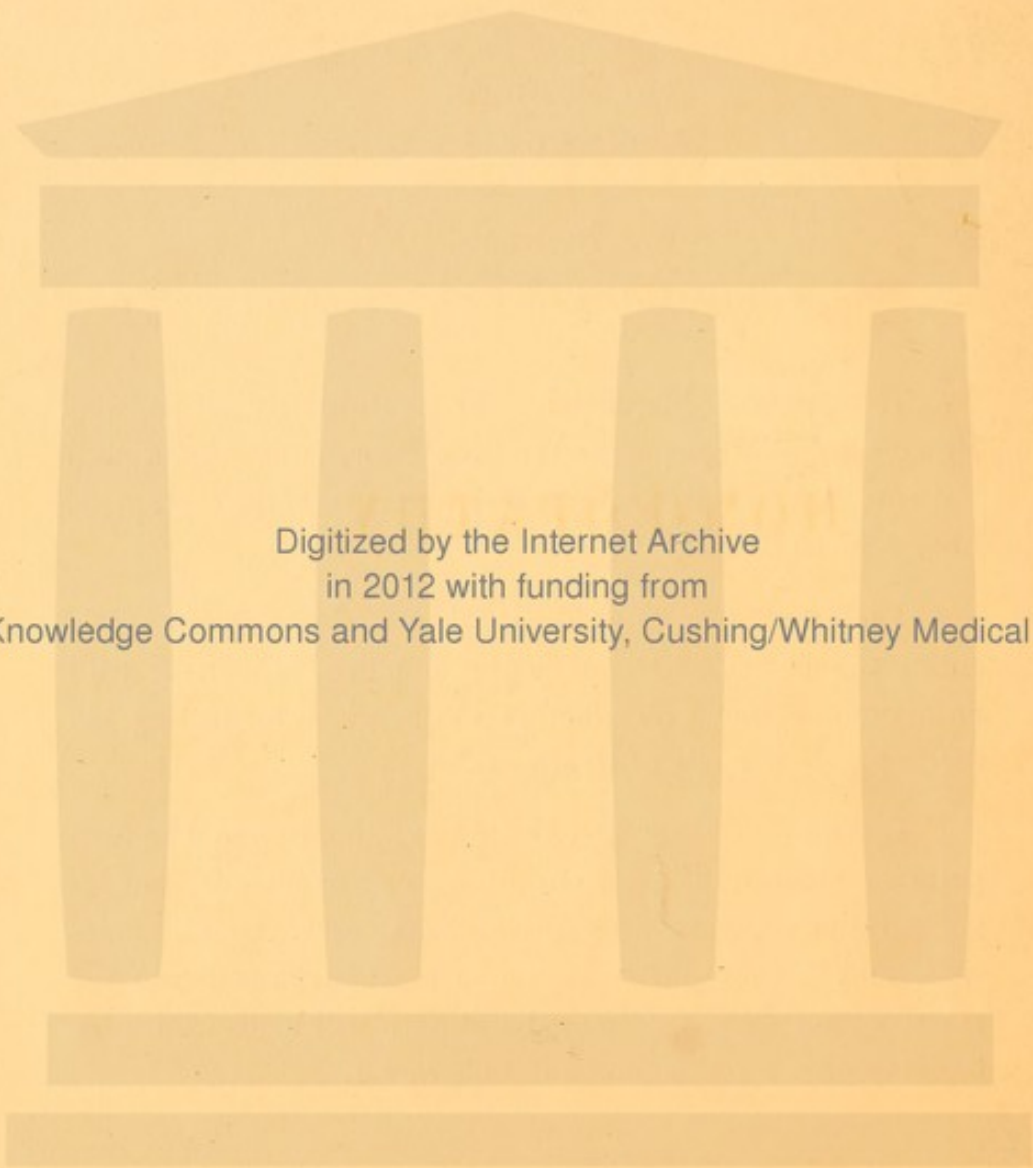
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HOMŒOPATHY.

PRACTICE

HOMEOPATHY

BY F. V. CLARK, M.D.

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PRACTICE

OF

HOMŒOPATHY.

BY P. F. CURIE, M.D.

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MEMBER OF THE PARISIAN HOMŒOPATHIC AND GALLICAN SOCIETIES;
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TO THE
MEDICAL PROFESSION.

TO YOU—whose lives are devoted to the application of scientific knowledge—whose interests are involved in embracing Truth and rejecting Error—whose feelings are often tortured at the bed of sickness, by the inefficiency of your present remedial means:—to you I venture to dedicate this Work, in the earnest hope that it may attract your attention to the practical and all-important truths contained in the doctrines of Hahnemann;—truths which it is the object of the following pages to illustrate.

Homœopathy forms a new era in Medical Science, destined, I believe, to dispel the darkness, errors, and uncertainty in which Therapeutics have been hitherto enveloped. Its principle is a law of nature, unerring and immutable:—a principle on

which, alone, can be established the future progress and improvement of the healing art.

The leading and peculiar features of Homœopathy are these:—

That the pathogenetic power of each medicine is fully and clearly ascertained by experiments upon healthy persons.

That by the law “*Similia Similibus*,” the physician is directed with certainty to the choice of the remedy suited to the cure of the disease.

That the laborious process of trituration in preparing the medicines increases all their known properties, and develops a multitude of others not previously ascertained to exist in them.

That only one medicinal substance is administered at one time.

That extremely minute doses—so minute as usually to be denominated “*Infinitesimal Doses*”—are experimentally proved, beyond doubt, to be most potent in their effects upon disease.

Hahnemann has also revealed to the medi-

cal world a new theory of the remote causes of chronic maladies; and has taught, not only the means of alleviating the sufferings arising from them, but of frequently effecting a radical cure. Is it therefore unreasonable to anticipate the ultimate extinction of hereditary diseases, by the destruction of the miasmata which engender them?

The *Materia Medica* is already enriched with nearly 200 different medicines, the properties of which have been minutely and carefully registered.

Such are the discoveries made by Hahnemann: the result of years of persevering experiment and research, verified by the daily evidence of several hundred homœopathic physicians, upon the continent, and by the few who reside in this country. To these discoveries I invite—nay more, I entreat—the attention and consideration of my medical brethren.

I do not require you to assent to a single proposition, without the most rigid investigation; but I do ask you fairly to examine, to scrutinise, and to test

by actual experiment the homœopathic doctrines, instead of contemptuously rejecting them without trial, and condemning them without proof.

My object in thus urging you to the enquiry cannot, I trust, be attributed to interested or unworthy motives. It arises solely from a sincere and ardent desire for the advancement of science; for the benefit of mankind; for infusing that conscientious feeling of satisfaction which every benevolent mind must experience in being enabled to alleviate the sufferings of humanity, by means at once mild, rapid, effectual, and, above all, unproductive of evil consequences.

I shall consider myself fortunate if you, my professional brethren, will deign to accept the dedication of this work, as a proof of my heartfelt desire to see enlightened members of so liberal a profession enter upon this path in pursuit of rational and scientific medicine.

PAUL F. CURIE.

*London ;
30, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square.
June 1st, 1838.*

PREFACE.

IT is intended in the present work to lay before the professional reader such illustrations of the doctrine of Hahnemann as will enable him to arrive at a tolerably correct estimate of practical Homœopathy. I shall commence with the method recommended by him for investigating the state of the patient, and acquiring a satisfactory knowledge of the malady under which he labours ; then proceed to the mode of administering remedial agents—their doses and repetitions ; and, lastly, detail a few cases, from my own practice, as results of this treatment.

These doctrines, in consequence of their novelty,

originality, and comprehensiveness, and above all, of their tendency to overturn received and established opinions, in whatever relates to therapeutics, have hitherto excited, with but a few honorable exceptions, the most virulent and unrelenting hostility of the medical world; and that, too, it must with regret be added, without sufficient experimental enquiry into their merits, or examination of their pretensions to scientific consideration; but which, nevertheless, having all-powerful truth for their basis, and unerring experience for their support, will certainly, sooner or later, conquer every opposition; and though perhaps slowly, yet surely, advance in public estimation, and finally supersede all pre-existing medical doctrine and practice.

In my first work, "Principles of Homœopathy," I endeavoured to give a succinct and clear exposition of the basis on which these new and important doctrines are founded. I therein studiously, however, distinguished the principles of the science from

the hypotheses and reasonings made use of to elucidate them, lest the reader should confound the facts with such explanations as the present state of our knowledge enables us to give. The facts rest on the evidence of extensive and unvarying experience, and are therefore incontrovertible, whilst the hypotheses and reasonings may be either wholly or partially inaccurate or incomplete: it was not, however, because I considered the hypotheses untenable or the reasoning inconclusive, that I so separated them, but because, whether true or false, they impair not the facts, which remain practically indisputable. Thunder and lightning were observed hundreds of years before our knowledge of electricity enabled us satisfactorily to explain their origin, yet no one, on that account, doubted their existence. The heavenly bodies moved in their orbits, and ponderous substances were attracted to the earth, thousands of years before Newton arose to discover and explain the laws which regulated their motions;

so, likewise, the law "*Similia similibus*," co-existent with electricity and gravitation, remained unknown till the genius of Hahnemann discovered, developed, and applied it to the cure of disease.

The facts to which I have above referred, and to which I invite particular attention, are these:—

1st. The law, briefly expressed by the axiom, "*Similia similibus curantur*."

2d. The pathogenetic power of the most minute doses of medicine, if prepared in accordance with the rules prescribed by Hahnemann.

These facts being the groundwork of homœopathy, and the points at issue with the existing medical practice, it is essential that those who sincerely desire to ascertain the truth or fallacy of its doctrines should commence their examination by fairly and dispassionately testing these two experimental facts, instead of inverting this rational course, and giving undue attention to reasonings and illustrations which are intended merely to convey a rationale

of the facts, but which do not constitute essential or fundamental portions of the system.

Simple and intelligible in its theory, and axiomatic in its principles, as homœopathy undoubtedly is, its practical application is not therefore easy. On the contrary, to accomplish its proposed object, viz., to effect “speedy, safe, and permanent cures,” requires much toil, study, and observation: the extreme simplicity of the law of gravitation does not remove the difficulty or labour of its application in accounting for the various phenomena of the universe. The principles of mathematics are also simple; but does this diminish the difficulty of applying them to intricate calculations in the higher branches of the science? Before the homœopathist can practise with skill, confidence, and success, his previous study and professional knowledge must necessarily be as extensive as is required by any other class of physicians; and must, at least, comprise an intimate acquaintance with physiology, pa-

thology, and morbid anatomy. He must, in addition, be familiar with the pathogenetic effects of each medicine, or, in other words, be deeply read in the *Materia Medica Pura* of Hahnemann. He must also possess the knowledge necessary to select, with unhesitating confidence, the remedy suitable to the malady under treatment.

The homœopathist, in his study of pathology, does not allow his enquiries to terminate with a knowledge of diseases, as they have been classified and handed down to us by pathologists; his researches must extend beyond such classifications, which are restricted to giving names to certain groups of symptoms, and prescribing according to those names: the practitioner of the old school, moreover, is continually diverted from his real object by a futile attempt to penetrate into the nature or essence of disease, and to treat that disease according to his own particular notion of that essence. This, in reality, is but an

unphilosophical invention of nosologists—a useless search after final causes, which, howsoever desirable, appear unattainable by human reason. Hence it happens, that the treatment of one school of medicine is completely at variance with that of another; and that twenty opposing modes of cure are recommended for the same disease, according to the peculiar tenets of each school.

Now, homœopathy, instead of vainly directing its attention to hypothetical views of the essence of disease, and building speculative theories thereon; instead of giving names to particular groups of symptoms, and administering routine prescriptions empirically recommended for these classified groups—considers each case of malady as possessing a distinct and individual character. To become thoroughly acquainted with the exact state and extent of each malady, the homœopathist is required to investigate, first, the cause of the malady; then, the entire symptoms; and, lastly, the periods during which those

symptoms are most active. Possessing, thus, an exact and detailed history of all these phenomena, the homœopathic physician is enabled, in virtue of the principle on which its therapeutic branch is ingrafted, to select that medicinal substance which will arrest, and finally exterminate the exciting cause of the disease.

It will be seen, in the chapter on the "Study of Diseases," that, for the purposes of pathological investigation, homœopathic physicians do not wholly repudiate classifications of disease; but whilst they adopt generic names, in cases of well-defined and strongly-marked diseases, such as scarlatina, measles, croup, &c., mere classifications would be of no use to them in cases of complicated maladies, nor even in those just named, when accompanied by other derangements of the system. Moreover, there are always peculiar idiosyncrasies, which it is of the utmost importance to consider, and which cannot be included in such classifications; these, therefore, are

insufficient to indicate the choice of the remedy, and render necessary the mode recommended by Hahnemann, viz., to give that single medicine which comprises the greatest number of the most important symptoms.

No valid objection can be urged against the homœopathic mode of investigating disease. There is, indeed, no other rational process by which an accurate knowledge of it can be obtained, than a searching enquiry into all the symptoms by which its existence and character are manifested. To whatever other points theoretical physicians and pathologists may direct their attention, to this, and to this alone, must they return for all practical and remedial purposes. How, let me ask, can inflammation of the lungs be detected, but by noting the pains in the chest, peculiarity of breathing and expectoration, connected with the indications furnished by percussion and auscultation? How can we discriminate phrenitis, typhus, convulsions,

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epilepsy, scrofula, measles, scarlatina, syphilis, mania, &c., but by the peculiar symptoms which each of these maladies exhibits? No theoretical researches, presuming them to be successful, could furnish us with a more correct knowledge of these diseases than we derive from their well-defined symptoms. To these outward and visible signs, then, the homœopathist confines his immediate attention, seeing that the great discovery of Hahnemann enables him by their means to combat and to conquer the morbid cause, whatever and wherever it may be.

How little the study of the intimate nature of disease has contributed to the improvement of medical treatment it is easy to show. The many learned discussions on the nature of typhus and cholera have been absolutely unproductive of improvement in the treatment of these fearful epidemics. Patients, attacked by them, still die as rapidly as before those discussions; whilst, on the

other hand, by the skilful application of the homœopathic law, these maladies are seldom fatal; but are, in general, speedily and perfectly cured:—*Bryonia* and *Rhus*, &c., being in accordance with the general symptoms of the former; and *veratrum*, *phosphorus*, *arsenicum*, *cuprum*, &c., with the usual appearances of the latter. I might, indeed, quote every disease by which life is endangered; and, in the long catalogue, it would not be difficult to shew that allopathy is deplorably ineffectual in arresting the great majority of cases, although that mode of treatment boastingly claims to be founded on a knowledge of the intimate nature of disease. In the same review it would not be more difficult to prove homœopathy to be triumphant in by far the greater number of like cases; although it makes no pretension to understand the essence of any one of them, and only attempts to acquire a knowledge of their visible manifestations, and of the several circumstances that influence them.

But, because we use the direct, rational, and philosophical mode of investigating diseases through the sole medium of their symptoms, is it thence to be inferred, that all study of anatomy, physiology, and pathology is rejected by the homœopathist? or that any one branch of science requisite for the allopathic physician can be dispensed with by us? Assuredly not. Homœopathy requires a knowledge of every symptom, its seat, and exciting cause. How, then, are we to know these, or to detect the changes which take place in the sensibility, structure, and functional action of the various organs, if we do not comprehend the structure of those organs, and all their varied functions, in a state of health? or, in other words, if we do not fully understand anatomy and physiology? Since, then, we are obliged to study with minute attention the thousand shades of structural change and functional derangement which are influenced by different diseases, we require a most intimate acquaintance with pathology,

by which alone we are enabled to understand the morbid changes which take place in the human frame.

The great distinction, however, between homœopathy and allopathy lies in that all-important division of medical art, the therapeutic. It is for the purpose of perfecting and rendering effectual this branch that all the others are subservient, and for which they are professedly cultivated: yet it is here that allopathy is so lamentably deficient, so far in arrear of its sister sciences, and so little progressive that it may, too truly, be said to be almost stationary;* its advances being marked only by the occasional addition of a new medicine or a new

* This lamentable position of medical science is felt and confessed by every candid writer of the present day. Mr. G. Macilwain has just published a work, throughout which he deplures its deficiencies: he says in his Preface, "I have sensibly felt the humiliating conviction that medical science has not kept pace with other departments of knowledge, either in progress or diffusion."—*Medicine and Surgery one Inductive Science*.

preparation of an old one; whereas, it is in this branch that Homœopathy stands so pre-eminently superior; raising medicine to the rank of a positive science; and replacing mere conjecture by a sound and unerring principle: established on which an entire and perfect system has been erected, rendering the administration of curative agents at once rational and effective, and developing increased energies in the medicinal substances themselves, by a new and scientific process of preparation.

If I have spoken in the preceding pages in a tone of confidence and boldness that may appear unjustifiable in one who advocates a science hitherto held in scorn and derision, it is because long and extensive experience have wrought in my mind the deep conviction of its importance and superiority as a means of cure. I claim no merit, for none is due to me, for the great advantages which a knowledge of the science of homœopathy has placed in my hands; it is enough that I feel a conscious pride and

satisfaction in being an humble yet zealous disciple and propagator of the doctrines of Hahnemann—a man whose powerful mind, philosophical views, and unwearied labours, have contributed more towards mitigating the sufferings of the human race, and elevating a degraded yet noble science to its merited position, than has been accomplished by the combined talents of all his predecessors and contemporaries: a truth, which I trust, the founder of this science will yet live to see acknowledged by the whole medical community.

This country, I know, abounds with enlightened medical men, who sensibly feel the low condition of their art,* who toil incessantly and honestly in the fields of science, and who consider the acquisition of truth as the highest and most valuable object

* Macilwain, acknowledging this fact in page 1 of his first discourse, says,—“Erroneous notions have so effectually retarded the progress of medical science, *as to render it the lowest in the scale of improvement.*”

to be attained: to them, I say, *examine experimentally our facts*; bring with you, if you will, all your preconceived opinions, all the prejudices of your education, and the recollection of all that interested motives can urge against this science: with these in array against us, I still say, *examine*; and by the result of that examination—if conducted with an honest and truth-loving spirit—we are willing to be judged.

The author claims indulgence for any errors which may have escaped the notice of the reviser.

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REACTIONS OF HYDROXYL

CHAPTER I

THE HYDROXYL GROUP

The hydroxyl group is one of the most important functional groups in organic chemistry. It is found in a wide variety of compounds, including alcohols, phenols, and carboxylic acids. The hydroxyl group is characterized by its ability to form hydrogen bonds, which gives it unique physical and chemical properties. In this chapter, we will discuss the structure, properties, and reactions of the hydroxyl group.

The hydroxyl group is represented by the chemical formula OH . It is a polar group, with the oxygen atom being more electronegative than the hydrogen atom. This results in a partial negative charge on the oxygen atom and a partial positive charge on the hydrogen atom. The oxygen atom is also capable of forming two hydrogen bonds, one with the hydrogen atom of one molecule and one with the oxygen atom of another molecule. This network of hydrogen bonds is responsible for the high boiling point and surface tension of water.

The hydroxyl group is also a strong nucleophile, meaning it is capable of attacking electrophilic centers. This makes it a key component in many organic reactions, including the formation of esters, ethers, and aldehydes. The hydroxyl group is also a weak base, and it can be deprotonated to form an alkoxide ion. The alkoxide ion is a much stronger nucleophile than the hydroxyl group, and it is often used in the synthesis of organic compounds.

PRACTICE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE DISEASE.

IN entering upon the study of any disease, it is obvious that the first step to be taken by the physician, is to acquire a complete and perfect knowledge of every symptom by which that particular malady may be distinguished. Not only is this essential in Homœopathic practice, but it is also indispensable to learn under what circumstances and at what particular periods the symptoms are manifested and are most strongly felt. It is,

moreover, highly important to ascertain, if practicable, the cause which may have induced the malady; and, lastly, whether there exist any inherent virus in the constitution of the patient. These conditions are indispensable for the successful treatment of maladies.

A thorough knowledge of all the functional derangements, exciting causes of disease, and moral peculiarities of the patient, being the only sure guide to the choice of an accurate remedy, it is essential that the physician should carefully record the most minute and most ample details: it is, therefore, the object of this chapter to point out a methodical and effective mode of obtaining the required information.

He must first desire the patient to relate his case; and, by allowing him to describe his sensations and sufferings in his own words and manner, the physician may depend upon receiving a more accurate and faithful statement of the characteristic

symptoms of his complaint than can be obtained by interrogatories.

The patient should be directed to express his sensations with as much perspicuity and correctness as he is able: this may be accomplished, after a few attempts, and by the aid of reflection. The physician need not, however, prescribe a methodical arrangement in doing so; nor should the patient be interrupted whilst making his statement, lest he should digress from the subject to speak on matters not connected with the complaint.

The physician having elicited all that the patient may have to communicate, the narration thus given will prove the most faithful image of his malady.

In certain cases the friends of the patient should be questioned upon the observations they may have made; of what he may have complained, and how he may have acted. In short, nothing should be omitted that might throw light upon a complicated and dangerous case; inasmuch as many occur-

rences seemingly unimportant in themselves are valuable to the homœopathic practitioner.

The length and minuteness of these details, with the indispensable necessity of reverting to them during the treatment, exhibit the propriety of transferring the entire statement to paper. This should be done at the moment of its dictation by the patient, and as nearly as possible in his own words; and each distinct symptom should occupy a separate paragraph. The advantage of this soon manifests itself in practice, for a patient in his first statement will rarely disclose all his ailments. Various circumstances may render the first explanations vague and incomplete; but his communications, becoming gradually more unreserved and minute, the physician is enabled not only to supply whatever may have been deficient, but to arrange each particular under its proper head.

Hitherto the practitioner has strictly confined himself to listening to and noting down the patient's

statement; and at the same time attentively observing his appearance, as well as any changes that may take place. At this period, however, he begins to take a more active part, requiring the exercise of all his discretion and skill: he now enters upon the interrogation of the patient with a view to complete the particulars already noted down (as regards each symptom:) he then, for the purpose of more minute enquiry, reads over consecutively all the details. His mode of examination, however, must be very guarded, and his questions must be so framed as never to suggest the reply; for if by the listlessness of the patient, on the one hand, it may be difficult to obtain an accurate view of his malady, there may be danger, on the other hand, of calling forth an erroneous statement, inevitably tending to mislead the physician in selecting the remedy. Not unfrequently, however, both the patient and his friends may be unable to give so full an account of his sufferings as may be desirable: in such cases the

practitioner must be satisfied with the amount of information elicited: this, assisted by the observations which he is himself enabled to make, will direct him to a suitable remedy.

As a general rule it is desirable that the physician should learn whether the patient have been under previous medical treatment, that he may ascertain whether any of the symptoms are the result of that treatment, or whether they were felt prior to the exhibition of medicine. Having satisfied himself upon this point, he will enquire whether the pains are intermitting or permanent, and under what circumstances they increase or subside. His investigation will next be directed to the particular seat of pain, and also to its precise character, viz. whether aching, shooting, throbbing, pricking &c.; the period at which the pain is principally felt, whether in the morning or in the evening, during the day, or in the night; and even the hour of its access, as well as its duration

should be noted. Enquiry should also be made whether any and what influence may be induced by the position of the body. I must repeat, however, that if these queries be so directed as to lead the patient to give an incorrect definition of his sufferings, their character will necessarily be incorrect, and the physician will be led into error.

It is essential to ascertain with minuteness, the inclinations and aversions of the patient, his desire for particular kinds of food or beverage, his degree of appetite, and whether he suffer from thirst or experience any particular taste in the mouth; and if so, at what period of the day it is noticed, and whether before, during, or after a meal.

Eructations and rising of the food must also be enquired into, and the patient must explain when these inconveniences principally affect him, and the taste with which they are accompanied. Similar enquiry applies to matters ejected from the stomach; their usual appearance, consistency, taste, smell, and

frequency. The state of the bowels next demands consideration; whether relaxed, constipated, or healthy, with the colour and consistency of the alvine evacuations, and whether attended with pain.

As regards the urine, when the patient has related its peculiarities as to colour, density, smell, and intervals of discharge, the physician must ascertain its appearance at the time of deposit, and subsequently, the colour and character of the sediment, &c.

The next subject of enquiry—the condition of the sexual functions—is one of paramount importance, and requires the utmost delicacy and tact on the part of the physician, the more especially as it is in females that these functional derangements are the most frequent and serious, forming the basis of many other ailments. A clear and definite exposition of irregularities and morbid appearances in these functions is indispensable; but as the details will suggest themselves to every enlightened practitioner,

it is not requisite for me to point them out in this place—suffice it to say that sterility and impotence are usually founded upon these derangements, and afford valuable *data* for selecting a remedy.

Particulars relative to sleep must be gathered with similar care, and the position of the patient when in bed must be noticed—whether he lie on his back or on his side, and on which side he is more at ease; and whether he prefer much or slender covering.

Each distinct affection produces its characteristic variety in sleep, as regards its duration and soundness. In some maladies the patient is disturbed by the slightest noise, or by the most trifling cause; in others, the sleep is profound, and he is with difficulty aroused; in some cases he talks in his sleep, cries out, groans, or complains; in others he snores, starts up suddenly, or walks about. These peculiarities should be noted down: neither should the appearance on awaking, if unusual, be permitted to pass unnoticed.

Should the patient be labouring under a febrile attack, the physician must not content himself with ascertaining the state of the pulse, tongue, secretions, and type of the fever, but must extend his enquiries to the minutest symptoms. He must first learn whether the patient had only a sensation of chilliness, or were really cold, and what portion of the body was principally affected: he may complain of cold either internally or externally, and yet his skin may be warm at the time. The exact period at which the cold was felt, and its continuance, should be ascertained, and whether accompanied with shivering; for all these circumstances are important, and should not escape the observation of the practitioner.

The investigation of the hot paroxysm in febrile disease demands a similarly rigid examination of symptoms.

The symptoms produced by and consequent upon the hot fit, demand the same scrupulous investigation as those of the cold.

It must be ascertained whether the patient feel a sensation of internal heat, whilst the surface of the body is cold; whether the heat be equally diffused or confined to particular parts; and whether the face be pale or flushed: the duration of this paroxysm should also be enquired into, as well as its alternation with the cold fit, and whether it precede or follow it.

The sweating fit, which constitutes the third stage, must be equally attended to.

The physician must ascertain the period of its access, and its connexion with heat; the degree and quality of the perspiration, whether it be hot or cold, viscid or watery; if it possess any peculiar odour, and if one portion of the body be more under its influence than another.

In addition to these facts, the Physician should also learn if any and what external circumstances have had an influence upon the patient, such as noise, air, heat, cold, &c., nor must his appearance escape observation.

Thirst is a symptom entitled to particular consideration; and the practitioner should learn whether it were felt during the cold or hot stage, or during both; its intensity and continuance should be enquired into, as should also the diluents which the patient may prefer or dislike.

These minute details, which may appear superfluous to the allopathic practitioner, are indispensable in homœopathic treatment; inasmuch as they furnish the means of discriminating the various shades of pathological disturbance in different constitutions, and consequently enable the physician to select a medicine in accordance with each individual characteristic.

The healthy or morbid condition of the organs of sense and vitality must all be successively enquired into; and the state of the eyes, nose, ears, mouth, as well as the whole abdominal viscera, the heart, and circulating system, must be carefully registered.

The respiratory organs,—their changes as regards

the function of respiration itself, or their secretions, —the sensations incident to breathing,—and the indications supplied by percussion, the stethoscope, &c., should be accurately noted down.

In examining the eyes, their general expression should be noticed; the appearance of the pupils, and how influenced by daylight, candle-light, &c.

The brain and nervous system require serious attention, and if morbid symptoms should have been manifested, the practitioner will have recourse to the like method of investigating their character, nor must he omit to note down the appearance, gestures, complexion, &c. of the patient.

The last though not least important in these enquiries is to ascertain the intellectual and moral affections. The physician should learn whether he be irritable, passionate, and violent, or mild, patient, and enduring; whether lively or melancholy, anxious or indifferent; whether hysterical, hypochondriacal, or restless; and whether there exist a disposition to

shed tears or a desire to commit suicide: each of these morbid tendencies will denote a peculiarity in the patient which calls for minute attention, and which forms an important subject for consideration in determining on a remedy.

Thus these remarks will embrace the general tenor of the invalid during the interview; his moral indications, such as fear, sorrow, bursts of passion, mildness, hope, despondency, &c.

He will remark the effect produced on the morbid phenomena by position; such as sitting, lying, standing, or moving about, either within doors or in the open air.

He must observe the influence of food; whether the patient be principally affected in the morning before eating, after breakfast, after dinner, or only at night; and whether during or immediately subsequent to repast.

In short, the organs of the economy must be considered *seriatim*, and each examined with reference

to sensation and change, whether organic or functional.

As in chronic affections, the symptoms are confused, obscure, and difficult to appreciate, and require the nicest attention, the enquiry must be most rigidly conducted, and the minutest details must be entered into.

In these maladies patients have become so habituated to their condition, that they attach little or no importance to slight symptoms: these, however, not unfrequently characterize the complaint, and necessarily assist to determine the remedy.

It would be superfluous to point out the difficulties incidental to this minute, exact, and severe system prescribed by Hahnemann, and confirmed by experience, as essential to success. Practice alone can convince the physician how acute must be his observance in tracing the countless varieties and shades of difference in the diseases which afflict our species.

This mode of investigation, the outline of which

we have just proclaimed, is in some measure adopted by every close observer, but by none so fully as by Hahnemann. He it was who first indicated the propriety of noting the distinct and peculiar characteristics of each case, and thereby conferred upon each an individuality.

This method, then, being at once the most precise as well as the most complete, must be put in force. The practitioner, however, whilst studying the rules laid down by Hahnemann, will not be able at all times to follow undeviatingly the order prescribed, but will occasionally be induced to invert this methodical sequence. He will therefore vary his measures according to circumstances, and his tact must determine the particular form which the enquiry should assume. It is important, however, that he be guided by the spirit of the method; and he will invariably achieve his aim, provided he bear in mind that it is comprised under the three following heads:

- 1st. The information furnished by the patient and his friends ;
- 2d. Their replies to the questions of the physician ;
- 3d. The changes which the physician may himself be enabled to detect.

Although the aggregate of symptoms constitutes our guide in the treatment of disease, it does not follow that, when those symptoms have been collected, the investigation is at an end. To form a correct diagnosis, it is not alone sufficient to observe a confused mass of symptoms: we must study their connexion and combination, their mutual influence, relative worth, &c.

In studying disease, experience teaches that morbid symptoms are far from possessing uniform importance: their relative value must therefore be weighed by the physician, and each arranged under a distinct category. Certain symptoms are inherent or fundamental; others are incidental, and dependent upon the former.

Fundamental symptoms are those which, correctly speaking, constitute the disease itself, indicating the organ, apparatus, or organic system, first and principally attacked, in which the affection, though general, may have more particularly taken its stand, and from which it pervades the frame.

By allowing the patient to speak, and by attentive observation, these symptoms will invariably recur; and, whether they manifest themselves by precisely similar sensations, or whether they vary, their character will continue essentially the same.

The symptoms which are not permanent, and which are termed incidental, are numerous, and occupy the next station in the enquiry. They are developed in consequence of other more important lesions; they are indicative of organs not deeply affected, but suffering sympathetically; they appear, disappear, and return; they assume other forms, and frequently, in dissimilar ailments, they exhibit the same phenomena.

Notwithstanding the versatility of these symptoms, the practitioner must not lose sight of them: if at times they avail little in detecting the actual malady, at other times, by their sympathetic relations, the physician is enabled to individualize the case, and they prove serviceable in exhibiting the constitutional tendencies of the patient, and in determining the choice of remedy.

As it is an acknowledged truth that the discovery of the cause of a disease is the first step towards its cure, the physician will naturally apply himself to this object, and, if successful, will endeavour to remove it.

Notwithstanding the importance of an enquiry into the cause of disease, we must guard against the conclusions derived from this branch of medical study. The exciting cause is in many instances unknown, and we have but little or no acquaintance with the origin of epidemics, of measles, scarlet fever, small-pox, cholera, &c.

The doctrine of Hahnemann happily provides the means of resisting the dreadful effects occasionally resulting from unknown causes. For this we are indebted to the great fundamental and guiding law, *Similia similibus curantur*.

Of late years physicians have entered upon a new branch of medical science to perfect their knowledge of disease: I allude to pathological anatomy.

Pathological anatomy exhibits, after death, the most striking and remarkable results of disease, and the changes which the affected organs have undergone. It enables us to compare the abnormal tissues with the healthy ones, and, by a scientific estimate of those changes, it may, by induction, and by a comparison of those lesions with the symptoms during life, lead us to determine how those organs are affected, and will become a safer guide in similar cases.

In a majority of instances, pathological anatomy can accomplish nothing beyond this; for it frequently

happens that an autopsy yields but very imperfect information: this is especially the case in nervous affections.

In most instances pathological anatomy becomes supplementary, lending its aid in the diagnosis.

The assemblage of symptoms,—the circumstances under which they appear, disappear, are aggravated or relieved,—and the causes producing disease, constitute what the homœopathic physicians denominate the nature of the affection; and no other method can exemplify it so completely and with so much fidelity. In this system nothing is left undetermined, nothing left unexplained: neither is there any useless hypothesis; rigid observation being the basis upon which the judgment is established.

Having proceeded thus far in his research, the physician can determine whether the affection be general or merely local, whether acute or chronic, or whether participating in both these characteristics.

Those diseases may be considered acute which

are, for the most part, sudden in their appearance and brief in their duration, and which are referable to atmospheric phenomena, ingesta, moral impression, &c. Over these diseases the vital energies alone will frequently triumph: occasionally, however, from their intensity, the *vis vitæ* is overpowered, and, in default of prompt assistance, life would be destroyed.

A chronic malady is one which has its basis, as Hahnemann has endeavoured to prove, in one of the three miasmata—the syphilitic, sycotic, or the psoric, or in a complication of them. These germs of disease, having been transmitted to us through many preceding generations, are therefore deeply rooted in the constitution, and can never be destroyed by the mere influence of the vital powers, although they may remain latent in the constitution for several years, and even to a late period of life, unless called into activity by some accidental cause, by bad food, by enervating habits, or, lastly, by a decay of the vital energies. The symptoms produced by these diseases change

their seat and character, not only in different individuals, but in the same person at different periods of life.

The third class is that of complicated disease, and comprises, as the name explains, a combination of acute with chronic affections, and therefore requires no further illustration.

In this classification the physician, invariably guided by observation, lays down for himself new divisions and subdivisions. Thus, an acute disease may be either sporadic, infecting but few individuals at a time; or it may be endemic, confining itself to a particular locality; or epidemic, spreading its contagion over large districts, whether the exciting cause be apparent or concealed: moreover, it may be produced by the abuse of certain medicines, or by the voluntary or involuntary exhibition of poisons.

A chronic disease must be classed in reference to its exciting cause, whether syphilitic, sycotic, or psoric; but the division to which it may appertain can only be detected by the symptoms it produces.

The preceding divisions are of great importance in homœopathic practice; inasmuch as the remedies to be selected must have reference to the class to which the malady belongs; some medicines being specially adapted for acute, others for chronic affections, and the third class requiring the administration of both.

From what has been stated, it will be seen that the system of Hahnemann does not exclude classification of disease, so far as it is subservient to the choice of a remedy; but in this the predominant symptoms and accessory circumstances, rather than the existing nosological classification, must be the guide to the homœopathic practitioner.

It is possible that homœopathy will, at some future period, cease to be limited to the classification it already adopts, but will possess a systematised nosology suitable to its advanced position in medical science. Hahnemann, however, acted judiciously in rejecting the minuter classifications of the present time, as their tendency is to mislead the student, by

teaching him to rely more on names given to certain groups of morbid symptoms, than to the actual character and individuality of each malady; and, moreover, diverts his views from the perceptible manifestations of disease, for the vain search after its nature or essence.

It must here be stated, that neither Hahnemann nor his disciples have ever denied that there are certain groups of symptoms denoting such diseases of nosologists as pleuritis, diabetes, pneumonia, podagra, &c.; but only that these denominations are too vague and too general, and therefore insufficient to mark the individuality which ought to distinguish each case, and, consequently, are inadequate to direct the homœopathic practitioner to the choice of the specific remedy. It must not, however, be inferred that we presumptuously and absurdly reject as useless the important discoveries of our predecessors in pathological investigation: on the contrary, the valuable store of facts which they have accumulated

are as fully appreciated by, and are as essential to, the homœopathic as to any other school of medicine. We dissent from their nosological nomenclature, wherein particular groups of symptoms receive names which suggest erroneous ideas, and consequently lead to the blind administration of remedies. Homœopathy requires a well-digested and methodical symptomatology, of which a brief and imperfect sketch has been attempted in the preceding pages, but which, nevertheless, serves to show that each case of complicated disease is marked by its own peculiarities, and therefore requires medicinal treatment in accordance with its particular diagnosis.

It is manifest that, by the rigid investigation which is here enforced, the homœopathic practitioner will not only escape the errors incidental to the allopathic school, but will moreover obtain a faithful picture of the malady, however complicated or deeply seated it may be. The cause, if attainable, and the symptoms, with their infinite variety and shades; the circum-

stances which influence them, the idiosyncrasy of the patient, &c., are all tributary to this object: it is only by subscribing to these rules that the practitioner can arrive at the successful application of the grand Law of Nature—*SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR*.

In reviewing what has just been stated as regards the invalid, it will be seen that his different symptoms may be classed under three important heads; viz.

1. The symptoms affecting his moral tendencies.
2. Those influencing the intellectual faculties.
3. Those connected with his organic economy.

It is impossible to institute a careful examination of the patient, without admitting this threefold tendency of his symptoms. These receive endless modifications from the disease. It is for this reason that we observe a man of the mildest temperament become irritable, hasty, passionate, and implacable, when under the influence of ill health. The converse of this may be frequently remarked; and a

man naturally stern, violent, and impetuous, is often entirely changed in disposition. It is thus, then, under the influence of disease that the moral organization undergoes an important change.

These remarks apply with equal justice to the intellectual faculties; the patient frequently losing the power of connecting his ideas, the memory becoming impaired, his imagination defective, &c.; or there may be such confusion of intellect as to prevent the existence of any affinity or unison between one idea and another. The mental faculties may become deranged, even to fatuity.

It is useless to dwell upon the third classification, the indicia more especially material: in fact, all our organs, more or less affected, present manifest derangements. The entire malady is exemplified by the union of these three classes of symptoms, but there is an infinite diversity in their development. They may be scarcely defined, or indeed insignificant: on the other hand, they may be striking, and, in

consequence, entitled to important consideration. In order, then, to characterize a given disease, we must consider attentively the three classes of phenomena; for either of the three may predominate, and impress the affection with its own peculiar stamp. In practice, therefore, we must by no means exercise a predilection for one or other of these three grand classifications, since each may, occasionally, be in the ascendant.

The indicia of disease manifest themselves yet again under a new trinary subdivision, which we have endeavoured to point out,—viz. symptoms of sensation, physical symptoms, and functional signs. The investigation of every disease will furnish these phenomena. In all affections the patient complains of certain pain or uneasiness: this is sensation. The entire malady is connected with the organization, and though unable, in all instances, to perceive or point out the physical modifications, we are nevertheless compelled to acknowledge their existence. These are the physical signs. With regard to functional symp-

toms, they are usually apparent, as every patient presents a change in one or many of the functions of his economy. These three classes of symptoms unite in constituting the affection: how great, then, is the importance attaching to the symptoms derived from these three classes! How especially should the practitioner apply himself to these sensations! This must invariably be enforced, inasmuch as the symptoms experienced and well detailed by the patient will conduce to a thorough knowledge of the ailment. In many instances, however, the invalid is at a loss to describe the sensations which indicate the malady. In the treatment of children and of brute animals, the indicia supplied by sensation are reduced to little or no value. In such cases we must attach chief importance to the physical indications, and observe them with all possible care. From their palpable and self-evident character, they possess much weight, more particularly as regards children; while in adults they mainly contribute to the correctness of the diag-

nosis. On the other hand, we must not attach too much importance to the advantage which, in a multitude of affections, may be derived from these symptoms. The actual state of science teaches nothing relative to these physical signs, not even after the decease of the patient. Thus, in many nervous affections, the diagnosis has derived no certainty from the investigation of physical change; whilst, in diseases of the eye, for instance, the aspect of the tissues, and of the humours which they comprise, present the most valuable indications.

The third division, or the symptoms derived from the function of economy, is of paramount importance; and even in children, as also in the brute creation, admit of being studied with much precision. Individuals, indeed, the least competent to describe their condition, very frequently render a clear and explicit account of their functional state.

The three classes of symptoms just mentioned, which, when united, constitute disease, ought then to be studied with attention, and, according to cir-

cumstances, should serve, individually or collectively, as the basis of a sound diagnostic. Here we must again insist, that the homœopathic physician, however much he may be inclined, should avoid leaning towards any one of these classes. The sensations may unquestionably conduce to the diagnosis: the physical indications may enable him at once to detect the disease: the functional signs may establish a judgment sufficiently correct. But, that the diagnosis may be infallible, it must be based upon the assemblage of symptoms; that is to say, upon the union or coalition of the three grand classifications which we have just enquired into. These various indications are entitled to greater or less importance, according to the nature of the disease.

In concluding this chapter, we may observe that it is more particularly addressed to medical men, who, having already a profound knowledge of their profession, may desire to devote themselves to the practice of Homœopathy.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE REMEDY.

IN my work on the "Principles of Homœopathy," I have already related in what manner Hahnemann, by his experiments with bark, succeeded in determining that diseases are to be cured only by the use of those medicines which excite phenomena similar to those of the diseases themselves.

This law, expressed in the trite but expressive sentence, "*Similia similibus curentur*," is a fixed principle,—an immoveable basis of homœopathic art.

Most of the uncertain problems of practice vanish

in a moment before this law of nature; and, for all future time, the practice of medicine has burst through the mists of hypothesis,—through a blind routine, which continued to prevail until this fixed and absolute law had been discovered.

As soon as Hahnemann had got possession of this therapeutic law, in order to support and illustrate it by practice, he undertook to perform on himself, his family, and his most devoted pupils, a series of experiments, with a view to ascertain the real or pure properties of medicines. This new undertaking was incontestibly one of the most laborious and difficult which was ever undertaken and accomplished.

The medicinal agents which, up to this time, have been tested by experiment, are more than two hundred in number; of which, upwards of one hundred and fifty have been very elaborately investigated. When these curatives are given to healthy subjects, they produce an immense series of greater or less phenomena. Reckoning all the effects produced in

various constitutions, aconite, for instance, produces upwards of 500 symptoms; arnica, upwards of 600; arsenic and sulphur, each upwards of 1,000; pulsatilla, upwards of 1,100; nux vomica, upwards of 1,300; and so on: and thus we see that the homœopathic materia medica, composed of the aggregate of substances capable of producing symptomatic effects in a healthy man, is a vast arsenal wherein the physician, being directed in his choice by an unerring guide, is at liberty to select the weapons with which he intends to encounter disease.

The study of the pure materia medica is therefore of the highest importance; for it is quite as requisite to know the proper remedy as the disease: these two things are inseparable.

In homœopathic practice, physicians do not make a hasty survey of an isolated symptom, and then apply at random the remedy it points out to the disease indicated by such symptom: they have to engage the aggregate of the symptoms of the com-

plaint, by a similar aggregate of the medicinal symptoms; and these medicinal symptoms must be excited and increased under the influence of the same causes and circumstances which excite and increase the symptoms of the disease. In a word, it is necessary that the characteristic features of the disease should also form the characteristic features of the remedy.

How then, with two hundred medicines, with upwards of 100,000 symptoms, or circumstances tending to produce, to lessen, or to increase them,—how, then, is it possible for us to direct our course? Is there a memory strong enough to retain and class them all? And, if the memory is incapable of this, what is the method to be employed? By what thread shall we guide ourselves in this labyrinth? In fine, what method is there for studying the pure *materia medica*?

The medical man has no other course than to begin by studying thoroughly some few of the most

important curatives, so as to know them fully. After that, by pursuing an attentive course of reading as regards the other remedies, and by drawing comparisons between them and those he has mastered, he will detect the differences and resemblances which are to be observed between them.

The homœopathic practitioner ought never to let a single day pass without reading some portion of the materia medica. When he has read a moderate portion, he should again resume that task; and each successive reading will increase his knowledge, and make it more and more present to his mind. The cases of his patients will inevitably suggest themselves to serve as means of comparison. Thus he will be sure to acquire a considerable body of facts.

In this manner, the medical man will succeed, not merely in becoming acquainted with single and distinct symptoms in each article of the materia

medica, but in grasping their sum total, the principal features they present, and the connexion of the symptoms one with another, and consequently he will do, for the investigation of curatives, what I recommended for the study of diseases, when I said it was not enough to possess a knowledge of the symptoms in order to ascertain the complaint, but that it was also requisite to know which were the principal symptoms, and which the sympathetic.

Such is the basis of the study of our *materia medica*. But, notwithstanding this method, the physician must not be so presumptuous as to imagine that he ever can retain, in his memory, all the facts which constitute that branch of the art; and, if he cannot retain all, he must have recourse to works of classification to assist him.

The disciples of Hahnemann in Germany soon became sensible of this necessity; and, by dint of patience and exertion, they have succeeded in forming most useful classifications for the search

of the remedy. Doctors Weber, Rückert, Boeninghausen, Jahr, have successively contributed to this very useful work, and have accomplished the object with a scrupulous exactness.

We shall stop only to make known two of these authors, Rückert and Jahr;* for if these are known, a mere glance will suffice to give the reader an idea of the writings of the rest.

Rückert has published the systematic arrangement of every curative of which the action has been ascertained; and has therein observed, in a great measure, the same order as is observed in the *materia medica* of Hahnemann.

He begins by exposing the general symptoms presented in the head, and then in each organ connected with it, such as the eyes, the ears, the nose, the mouth, &c. In a word, he devotes a distinct

* Rückert has not yet been translated from the German: Jahr has been translated into French.

section to each organ in its turn.—After this, he exhibits the symptoms which affect the general economy; such as sleep, fear, the disturbance of the mental faculties, &c.

In this order, he has classed the different remedies which affect these organs, taking care to range them according to the analogy of action.

Nothing will give a better notion of his book, and the mode of using it, than an example of the author's manner. For instance, in that portion of the contents which regards the eye, he establishes three great divisions.

1st. The eyelids; 2d, the eyeball; 3d, the sight.

1st. In that which regards the eyelids, he lays down as many classes or divisions as there are symptoms recognized as pertaining to the organs; thus,

a. Heat and burning sensation in the eyelids.

b. Smarting in the eyelids.

- c.* Pressure in the eyelids.
- d.* Shooting pains in the eyelids.
- e.* Dryness and sense of dryness in the eyelids.
- f.* Swelling and sense of swelling in the eyelids.

It would be useless to give in detail every division: the foregoing is sufficient.

2dly. For the eye itself, he proceeds in the same manner.

- a.* A sense of pressure in the eye.
- b.* Shooting pains in the eye.
- c.* Heat and burning pains in the eye.
- d.* Smarting in the eye.
- e.* Inflammation, redness, blood in the eyes.
- f.* Watery eyes.—And so on with the rest.

3dly. For the sight, he lays down the following divisions:

- a.* Dread of light—the eyes being painfully affected by light, dazzling of the eyes,
- b.* Weakness in the eyes, gradual diminution of sight,

c. Darkness, mist in the eyes, the loss of sight and so forth.

He has extended this method to every organ, giving as many subdivisions as there are symptoms; and, throughout, he adheres to the treble division of the symptoms, into symptoms of sensation, symptoms of perceptible change, and symptoms which belong to the function itself. All these divisions being once well determined, Rückert has, in the body of the work, introduced into these divisions all the curatives which, by their symptoms, have reference to them. Thus, in the article eyelids, we have seen:

a. Heat and burning sensation.

Phosphoric acid—produces burning sensation in the eyelids during the day, and burning with itching in the internal angle; burning in the internal angle, generally after noon, as if too much air and light penetrated to the part: by pressing the eye, some relief is obtained.

Agaricus: the internal angles are burning hot, and feel as if they were about to be inflamed; when touched, they smart still more; when the eyelids are contracted, the internal angles have a sensation of burning.

Ambra: burning in the eyelid.

The author goes on to enumerate every curative which can produce burning pains in the eyelids; and he does the same with every other sensation relating to them. Thence he proceeds, both in the Contents and in the Body of the work, to the article "Eyeball," and repeats the same process. That is again entirely repeated in the article "Sight."—Every organ is treated in the same searching manner, and every symptom of which each is susceptible.

It follows, that in order to profit by this repertory, the physician, above and before all things, must be perfectly master of the order and distribution of the book. It will then become a

comparatively easy task to derive from it the great advantage which it affords.

Let us suppose that a practitioner has to prescribe for a patient who, among other symptoms, is affected with tender eyes, unable to bear the influence of day or candle light.

In order to discover directly what is the fittest remedy, he at once consults the article "Eye," and looks in the table of contents for the subdivision, "dread of light;" and in the chapter allotted to this division, he will learn that about forty curatives have the property of developing this symptom. Nothing will then remain to be done, but to compare these forty curatives one with another, and to select the right one.

The same process must be renewed, for the other symptoms; and it will constantly be seen that the curatives are disposed according to the resemblance of the symptoms which they produce in the various divisions and subdivisions of the different organs.

By means, therefore, of Rückert's Repertory, the great obstacle, the materia medica, is surmounted; as, for the most part, it enables us to discover very readily the symptoms required. When, however, the physician has to treat a rather complicated disease, the same intimate enquiry must be instituted for every symptom, as that pointed out for sensibility under the impression of light.

But, as the comparing of so many symptoms one with another is both long and troublesome, Boeninghausen, and subsequently Jahr, in order to simplify and curtail this task, have composed another kind of repertory. In this, they have been very successful, as their works lead us much more speedily to the proper remedy. I shall here examine only the repertory of Jahr; for after having understood it, a glance will suffice to explain that of Boeninghausen.

This physician adopts the divisions as they stand in the materia medica of Hahnemann, or in Rückert's

Repertory; the only difference being in the order of the chapters.

He begins by exposing:

1st. The general and predominant symptoms.

2d. The cutaneous symptoms.

3d. Sleep and dreams.

4th. The febrile or feverish state.

5th. Affections of the mind.

6th. The head—giddiness.

7th. Internal symptoms of the head.

8th. External symptoms of the head.

9th. The eyes, and sight.

10th. The ears, and hearing.

In short, every organ is examined in rotation, terminating with the lower limbs, which form the 33d and final section.

Every one of these classes contains, in alphabetical order, all the different symptoms which refer to the organ under examination; and annexed to each symptom, are stated the medicines which produce

them. Thus the eye can review at once and observe the whole collection of medicines which in operation bear any resemblance to one another.

This work does not present, as in Rückert, the text of the materia medica of Hahnemann, for, in that case, the two works would have been nearly the same. When one medicine, however, is distinguished from another by some striking peculiarity, the subdivisions make them distinct.

In quoting a passage from the author, in order to give a better notion of his book, I shall once more select the Eye for an example; and, by this means, the practitioner will perceive, at the same time, the coincidence in Rückert and the author I am speaking of; and the benefit conferred by both writers will appear.

Eyes and Sight.

Smarting pains in the eyes: carb. vegetab., causticum, china, clematis, euphrasia, graphitis, kali

carb., kali hydriod., lycopodium, mercurius, nux vom.,
ol., petr., rheum, rhus, sabad., sepia, silicea, stannum,
staphisagria, sulphur, sulph. acid., tab., teucrium,
thuja, valerium, viola tricolor, zinc.

Smarting under the eyes when rubbed: conium.

Smarting in the eyelids: clem., lyc., rhus, sepia,
spigelia, sulph., zinc.

Smarting in the angles of the eye: carb. veg.,
conium, mezereum, mur. acid, ranunculus sc., ruta,
silic., staph., sulph., tart., teuer., zinc.

Smarting, giving the sensation of dust: rheum.

Dread of light: acon., amm., mur., anac., ant., bor.,
bell., bry., camph., castor., caust., chin., cic., cina,
clem., euphr., graph., helleb., hep., ign., kali hydriod.,
magn., sulp., mer., nat., nat. sulph., nitr., nux vom.,
phos., phos. ac., psor., puls., senega, sepia, sil., sulph.,
sulph. ac., tab., tar.

Dread of candle-light: cast., hep., phos.

Dread of morning light: amm. m., amm., nat. sul.,
nux vom.

Dread of sunshine: cast.

Dread of daylight: ant., graph., helleb., hep., nux vom., phos., phos. ac., sep., sil.

What I have just quoted will be more than enough to show with what intention the book is written; for what has been said about the eyes is equally applicable to every other organ. The repertory of Jahr is therefore extremely serviceable in pointing out the symptoms required.

All, however, that this work effects is to give the symptoms in a simple form; there are no details; nor do I hesitate to say, that it would be impossible to practise homœopathy with the single assistance of Jahr, for the reasons above mentioned. Its real use consists in fixing the physician's attention on a limited number of remedies.

After that preliminary step, the practitioner must have recourse to Rückert's Repertory, in which he will find the symptoms extended, and observe them in their true state. Even in Rückert, there is only

a skeleton, since it is from symptom to symptom that we proceed.

Repertories, indeed, never disclose the complete knowledge of a medicine, never afford a full view of it, which can be obtained only from the materia medica of Hahnemann. As soon, therefore, as the works of Jahr and Rückert have enabled the practitioner to confine his choice to a small number of medicines, he must abandon repertories, and return to the materia medica of the founder of Homœopathy. This last alone, if constantly perused, and studied in the medicines which it describes, dispels every difficulty, nay every hazard induced by repertories, which, if always relied on, would prevent the administrator from acting according to any real acquaintance with medicine.

The physician need have no false scruples in consulting the materia medica, no dread of showing to his patients that he possesses the means of determining the proper medicament, even if his memory were

bad: his patients will not do him the injustice to suppose that he gathers from books his knowledge of the disease. Let him, if he please, explain to his patients that, whenever he has recourse to the *materia medica*, he does no more than the lawyer does when he consults his code: he is merely surveying the formulæ of the written law.

I have already shown that the physician who, in studying diseases, rests satisfied with summing up in an accurate manner all the phenomena of a complaint, has merely collected an unmeaning mass of symptoms, and that these symptoms ought to be appreciated and classified, as the only way to obtain a genuine notion of the disease. These remarks, which are applicable to the symptoms prevailing in each natural disease, are also applicable to the symptoms prevailing in the corresponding medicinal affection. Let us not, therefore, in considering a curative, limit our view to a mere mass of symptoms, but let us attach a signification to these symptoms by

arranging and classing them. And nothing can effect this object but the reading of the *materia medica*.

When the physician shall have entirely mastered the exact and scrupulous method taught by Hahnemann, for summing up a case of disease, he will have advanced a considerable way, because he will know what he has to contend with; for the moment he knows what are the characteristic symptoms, which may be said to put a distinct stamp on the disease, his future conduct will be marked out for him.

He must similarly commence his investigation of the proper remedy, by the characteristic symptoms; for the medicine given to the patient ought to possess the same characteristic symptoms as those which distinguish the disease itself.

As soon as the characteristic symptoms of the medicine have thus been discovered by the aid of the repertory, the physician pursues his search for the

symptoms which follow in the second and third order.

When he has, by this means, obtained a certain number of medicaments, including within their range of action the characteristic symptoms and a certain number of secondary ones, the use of the repertory is suspended, and recourse is had to the abridgments of the *materia medica*, by Jahr, Boeninghausen and Rückert; and these authorities soon enable him, out of the few medicines cited in the repertories, to select the one which is best adapted to the case in hand.

If these abridgments of *materia medica* should not prove sufficient, the physician must eventually consult the *materia medica* of Hahnemann, which contains the greater number of the medicinal symptoms observed up to the present time.

That which guides most surely to a right choice of the remedy, is the fact that the medicine includes within its range of action the fundamental characte-

ristic symptoms, and as great a number as possible of sympathetic symptoms, especially those amongst them which are extraordinary.

I here say as great a number as possible, because it frequently happens that it is impossible to trace all the particulars of a disease in the symptoms presented by the medicine. If the missing symptoms are not fundamental and characteristic, the remedy may nevertheless be considered as well chosen. If otherwise, it will often require the successive administration of several medicines to bring about a cure. This subject will be enlarged upon in speaking of the repetition of doses.

Nevertheless, we may lay it down as a rule, that the most rapid cures are observable in these cases, wherein the remedies present every symptom of the complaint; and that cures are more difficultly effected when the remedies do not entirely comprehend all the symptoms.

That part of the method which directs practitioners

to take notes in writing of every distinct case may have been deemed severe and troublesome by practitioners; and it will be deemed still more troublesome that, in every case, we now recommend them to consult the *materia medica*. I shall not endeavour to dissemble the difficulties and exigencies of so searching a system, but shall only observe that the present question is not to ascertain whether all this is painful or not, but whether it is the best of all methods, and consequently the most beneficial to the patient.

But, after all, this mode of procedure is not so wearisome as it may be accounted at first; for when once the features of the complaint have been recognized, and the disease fully investigated, the progress of the treatment gives no further trouble, and the more one advances in practice, the more easy all this becomes.

It is only after a long course of experience, that the physician will be able to dispense with this strictness in slight acute diseases.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE REMEDY.

IN the routine mode of administering drugs, besides their violent and injurious action upon healthy organs and the utter uncertainty of their curative effects, every one can testify as to the disgust and nausea invariably excited in the individual doomed to be the subject of their influence; and especially is this the case in children and delicate females, who indeed constitute the great majority of medicine-takers.

Who, without a shudder, can contemplate the

powders, the drops, the pills, the draughts in a thousand nauseous forms, causing the poor patient to dread the arrival of the moment when he is to swallow them, even though he believes they are to restore him to health?

Add to this the painful consequences ever attendant on taking these health-destroying doses—the reaching and straining caused by emetics, the griping by purgatives, the salivation and emaciation by mercury, the lassitude, fainting and weakness caused by leeches or the lancet, the smarting, burning and intolerable itching produced by blisters, the running sores by setons, the torments by caustics. Nor is this all: still greater torture is reserved for the poor patient who may unfortunately be afflicted with disease of the chest or spine, for which moxa or red-hot iron is applied.

It would be easy to draw a frightful yet faithful picture of the consequences resulting from the medicinal and other curative means resorted to by the

common practice. That, however, is not my object: it is sufficient for my purpose to show that, by the rational and scientific doctrines here recommended, the human race will be delivered from the torments of such cruel, unnecessary and dangerous treatment.

In its vast resources, homœopathy is not restricted to its immutable law, which directs the choice of curatives; neither is it restricted to an immense materia medica from which to select. Independently of these great advantages, it possesses others which arise from the mode of preparing the medicines, and from the excessively minute doses in which they are prescribed; thus wholly exempting the patient from the dreadful consequences we have just detailed, as accompanying the old prescriptions.

As an advantage of no small importance, it supersedes, and consequently abolishes, bloodletting, whether by the lancet, by cupping, or by leeches; as well as the employment of blisters, cauteries,

setons, moxæ, and every other process which produces pain or debility. It abolishes, also, pills, draughts and disgusting potions.

The homœopathic physician, in the place of all these, substitutes doses of medicine, minute, tasteless, but efficacious—in efficacy, indeed, over disease, far surpassing the violent means enumerated above; and so minute and tasteless, that they may be administered to the youngest infant without exciting repugnance. Those doses do not consist of compound medicines, for the homœopathic principle does not admit of them: they invariably contain but one simple ingredient; and they are all, as I have shown in my first work, reduced to a liquid state, viz. to an alcoholic tincture.

In this state, medicines may be administered, giving the patient either a single drop of pure tincture, or diluting this drop in a certain quantity, 2, 4, 6, 8, or 12 ounces, of water.

This way of giving homœopathic medicines is fre-

quently employed; but it seldom happens that an entire drop of tincture, even in the highest dilutions, as the 24th or 30th, is dispensed at one time, because experience daily proves that this is too strong a dose when correctly chosen.

The method of giving homœopathic medicines most generally pursued, is that of dispensing in globules. These consist of sugar and starch, substances without medicinal property, and perfectly calculated to absorb the alcoholic tincture and to retain for years the medicinal properties imparted to them. These minute bodies are about the size of a poppy seed, and are administered according to the greater or less susceptibility of patients, three being generally considered the maximum quantity.

It will be observed that, by means of these globules, it is easy to divide a drop of tincture very minutely, and therefore no more need be given than the fraction intended. Moreover, as we possess

various dilutions, or degrees of strength in tincture, we also possess globules imbibed with these different attenuations.

The globules are usually given in a very small quantity of sugar of milk, which contains no medicinal property. This dry powder is either taken on the tongue, or dissolved in a little clear water, and taken at once, or at stated times, as the physician may see necessary.

Should the globules thus dissolved be required to last several days, it will be necessary, in order to keep the water fresh, to add a few drops of pure alcohol; or, still better, one or two small pieces of charcoal, after having first washed them thoroughly.

As Dr. Ægidi was the first to discover, or at least to announce, the advantage of dissolving the medicament in water, it is but justice to him that his name should be attached to this important improve-

ment, which enables us to graduate the strength of a remedy at pleasure, and to repeat doses as often as we think proper, by observing the effects which arise.

In acute diseases, the most inestimable effects are, by this means, produced; and, in chronic diseases, by repeating the remedy every day, in very small fractional doses, regularly continued, we obtain the most speedy cure. This cure is seldom delayed by strong aggravations, which induce the necessity of suspending the treatment, or of having recourse to antidotes.

There are also circumstances under which curatives may be administered by the smell. For this purpose, the patient places the phial, containing the suitable remedy, under his nostrils, and inspires its aura several times.

The applying of them exteriorly to affected parts, has hitherto been but rarely resorted to, having been

almost entirely confined to arnica, of which the tincture, mixed with water, is used to relieve contusions, wounds, &c., and to oil of turpentine, used to cure scalds and burns. But it is possible that analogy may induce practitioners to try other useful medicinal applications to the skin, in cases of local and external disease, taking care, at the same time, to give the internal remedy.*

What is the proper dose to be dispensed of the curative? what is the best dilution? and which, among those we have named, is the preferable manner of dispensing it?—are very important questions.

In general, the curative should be administered in

* When the use of the magnet is desired in diseases, a bar is taken, from eight to eighteen inches long, each end having an attractive power of about two ounces; after which, having chosen the end best suited to the symptoms, it is put in contact, or nearly in contact, for one minute only, with the part affected, or with the extremity of one of the patient's fingers.

very minute doses; one, two, or three globules, according to the susceptibility of the patient. It will seldom occur that larger doses will be required.

As to the fittest dilution, I shall state a few particulars on that subject, when I treat of the repetition of doses, and shall at present merely observe, that the grand point is to make choice of a good remedy, because it will effect a cure at any degree of dilution. If small, instead of large dilutions are used, it is usually done to avoid too strong an operation of the remedy: the cure is similarly accomplished when the dilution is low, as I have very often witnessed in my own practice.

As to the modes of dispensing the curative, we may safely say that all are good; and that, hitherto, practice has not determined which is best. The grand object, as already said, is to choose the right remedy; for, when well chosen, it will cure in the

state of diluted tincture—in the state of globules mixed with sugar—in the state of globules dissolved in water—and, finally, in sensitive patients, when inspired by smelling.

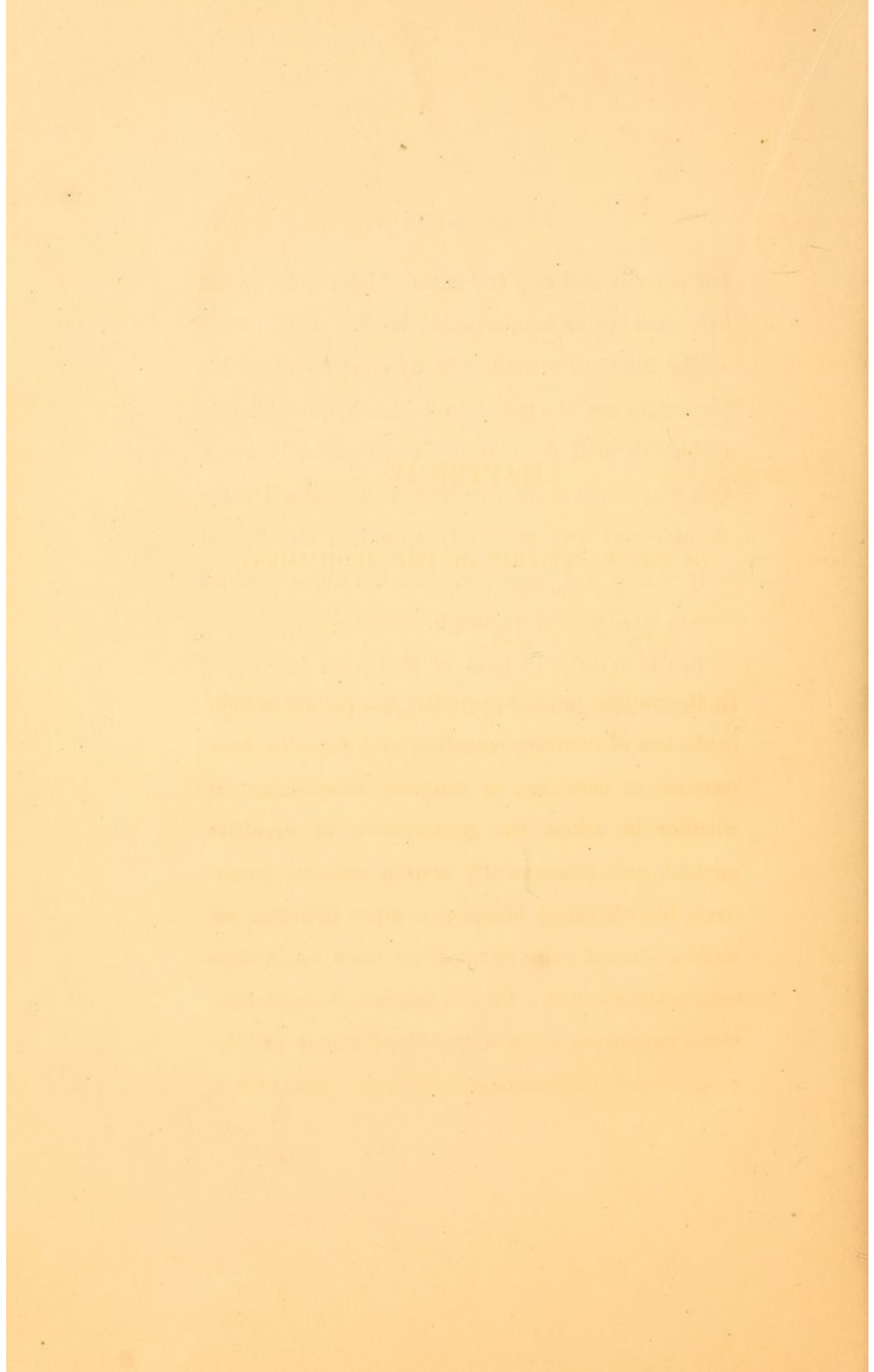
The more liable a patient is to be impressed, the more a medicine should be divided, and consequently that method which most facilitates this division should be adopted.

Smelling, therefore, should be had recourse to in the case of a person of so much sensibility that the slightest medical action would be painful. Patients less apt to be impressed should take the globules dissolved in water, a portion only of the solution being given at a time. Other patients, still less sensible, may take the globules dry, or in sugar of milk, to the number of 2, 3, or 4. Those, on the other hand, who are far less susceptible of impressions under the influence of medicine, may take them in tincture; but, as already pointed out, there are very

few persons and very few cases which require or will bear such strong homœopathic doses.

The dilutions made use of by most homœopathic physicians are, the millionth, billionth, quadrillionth, octillionth, and decillionth. I am perfectly aware that physicians have exceeded, and lessened these proportions; but, generally speaking, this is not only useless but improper, since the above produce effects quite powerful enough.

But it is time to treat of that most interesting subject, the repetition of the doses.



CHAPTER IV.

OF THE REPETITION OF THE MEDICAMENT.

IN the routine practice, whether the patient submit to the law of contrary remedies, and therefore have recourse to narcotics, or sanguine evacuations, or whether he adopt the perturbative or revulsive method, and consequently employ emetics, purgatives, bloodlettings, blisters, or other irritating remedies, the difficulty of applying them has always been acknowledged. In like manner, the repetition of the purgatives, emetics, and bloodlettings, and the proper time and frequency of their use, have always

been considered by medical men as among the most delicate and critical points in the art.

Now, in homœopathy, although we have no longer to dread the perplexities of the old school respecting the method of treatment, we cannot shut our eyes to the numerous difficulties which belong to the proper application of medicaments. In this respect, our task is no longer that of studying in books the disease, or even the medicaments: we must observe the operation of the medicament on the diseased organs, and practise accordingly; and hence it will be easy to conceive the difficulty of regulating that administration of medicaments which, in homœopathic language, is called the repetition of the doses.

In his first edition of the *Organon*, Hahnemann recommended to his pupils, to let the action of one dose of a homœopathic remedy be completely exhausted before giving another remedy, or a second dose of the first. He indeed proscribed repetition; observing that one large dose or several smaller ones,

given at short intervals, did not allow the vital power to re-act in a proper degree; for the disturbance occasioned to the constitution by large doses, or by repeated small ones, of the best selected medicament, becomes in a manner permanent, or is renewed each time that the vital strength recovers its tone and reacts; so as to render it impossible to obtain a happy result.

These reasons induced Hahnemann to reprove in the severest terms some homœopathic physicians, who had advised the prescription of doses much more powerful than those prescribed by himself; whilst he, on the contrary, assured us that the highest dilution, such as thirty, and the smallest doses of this dilution, were those which ought to be prescribed, allowing them entirely to exhaust their effect.

I must observe, however, that though it should appear in practice that, in some slight cases of sickness, one of these small doses is enough to produce almost all the effects expected from the medicament,

especially in the case of very young children, or of older persons of very sensitive and irritable constitutions, yet it is equally certain, that, in many cases, and indeed in most cases, whether in serious acute, or in chronic diseases which have lasted for a long time, and the very nature of which has been subverted by improper medicines, so small a dose of the medicine can never suffice to effect all that may be expected of its curative influence; but, on the contrary, several doses will be required to raise the vital re-action to its requisite power.

It was Dr. *Ægidi* who first observed that, in many cases, the repetition of the doses was required in order to accelerate and establish a cure. *Wolff* afterwards advised the repetition of the doses as essentially useful in many chronic maladies; and this drew the attention of physicians to the subject. *Hartmann* was the first to cite a cure of psoric disease by means of repeating the same dose seven times. Finally, the cholera provided us with most

valuable data regarding the repetition of the doses ; and it was in consequence of the experience gained by the treatment of this scourge, that the venerable founder of Homœopathy was led to modify some of his former ideas.

Hahnemann, therefore, who has always been guided by experience, found, after a time, the necessity of repeating the medicament. He felt that, in order to distinguish the correct practice from among the different practices, of non-repetition and frequent repetition, it was necessary to be guided as well by the nature of the various medicaments as by the patient's constitution and the nature of his complaint.

In pure syphilitic diseases, Hahnemann has often found that a single dose of metallic mercury was sufficient ; but that not unfrequently two or three doses were required, when, in these diseases, the least trace of psora was observable.

The opinion of Hahnemann, which I have just

announced, was published in 1833 by Boeninghausen, at the head of his repertory of chronic diseases; and I believe that this practical decision is very generally received at present.

I know that Hahnemann often prescribes his medicines to be dissolved in water; the patient repeating the dose every day, though by fractions of globules. Thus he dissolves one or more globules in six, eight, or even fifteen spoonfuls of water, and orders the patient to take a spoonful of this potion every day. But up to the present time, he has not publicly declared his adoption of this mode of administering the medicament: experience alone will show us whether it is to be adopted to the exclusion of other methods.

In his instructions as to experiments on remedies at the tenth dilution, Hahnemann has himself furnished the grounds for the practice of repetition by repeating several globules every third day.

The repetition of bryonia and ignatia after twelve

or twenty-four hours, when a rapid but short improvement has taken place, the repetition of the magnet, of veratrum in malignant fevers, and probably of belladonna, opened the way for the repetition of medicines of more durable action, such as silicea, causticum, carbo vegetabilis, &c., which have all been practised with success.

In acute diseases, the proper time for repeating a remedy which has been rightly chosen, is determined by the greater or less progress of the disease; insomuch that when the case is urgent, the remedy is given every twenty-four, eighteen, twelve, eight or four hours, and even less, if the remedy does good.

This repetition is not even quick enough for the rapid and dangerous advance of some acute diseases. Thus, in the most speedily fatal disease which we know of, the cholera, at the beginning of the disease, we must administer, every five minutes, one or two drops of a mild solution of camphor, in order to secure prompt and certain relief. When that disease

has developed itself, the proper medicaments, such as cuprum, veratrum, phosph., arsenic., carb. veg., &c., are given every two or three hours.

In the case of intermitting diseases, which prevail in a sporadic or epidemic manner, we find that each attack or paroxysm is equally composed of two alternate and contrary states, cold and heat, or heat and cold; and most frequently of three states, cold, heat and perspiration. It is therefore necessary that the remedy which is chosen for these diseases, and which is mostly selected from the class of apsorics, shall be capable of exciting in healthy persons, these similar successive states, or at least that it should have the faculty of exciting that one of the two or three states, which is the strongest and most marked by all the accessory symptoms.

However, it is chiefly according to the symptoms of the state of the patient during apyrexia, that the physician must be guided in selecting the homœopathic curative.

The time of administering this, consists in giving the medicine immediately, or at least very soon after the fits. Thus administered, it has time to produce in the system all the effects which depend on it for the restoration of health, without violence or disturbance; whilst, if it were given at once, before the paroxysm, its effect would coincide with the renewal of the disease, and would excite in the system such a struggle, so strong a reaction, that the patient would lose a great part of his strength, and his life might be in danger.

If the time of the apyrexia is very short, as in some serious cases of fever, in which it is marked by circumstances connected with the preceding paroxysm, the homœopathic medicine must be given as soon as the sweating, or other symptoms indicating the termination of the fit, begin to decline.*

* When an intermittent fever, not sustained by marsh emanations, does not entirely give way to the proper remedy, this failure has arisen from the patients being affected with some chronic disease more or less latent: antipsorics should then be resorted to, in order to make the cure a more certain event.

In chronic diseases, to cite an instance of the use of sulphur, Hahnemann thinks that the mildest dose of this substance, in most cases, cannot be repeated with good effect above once in seven days, a period which must be lengthened in proportion as the patients are more delicate or excitable; and, when these latter are to be treated, it will be advisable to give such a dose but every nine, twelve, and fourteen days, continuing it until the remedy ceases to be efficacious.

It may be further observed of sulphur, the medicine affording the present illustration, that, in chronic diseases, it will be found that four, six, eight, or ten such doses given in succession, will almost always be sufficient to destroy every part of the chronic affection, which sulphur possesses the property of curing. But I am all along supposing that there has been no abuse of sulphur in the treatment, for otherwise the most minute dose of sulphur would be extremely injurious to the patient.

From the first year of my homœopathic practice, I had been so strongly impressed with the law “*similia similibus curentur*,” on which the homœopathic doctrine is founded, that I did not hesitate to look upon this law as not only the best guide for discovering the remedy itself, but as the surest for making known the rules of that remedy’s application.

This proposition requires a little explanation to be clearly understood. According to this law, the remedy ought to excite, in a man of sound health, phenomena analogous to those found in the diseases it is known to cure. But, to fulfil this condition, it will be necessary that the remedy be adapted to each individual, as well with respect to the symptoms as with respect to the strength of the dose and its repetition. Each case must be studied by itself; each must be treated distinctly; and the nature of each must lead to the discovery of the remedy, the dose, and the repetition.

It is thus that the physician must display his most enduring attention, and give proof of his practical talent; and thus the reader will understand why hitherto so much doubt and indecision have pervaded the opinions of homœopathic physicians on this subject.

“When, indeed,” says Rummel, “we consider the opinions which different homœopaths have expressed on the repetition of the doses, we are led to believe that great uncertainty prevails in homœopathic medicine.

“On one side, the founder of homœopathy and the sagacious Gross give their authority to uphold high dilutions. The latter, however, admits the propriety of more concentrated doses of certain medicaments; as, for instance, of dulcamara in diarrhœa. He prescribes, of most substances, a few globules of the 30th dilution to the dose, and he cures a vast number of patients.

“At the head of the opposite party, that is, of the

advocates for lower dilutions, is Trinks, who is supported by Griesselich, &c. This method has been very favourably received by practitioners; and Ægidi has lately declared for it.

“If I select at random from cases treated by an extensive practice of homœopathy, through a course of ten years, I find that I have cured a chronic disease in a robust man with only two globules of sepia 10, which, without any other auxiliary, displayed their curative action for six successive weeks. But, I likewise find that a child, a few months old, took several globules of arsenic 4, repeated every fourth day; that I have cured acute diseases, attended with great uneasiness, with aconitum 3, and ipecacuhana 3, repeated every two and six hours, in entire drops to the dose; that nux vomica was found beneficial at the dose of one drop of tincture not diluted, or at the 100; and that I have often been obliged to use a 100 or a 10,000 of mercury to effect a rapid cure of syphilis, whilst there have been other cases

in which mercury 5, and rarely repeated, produced the cure of inveterate pseudo-syphilitic affections.

“Every honest homœopathist will, no doubt, be able to recall to his mind similar cases, of which I could produce many other examples, if there were any conclusion to be deduced therefrom, save this, that we are still very much in the dark as to the dose most proper to be given.

“The result, therefore, may be stated thus: cures are effectual with all kinds of doses, with decillionths as well as with drops not diluted, when the right medicine is used; but the cure is rendered more speedy in proportion as the dose is well adjusted to the excitability of the patient. In this nice point, it is that the talent of the physician reveals itself, a talent which can neither be imparted nor reduced to any final rules, but which must be acquired by experience and observation.

“If we desire to submit our practice to rules more

and more defined in this respect, we ought especially to observe the following points:

“1st. Do strong doses produce homœopathic aggravations, and are these necessarily pernicious, or rather are they not merely transient, and serving only to shackle the cure?

“2d. Do high dilutions always suffice, in all cases; or rather are there not circumstances in which, after having vainly had recourse to high dilutions, lower dilutions produce the cure?

“After solving that problem, we shall dispel the numerous contradictions which are to be met in the works of homœopathists.

“Griesselich has hit with a rude hand this sore and tender place, and has very naturally given pain. But it is nevertheless true, that there is a contradiction in saying that a substance is at once attenuated and rendered more potent by dilution, and likewise in attributing a longer and more lasting action, sometimes to the 8th and sometimes to the 1st

dilution. This contradiction would possibly disappear by admitting that there is an essential difference between developing the virtue of a drug, and making this virtue manifest.

“A medicament, inert in itself, will acquire an evident virtue by trituration and succussion, which divides its parts and renders it not only capable of being dissolved in other vehicles, but likewise more assimilable to the system. ‘Corpora non agunt, nisi soluta,’ is an old adage, which certainly ought not to be less considered in the natural history of organic bodies than in chemistry. But whether these operations do or do not *raise the power* of such medicines, is still a matter of doubt, which the facts hitherto collected do not enable us to determine.

“Attrition and succussion are indispensable to render many substances soluble in a vehicle. But solubility is also a condition in which the development of strength continues feeble or dwindles to nothing.

“Experience alone can decide how far attenuation may correct, without doing injury to the manifestation and development of power; and, for that reason, I must oppose the affectation of assigning to decillionths the degree of dilution most proper at all times and for all cases. The various degrees of power, indeed, with which unpounded medicaments act on the body, protest against this pretence of marking any general limit according to mere whim, and on no ground but supposition.

“Beyond the point within which there is a necessity for attenuating a particular remedy, in order to unfold its properties, these properties must of course decline; and this is proved by impartial observation. Still we cannot deny that there are systems sensitive enough to perceive very extended dilutions, when they correspond with the nature of such sensibility. But no exception must be received as a rule; and it is not fair to reproach us, as our opponents have unjustly done, with doing nothing,

because they do not happen to perceive the motives of our acts.

“But let us return to the questions which I have put, and to the second of which is referrible what has just been said.

“In the opinion of most homœopathists, the highest dilutions are not sufficient in all cases; and, though several of these practitioners have limited this admission to acute diseases, the reader has seen that it is more easy to perceive the efficaciousness of a remedy in an acute, than in a chronic, affection. In relation to aconite, I possess substantial proofs that the third dilution has obtained speedy relief, where the twenty-fourth had been unsuccessful, after several trials. I can say as much of mercury for chancres; and I could easily produce similar evidence relating to other means, did it not appear unnecessary to prove what everybody is acquainted with.

“The first question, that is, whether stronger

doses produce more sensible aggravations, is more difficult of solution; for the continual progress of the disease, which the means does not resist, is often mistaken for an aggravation of the disease by the remedy.

“But even though cases of this kind were excepted, others would still remain. The most impartial observer must certainly admit the effect of aggravation by the medicament, inasmuch as the course of the disease attests it, and because the improvement which soon becomes apparent in a morbid state, which had long persisted without exhibiting any change, will not allow any doubt as to the action enforced by the medicinal substance.

“This fact may, above all, be witnessed most positively in cases of exanthems and in chronic ulcers. I remember a case which was lately presented to my observation, in which, after a few doses of sulphur given to a robust young girl, an itching and watery exanthem broke out all over her

body, though for a long time previously the patient had only had tetter on the arm.

“But this effect is not always the consequence of large doses: it is seen to follow the most various dilutions, and it is not of frequent occurrence. It is therefore an exception to the rule, and an event seldom pernicious.

“My observations have not enabled me to determine whether in such a case it is better to interrupt the use of the medicine and to abandon the cure to the mediating power thus called to life, or to continue to raise the reacting energy of the body by fresh doses, in order to accelerate the cure by this means.

“There are facts to support both opinions. I must not conceal, however, that in some particulars, the result of the second method was not a perfect cure, but rather a return to the state of health in which the patient had been, before this means had been employed; and I am therefore persuaded, that

too much reliance ought not to be placed on it, or more than one failure would ensue.

“According to my own observations, the repetition of the doses has frequently prevented the necessity of descending to inferior dilutions. However, the method adopted by a great many homœopathists, and which consists in giving each time a different dilution, deserves to be carefully considered.

“I have made it a rule to descend at all times to a lower dilution, when higher dilutions do not effectuate a favourable re-action, and when I am convinced I have chosen the right remedy.

“The result of our examination may be stated to be, that we already possess some rules relative to the strength and repetition of the doses; but these rules are far from being sufficient to direct the practitioner in every case.

“As we cannot teach the painter what thickness he ought to give to his colours, in every particular case, in order to attain the greatest possible effect,

and as we must leave this to his own judgment and skill as an artist, in the same manner, the strength of doses, in the greater number of cases, must be left to the appreciation of the medical man, to his estimation of the excitability of his patient, and to his practical skill.

“If we reflect again that frequently the gravest and most obstinate complaints give way with surprising rapidity to an extremely minute dose of the exact remedy, it becomes more and more evident, that circumstances are frequently mere accessories, when the medicament has been properly selected; but that they acquire more importance, when the analogy is less decided between the medicament and the disease, and that stronger doses are then required to bring about a cure.

“But if we employ, as is frequently the case, these strong doses in cases where this means is not necessary, they frequently do mischief, and give rise to obstinate disorders, which require a length of

time for relief, more especially when the physician is as stubborn as he is ignorant.”

From all this, it is evident that homœopathists do sometimes differ with regard to the dose, and its repetition. But of what prejudice can that be to the principle?

The experience of Hahnemann has taught him that medicaments operate very favourably at the 30th attenuation: some of his disciples insist upon much lower dilutions, such as the millionth, the billionth, &c. Hahnemann recommends that the repetitions should be rare: others insist that they should be frequent.

Are not these differences of opinion explained by the fact that the law requires the dose to be increased or diminished, both in strength and frequency, according to the case and the state of the patient.

Had not the physicians, to whom we are alluding, a variety of cases to treat? The very same men who

prescribe such strong doses, have often succeeded, under other circumstances, with much weaker doses ; and those who, in certain cases, insist on frequent repetitions, have succeeded in curing many diseases with a single dose, or at least with very few repetitions of it. The contrary fact has also occurred; and many who recommend high attenuations and few repetitions, have been obliged to have recourse to more powerful and more frequent doses.

The opponents of homœopathy vainly flattered themselves that these divisions were a certain proof of the downfall of the art : their opinion only served to show that they were totally ignorant of our doctrine; for if homœopaths disagreed as to the repetition of the doses, or even as to their strength, no difference has ever existed as regards the law, which indicates the choice of the remedy. All homœopaths, without a single exception, when treating a patient, prescribe for him a medicament which har-

monizes with the symptoms of the complaint they have to subdue: they are all orthodox, since they obey the fundamental law.

It seems to me that the preceding observations prove that what we said in the beginning is true; and consequently, that great care should be taken not to fix on any absolute dose, either with respect to strength or repetition, that the dose should therefore be adjusted to the intimate nature of the case, to the constitution of the subject, and finally that it, as well as its repetition, should be determined by the aid it has lent to the symptoms.

The study of the laws which regulate life, the study of the law which directs us in the choice of the remedy, every thing concurs in persuading us to adopt this opinion; and, after all the practical experience of Hahnemann, of Stapf, of Gross, of Hering, of Ægidi, Hartmann, Rummel, etc., every day convinces us more and more of the truth of our opinion.

The practical experience of all those men, who

have devoted themselves to homœopathy, and of many others whom I might name, but above all the long experience of Hahnemann himself, rescues us from many perplexities and difficulties as to the repetition and increase of the dose. For by them we know that generally minute doses are much more favourable than stronger ones, so that, with high dilutions, we cure without encountering those painful aggravations which frighten when they occur, and which are the result of strong doses.

Thus, in the case of vomitings, a prevailing symptom in certain gastric affections, the stibiated tartar which is prescribed, with the greatest propriety, will save the patient in a few hours, if administered in minute doses, but often occasions the greatest suffering if given in powerful doses, such as a few grains at a time.

So that, in making choice of the dose, the difficulty is far more apparent than real, since the experience of many practitioners during a course of years, in-

forms us, that we ought to choose the dose from among the dilutions prescribed by Hahnemann, that is, between the hundredth, the millionth, or the decillionth of a grain. It is obvious that this scale is sufficiently extended, since we can, without any hazard, according to the sensibility of the patient, take one or other of these dilutions; always remembering that the most extended ought usually to be preferred, at least until we have ascertained the patient's sensibility, and the degree of susceptibility with which he receives the impression of the medicaments.

As regards the repetition of the medicament, the same may be said as of the dose: experience teaches us that it ought to vary in frequency according to the case.

Let all these remarks, which have been the result of observation, be constantly present to the mind of the practitioner; let him lay them down and arrange them formally as precepts; but let him, at the same

time, never consider himself as the mere mechanical observer of the fundamental law and its secondary precepts. The whole of his mind must be employed in the scientific practice of the art.

Undoubtedly, it would be fortunate for the patient if, by means of our fundamental and infallible basis, the physician could, without effort, without inconvenience, and without hesitation, always discover the best remedy: undoubtedly it would be fortunate for the patient if the physician could tell before-hand that, for a given case and with a given remedy, he had nothing to do but repeat mechanically, two, three, or four doses, more or less, to bring about the cure of a disease. But we shall never be able to establish such invariable and positive rules; for in order to obtain a similar result, it would be necessary not only that two cases should be completely identical, but that the patients' constitution should be absolutely alike, that all accidental causes, both phy-

sical and moral, affecting the patient, should exactly correspond; in short, that which cannot be found would be required.

Thus then, instead of attempting to determine the number of globules and the frequency of their repetition, let us confine ourselves to the collecting of results provided by experience, and let us endeavour to ascertain what are the data by which the physician ought to be governed.

In this pursuit, the physician ought above all things to feel that, in dispensing homœopathic medicaments, it is intended to aid the healing power of nature as evidenced in the symptoms, in order that this may subdue the evil which is oppressing life, and consequently restore the equilibrium to the functions.

It is evident, therefore, according to this reasoning, that the remedy must be prescribed in a dose sufficiently strong to lend this aid, and that we ought to avoid as much as possible the giving more of the remedy than may be required; for doses too strong

and too frequent carry the vital reaction to too high a pitch, and produce a dangerous commotion in our functions.

Thus by experiments repeated a thousand times, we know that minute doses are best adapted to assist vital re-action, and it is therefore among this number that the physician will have to select his dose. Clinical experience teaching us every day the respective activity of each and every remedy, this datum also comes to our aid in fixing the dose. Finally, we possess the data furnished by the patient himself, from whom we learn that he is endowed with a lively sensibility, and great susceptibility to impression; or else that he is almost insensible to the action of medicinal and other agents.

According to the sum of all these various data, we have to settle the power of the dose, which can never be absolute, but constantly variable, according to the nature of the complaints, the activity of the remedy, and the age, sex and constitution of the patient.

Dispense, therefore, homœopathic remedies by beginning at the highest attenuations, in order to learn the susceptibility of the patient: choose accordingly the 30, 24, 20, 16 or lower dilutions: experience will inform you whether the doses ought to be kept up at the same dilutions, or whether you will have to replace them by stronger or by weaker doses.

In the repetition of the doses, the primitive action of the remedy, and the vital reaction, will serve for our guides.

As to the sequel of our procedure, I cannot do better than quote some views of Ægidi.

After the taking of the medicament, one of these two cases must ensue:

- A. No alteration in the state of the patient.
- B. An alteration in the state of the patient.

The alteration in the state of the patient comprehends three cases:

1. Alteration in the group of the symptoms affecting the patient.

2. Improvement.

3. Aggravation.

A. Sometimes it is seen, that in spite of the best selected medicaments, and the most proper doses, the state of the patient evinces no change; which might induce the belief that the system is devoid of all susceptibility to homœopathic agents.

In this case, we must repeat the dose at greater or less intervals, according to the susceptibility of the patient to the medicament, until we have produced a sensible homœopathic aggravation, which will be followed by a marked improvement, or else until we perceive other symptoms, proper to the medicament, which had not before declared themselves among the symptoms of the disease. This process does certainly complicate the state of the patient; but improvement will succeed it: in the contrary case, the sign of an ill chosen medicine is evinced.

We sometimes meet in our practice with patients who are but ill-adapted to receive the influence of

medicaments. In such cases, one dose of opium and another of sulphur will be found very effectual in preparing the system to yield to the action of the curatives. And this course is preferable to that of attempting to effect a cure by sudden and hasty repetitions of any one medicament.

Jahr states a case in which medicaments ought to be frequently repeated: it is in complaints which show a paucity of symptoms, such as barrenness, chilblains, wens, certain chronic exanthems, and all local diseases, which are perfectly inactive, and manifest themselves only by one striking symptom. The same may be said of all general affections of the body and the mind, which do not assume appearances sufficiently distinct to warrant the choice of a medicament.

Now, assuming in this place that every remedy attacks the system on its weakest side, and that the manifestations thence proceeding are always at the same time so many signs of the latent disease, I

should prescribe either tincture of sulphur or some other medicine still more obviously suggested, at the dose of a single globule of the thirtieth attenuation, every two or three days, until there were sufficient signs of every kind elicited. Then I should immediately dispense another remedy, capable of covering, not only the first evil, but likewise all the new signs thus obtained, and this I would leave to operate until the improvement it produced had become stationary, or else I would repeat it, or change it, according to persisting symptoms.

This rule of conduct derived from Hahnemann, and advised and successfully practised by Jahr, appears very rational, and I do not hesitate to recommend it in similar cases.

Electricity has been employed in these cases with equal success, and after its application the system has become very fit for impression from the action of homœopathic remedies.*

* Hahnemann had already recommended electricity, in slight shocks, for inveterate local diseases, especially for those pertaining to the

B. 1. In the first case, the change in the group of symptoms, is a proof that the medicament has not been well selected: it must, therefore, be speedily replaced by a better.

2. In the second case, the medicament is seen to act in a salutary manner, and it would be very unwise not to wait for the term of this improvement without giving another dose. If its action were to continue through several weeks, the slow progress of the improvement would not be a reason for giving anything new, for we should only obtain an injurious effect from the first result. It not unfrequently happens that the first dose of a well selected medica-

organs of sense. Experience has proved to *Ægidi* that the use of electricity is useful not only in those cases which have been cited by *Hahnemann*, but in others far more general. Still he never obtained any great consequences from electric shocks, whilst he succeeded much better by submitting the patient, in an isolated position, to an electric draught every second or fourth day. The diseases for which he found this practice beneficial were, bad eyes, sore ears, chronic ulcers, obstructions in the glands, paralysis, scrofula, &c. Medicines which were before ineffectual, are found to act with efficacy after the employment of electricity, which is continued as long as it may be deemed necessary.

ment produces a complete cure. This will take place when the disorder is not very serious, and especially when the patient has not been subjected already to the baneful influence of potent medicinal mixtures.

So long, then, as the first action of the remedy is visibly manifest, without being too strong, do not interrupt it. So long as the vital reaction, the specific result of the remedy, is favourable and strongly marked, let this repairing power work out its good effects, and do not disturb its salutary action.

3. In the third case, the state of the patient is apparently worse: the characteristic symptoms have become more intense without changing their form: this is called homœopathic aggravation.

It must not, however, from the use of the word aggravation, be supposed that the disease has received an accession of intensity: it is the symptoms that are aggravated—not the disease.

Patients, after having taken a homœopathic medi-

cine, frequently observe that the organs where the disease is lodged, and even other parts which before appeared in perfect health, betray symptoms of pain, of visible alteration, or functional disorder. These symptoms are the result of the powers of the medicine, and shew that it has begun to act on the diseased parts, and on other parts of the constitution, in order to ensure the curative reaction.

This medicinal action is therefore very different from an aggravation of the disease. To affect the removal of the latter, would require the assistance of an appropriate remedy; whilst the former, far from inducing such necessity, terminates in the relief of the patient.

This medicinal action operates in proportion to the strength of the dose, the age of the patient, and his susceptibility. Hence the stronger the dose is made, the more this action will be seen; and the more the patient is youthful and open to impressions, the more remarkable it will appear.

This action need not be very perceptible to be salutary; consequently, we should always endeavour to produce it in as mild a degree as we can; and it frequently happens that, by largely diluting medicines, as by mixing them with water, this homœopathic aggravation is not felt at all.

From what I have just said, it will be foreseen by the reader, that, in cases of acute disease, the medicinal action, homœopathic aggravation, must be very speedy in showing itself, and equally prompt to disappear. Often, indeed, in a few minutes after the ingestion of the remedy, the patient begins to feel its effects; but soon afterwards, especially when pain has caused suffering, a light and peaceful sleep declares the curative action of the remedy; and the patient, especially if a child, awakes in a state of improvement, which promises an early recovery.

In chronic diseases, the action of the medicine is much slower; it often takes several days to enable you to perceive that the remedy is acting; and in

general it is only by the same slow degrees that the salutary effects or reaction of the medicine is made apparent.

Enough has now been said to explain that what is called homœopathic aggravation is merely an aggravation of the symptoms, and by no means of the disease itself—a very material point to be rightly understood, that the physician may not confound the actual disease with the action of the curative agent.

This action, though too great, may be left to die away, unless it be too violent or too continuous; and in the latter case, the proper antidote pointed out in the materia medica must be given.

By following this course, the physician will have the pleasure to bring about the cure of his patient in a much shorter time, more certainly and more effectually than it was possible to effect at the commencement of homœopathic practice, in which, very frequently, it happened that the physician, bewildered by doubts of most perplexing solution, had

not the experience and the rules since acquired to point the way.

“I made experiments,” says Hering, “on the repetition of the doses, guided by the old rule: I repeated the doses at wider and wider intervals: the remedy not acting at all, or producing merely aggravation, it was repeated until reaction had become apparent. But, in administering it after that period, which is the case when the patient resides far from his physician, notwithstanding his contrary prescriptions, the result in general was unfavourable.

When the reaction does not continue, or is of short action, viz. appears to be but palliative, it is allowed to repeat the doses; and the fittest medication is then the one which has already produced benefit. A second dose, administered the following day, is sufficient in most cases. It may, however, in this case be given not only a second time, but be repeated as often as any satisfactory result shall continue to be obtained. Ægidi says he has found

that, in most cases, it was proper to give a dose every seventh day, and that by this means patients very speedily recovered. There are likewise cases in which it is requisite to repeat the dose every fourth, and even every second day.

Hering says, he performed numerous experiments with much success, repeating the doses according to the following rule: the first dose being allowed one day to act; the second dose two days; the third three days, and so on; lengthening the interval by one day for each repetition; that is to say, giving the remedy the first, the second, the fourth, the seventh, the eleventh, the sixteenth day, till the reaction or new symptoms appear. After this, it is right to wait until the reaction is over, when we may give another medicine adapted to the remaining symptoms.

It may often be observed that the first dose does not produce any action on the first day; that the second dose, on the second day, produces only a slight action, which disappears the next day; that

the third dose produces, on the fourth day, an action longer and often more permanent; and, when this does not appear, the same result is obtained from the fourth dose on the seventh day.

Sometimes the intervals between the repetition of the doses must be longer than those above mentioned; that is, instead of giving the medicine on the first, the second, the fourth, the seventh, and the eleventh days, it is necessary to give it only on the first, the second, the fifth, the ninth, the fifteenth, and so on. This point cannot be decided at first: we must always proceed until adequate reaction takes place before we can settle these intervals.

The nature of the malady will be a better guide than the usual duration allotted to these intervals. In very violent and active diseases, ten or fifteen minutes are the space observed for remedies of short action, and a few hours for those of long action. In less violent disorders, it may be one day; in those which are very slow, several days; and the subsequent

intervals must be prolonged to the utmost possible extent.

It is only when it is seen that the remedy hitherto made use of ceases to produce improvement in the state of the patient, that a substitute is chosen, the use of which must be submitted to the same conditions.

Another kind of repetition proposed by Hering, is that in which no one medicine covers the whole of the symptoms, and which takes place after a single intermediate remedy: it is called the alternate repetition. It appears to him that this kind of repetition has been but very imperfectly studied hitherto; and is yet far from being insignificant.

In the beginning of my practice, in 1822, says Hering, "I cured a liver complaint, with jaundice, with the alternate use of ruta tincture and ignatia, prescribing those medicaments alternately, every three or four days: a permanent cure followed in a few weeks.

“At a later period, when I found a remedy of short action and another of long action, each corresponding with some of the morbid symptoms, I alternated the use of those medicines with the greatest success.

“Dr. Ihm of Philadelphia, cured a child affected with dropsy, by the use of bryonia and pulsatilla, repeated by turns, and at proper intervals: a great many similar cases might also be cited.

“Frequently a remedy will prove extremely successful when taken after the use of some other medicine, especially when the remedy is apsoric or of short action, and is prescribed after an anti-psoric medicine, as very frequently happens, on prescribing aconitum after sulphur; hepar sulphuris, after silicea or zincum; nux vomica, after arsenicum, having no intention to destroy the action of the medicine previously administered.

“In many cases of chronic disease, I have prescribed one anti-psoric remedy, shortly after having prescribed another, when each of the medicines

applied only to a part of the symptoms. For instance, to a patient labouring under a liver complaint, I first administered kali carbonicum, and a few days afterwards, carbo vegetabilis, which was followed by the most favourable result.

“In all these cases, neither of the medicines, if it had been given without the other, would have effected a cure.

“Up to the present time, I have usually prescribed anti-psoric medicines of short action, after anti-psorics of longer action. Thus carbo vegetabilis, aurum, argentum, platina, capsicum, conium, colocynthis, dulcamara, belladonna, rhus, clematis, anacardium, staphisagria, thuja, sabina, sabadilla, moschus, were prescribed after causticum, phosphorus, natrum muriaticum, kali carb., natrum carbonicum, calcarea, alumina, magnesia, silicea, agaricus, bovista, lycopodium, sepia. But the diagnostic alone affords the most precise rules on the subject.

Similarity of symptoms is to be considered in re-

peating two medicines, one after the other, at a short interval, or in the continuous use of several remedies after their action has subsided. Frequent confirmation has also been given to the precept, which prescribes the choice of similar remedies amongst those which belong to different kingdoms, families, or classes. But in the present state of the art, this is a point not yet determined.

In certain cases of chronic disease, in which sulphur is deemed necessary, and in which it is foreseen that eight, nine, or ten doses will be required, it is better, instead of giving them in a continuous series, to interrupt them at the third dose, and replace this remedy by some other, if considered particularly homœopathic to the symptoms and circumstances of the complaint. This intermediate remedy should be left to act eight, nine, or twelve days, and then the sulphur should be resumed.

When other anti-psoric remedies are indicated, it is not necessary to give so many doses as of sulphur,

and at the same intervals, before taking an intermediate remedy, when it is homœopathically pointed out: phosphorus alone may be excepted.

As soon as any new symptoms of importance appear, the rule is to administer immediately another medicine better adapted, and especially corresponding with the new symptoms.

“It is proper,” says Hering, “to mention the alternation of a remedy with its antidote.

“I used it for the first time, in order to diminish the effects of colocynthis, prescribed for dry-belly-ach, the dreadful colic peculiar to the West Indies. Every case of it, which fell under my notice, was speedily and permanently cured, with the same medicine, partially modified, according to the greater or less severity of the case; and that without any relapse, notwithstanding its tendency to re-appear, and without palsy in the hands or arms, or the almost incurable diarrhœa which follows it, and which produces death in a few years to most of those who

have been once attacked by it,—which also changes into leprosy, as I witnessed on one occasion, after the use of sulphuric baths.

“I administered the remedy at the thirtieth dilution, as in other chronic diseases; and in spite of the minuteness of the globules, which are no bigger than a poppy-seed, about one hundred to a grain, the aggravation which immediately ensued was excessive. I prescribed coffee directly, to be taken in spoonfuls until the pain began to subside. Then after an interval of six, twelve, or twenty-four hours, I repeated the use of the colocynthis.

“It was in general necessary to have recourse to coffee, an hour after taking the medicine; though I could easily perceive that, after the second dose, the exacerbation became less violent, besides being delayed in its advent, and a smaller dose of coffee was sufficient to moderate its action. After a longer interval than the first, as soon as the attack returned, I repeated the same dose a third time. In the greater

number of cases, I had nothing more to do to complete the treatment; the disorder disappeared altogether; and the patients speedily recovered their health and strength. Not one of them has ever had a relapse. I was very seldom obliged to give a fourth dose.

“The rule in such cases is to repeat the medicine, at intervals more and more distant, and after each dose to administer the antidote, till the increased pain shall gradually subside. By this method of treating that disease, from 1828 to 1833, I always found it give way in three or four days, without leaving behind any secondary symptoms.

“The same manner of administering the medicines in other maladies is confirmed for conium alternated with coffee; sepia, with vinegar; and probably phosphorus, with opium. Much may be done with this method, in violent rheumatic fits.

“In explanation of this mode of practice, it must be observed that there is no known antidote, which either

destroys or completely annihilates the action of a remedy. The most powerful medicine continues to act in spite of another weaker application subsequently employed; for antidotes are but means serving to moderate the action of medicaments.

“Camphor is seldom to be given in the same manner, though at first it abates the power of most medicines. Nitric ether (spir. nit. dulc.) appears to assuage the pains caused by remedies, only by directing the action of the medicine to the skin.”

Now, in every one of these cases, Hahnemann would very justly say—Diminish your doses.

We have already said that the homœopathic materia medica is distinguished from the old one, not only by the far better known effects of its components, but also by the indication of antidotes to these medicaments. It is undoubtedly a great advantage to be able to arrest, or at least to qualify the action of each remedy, especially when an unskilful hand has misapplied certain substances, such as mercury, sulphur,

quinquina, iron, iodine, &c.; for without the assistance of antidotes, it would be almost impossible to effect a cure in such cases. In dispensing antidotes, the practitioner has to follow the same principles as those which govern the general conduct.

In a well-directed treatment, indeed, it is not often required to make use of antidotes to homœopathic medicines, unless they are administered conformably with the method of Hering, when that has been found more useful than the mere diminution of the doses. In truth, in a treatment skilfully conducted, the aggravations are so mild, that they do not need to be soothed. Thus it often happens that in acute disorders, a little while after the taking of a remedy, a mild and comforting sleep, of greater or less continuance, overcomes the patient, which announces that he is already relieved, and he feels that the cure has commenced. These phenomena are of most frequent occurrence among children.

One of the most valuable medicines in chronic

diseases, is sulphur, which often, without any auxiliary, completely masters a complaint, and at other times brings the cure half-way to its term.

Cases arise, however, which will not permit the use of several consecutive doses of sulphur. This happens when the accidental symptoms of the sulphur begin to disturb the cure. Then, it will be proper to give a dose of *nux vomica* or of *pulsatilla*, according to circumstances—which, after a few days' operation, will dispose the system again to receive a favourable influence from the sulphur.

Patients just arrived from the waters of Aix-la-Chapelle, and who had taken them for several successive years, have been treated with sulphur; and, in spite of the different states in which they were, all of them were either entirely cured or very much relieved by a few doses of *pulsatilla*, repeated once in seven days.

Several days after the dispensation of this substance, *Ægidi* observed nocturnal sweatings, attended

with a strong smell of sulphureous hydrogen, which kept pace with the patient's cure.

Unfortunately, this valuable remedy is too frequently abused, by giving it in disproportionate doses in allopathic mixtures. But this must not prevent its use when it is apparently pointed out.

Doctor Griesselich, I may observe, of Carlsruhe, has been so fortunate as to discover the means of counteracting the mischievous consequences of an inconsiderate use of sulphur. This means consists in making the patient take a dose of metallic mercury, and to allow this dose to operate several days, in order to induce the vital strength to receive a favourable influence from the sulphur. This discovery is a very useful one; for we often meet patients, who have misapplied sulphur, and, were it not for this relief, we should, in a great measure, be deprived of the valuable assistance of this remedy.

The repetition of the medicament is entirely grounded, as we see, on the observation of the phe-

nomena which are revealed in the patient, and the better to appreciate these phenomena, and consequently to learn how to apply the repetition of this medicament, we must rightly understand by what signs we are to judge.

1st. Of the aggravation produced by the remedy.

2d. Of the aggravation of the malady itself.

Jahr says, that an attentive observer will perceive, by the following circumstances, that the aggravation is factitious—that is, what I have distinguished as *aggravation of symptoms*.

1st. The aggravation takes place without a prior improvement, almost always suddenly, after the space of half an hour, three quarters of an hour, or an hour, in acute and violent diseases; of six, eight, or twelve hours, in those which are less severe; and of several days in chronic diseases.

2d. This aggravation is usually attended with accessory characteristic phenomena, which belong exclusively to the remedy dispensed.

3d. It often happens that the phenomena present a continual variation, disappearing as suddenly as they had shown themselves, and lasting altogether but a very short time; that is to say, that they do not endure above one, two, three, or six hours, from their breaking out in acute diseases; and not above three or four hours in chronic diseases.

The natural return of the disease, or what I have distinguished as the *aggravation of the disease*, is almost always announced in the following manner:

1st. It succeeds an improvement which, for the most part, has declared itself immediately after the remedy, and it usually takes place slowly, after the lapse of half an hour or an hour, in violent acute disorders; of twenty-four or thirty-six hours, in those which are less severe; and of from eight to fifteen days, in chronic diseases.*

* "Whenever an aggravation," says Hering, "may proceed to a rapid abatement of the symptoms, that effect is generally called the palliative effect, whereas it is, in fact, a transient curative effect, and therefore not palliative according to the meaning of the old

2d. The return of the disease is accompanied by phenomena of a pathognomonic character of the disease, and frequently signaling a period already gone by.

3d. The revival of the disease not only persists for a greater length of time, without any change perceptible in its phenomena, but, moreover, it increases daily and hourly.

These remarks are rigidly correct. They have been attested and confirmed by many observers. For my own part, I have experienced them on myself many times, and have had occasion to prove their exactness on a great number of patients.

The importance of these remarks in the action of remedies and the natural progress of the disease, will be felt in proportion as the practitioner shall better

school. It is also incorrect to consider as palliative a transient cure of chronic diseases with remedies of short action. — Medicines act as palliatives only in large doses, when their primitive action is opposed to the illness. The action of opium itself, in several species of colic, is not palliative, for it is a positive fact that opium produces them in its primitive action.

understand the necessity of taking for his guide, in repeating the medicament, the observance of the phenomena which occur when the patient is subjected to the influence of any remedy whatever.

The cure of a malady may be interrupted by a particular cause; and this is the place to explain the conduct which the practitioner should in that case adopt. I shall therefore point out the intermediate medicaments in chronic diseases, and examine the circumstances which may trouble their course.

INTERMEDIATE MEDICAMENTS FOR CHRONIC DISEASES.*

COFFEE.—When there exists too much sensibility, increase of pain in the diseased parts, internal uneasiness, want of sleep.

HEPAR. SULPH.—Alternately with nitric acid, in case of over-excitement, after abuse of mercury.

MAGNES. ARET.—When there exists too much irritability, accompanied with tremor, agitation of the limbs, swellings

* Bönninghausen, Repertorium der Homœopathischen Arzneien.

of the belly, scrupulous anxiety, moral apprehension, and great weakness of the nerves.

NUX VOMICA.—When there exists susceptibility or irritability in the nervous system, extreme impressibility on the organs, fear, timidity, a desire to keep one's bed, dread of the open air; violent, peevish, crabbed temper; in fine, too quick or too continuous menstruation.

OPIUM.—For cases of nervous insensibility, and a want of reaction on the vital force. Sometimes, also, in these circumstances, may be employed *carbo v.*, *lauro corasus*, *moschus*, nitric acid, and sulphur.

PULSATILLA.—In some cases, at proper intervals, taken alternately with *nux* to reduce the excess of irritability.

Sometimes, but not often, in this extreme impressibility, use is made of *asarum*, chamomile, china, *ignatia*, *teucrium*, *valerean*, accordingly as either of these remedies happens to be best suited to the entire condition of the patient.

CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH MAY DISTURB THE COURSE OF
TREATMENT IN CHRONIC DISEASES.

BURNS on the skin: repeated applications of hot brandy, or essence of turpentine, *sapo domesticus*, internally administered, at the 12, 16 or 30 dilution.

VEXATION, with inclination to give way to *anger*, attended with *shiverings* and *cold*: Bryonia.

VEXATION, with *indignation*, sufficient to induce you to throw whatever you have in your hands: Staphysagria.

VEXATION, producing inward *melancholy*, *sadness*, or *shame*: Ignat.

VEXATION, with *anger*, *violence*, and *passion*: Chamomile.

RUPTURE: mostly Nux vomica.

NOSTALGIA, with *flushing* in the face and *want of sleep*: Capsicum.

OVERCHARGED STOMACH: diet and moderate use of coffee.

STOMACH OUT OF ORDER, with gastric *fever*, *shiverings*, and *cold*: Bryonia.

DISORDERED STOMACH, with *risings* of similar taste, as the food it contains, *nausea* and *vomitings*: Anticrud.

DISORDERED STOMACH proceeding from *fat meat*, especially pork: Pulsatilla.

CHILLED STOMACH, proceeding from *fruits*: Arsenic, pulsatilla.

WOUNDS and *contusions*: Arnica.

FRIGHT, mingled with *vexation*: Aconitum.

FRIGHT, followed by *affliction*: Ignatia.

FRIGHT, followed by *dread*: Opium.

WEAKNESS, proceeding from loss of blood and abundant secretions: Quina.

COLDS in General: Nux vomica.

DIARRHŒA, after taking cold: Dulcamara.

FITS OF SUFFOCATION, after taking cold: Ipec.

FEVER, HEAT, after taking cold: Aconitum.

PAIN AND TEARS, after taking cold: Coffee.

CORYZA, after taking cold, with loss of smell and taste: Pulsatilla.

SPRAINS and DISLOCATIONS: sometimes Arnica, mostly Rhus.

AILMENTS after drinking too much *wine*: Nux vomica.

I have now made known the various opinions of homœopathic physicians as to the increase and repe-

tition of the medicament; and, by attentively considering these opinions, the reader will infallibly come to the same conclusions as I have. For, in spite of the apparent contradictions of physicians, it is at last observable that they all recognize the same fact, that these questions must be determined for each separate case, and for each individual, according to the reactive faculties of his system.

All those who are unable to appreciate the fact that each and every practical improvement must emanate as a logical deduction from the grand law of similarities, have not understood broadly and completely the revolution which Hahnemann has effected in medicine.

Those, therefore, who may flatter themselves that they have introduced a reform in homœopathy by giving extra doses, or by giving those doses of greater strength than those pointed out by Hahnemann, are, in my esteem, not only no reformers, but have not understood the labours of their chief, who has shown that every case is to be studied singly and treated by

itself, and that doses are to be proportioned to the torpidity or susceptibility of the patient.

Even if we suppose that it should be proved that the thousandth part of a grain is, in some rare cases to be preferred to the decillionth, the law "*Similia similibus curentur*" continues to serve as the directing star in the treatment.

This law, which points out the proper remedy to be used in every varied shade of disease, and to adjust the repetition of the dose to the manifestation of the complaint and susceptibility of the patient,—this law is the main-spring of the whole doctrine, and every improvement, to be practical, must be in accordance with it and based upon it. From this law have proceeded all the achievements of physicians against disease.

I may again repeat that Hahnemann, who at first prohibited the repetition of the doses, subsequently admitted that this precept was too absolute, and was also among the first to acknowledge the advantage of the repetition. Now, if he exclaims against those who

wish to raise the dose too high, although homœopathic, it is because he has ascertained that, in the vast majority of cases, high dilutions are sufficient, and that when they happen to fail, it is more frequently caused by an ill-chosen remedy, than by any want of power in the medicament. It is right to observe here, that a drop of the tincture which would moisten more than a hundred globules, is far from acting a hundred times more than a globule,—a curious fact which has not yet been clearly explained, and which I mention to call to it the attention of physicians.

For my own part, I feel pride in acknowledging that experience sanctions me in coinciding with the opinion of the founder of our doctrine; a failure seldom occurs through a want of power in a medicament, but because it is not perfectly homœopathic.

However, I am convinced the choice among the various dilutions is not so material as one might suppose. The great point is to understand the disease, and to choose the remedy well. We then administer

a feeble dose, from a fraction of a globule up to a few globules, or a fraction of a drop, and success is obtained from different degrees of dilution. Cases in which physicians will be justified in employing entire drops will be rare and exceptional. He will succeed best who is most skilful in proportioning the dose to the sensibility of the patient, and to the power of reaction which he possesses. As a guide he may take this rule, that the medicaments ought to be repeated in direct proportion to the progress of the malady, and in inverse proportion to the impressibility of the patient.

Whatever be the consequence of these questions, we think it right that they should be open to discussion. The law is invariable; but it is our duty to better its application; and, to that end, we shall continue to improve our materia medica, and the dispensing of remedies, as well as the repetition of them, in order that all these points may harmonize to the utmost with the law which the genius of Hahnemann has established beyond a doubt.

CHAPTER V.

PALLIATIVES.

WHEN examining, in my former work, the different modes of medical treatment, I stated that the homœopathic method alone could be regarded as curative, because it alone acted in harmony with the vital powers in order to subdue disease. “*Similia similibus curentur.*”

By administering medicines, on the contrary, in opposition to existing symptoms,—by taking for a guide the aphorism “*Contraria contrariis curentur,*” physicians may for a time succeed in depressing the

symptoms, but, in severe cases, they never succeed in destroying the disease.

In employing the mode of treatment, known by the name of the revulsive, they are just as far from obtaining a real cure,—they do not directly attack the disease, they merely divert the powers of life from the affected organ to a sound one, and they thereby lose or destroy their effort for the cure of the complaint. The cure consequently is delayed, if it be not prevented, or it is obtained with injury to the organs so violently acted upon.

I have returned to these theoretical truths, because the physician ought to understand them well, in order that his practice may always be regulated by them.

Accordingly, whenever a physician desires to accomplish a cure, he must administer the medicine which will produce symptoms analogous to those of the disease which he has to subdue. Whenever he wishes merely to palliate the symptoms, he will

prescribe medicines in opposition to them, or he will use revulsives for the purpose of diverting for a time the active symptoms to healthy organs.

As it is the business of the physician to cure the diseases, for which his aid is required, and that by means the most prompt, effectual and safe, it follows that when once he has a distinct notion of the law of nature, which unerringly points out the remedy, he would be guilty of a double fault by adopting any other means; he would commit at once a scientific error and a moral offence.

But although the sole object of the physician is to cure, it is but too true that he frequently has the painful duty of attending the patient to the fatal close of a case which he cannot remedy.

Nothing can be more delicate, or more difficult, than the task of the physician under such circumstances. Ought he then to have recourse to the sole curative method, or ought he merely to apply the palliative?

As the disease may be thought to be beyond the reach of human skill, as it may even be a mortal one, it will be asked, why attempt a cure, why not administer palliatives in order to obtain a temporary relief?

But who can assign a limit to the potency of art? Besides, when we employ palliatives, we discard every chance; we relieve the pain merely for an interval; it returns more severely than ever.

My opinion is, that, even in cases which seem desperate, palliatives ought not to be employed; or if they be employed, it ought to be in great moderation. Such ought to be the case with opium to lull pain, with purgatives to overcome obstinate constipation, &c.

Perhaps the only exception to be made to the rejection of palliatives is when patients have long been accustomed to similar means of relief.

Indeed, when a person, accustomed to daily doses of opium to assuage his sufferings, consults a homœopathic physician, the latter, after prescribing a suit-

able remedy for the disease, ought not to deprive him of his twenty, thirty, or sixty drops of laudanum, but should prescribe its gradual diminution, until he shall finally be able entirely to proscribe the palliative.

He who for months and years has had recourse to purgatives or clysters, would be unable to abstain suddenly from such palliatives, if he experienced a shock by cessation. He must, therefore, skilfully graduate the disuse of such means, averse as they are to the radical cure of a disease, which can thereby be but palliated, instead of being subdued.

What I have just asserted respecting opium, purgatives and clysters, is applicable to every other kind of palliative; and it will probably be sufficient to settle every doubt as to this practical question.

In conclusion, I may say that the use of palliatives should be rare and exceptional, and an improved practice will render it less and less necessary. On the contrary, the employment of really curative remedies must be our rule, and therefore the only

method fully curative, the method of similars, will every day acquire more credit with the profession.

There are cases, indeed, in which the physician cannot at once open his treatment by the use of curative means; as when the patient happens to be completely insensible to the action of medicine. Thus, in asphyxia, we are obliged to have recourse to stimulants, in order to revive the sensibility, before we dispense the proper homœopathic remedies, which, like all remedies, can act only on the living organism.

Hahnemann affirms, that it is only in cases of extreme urgency, when life is in peril, and impending death leaves no time for the action of homœopathic medicine, in diseases lighting suddenly on persons in perfect health, such as asphyxia, fulguration, suffocation, congelation, submersion, &c. that it is proper to begin by restoring irritability and sensibility, by means of palliatives, such as slight electric shocks, clysters, strong coffee, pungent smell-

ing salts, gradual heat, &c. As soon as by these means life is restored, those organs which maintain it, resume their regular action; because, in such cases, there is no permanent organic injury, but only a suspension or an oppression of the vital power, which, in other respects, is quite uninjured.

In pulmonary phthisis, when the patient has been long treated allopathically, or when he has been left unaided, the lungs are more or less impermeable to the air, as the stethoscope shews. In these cases, the homœopathic physician, before subjecting the patient to treatment, may with advantage employ revulsives directed to the parts congested, and only afterwards have recourse to curative treatment. Hahnemann has, in these cases, always abandoned palliatives entirely, considering them as useless. Dr. Laurencet, however, reports a great number of cures of this disease by homœopathic means, preceded by frictions on the congested parts. This physician considers frictions merely as pallia-

tives, which serve only to disgorge the lungs, and give time for suitable medicines to act. It is with these cases as with others, where there is a mechanical obstacle, if I may say so, which impedes the reaction of the organism; and it is in such cases that homœopathy employs palliatives.

CHAPTER VI.

OF REGIMEN.

THE object of the physician in subjecting a patient to a certain regimen is, not to cure his disease, but merely to dispose his system to receive the salutary influence of an appropriate remedy.

Before prescribing for a patient any mode of living, the physician should, therefore, reflect what circumstances of this kind there are which may favour the use of intended medicaments and what circumstances may obstruct their effects.

The patient's regimen must be considered in two

distinct relations: 1st, the things which the physician should advise; and 2d, those which he ought to prohibit. In order to direct his choice, and enable him to enter these in two corresponding lists, he must, as a general rule, recommend only such things as are nutritive and not medicinal—those which promote the most natural distribution of the vital power, and he must prohibit those which would throw it into disorder.

By having his mind impressed with these simple rules, the physician will be enabled to prescribe a good system of regimen for his patients; and it is under their guidance that we shall now consider this portion of our art.

We shall accordingly have to examine:

1. The aliments derived from the vegetable kingdom;
2. Those derived from the animal kingdom;
3. Drinks;
4. Spices;

5. The air and atmospheric influences ;
6. Exercises—walking, dancing, carriage-riding, riding on horseback, gymnastic exercises ;
7. Social amusements—the ball, the theatre and concerts ;
8. The passions.

I shall devote a paragraph or two to each of these divisions.

FOOD PERMITTED.

Vegetable Food.

The basis of most people's nourishment is undoubtedly borrowed from the vegetable kingdom.

Corn affords a species of food in universal use. Wheaten bread is, indeed, the most perfect of all alimentary substances, and therefore a most nutritious and wholesome food. This is evinced by the feeling of strength and comfort which succeeds its use; and some degree of the same feeling is produced by every substance really nutritious, apt to assimilate with our frames, and free from noxious

and medicinal properties. It is by contrary symptoms that we detect those substances, especially if taken too copiously, which are not simply nutritious, but contain stimulating or indigestible ingredients.

The potato is a wholesome and nutritious aliment, owing to its amylaceous fecula. The most simple mode of cooking it, as in England, is the best; the only precaution being to have it boiled by steam, instead of water, as it is more agreeable to the palate, and more digestible, when water is, as much as possible, excluded.

Macaroni, vermicelli, semolino, sago, salep, arrow-root, potato fecula, rice, French beans, peas, lentils when well prepared, are excellent aliments; and it is chiefly from among these, especially semolino and vermicelli, that the physician chooses the fittest aliments for a patient just convalescent, and whilst his frame is still too weak to endure more substantial food.

Very ripe melon, but in small quantities, may be allowed to patients, whose digestion is sound; but,

in case of weakness of the digestive organs, it ought to be prohibited.

Strawberries and gooseberries, when perfectly ripe or reduced to jelly, raspberries, apricots, peaches, grapes, cherries, pears, apples, &c., in short, all fruits of a good quality, not sour, and perfectly ripe, in some cases baked or dressed with sugar, are very proper. The physician himself will, in particular cases, forbid any of these he may deem unsuitable.

Animal Food.

Beef is, of all butcher's meats, the one generally found best adapted to the health of man; it perhaps best assimilates with our organs; and, as almost every nation prefers it, its consumption is greater than that of any other meat. We are less apt to grow tired of beef: all other kinds of meat, in spite of their natural relish, and the flavour they acquire in skilful hands, soon cloy the appetite and disgust the stomach, probably because they do not possess the

same affinity with our organization. If we are under the necessity of continuing to eat them, disgust is soon followed by disorder of the functions. All other flesh, accordingly requires to be much more frequently varied and intermingled with other substances.

Mutton may almost be ranked along with beef, as it apparently assimilates readily with our organs.

Ham, in consequence of the preparation it undergoes, is more easy of digestion by a vigorous stomach than other kinds of pork; and, on that account, it may sometimes be allowed to the patient able to digest it; but it should even then be sparingly used.

The flesh of the hare and roe-buck may very properly be admitted into homœopathic regimen. Being highly animalized, it is in every respect suitable.

The various kinds of poultry, pullets, hens, capons, turkeys, may be allowed during treatment; but as their flesh is not sufficiently animalized, and too mucilaginous, they must be used with moderation.

The woodcock, partridge, heathcock, pheasant, wild duck and wild goose, are infinitely better than the birds of the poultry-yard.

Both sea and river fish furnish wholesome food, very easy of digestion; and they are very properly given to patients, provided they are not too often used.

Fresh eggs are a very wholesome food, and may be prescribed in various forms; but hard eggs are unfit for use.

Drinks.

Of all the drinks which can be offered to a patient under homœopathic treatment, there is none so good as fine fresh water. No other drink is so favourable to digestion.

In acute diseases, the physician will do well to order fresh water, or toast and water, slightly sweetened with sugar, milk and water, barley water, or gruel.

In chronic diseases, the same drinks are proper. Here, however, we may allow a good kind of weak beer to those habituated to it, or to stronger drinks.

Those who have been for years accustomed to wine, elderly people especially, cannot sometimes, without inconvenience, entirely relinquish it. Such people, therefore, may be indulged with a small quantity of good wine, largely diluted with water,—as in the proportion of from one-fifth to one-tenth of wine. But it is only to those to whom wine has become an habitual drink, that it is to be thus permitted.

Wine, however, may also be prescribed to prevent certain diseases, and to assist in remedying certain bodily states. Thus when a man has to endure great and unusual exercise, as a forced and fatiguing march, when he is heated with severe bodily labour, &c., the use of wine will always, at some cost of another kind, dispel his weariness, because the excitement of the vascular system produced by exercise, will be opposed by the vascular excitement from wine.—If, in such

circumstances, the same person were to take a glass of water, he would obtain a contrary result, by virtue of the law of reaction, explained in my first work. This law is consequently of great importance, even in regimen, and should be well known, in order that no wrong employment of it may occur.

Tea is less prejudicial than coffee, and for that reason, when not too strong, it may be permitted in moderate quantity to those accustomed to its use; but the immoderate use of strong tea, so common with many, should not be sanctioned.

If coffee be allowed during homœopathic treatment, it must be in great moderation; and its toleration should be in favour only of those who have long been used to it. We have, indeed, seen many cases homœopathically treated, wherein those who took coffee got well; but we may lay it down as a rule that the less that is taken of strong coffee the better; and this rule applies likewise to people in health.

Cocoa may be advantageously taken as a substi-

tute both for tea and for coffee at breakfast. It is a nutritive beverage, and very agreeable when properly made.

Chocolate, though less to be approved than cocoa, may very safely be recommended, if free from vanilla and all aromatic ingredients. It gives a sensation of heaviness on the first time of using it, or of recurring to its use; but this always disappears on the second or third time of employing it.

FOOD PROHIBITED.

Vegetable Food.

During homœopathic treatment, asparagus should generally be proscribed as evidently a medicinal plant. I will not say that treatment would never succeed when it is eaten; but it assuredly proves an impediment, which it is as well to avoid.

Sorrel, radishes, horse-radish, celery, should be as much as possible avoided during treatment.

Baking removes much of the medicinal properties

of the onion, garlick, shalot, scallion, chervil; but still these vegetables ought to be almost entirely abstained from.

Mushrooms must also be in general discarded from homœopathic regimen.

All fruits which are not very ripe and those of acid taste must be avoided, on account of their difficulty of digestion, and because acidity is an antidote to several medicaments. In all these cases, it is for the physician to determine what fruits may be allowed.

Camomile, elder, and all flowers employed in diet drinks, should be carefully avoided as medicinal.

The greater number of flowers are also unfit appendages to the apartment of a patient.

Animal Food.

Veal is far from being so salutary as beef, owing to its want of maturity, and its not having acquired the degree of animalization necessary for easy assimilation. This meat is said to predispose the lymphatic system to obstructions; but it is more especially the organs charged with the functions of digestion, which receive injury from it: persons in whom these organs are feeble or deranged, then generally find their ailments increase. For this reason, veal ought to be prohibited in such cases; and sedentary people ought seldom to partake of it. Those alone in whom no inconvenience attends its use, may moderately employ it; and it is then preferably eaten with ham.

The fat part of pork must, in general, be prohibited during homœopathic treatment: objections similar to those which apply to veal apply also to it. If a patient do make use of it on any occasion, he

must be sure that his digestive organs will bear it; and must lead an active life.

Ducks and geese are fat, indigestible, and oppressive to delicate stomachs.

If we do not entirely prohibit the white and mucilaginous flesh of young animals, such as lamb, chicken, &c., we ought to allow them only in small quantities.

Drinks.

Every stimulating drink, and every beverage of medicinal property, ought to be excluded from homœopathic regimen, as far as it is possible to dispense with them.

Wine is a tonic and stimulating drink, and is on that account proscribed by homœopathy from the regimen of the sick. Wine may, indeed, be looked upon as a real medicament; it excites vital action in a special manner; and it may consequently destroy the effects of a medicament possessing analogous properties. The drunkard very naturally tries to

persuade himself, or rather those who witness his excesses, that wine is a sort of elixir vitæ; but it is quite impossible that it should cure, or even relieve, the various debilities for which it is so frequently employed. These debilities and cachexies depend on deeper causes, which require to be destroyed before we can destroy their effects; and wine can only delay such a result.

The various species of strong liquors ought to be entirely discarded during homœopathic treatment. And if a few cases may be cited, in which treatment has proved successful in spite of the use of spiritous liquors, these few exceptions, ascribable to habitudes, and amply punished by other distressing effects, do not interfere with the general rule.

Strong tea, and especially strong coffee, ought, generally speaking, to be shunned during homœopathic treatment; for these beverages are obviously of medicinal nature, as will be easily seen by observing their effects as described in Hahnemann's *Materia*

Medica. The physician, as usual, must decide when exception may be made in their favour.

Seasonings.

Seasonings generally belong to aromatic substances, spices, and therefore to the class of active medicaments. Their use, therefore, must be as much as possible rejected during homœopathic treatment; and they must be employed only as curatives for disease. Salt and butter are indeed quite enough for dressing all meals; and it is owing only to a factitious taste that we use pepper, nutmeg, saffron, cloves, &c. Besides, where it is required to render certain kinds of food more palatable or digestible, we can most advantageously have recourse to milk, cream, and sugar.

Baths, &c.

The abuse of warm baths must be forbidden, and their place supplied by lotions of cold or lukewarm water; and this water should be pure. All great changes of temperature are prejudicial.

What I have stated on the subject of seasonings is applicable to cosmetics, when these are borrowed from aromatics. Possessing medicinal virtues, they must be discarded, on the principle that we never dispense two medicines at a time, lest one should destroy or obstruct the other's action.

Persons who habitually use tobacco may be allowed to continue it; but they ought to do so with great moderation.*

Air and Bodily Exercises.

It is unnecessary to dwell here on the importance of pure air in the treatment of disease.

I might assert nearly as much of exercise. Indeed, everybody knows (and that perhaps more in England than elsewhere) the immense influence of exercise upon health when taken in the open air.

* "I have learned," says Hering, "however, that coffee and tobacco often act at high attenuations in persons who use them every day."

By means of exercise, it is, that we preserve the equilibrium of the whole system; and it is this which preserves us especially from the effects of a too plentiful table.

As that offers to us daily enjoyments, it is difficult for us not to commit some deviations from strict regimen; all our social habits favour the probability of too substantial a mode of living; and there can be no doubt that most affluent people eat and drink more than is necessary. It is fortunate, therefore, that the rich are enabled by exercise to counteract the injury they do by indulging at their boards. It is by that means alone that they can maintain the equilibrium of their functions.

In chronic diseases, it is, for the reason just pointed out, of the greatest consequence to recommend exercise in the open air; and even supposing the regimen not to be very nutritious, by thus directing a great portion of the vital powers

towards the muscular system, we prevent visceral congestions.

Walking in the open air is, for the invalid, the most beneficial exercise; and the patient has only to regulate his walks by his strength. He ought not at first to take walks too long, but should desist before he feels exhausted, and should prudently graduate this remedy.

The muscles of the lower limbs, as well as those of the trunk, do almost all contribute to the exercise of walking; and dancing employs them still more extensively; but the upper limbs, in general, are not sufficiently exerted, as especially occurs with children. It is urgent, therefore, to recommend gymnastic exercises, in which the upper limbs are put in action.

Exercise on horseback, and in open carriages, is certainly far more healthful than a sedentary life; but the benefit derived from them is not to be

compared with those which spring from walking, dancing, and gymnastic exercises in general.

Habits, &c.

Habits, such as night-watching, the frequenting of balls, theatres and concerts, the gaming table, &c. must not be passed over in silence, as they may have a powerful effect on the success or failure of treatment. It may, as a general remark, be observed, that all large assemblies are injurious to homœopathic treatment, and frequently render its success impossible. In fact, the atmosphere, vitiated by the dust and effluvia inhaled at these places, the glittering of lights, and the emotions excited, are reasons why patients should keep as much as possible away from them; and this recommendation is chiefly directed to those whom nature has endowed with an unusual share of sensibility and irritability.

While speaking of social habitudes, I may take the opportunity of saying a word on the passions. We all know that strong emotions may give rise to serious derangements in our economy. Thus anger and terror may throw our whole system into disorder; and joy, too intense, has been the cause even of death. Violent passions, therefore, always disturb the action of a remedy; and most frequently this injury extends to the utter destruction of its effects.

An important point in regimen is, consequently, to induce the patient, as much as position in life will permit, to shun these moral causes. And if such causes do occur, the physician will treat their effects with the medicaments which *materia medica* indicates, before proceeding further with the treatment which these causes have interrupted.

Vehement mental disputes are likewise pernicious to treatment, and must be prohibited. Moderate

employment, on the contrary, has a very favourable influence on the vital powers.

Sleep and watching ought to be particularly attended to, and carefully studied by the medical practitioner. The physician should, therefore, recommend to his patient not to be too long in bed, if able to be out of it: seven, eight, or nine hours are sufficient in almost all cases. On the other hand, it is very important for the patient not to sit up late; for sleep is more refreshing in the fore part of the night than afterwards, and long watchings irritate the system and exhaust the strength.

The clothing of a patient ought not to be too warm; for it then increases the sensibility of the body to cold, enervates the vital strength, and excites perspirations, which, besides debilitating, predispose the body to attacks of cold. What has just been said does not, however, imply that we ought not to guard ourselves against changes of temperature, wet and cold, but merely that we should avoid excessive care.

If what I have written on regimen be duly considered, it will be seen that the whole is comprised in three rules laid down in my former work; namely:

1st. The patient should abstain from every substance which contains medicinal properties;

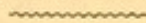
2d. He should select those aliments which experience has taught him to be best adapted to his peculiar state;

3d. He should avoid every physical, moral, and intellectual act which might occasion disorder in his economy, or derange his vital powers.

These are the real bases of regimen; and it is the physician's duty to induce the patient to make the nearest possible approach to the exact observance of them. We know that absolute perfection is not within man's power of attainment, and we consequently are not so vain as to hope to reach it. But as we do know the real object to be sought, it is our duty to approach it as nearly as our best efforts and exertions will enable us.

CHAPTER VII.

CASES AND PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS.



AFTER the exposition of the homœopathic theory, and the principles which direct its practice, it will not be useless to offer to practitioners some cases selected both from less dangerous maladies, and from the most severe. I do not lay these before physicians as models, though they have been drawn up with scrupulous exactness; but I think they will satisfy those who wish to determine, by the best test, whether homœopathy is true, or whether it is not.

I must here make a remark which is applicable to

all medicines. When I point out a disease by the received name, as being cured by a given medicine, I must not be understood to assert that all the forms of the disease yield to the power of that medicine. I wish merely to aver that the form of the disease, which corresponds to the remedy, is cured by it; and the only certain method to ascertain that, is, before administering it, to have recourse to the *materia medica* of Hahnemann.—Routine medicine takes very little account of the various shades of our diseases: homœopathy, on the contrary, in order to succeed, pays the most scrupulous attention to shades the most delicate.

AFFECTIONS OF THE LOCOMOTIVE SYSTEM.

Deviation of the Vertebral Column.

I have treated successively many deviations of the vertebral column and of the cavity of the thorax, both amongst infants of tender age, and among girls. In

these cases, the medical treatment has been purely homœopathic. No mechanical means have been employed. The patients have, however, been submitted to the course of exercises necessary to reestablish the particular muscular powers which had been more or less lost.

I will give here, from my notes, only a single extract, as to one of the most remarkable cases.

I was sent to, at Paris, at the beginning of the year 1835, to give my opinion on the case of Mademoiselle T—, nine years of age, living at Rheims. This young lady had been attacked by a swelling and pain of the lymphatic glands behind the ears, and along the neck.

Sometime afterwards, I was told that these glands had increased in size, both at the back of the neck and immediately at the base of the cranium. Madame T— soon after perceived that the left side of her daughter's chest was increased in bulk, or, as is commonly said, that she had grown toward one side.

She accordingly left Rheims for Paris, and brought her daughter to me.

On inspection, I found that the glandular affection had been well described; but that the vicinity of the first four cervical vertebræ was inflamed and enlarged, and that the child could scarcely move her head, which she held in a state of stiffness, quite characteristic of the affection. I discovered, besides, that the left side of almost all the vertebræ was enlarged, and had deviated in form.

The parents, uneasy at the opinion which I gave, desired to consult an experienced allopathic physician. This gentleman sent them to one of the first orthopedic establishments in the capital. There, they verified the nature of the malady, and confirmed my diagnosis; but they smiled with incredulity at the idea of curing such a disease by homœopathic means. They proposed leeches, cauteries, a recumbent position, and machines. The physician previously con-

sulted, objected to the leeches, but consented to the use of cauteries and machines.

Madame T— returned to me, to communicate the result of these medical enquiries and to ask my advice. I answered, that all these means might palliate the evil, but had no specific property to cure rachitic diseases; that homœopathic treatment attacked especially the cause of the osseous malady; that it employed appropriate exercise, and did not absolutely reject mechanical aids, though it employed them only as auxiliary and dependant upon circumstances; and that no violence was exercised by it.

It was decided that the child should be placed under my care; and the treatment was immediately commenced. On her subsequent return to Rheims, the treatment was regulated according to the statements of her health, communicated by her mother. It was commenced in the month of August, 1835, and finished in the succeeding month of March.

The medicines employed in the course of the

disease, were calcarea, lycopodium, lead, pulsatilla, silicea, sulphur, belladonna and mercury. These medicines were always administered at the thirtieth, or at the twenty-fourth attenuation; and they were generally repeated every five, six, or eight days. I varied the medicines according to the changes indicated by the symptoms; and many times the moral symptoms induced me to prefer one remedy to another. No other means than those recommended by homœopathy were employed; and the only precaution taken, as to position or action, was to suffer the child, during a part of the day, to lie upon a sofa, in order to relieve the vertebral column from the weight of the head.

Mademoiselle T— recovered: her cure was complete. This is a fact in which imagination could have no share; and, as no machine was employed, this cure must be attributed entirely to homœopathy.

AFFECTIONS OF THE VITAL SYSTEM.

Of the Primæ Viæ.

Periodical Ulcerations in the Mouth.

London, 1836. Mrs. B—, aged twenty-six years, of a good constitution, had always enjoyed excellent health, and recollected only that, at fourteen years of age, she had had an eruption about the chin.

For two years, she had suffered from a periodical ulceration in the mouth, and during that period, had submitted to many different kinds of treatment. She had taken purgatives, calomel, sarsaparilla, and nitric acid in lotion, to destroy the diseased parts. All was without success: she grew worse, and became much emaciated.

The disorder had never completely disappeared during the two previous years, and it had assumed a new aggravation during the latter six weeks or two months. At that time, the gums and the interior of the cheeks were affected. Those parts became red, swollen, and there appeared upon them red and granulated

ulcers. The patient felt heat and burning; salivation occurred, especially in the night; the mouth exhaled a strong and offensive odour; and every part furnished blood and true pus. When the malady was at its height, the smell was extremely offensive; the cheeks were much swollen; and the lips inflamed, almost hiding the nose, and being covered with a foul yellow matter, like false membranes.

The first time I saw the patient, she had, for eight or ten days, been attacked with one of the aggravations of the complaint which had still to run about fifteen or twenty days before reaching its climax. There existed fulness in the head, heaviness about its superior part, and giddiness every morning. The thirst was continual; the tongue clogged with yellowish mucus; and feverish taste in the mouth. She was affected with sinkings at the stomach, and much weakness in that organ. It seemed to her as if the food could not pass through her œsophagus, and as if her stomach had no space to contain it. The right hypochondrium was swollen, and painful when

touched; the constipation habitual; the sleep accompanied by terrifying dreams. The patient had been melancholy, and very irritable ever since she was ill, and the slightest emotion provoked in her sinkings in the epigastric region. At the moment when she was most affected, her sight was impaired, and she perceived insects before her eyes. The feet were cold; the head burning hot; the skin dry; and the pulse rather frequent.

The case was very complicated; and, after an attentive examination and recapitulation of symptoms, I concluded that Mrs. B— was suffering under two complaints, very distinct—one being medicinal, provoked by the remedies of which she had made an abuse, and the other belonging to the mucous membrane of the digestive organs.

I first applied myself to the getting rid of the medicinal malady, in order afterwards to vanquish the other more easily. On the 7th of March, 1836, I therefore administered two globules of hepar sulphuris, of the 30th dilution, to be taken in four days,

in distilled water.—The disease was alleviated after the first dose; and, on repeating the same medicine, the amelioration continued.—I then had recourse to the nitric acid, in the same dose and at the same dilution; but there appeared to follow little or no change.

Mrs. B— informed me, only at this time, that she had for two months been pregnant; that she experienced some inclination to vomit; and that the constipation was now more obstinate than ever.

I then prescribed *nux vomica*, which was taken at three different times, and with the greatest success.—The desire to vomit ceased; the constipation became less and less painful; the appetite improved; and strength and freshness began to reappear. Mrs. B— went through the first attack, thus treated, incomparably better than she had done the previous ones.

The attack following was much feebler. I had recourse to *belladonna*, as soon as the redness of the mucous membrane of the mouth began to show itself; and I next employed sulphur and *hepar sulphuris*.—The third attack could scarcely be said to shew itself.

After the first two attacks, I had ordered mezereon, to remove the burning vesicles on the tongue and on the exterior of the cheeks. After the sulphur, I prescribed two doses of muriate of soda.

Mrs. B— was perfectly cured in the space of three months and a half; her accouchement was perfectly happy. Several months afterwards, the mercurial disease reappeared, and was again subdued by the antidotes to mercury; and considering what experience tells us of the long abode of mercury in the system, it is possible that this patient is not yet permanently relieved from mercurial symptoms. I have, at this moment, under my care, several mercurial affections nearly similar, which have reappeared several times. Nothing is more difficult than the radical cure of such diseases: they are much more so than ordinary ones.

The antidotes to mercury—hepar sulphuris, nitric acid, and belladonna, removed the medicinal disease. The nux vomica, mezereon, and muriate of soda, destroyed the primitive symptoms.

OF THE PHARYNX.

Quinsy.

Mulhausen, 1833.—A labouring weaver required my attendance. He had a very high fever; the face very red; the neck stiff; the deglutition very difficult; and he experienced an intolerable thirst, which nothing was able to satisfy; his speech was painful; his voice altered and nasal. I endeavoured in vain to see the posterior part of the pharynx; the mouth could not be opened sufficiently wide; but those portions of it that could be seen were red and swollen. On placing my hand on his neck, a very evident swelling was felt in the region which corresponds to the amygdalæ. The disease had affected him for three days. He had made use of gargles and emollient cataplasms; and fifteen leeches had been applied under the angles of the lower jaw. Notwithstanding these means, the disease was manifestly much on the increase.

I suspended the antiphlogistic treatment, and gave immediately 3 globules (at 30) of aconite

This dose was repeated six hours afterwards. I gave him also three globules of belladonna, to be taken early on the ensuing morning.—At my visit, I was gratified to see every symptom sensibly ameliorated. The fever was subdued, and I could see the back part of the mouth. The redness there was vivid, and the amygdalæ much swollen.

Next morning I repeated the belladonna; and saw the patient in the afternoon.—The natural voice had returned; deglutition had become easy; and there was less pain. The swelling of the tonsils had sensibly diminished; the thirst was appeased; and the patient was able to take some soup.

I prescribed nothing for the next day, wishing to see if, under the action of the last dose, the malady would continue to decrease. On my arrival, the mother of the patient told me that her son was much better and had returned to work. Notwithstanding this imprudence, the patient had no relapse.

It is impossible here to deny the action of the aconite and belladonna. Under their influence, two

days sufficed to cause the disappearance of an extremely acute disease.

If any one should tell me, it often happens that very acute diseases of the throat come on quickly and as quickly disappear, I should add that I have witnessed the most severe cases of that kind, but they had no resemblance to that which I have just reported. The patient, in fact, was bedridden for three days; the fever had increased in an unequivocal manner; the pain was aggravated in the same proportion; the jaws would scarcely permit anything to enter them. In similar cases, we never see the inflammation disperse so quickly as in the case I have reported. I will add more—in the greater number of such cases, the malady terminates in suppuration, and sometimes in death.

Quinsy.

R—, of Mulhausen, aged ten years, was seized, in the spring of 1833, with a very intense quinsy. It was characterized by swelling of the tonsils, with a

very vivid redness, pain chiefly during deglutition, the voice altered, the speech difficult, and very considerable fever.

Six leeches were applied to the neck of the little patient, and a linseed-meal poultice.—The disease abated nothing. Nevertheless, during an entire day, I limited myself to prescribing poultices and emollient gargles. In twenty-four hours, it was evident that the disorder was becoming worse and worse, and the fever had redoubled in intensity.

By this time, I thought it my duty to save the infant from being sacrificed to the routine practice. I prescribed 2 | 30 of aconite, and, six hours afterwards, the child took 2 | 30 of belladonna.—The patient was agitated during the night; the neck became for some seconds much more painful; and the child was delirious until the morning.

At my visit, I thought that the belladonna still continued to act; and I therefore prescribed nothing further.—Twelve hours afterwards, the fever had

much diminished; the deglutition had become more easy, though still painful; the voice was clearer.

I now prescribed a single globule of belladonna.—Some hours afterwards, the patient experienced a painful sensation along the neck and head. Next day, however, he was so much better that he sat up, and took a little nourishment; and, in a few days more, he recovered health and strength.

Quinsy.

Scarcely had the preceding patient recovered, when his elder brother was attacked by the same malady, but with symptoms much more intense. Being of the same nature, I need not recount them.

The aconite, and after it several doses of belladonna, administered at intervals of six and twelve hours, soon mastered the disease.

This child was not subjected to any allopathic treatment.—In the former case, I had yielded to the wishes of the father; and besides I must acknowledge

that, at that period, I was not so well satisfied that the most violent inflammations might be safely treated without the abstraction of a single drop of blood. I was still possessed of old prejudices, although I had long acknowledged the truth of the homœopathic principle. But how difficult it is to believe, before having seen and proved it one's self, that inflammatory diseases are much more easily overcome by aconite, belladonna, bryonia, &c. in extremely small doses, than by bleedings the most abundant!—Yet this is a fact so certain, that there is nothing more easily verified in practice. The single circumstance of the general abolition of sanguineous evacuations, is so vast a benefit that the result will immensely ameliorate the health of mankind.

Quinsy.

Mulhausen, 1833. C —, a nurse, usually enjoying excellent health, was, without any assignable cause, attacked on the 13th of August with a very intense

fever. The heat was considerable; the pulse beat with force and rapidity; the skin was moist; the head highly injected; and the patient had a slight cough, with hoarseness.

I prescribed 3 globules of aconite at the 30th attenuation, and repeated the dose six hours afterwards.—On the 14th, the fever had remarkably diminished; but the hoarseness was greater; and the neck was very painful in swallowing. It seemed to her that she swallowed needles; and she yet felt the necessity of producing frequent movements of deglutition.

I prescribed 3 globules of chamomile at the 15th dilution.—Next day, the affection of the throat had completely disappeared.

In mentioning a case so very simple as the foregoing, my object has been to have it compared with the preceding cases of quinsy cured by belladonna, and to compare both with the common practice.

According to that practice, different diseases

bearing the same name, are treated by the same means—Antiphlogistics under all their forms, to which are added revulsives to the intestinal canal, or to the skin. No account is taken but of the common elements of irritation and inflammation; and for that reason, the treatment should be identical. When one thing will not answer the purpose, recourse is had, it is true, to other means, but without any certain data to determine the choice of medicines.

By these simple cases, however, may be seen the great superiority of homœopathic medicine. It prescribes aconite to regulate the excitement of the sanguiferous system in those cases where physicians are obliged to debilitate the constitution by means of an abundant abstraction of blood, in order to dissipate the excitement of the vascular system, so common in all forms of disease. With the smallest doses of aconite, homœopathy cures more quickly and more surely than the strongest medicines or the art of bloodletting has ever done.

After sanguineous evacuations, or aconite, there remain other symptoms peculiar to each case.—In the old routine, what would be the course as to them? what guide should be followed? Alas! there remains to it no more than to abandon itself to empiricism and groping in the dark.—Homœopathy, on the contrary, after the administration of aconite, proceeds with the same certainty, which pointed out to it the choice of the medicine, to regulate the sanguiferous system; for, in every given case, it has its immutable law.

Quinsy.

London, 1836.—I was consulted at the commencement of the summer by Mr. B —, who was attacked by a violent inflammation of the throat, for which he had already taken a dose of belladonna, and if I rightly recollect, a dose of aconite at the beginning. He suffered cruelly during two days, could scarcely open his mouth, and swallowed with great difficulty and

much pain. The velum palati and amygdalæ could scarcely be perceived, but appeared to be very red and much swollen. The voice was so completely altered, that what the patient uttered could scarcely be understood. The neck, even externally, was swollen. The patient was restless, and could not sleep; and the pulse indicated a high state of fever. He told me that the belladonna had greatly aggravated the disease, without being of service. I thought that the disease had augmented in strength, owing to the patient's not having often enough repeated the medicine. The belladonna appeared to me well-chosen.

I prescribed two globules more to be dissolved in water, for the patient to take during the day.—At my second visit, I found him still worse than the day before: the symptoms appeared absolutely the same, but more intense.

I now noticed one circumstance which, at my former visit, had escaped me.—The patient spit a

great deal; and he told me that a thready mucus was secreted in great abundance. This led me to think that the disease belonged to mercury and not to belladonna. Mercury, in fact, produces the same kind of excretion, with which the patient was affected; whilst, if belladonna do produce a kind of viscid salivation in the mouth, the symptoms of inflammation of the neck and amygdalæ are characterized rather by a state of dryness.

After having remarked this, I administered immediately a globule of mercury of the 15th attenuation; and I dissolved 2 others in a glass of water, that the patient might take a spoonful every two hours.—Next day the symptoms amended considerably, and two more doses of mercury made them entirely disappear.

This case points out the importance of enquiry into all the symptoms, and shows also how necessary it is that we should not, as usual, treat diseases according to the names given by pathologists, but

that we should vary the treatment by following the particular symptoms which belong to each variety, and which differ widely in diseases bearing the same common name.

Angina.

B—, aged six years, enjoyed habitually the best health, but had been indisposed for some days, although his indisposition offered no precise character, up to the eve of the day when I saw him for the first time. He had, at that time, an intense fever; the pulse beat at least a hundred and twenty strokes in a minute; he complained of pain in the head; his face was yellow; and the tonsils and velum palati were very strongly inflamed, and covered with a layer of thick mucus. The patient had his mouth constantly open and thrown back, owing to the difficulty which he experienced in breathing; and the tongue was protruded from the mouth. The throat was much swollen, and a considerable quantity of

mucus issued by the nose. The abdomen was swollen, hot, and rather painful upon pressure; and there was constipation.

Until that time, the child had been submitted only to treatment the most insignificant, consisting in emollient clysters, poultices on the abdomen, and infusion of violets to drink. I gave him a globule of aconite, and desired that the dose should be repeated six hours afterwards.—The medicine had no very remarkable effect: the pulse diminished only ten strokes in a minute; and the affection of the throat visibly augmented. The mouth was constantly open; the tongue protruded from its cavity; and the head was strongly turned back in order to assist the entrance of air into the trachea; the patient was much weakened, and dozed without ceasing.

I prescribed 2 globules of belladonna, at the 30th dilution.—The aggravation was visible to those who had watched the patient; the fever acquired more intensity; the abdomen became hotter; the

child threw back his head in a manner much more determined; and in the night he was delirious.

In the morning he was in the same state as in the evening before the administration of belladonna.— I made him take a single globule of the same medicine.—Next day the disease began to yield, though before this there had been a remarkable increase of it. The pulse was at 120; the abdomen slightly flattened; and the tongue less protruded from the mouth. The child, although always sleepy, roused with less difficulty from that state; the mouth appeared much swollen; and a thick mucus covered the tonsils and the velum palati.

I again administered a globule of belladonna.— Next day, the state of the patient was alleviated; for the tongue protruded much less from the mouth; the glands of the neck were diminished in size; somnolency was less obstinate; the little patient also had tried to amuse himself.

I prescribed a globule of soluble mercury at the

15th dilution.—The medicine had the most striking result. From next day, the state of the child presented nothing farther to alarm. The tongue had ceased to protrude; the glands of the neck had much diminished; the velum palati and the tonsils were infinitely less swollen; the mucus was discharged with the greatest facility; and the abdomen retained only its natural heat. I gave nothing that day; and the improvement continued till the next.

I then ordered a second globule of soluble mercury. This was the last medicine.—The child had already began to amuse itself; and, twenty-four hours later, it could remain up for some hours. The appetite reappeared a little later; and not many days elapsed before the patient had recovered his strength.

Quinsy.

London, 1837.—I was consulted by Miss B —, at the time when the influenza was prevalent in London and its environs. This young lady had suffered

inconvenience for some days,—until, on Friday, she felt the approaches of a complaint to which she had been subject some years before.

She apprized me that she had had many attacks of the same kind, and dreaded them much; that no treatment had ever facilitated their cure; that she had generally been ill for three weeks, and remained feeble for some time afterwards; that her periodical discharges (to which she was subject three times in five weeks,) were abundant, and supervened on the least agitation.

On Sunday, when I first saw her, she was suffering greatly. Her lips were red and dry; her throat and tonsils were also red and inflamed; her deglutition was painful; she experienced a grating sensation, as if there were something in the throat; there was some little swelling toward the outside of the neck, which was painful when touched; there was also a bitter taste in the mouth; loss of appetite; pain of the ears during swallowing; pain in all the

limbs; general fatigue, and little frequency of the pulse.

Finding belladonna the suitable remedy, I gave her two globules immediately, and one globule to be taken eight or ten hours afterwards.—The first dose of belladonna did not afford any relief: on the contrary, that evening the patient was worse; she could scarcely swallow at all; her lips were more dry; there was much mucosity in the throat; and many shooting pains about the head. In the night she was much agitated; next day, the body was covered with a natural perspiration, and the throat became better after the second dose.

On Tuesday morning, all the symptoms became more violent; the exterior of the neck was painfully sensible and much swollen; there was dryness of the mouth and throat; great thirst; great difficulty of swallowing; heat and fever.

I prescribed, to be taken immediately, a globule of aconite; six hours afterwards, another globule of the

same substance; and, six hours after the latter, two globules of belladonna.—After the second dose of aconite she vomited abundantly, and an improvement immediately after commenced, at the same time that little vesicles broke out around the mouth.—The belladonna (given ten, and not six, hours after,) conquered the remaining symptoms.

On Wednesday, then, she began to feel pretty well toward the evening; on Thursday she, in some degree, recovered her appetite; and on Friday she might be considered as cured. On the Sunday following I found her perfectly recovered,—three or four days having effected that which perhaps had never before been obtained in less than three weeks; and besides this, the menstrual functions have since been performed infinitely better, and, since that painful but short illness, she enjoys good health.

I shall not report any more cases of quinsy treated by belladonna. All that I need to add is, that I have always seen the same successful results follow

the employment of aconite and belladonna in similar cases; and as such cases are very frequent, physicians can easily put to the test the accuracy of the opinions of Hahnemann.

OF THE STOMACH.

Vomitings of Pregnant Women.

Madame Z —, thirty-two years of age, was pregnant for the seventh time. All her pregnancies had been accompanied with aversions, vomitings, inexpressible discomforts, with extreme lowness of spirits, involuntary fits of weeping, and various indispositions during a great portion of the period. I undertook the treatment of Madame Z — in the first weeks of her pregnancy; all the inconveniences above stated existing in a high degree, and the lowness of spirits appearing similar, though greater than in the preceding pregnancies.

I administered two doses of ipecacuanha.—A little improvement followed, preceded by a very slight exacerbation.

I then had recourse to *nux vomica*. Two doses of that medicine, administered six days apart, completely removed the uneasiness. The melancholy, which had generally lasted for many months, also disappeared.

Some weeks afterwards, Madame Z— was threatened with the same inconveniences. — The *nux vomica*, administered again, immediately dispersed the symptoms.

Still later, after a chill, Madame Z— was attacked by a cough and an oppression so great, that she felt as if there were a determination of blood to the chest. Some globules of aconite re-established quietude as by enchantment. In former times, when I followed the common practice, to obtain the same result, I had been obliged to have recourse to bloodletting.

The infant of this lady was born strong and healthy.

Similar.

Madame K—, pregnant for the third time, was reduced to a state of great emaciation. She had frequent cough; nourishment of the lightest kind disturbed her much; she had strong desires to vomit, yet the vomitings were painful; and she, besides, was a prey to mental suffering.

It was in the midst of these unfavourable circumstances that I undertook her treatment.—After having recommended abstinence from spices, vinegar, wine, and coffee, I desired her to take three globules of nux vomica at the thirtieth dilution. There was great aggravation of the symptoms for many days: the stomach became painful; and the other disturbances more tormenting than they had ever been; but a very remarkable amendment succeeded to this state.

This lady, being obliged to go to a distance, I did not wish her, before her departure, to take another dose of the nux vomica, but desired her to wait a few

days longer, and then to make me acquainted with her situation. For many days after her departure, the amendment continued, though without making much progress.

I sent her three globules of *nux vomica*. The aggravation of symptoms was now less; and all uneasinesses disappeared.

I saw the patient again many weeks afterwards. She was well, with the exception of her cough, which she still retained.—I administered *sepia*, which was attended with much success. The cough disappeared under its influence.

Similar.

Madame R— had been cured of a very violent toothach by homœopathic means. She came to solicit my care for certain inconveniences attendant upon pregnancy. She had, at this time, been in that condition about a month, and suffered much. She did not vomit, but felt a continual and very

painful desire to do so; all kinds of nourishment increased the evil; she was a prey to a deep melancholy; and she visibly lost flesh.

I prescribed three globules of *nux vomica* at the thirtieth dilution: the patient took them in the evening, going to rest. Next day, the increase of the symptoms was well-marked: there were no vomitings, but the stomach was painful during many hours. The day following, she was relieved from all her previous inconveniences, and could eat of any food with impunity.

I administered nothing farther; and the symptoms never reappeared.

One important circumstance should here be noted. Madame R— had already been a mother twice, and her pregnancies had always been accompanied by much uneasiness. It is, therefore, evident that the improvement must be attributed to homœopathic treatment, although three globules only of *nux vomica* had been employed.

OF THE INTESTINAL CANAL.

Diarrhœa.

Paris.—There prevailed in Paris, in 1834, an epidemic, not of serious character, but of which the principal symptom was abundant alvine evacuation. I had occasion to treat a very large number of those affections, and the cure always promptly followed the treatment.

It is in these acute, but not dangerous cases, that I beg of my fellow-practitioners to make their first essays; such cases being, from the first, very simple; the appropriate remedy being readily known; and there being no fear of losing any precious time. When they have succeeded in these easier cases, they will be encouraged to undertake cures more difficult.

Similar.

Mr. M—, residing at Montmartre, begged of me to call on him, and give my attendance for a great inconvenience which he was then suffering under.

He was attacked by the colic accompanied by frequent liquid stools, distaste for food, the mouth clogged with mucus, but no thirst; and he had desire to vomit, dryness of the palate and tongue, and great prostration of strength.

The symptoms being perfectly those belonging to pulsatilla, I prescribed, of that substance, three globules at the thirtieth attenuation. The patient took the medicine at nine o'clock in the evening. Some hours afterwards, he found himself much worse. The desire to vomit was succeeded by vomiting; the stools were frequent; and toward the latter part of the night, he slept profoundly, and awoke about seven o'clock in the morning, feeling but little of feebleness. He rose to breakfast, and went out the same day to his business. The disease never returned.

Similar.

The lady of Mr. M—, the last-mentioned patient, eight months and a half advanced in pregnancy, had

been subject for more than eight days to a very loose diarrhœa, which had greatly enfeebled her, and which had rendered her almost irrecognizable, her face being lengthened and yellowish. She felt a slight colic; the stools happened chiefly in the night, and were extremely frequent; she had no rest; her appetite was entirely gone; nor was there the least feeling of thirst. The mouth was notwithstanding dry; the tongue, red.

Pulsatilla appeared to be the most appropriate medicine, on account of the nature of the stools, the total absence of thirst, and the diarrhœa occurring principally in the night. At my visit, I administered to her three globules of pulsatilla at the thirtieth attenuation. Several hours after the administration of the medicine, the stools thickened, and diminished considerably in frequency.

The patient suffered colic on the succeeding day, and heaviness of the stomach. I prescribed three globules of chamomile at the fifteenth attenuation.

From that moment, convalescence began; and the patient regained her full strength in a little time.

Similar.

Madame D— sent for me in the evening. She had been for ten days suffering under frequent diarrhœa with gripings. Two days before, the matters passed had been bloody, and their evacuation accompanied by tenesmus. The pulse was at eighty-six; the appetite was almost entirely gone; thirst was present; and there was prostration of strength, and restlessness.

I desired that she should take 3-30 of corrosive sublimate. The medicine was accordingly taken at half-past nine in the evening. From that time, without any appreciable aggravation, the sanguinolent diarrhœa, the tenesmus, and the gripings disappeared; and there were no more liquid evacuations.

Next day, the patient had a solid stool, and the appetite returned.

In simple cases of diarrhœa, such as those which I have reported, allopathic physicians say it is nature which has produced the result, the patients being restored so quickly that, without medicine, the same favourable terminations have been seen to follow. That without medicine, such disorders may be cured, there is no doubt; for, in fact, a diarrhœa or a dysentery, which is not too severe, will yield to the efforts of nature alone. But never, except under homœopathic treatment, do these cases, simple though they are, yield so completely and so quickly: they leave also behind them a weakness, which may be said never to be the case when they have been subjected to homœopathic treatment.

Similar.

Madame D—, aged thirty-six years, residing in Paris, asked my advice on the 30th of June, 1835. She had been confined seven days previously; and, dating from the second day after her accouchement,

she had been attacked by a diarrhœa which had reduced her rapidly. The tongue was charged with a thick mucus; the appetite annihilated; the thirst very great. She had frequent evacuations, the aspect of which resembled water, mucus, and blood, and which were offensive to the smell. After stool, she had violent strainings; and, before the evacuation, colic pain throughout the abdomen. The lochial discharge flowed moderately. There existed oppression, slight febrile excitement, faintness, weakness, and lowness of spirits.

I prescribed thin gum-water for a drink, and a globule of soluble mercury at the fifteenth attenuation. A few hours after the administration of the medicine, the appetite reappeared, and the patient took some soup. She had had, up to that time, an evacuation of the bowels every twenty minutes or half an hour. After the medicine, she had but four in eighteen hours, and the colic was moderated.

I again prescribed a globule of mercury; and the

same day, the colic and blood in the motions disappeared. Next day, she had no stool.

The patient having, however, yielded too soon to her appetite and being fatigued, the diarrhœa returned: it was mucous and bilious, and shewed itself during the night and morning: the patient complained, besides, of pains and swelling in the breasts.

I prescribed a globule of pulsatilla at the twentieth dilution. Health was completely re-established three days afterwards.

The disorder which I have described, is one of those in which allopathy triumphs the most easily, but it is obliged to have recourse either to leeches applied to the anus, emollient clysters, cataplasms and fomentations, or to saline purgatives, &c. and in all cases to abstinence from meat, perhaps for some weeks. But, in homœopathy, the treatment has been infinitely shorter: three minute doses have sufficed to re-establish the disturbed equilibrium, and to restore health, without either loss of blood, or

long and severe abstinence,—with nothing, in a word, which could injure the constitution, nothing also which could be disagreeable to the patient.

Strangulated Hernia.

Mr. F—, mechanic, aged forty and upwards, consulted me on account of colic having caused him an inguinal hernia, with which he had been afflicted for some years; he had, at the same time, constipation: in other respects, his health was good. He was of middle height, but of strong constitution, ardent temperament, quick and hasty, and a little too much addicted to wine.

I prescribed a dose of nux vomica, which I repeated ten days afterwards. Mr. T— found himself thereby relieved; his stools became more easy; and I discontinued seeing him.

Some time afterwards, he desired to see me again for the same indisposition, saying that the pain was much greater than on the former occasion. I dis-

covered that the hernia was not supported, and that the truss compressing it was the principal cause of his suffering. I advised him to have recourse to an experienced truss-maker, in order to prevent strangulated hernia, which otherwise he could not fail to have.

My prediction proved true. He wore his old truss, during the time that another was being made; and he was suddenly attacked by still more violent pains, which obliged him to keep his bed, and take off the truss. He sent for me again.

I found him suffering much. The hernia had attained a considerable size; the least contact increased the pain; the hernial sac was tender and hot, and it was evident that there was no time to exercise the operation of the taxis. The patient had frequent belchings; no air escaped by the anus; the abdomen was but little sensible; the patient nevertheless experienced gripings from time to time.

I prescribed a globule of nux vomica. It was eleven o'clock in the morning; and the patient took his medicine immediately.—Two hours afterwards, the pains appeared to be so much quieted, that he took a light repast.

This meal was the cause of fresh misfortunes: a little afterwards, he had a very visible aggravation; and at eleven o'clock at night, the malady had redoubled, with extreme violence. I went to the patient, and found him a prey to indescribable anxiety. He was sitting by his bedside, with his head down upon the clothes: soon after, he quitted that position: he got up into the bed, and got out again: he then walked about the room with his body bent double: he hiccuped much, he felt desire to vomit: and a quantity of air escaped by the mouth. I was at last able to induce him to remain in bed. His limbs were chill; his face betokened pain: a cold perspiration covered his forehead: his pulse was little percep-

tible, small and rather frequent. The tumour had nearly doubled in size since the morning; it was painfully sensible, tender, and hot.

I made him take three globules of *nux vomica*.— Scarcely had they been swallowed, when a decided action manifested itself. The patient became colder; his agitation redoubled; he could not, for an instant, retain the same position; he slid to the foot of the bed, and rolled himself on the floor; he felt as if death were approaching; he took leave of his wife, and of me; he entreated me to give him something to hasten death, and put him out of pain. This scene of affliction lasted for about twenty minutes. I was then able to get the patient again into bed: he found himself better; the tumour was less rigid; the abdominal gripings less severe.

I remained for twenty minutes longer with him, and left a dose of *nux vomica* to be taken at three o'clock in the morning, and a dose of *coccus indicus* to be taken at six o'clock, if the first should not produce any result.

The patient was agitated all night, but there was no other crisis than that which I have related. There was a marked action after the administration of the *nux vomica*.

The tumour, however, not having yet altered, I gave the *coccus* at six o'clock.—No phænomenon produced till eleven; the patient was tolerably calm; but he had desires to vomit, and from time to time violent gripings in the belly.

I could not ascribe any effect to the action of the *coccus*; and I prescribed three globules of *nux vomica* to be taken at noon.—At two o'clock, the patient sent for me. I went, and according to the relation of his attendants, it was certain that the *nux vomica* had acted powerfully. The patient had become again chill; the perspiration on the face and forehead was cold; the features discomposed; he was again a prey to the most painful anxiety; he foretold his speedy death. I assured him that, in a few hours, he would be relieved. After a few instants, he became entirely changed.

His limbs were warm again; the cold sweat had ceased; the tumour had diminished at least one third; I could touch it, and the patient did not complain. I did not, however, attempt to interfere with it, but left the patient calm and free from alarm. A quarter of an hour after my departure, the intestine returned by its own action, without the patient applying his hand to the tumour: all the symptoms had disappeared.

Twenty-four hours had thus sufficed to cure a malady of the most formidable kind. This fact says more for homœopathy than all the remarks on it that could be added. A disease the most dangerous, for which every expedient (and its result is very certain) leaves a painful and cruel operation as the only chance to save life,—such a malady is cured by means of an internal agent, establishing health without the tortures and dangers attached to the operation, even were it performed in the happiest manner, by the most experienced surgeon! Has imagination ever thus cured such diseases?

Hæmorrhoids.

London, 1835.—Mrs. L—, whose accouchement had taken place fifteen days previously, was attacked by violent burning sensations in some hæmorrhoidal swellings: the pain being great enough to render sleep almost impossible for many nights. She was in other respects, perfectly well. I had therefore only to treat an affection recent and well-defined.

Arsenic having the power to provoke the appearance of hæmorrhoidal swellings, with burning pains,—was the remedy most suitable. A single globule of arsenic, at the thirtieth dilution, was administered in the evening.—The same night, the pains had become calmer; and they disappeared in the course of the following days.

Since that time, they have caused no more inconvenience.

It is easy to foresee that this immediate cure will by some be attributed to chance. I do not know how many physicians can cite a case of very painful

hæmorrhoids dispersing between one day and another. —In cases of chronic piles, a cure is not effected so quickly as we may readily suppose. If, however, the malady be simple, homœopathy ever triumphs speedily.

OF THE AIR PASSAGES AND LUNGS.

Hooping-cough.

In the month of February, 1833, I was consulted for the child of a labouring man which had been suffering under hooping-cough for three weeks. The child coughed frightfully night and day; it threw up a great quantity of phlegm; and the disease daily augmented in intensity.

On the day when the mother brought it to me, I prescribed three globules of drosera at the thirteenth dilution, to be taken next morning, and ordered that no nourishment should be given but such as the child could digest easily.—At the end of a few days, the mother of the child brought to me her eldest girl, who

was phthisical. She told me that the child who had had the hooping-cough, had coughed for three or four days after it had taken the medicine, but that, since that time, it had not coughed at all. I wished to see the child in order to assure myself of the fact; and I found it true.

I bestowed my attention on the elder child for many months; and, during the whole of the time, the younger one, had no relapse.

Hooping-cough.

In the month of February, 1833, there was brought to me, a child of five years of age, who had been the subject of hooping-cough since Christmas. The disease had already much enfeebled the little patient, and it existed at that time in all its intensity, extremely frequent fits of it occurring with great violence.

On the 7th of February, I prescribed three globules of aconite at the thirteenth dilution, and repeated the medicine in the course of the night.—The fever which

existed at that time sensibly diminished, but the cough did not receive much appreciable modification.

I ordered, on the 10th of February, three globules of drosera.—For several days, the parents complained of seeing the state of their child worse. On the 18th of February, however, the disease had decreased in a decided manner: the child had but a few returns of coughing during the night; in the day, there were but one or two; while, before the homœopathic treatment, the fits had succeeded each other with fearful rapidity.

On the 21st, I again prescribed three globules of drosera.—Immediately after this dose, the paroxysms diminished both in length and frequency.

On the 25th, I repeated the medicine once more.—A few days afterwards, the patient was entirely cured.

Similar.

On the 28th of January, 1833, I was consulted for F— W—, aged five years. This infant had always

enjoyed excellent health, until about fifteen days before, when she was attacked by a very violent hooping-cough. The face was puffed; the pupils dilated; the skin gave a sensation of heat to the touch; the pulse was rather quick: the lips were cracked and blackish; the tongue foul and more vivid than ordinary. The little patient had lost her appetite; she was constipated; the belly was painful; the respiration rather frequent. She had had three paroxysms in the night, and slept well during the intervals. In the day, she was frequently in a state of somnolency. She had, during the day, two paroxysms very long and very violent, and threw off much phlegm.

I ordered for the patient three globules of aconite at the thirtieth dilution, at three o'clock in the afternoon; and, at eight o'clock in the evening, three globules of drosera.—I could not watch the child for some days; and it was consequently impossible for me to prove if there was any aggravation of the symptoms. But, when I saw her again, there was a very evident

improvement, which continued for some little time.

On the 7th of February, the infant had relapsed into its former condition, and it might even be said that it was much worse, for it could not take any nourishment—the food being all rejected by the efforts of the cough.

I gave the same day, three globules of drosera.—This dose allayed the violence of the cough, in a very little time. The patient had no occasion for any other medicine. She complained still from time to time for fifteen days, but without any paroxysm.

I saw the little patient again in the month of March. She had been exposed to bad weather, and had taken cold: yet she did not cough. She had a diarrhœa, which was removed at once by means of two globules of rheum.

It is well known that children who have been attacked by hooping-cough, retain for whole months such susceptibility that the least cold renews the

complaint.—In the case which I have reported, the hooping-cough was thrice removed very speedily by drosera, and did not reappear, notwithstanding a very severe cold which was taken immediately after the cure of the disease.

Similar.

In April, 1833, was brought to me an infant, twenty-two months old, who had been suffering under hooping-cough for several weeks. The disease was well marked; and the child very delicate: it belonged to a very poor family.

I prescribed a globule of drosera of the thirtieth dilution.—There was increase of the disease for many days.

As soon as there was alleviation of this, I ordered a second globule of drosera; and some days afterwards, a third.—The malady disappeared entirely, and was cured in fifteen days from the time when the infant was first brought to me.

Similar.

On the 15th of April, 1833, a woman, C—, brought, to be placed under my care, two children—one of two years and a half, and the other four months old, both affected very decidedly with whooping-cough, the paroxysms of which were so violent that the mother greatly feared she should see the younger sink under them.

I gave immediately a globule of drosera to each.—Some days afterwards, the mother came to ask me for more powders, telling me that her children had been relieved by the former ones. I gave her two packets of drosera for each of the children, desiring her to give them with five or six days interval between their administration.—The complaint was entirely removed: they had no occasion for any more medicine.

Whooping-cough, Pneumonia, Abdominal Inflammation.

I was consulted, in Paris, in 1835, for a child five years of age, who, subsequently to the measles, had

been attacked by whooping-cough. This case was extremely severe. The child had been ill for two months. It had been treated allopathically, but was far from improving. It was exhausted by the disease, excessively emaciated, and beyond the aid of routine medicine.

The child was of a feeble constitution, although, up to the time of its malady, it had always enjoyed good health. It was very thin, and earthy-looking; all its frame announced its sufferings; it ate, however, very heartily, and had a moderate thirst. The tongue was lively coloured; the abdomen enlarged; and there were vomitings during the paroxysms of the whooping-cough, with much mucous ejection. On auscultation of the chest, much gurgling was heard, caused by the passage of air through the mucus in the lungs; the pulse was frequent; the skin hot; the weakness great; and the leanness appalling.

I prescribed a globule of aconite of the thirtieth dilution, to subdue the fever and enable me to combat

more readily the whooping-cough.—The aconite produced a marked improvement. I then prescribed a globule of drosera.

The child, having a great appetite, and being of a very obstinate character, ate one day much more than it ought to have done: its state immediately became in a frightful manner worse. When I was sent for, in the evening, the abdomen had swollen, with a heat very sensible to the touch; there was constipation; the pulse was exceedingly frequent; and the eyes were bright. It was evident that an inflammation of the abdominal viscera had supervened on the former malady.

I gave, without delay, a globule of aconite; and then a globule of belladonna, to be taken in six hours afterwards. Next day, I repeated the belladonna.—There was an improvement with respect to the abdomen, which became less sensible and less inflated.

Scarcely had the patient appeared out of danger as regarded the digestive organs, when the state of the

chest afforded fresh uneasiness. The cough did not appear to be more frequent, but it was more violent; and the expectoration was that of yellowish mucus, much streaked with blood, which, little by little, became completely sanguinolent. A crepitous rattle existed in both lungs; the nostrils were strongly dilated; and the respiration, short and frequent, still indicated danger.

I prescribed a globule of bryonia.—Three doses of that medicine allayed the symptoms.

On the fourth day of this attack of the pulmonary symptoms, the patient appeared to go on afresh towards amendment; but there still remained an extreme weakness and great frequency of pulse. I gave nothing during two entire days, wishing to leave to vital reaction the period of producing all the benefit possible, after the administration of the last medicine.

After two succeeding days, it was easy to recognize that the primitive disease, the hooping cough,

which had been diverted, successively by a violent abdominal inflammation, and by an acute pneumonia, began to display itself afresh in all its force: its attacks reappeared with violence. The disease had assumed the following form:—Paroxysms, principally in the night; the cough accompanied by pains in the belly; anxiety; the breathing short; expectoration mixed with blood.

The observation of these symptoms showed clearly what remained to be combated. It was evident that no medicine would better correspond to it than conium maculatum. I administered a globule of this, of the 30th attenuation.—Two hours afterwards, I was called for in haste. The parents thought the little patient much worse: they had remarked convulsive movements of the limbs following great faintness, and sleep which they considered lethargic. On my arrival, I found the patient fast asleep; the limbs perfectly quiet; the pulse less frequent. I judged

that the child had felt strongly the first impression of the remedy, and that an amendment would follow my visit. It happened as I had predicted; and, dating from that day, the patient rapidly approached a cure. He had afterwards scarcely any paroxysms of hooping cough, and much less blood with the expectoration.

Half a globule of conium arrested the remainder of the symptoms. The strength of the invalid was restored in some degree; and I gave, during the convalescence, a globule of quinia, which undoubtedly accelerated the return of health.

I left Paris for London in the month of August, when the child was perfectly well. Several months afterwards, I learnt also that he still fully enjoyed his health.

Pulmonary Catarrh.

London, January, 1836. C—, aged forty years,

of a strong constitution, had been ill for three weeks, when he came to consult me on the 13th of January, 1836. He had been attacked by a violent cough throughout the day; and at night, he was obliged to discontinue his work. The paroxysms of the cough came on about every quarter of an hour, being excited by the mucus in the trachea, and great ticklings beneath the sternum and in the pit of the neck. When much of the mucus had been discharged, he was better for an instant. The cough shook the whole of the body; the blood determined strongly to the head, which was painful; the appetite was lessened; and the patient frequently had vomitings of bile.

I prescribed two doses, each of two globules of belladonna of the 30th dilution, to be taken twenty-four hours apart.—On the 15th of January, the patient was much better; the head was less painful; he did not vomit any more; the cough was most prevalent during the day.

I prescribed two doses of belladonna of the 12th

dilution.—On the 17th, the patient was infinitely better. The cough could scarcely be said to exist, except in the morning when he got up.

I ordered 3 | 30 of nux vomica.—Some days after, the patient called on me, completely cured.

Here, then, is an acute catarrh of the bronchia cured in about a week; the amendment having declared itself from the day when the patient began to take the medicines; whilst he suffered cruelly for three weeks before, and, far from becoming ameliorated, had felt the disease worse.

Cases treated by Arnica.

One of the medicines which will powerfully contribute to the prompt conviction of physicians, is arnica; for nothing is more adapted to demonstrate the truth of Homœopathy than making use of this medicine in contusions, wounds, and lacerations. Surgeons will soon acknowledge that, by its help, will be avoided the so often distressing consequences of operations.

I shall quote only a few examples of the employment of arnica, begging practitioners to essay it themselves.

Contused Wound.

Mulhausen, 1833.—One of the first cases which I had occasion to treat, was the following: A young girl, running behind a carriage for her amusement, fell with her head against the footsteps behind, and slit the right upper eyelid. I saw the child half an hour afterwards. It was believed that the eye was destroyed; the contusion was great; the loss of blood, moderate.

Having examined the wound, I found that the eye had been untouched. I re-united the edges of the wound, and applied to it compresses moistened with water containing twenty drops of tincture of arnica to the ounce. The fomentation was renewed twice in twenty-four hours, and the patient took two globules of the 6th dilution.—To my great astonishment, the swelling, which had already arisen when the child

was first brought to me, had disappeared; the ecchymoses were very trifling; no more inflammation had set in than was necessary for the re-union of the wound; and the cure was effected rapidly.

I had afterwards occasion to treat many cases of contused and torn wounds with arnica; and I can aver that, up to the present time, I have never seen any success so rapid in the treatment of these kinds of maladies.

Contusion.

Paris, 1834.—My eldest son, at that time about seven years old, when playing with his school-fellows, was thrown violently on a heap of stones; he fell on his right side; and his arm and elbow received the shock of the fall. I did not see him till four hours after the accident. The whole of the arm was swollen, and the pain considerable; it was impossible to move it; and at the least handling of it, the child could not restrain his tears and cries.

I assured myself, with much difficulty, that there was neither fracture nor dislocation. I prescribed a globule of arnica of the 6th dilution, and a fomentation of water and arnica to the limb.—The pain was increased for several instants; but, about two hours afterwards, the child suffered much less.

The same treatment was continued next day.—On the third day, the child began to move the arm; the pains had become very feeble; the swelling considerably diminished.

I prescribed a third dose of arnica, and a lotion night and morning.—In a few days, all was restored to order; the child returned to school about the eighth day after the accident, and he has not retained any trace of that violent injury.

Similar.

London, 1836.—One of my daughters, aged four years, fell, in coming down stairs, on the left side of her face, her nose, and her forehead. She rolled down from the top as far as the first floor.

Her left cheek was red and blue from the contusion, her nose greatly bruised, with abundant bleeding from it, and paleness over the face.

I immediately applied the tincture of arnica and water, and one globule of arnica was taken internally. The child, at the end of some hours, was perfectly well.

The lotions, however, were renewed; and, next morning, nothing could be perceived, excepting a very slight blue mark on the bridge of the nose: no swelling had supervened.

Confining myself here to members of my own family, I may next mention what occurred to my wife. In piercing a hard body, about two months ago, the instrument slid rapidly aside, and penetrated her index-finger to great depth. The wound did not bleed; but violent plunging pains soon took place in the finger; the veins swelled; the finger became hard; the pains extended along the forearm and the arm as far as the axilla; and the heat was very great

in the part which had received the injury. These phenomena did not require more than a quarter of an hour to develop themselves.

Madame C—, recollecting that, in the cure of wounds, she had understood arnica to be an infallible means, hastened to my room, took a phial of arnica, and dropped one drop of the tincture, quite unmixed, upon the wounded part.—Scarcely had the arnica been applied, when all at once the painful symptoms diminished; and, when I came in, some hours afterwards, there did not remain the least trace of inconvenience.

So much then for arnica! Let practitioners try it as Hahnemann has pointed out; and their trials will be rewarded by the greatest recompense that a physician can enjoy—success!

OF THE VASCULAR SYSTEM.

Hemorrhage—Cutaneous Eruption.

London, 1836.—Ruth S—, aged seven years last November, the child of a labourer, poor, generally unhealthy and hypochondriac, residing in a marshy situation, where agues were very frequent,—became affected with a disease called by a medical attendant of the mother “the purples,” a dangerous affection.

The child had been previously subject to costiveness, loss of appetite, great thirst, urine cold and of the colour of blood, lowness of spirits; deafness (to which, however, the mother is constitutionally subject), and shiverings similar to those of ague. These symptoms commenced their appearance, two years last Christmas. The later phenomena of the disease were as follows.

Pimples or spots nearly on a level with the skin, or

not perceptibly elevated, of a dingy purple hue, and originally very minute, but increasing to the size of a dry currant, covered her all over from head to foot. These spots began at the upper part of the person, affected the rest of the body in succession downwards, and required about a fortnight to attain their full size. There was hemorrhage into the mouth, lasting probably for two or three days; but the time of its continuance or the quantity of the discharge was not accurately known, as the child continued to hold a handkerchief to its mouth to receive it. The spots then usually disappeared, to renew themselves in about a fortnight, as before. The hemorrhage into the mouth announced its approach by a very intense heat there, and came on at uncertain and variable times of the day or night. Its last attack had been on Sunday, June 5th; and, on Thursday, the 16th, the appearance which the disease presented was that of small spots on the head, larger on

the neck and arms, the whites of the eyes quite blue, the tongue whitish, the pulse rather rapid, hard, and wiry.

A reverend gentleman took the pains to forward me the above account of the symptoms, and to direct the administration of the medicines which I prescribed.

On perusing the symptoms, I judged that *Ledum palustre* was the most appropriate remedy for the disease. I prescribed first two globules dissolved in water, which should last at least six or eight days.

After many doses of this medicine, I sent a dose of *Belladonna*. I then returned to the *Ledum*; and, on the child being considerably improved, I prescribed two doses of sulphur.—Little by little, all the symptoms dispersed; and the child actually enjoys good health.

The treatment was commenced in the month of June, and finished in that of October.

OF THE SECRETING SYSTEM.

Glandular Disease.

London, April, 1836.—C—, aged three years, had been ill nearly two months. This little patient, when brought to me, betrayed a remarkable air of languor; she was extremely thin; her face was pale, and a little yellowish; the pulse was frequent; the appetite, entirely gone; thirst, continual; the tongue, red; the abdomen, hot; the head, heavy and burning; the glands of the neck on the left side, swollen and painful.

I prescribed a globule of belladonna.—On the 11th, the infant appeared better: the face was a little more animated, yet the head was still very hot; and the pulse very frequent and weak.

I ordered the same medicine. On the 14th, the little girl was infinitely better; the face, much less dejected; the heat, considerably diminished in the head; the appetite, restored; the stools, equally im-

proved; the glands less painful, and almost entirely gone.

It must here be remarked that the first powder had produced three stools; and from that time, the intestinal functions were accomplished regularly.

I prescribed again a globule of belladonna. The child afterwards entirely recovered, and regained quickly its strength, as well as greater stoutness.

AFFECTION OF THE EYES.

Ophthalmia.

Mulhausen, 1833.—A working woman, named F—, living at Mulhausen, in Alsace, was attacked with a very intense ophthalmia, which was treated allopathically for four months, without the slightest improvement being experienced.

I was, at this time, in the second year of my homœopathic practice; had not experience necessary for serious cases; and had not decided upon employ-

ing homœopathic treatment in the case of this woman, until I had proved the powerlessness of allopathy.

The day when I commenced the treatment by the homœopathic method, the patient was in bed, in a dark chamber; she had a bandage over her eyes; yet, notwithstanding these precautions, she was so painfully affected by the light, that she dreaded the moment when any one opened the door. An abundance of tears trickled from the eyes, and inflamed the cheeks. She suffered sharp itchings, a very strong feeling of scalding, frequent shootings, and much heat, accompanied by redness of the eyelids and contiguous parts, as well as inflammation of the globe of the eye. There was no fever nor anorexia; and the appetite was good, when the pain was not too great. With the exception of the circumstances I have pointed out, and the acute pains in the head, all the organs executed their functions freely. The patient had had, for a long time, a very large goitre.

I prescribed three globules of belladonna at the decillionth division.—The next day, the patient suffered much, and her eyes ran considerably. I ordered no new prescription for forty-eight hours.

On the third day, I repeated the administration of the belladonna at the same dose as before. The pain was very great during the day; but after succeeding well-marked improvement, the itchings and burning sensation were diminished greatly.

Two days afterwards, I repeated the belladonna once more.—This time, the tears became almost entirely suppressed, and the eyes lost much of their painful sensibility. For many days afterwards, I prescribed nothing farther; and the state of the disease continued improving.

I now regarded, with redoubled care, the category of the symptoms which the patient laboured under; and reviewing the period which had preceded the disease, I learnt that the woman had formerly been the subject of itch, and that her periodical discharges

had been suppressed at least six months before the appearance of the ophthalmia.

I then prescribed three globules of sulphur at the 4th dilution. The advantage obtained from the sulphur was very remarkable: every day the eyes acquired fresh strength.

Later than this, the patient complained of constipation; and the eye continuing to be inflamed, I prescribed three globules of nux vomica.—The intestinal functions were reestablished.

Scarcely had fifteen days elapsed since this treatment had commenced, when the eyes had become perfectly clear; the woman endured the light very well; and the menses returned. She resumed her occupation after the third week, without experiencing any relapse.

Ophthalmia.

In the month of November, 1834, I was consulted at Paris, in the case of a child E— M—. This infant, aged three years, had been attacked for more than a year with a very painful ophthalmia. I could obtain none but vague particulars respecting the case. I can only observe that the grandfather had been a soldier and troubled with itch, and that the mother was of lymphatic temperament. The child could not support the most feeble light; it applied its hands continually to the eyes, in order to prevent the light falling on the eyelids; it uttered almost constantly piercing cries; acrid tears escaped from the eyes, which were surrounded by a great number of little red pimples; the exterior habitude was that of a scrofulous infant; the digestive functions were performed pretty well.

I prescribed a globule of belladonna of the 30th dilution; and, five days afterwards, I ordered a glo-

bule of calcaria.—The child was brought to me ten days afterwards, saying that it had suffered a very great aggravation of the symptoms after each medicine; but that it ceased to utter cries.

The sensibility of the eye to light was still considerable; and I administered two fresh doses of belladonna at five days' interval.—The aggravation was well marked; the child cried much and compressed its eyes without ceasing; the reaction was salutary; and the improvement greater than after the first doses.

When I could examine the interior of the eyes, I discovered little whitish spots on the transparent cornea. I administered nitric acid, calcaria, and then arsenic.—The spots lost their opacity; the child saw perfectly; and its parents ceased to bring it to me.

Some time afterwards, I was called on to give my attention to the same child. It was attacked by a violent fever, and by all the precursory symptoms of measles: the ophthalmia was still severe. Under the

influence of two doses of aconite, two of belladonna, and two of pulsatilla, the child was quickly restored.

This improvement did not last. They committed great imprudence with regard to the child: it was suffered to go out too soon, and in rainy weather: they yielded to its extremely sharp appetite, and the child was seized with dysentery.—This new disease was combated with much success by two doses of corrosive sublimate,—each dose a globule, and taken with six hours' interval.

Other acts of imprudence brought on an ophthalmia, very intense, and accompanied by fever.—The treatment was almost the same as in the first ophthalmia. I cured it completely; and the child, since that time, has enjoyed excellent health.

Delirium Tremens.

I was called, in the month of June, 1834, to visit a man who was said to be in the last extremity. I found him lying on his back; his face, strongly in-

jected and overcast, announced a complete loss of intelligence; he muttered, without ceasing, words which had no sense, and so confused that they could be little understood; he drew the clothes of his bed over his chest, and up to his face; his arms and hands were agitated with a continual trembling; he appeared sometimes to recognize his wife, but no other person; no function was normally performed; he had an obstinate constipation. The extremities were cold; the cheeks red; there were sleepiness, dreams, and a state of anxiety and fear.

I was told that the man had been ill for about eight days; that his state had become worse day after day; and, on the present morning, after a bath, they had thought his death imminent. They attributed his malady to the use of spiritous liquors, the fear of being assassinated, and a paroxysm of anger. He was now attacked with the disease for the third time; and, each time, the immediate cause which had brought it on had been wine. On previous occasions,

he had been cured allopathically, after several months' treatment.

I had, without doubt, to combat delirium tremens; and the disease had been incontestably caused by the effects of wine. *Nux vomica* is one of the principal remedies for delirium tremens, and, moreover, it is one of the antidotes to wine; for it produces, on persons in health, a state of stupor and other symptoms of intoxication. I administered, therefore, one globule of *nux vomica* of the 30th dilution. That evening, the disease appeared redoubled in intensity; the patient threw himself out of his bed; he began to run about in the garden; and he was mastered only with great trouble, and brought back again to his bed, where he remained as if insensible, and fell into a state of stupor, which little by little became a natural slumber, from which he did not awake until the next morning. The sleep appeared to his friends to be the prelude of death: they were astonished when he awoke. He recognized all those around him;

and the most frightful symptoms had disappeared. I left the organization to react freely. I ordered nothing medicinal that day, and I desired a little broth might be given to the patient. During the day, he was a little delirious; but his limbs were less agitated, and his fears calmed.

The next day, I administered a fresh globule of *nux vomica*.—The evacuations from the bowels were reestablished; the appetite returned; the patient rose, and walked in his garden. The delirium tremens had completely disappeared; and the patient had taken but two globules at the 30th attenuation.

Myopia.

London, 1836.—Miss ———, aged 13 years, of a delicate constitution, but of good health usually, had notwithstanding been troubled, ever since her earliest infancy, with myopia; and, so far was it from decreasing with years, that her sight had become more and more short and indistinct. She

could recognize no object nor any person at a distance from her; and when she descended the stairs, she held by the banister to avoid falling. Her sight was uncertain, cloudy, and light spots passed and repassed, at that time, continually before her eyes. Her face had a peculiar character; not receiving, except incompletely, impressions from surrounding objects, her features were but little moved; her eyes were singularly prominent, melancholy, with pupils dilated.

Twice I prescribed 1 | 30 of conium, to be taken in five spoonfuls of water; one spoonful to be taken every day.—The patient had not finished her two powders, when her mother wrote to me in the following terms: “You will, I am sure, be glad to learn that my dear child has already derived benefit from the powders you kindly sent her. She can tell the hour, by the clock in the stables, from the windows in the school-room: formerly she could only just distinguish that there was something there

with gilt-work upon it; and several other objects she is able to see which she formerly was not." The patient, after taking the two powders, lost entirely the luminous appearances before the eyes; the pupils were infinitely more contracted, and the eyes altogether less prominent.

I suffered nearly fifteen days to pass by before I administered anything, when I gave two more globules of conium in the same manner as at first. The patient, meanwhile, could read at the distance of a foot and a half, or two feet; and she could not do so at six or ten inches distance, nor with the eyes very near the book, as she had done before. In walking through a large room, she could see the pictures, and distinguish them. She recognized everybody, and her face acquired an animated character.

Her regimen had not been changed, excepting that spices and wine had been prohibited. This

severity was the only one introduced into the treatment, which lasted not two months.

I do not wish to draw a result from this fact, that all cases of myopia are curable, or especially that they are curable by conium. Conium cured, because it corresponded not only to the myopia, but also to the cloudy and luminous spots with which the patient was affected. I thought that this fact might be of utility to oculists. If they will study homœopathy, they will render services—very great services—to numberless patients who have recourse to them.

I shall not here report further cases, but shall reserve the doing so for the *Homœopathic Journal*, which I shall publish at the beginning of the year 1838; and thither I refer physicians who desire to study fundamentally the doctrine of Hahnemann.

CHAPTER VIII.

SKETCH OF SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT
ARTICLES OF THE MATERIA MEDICA.

I SHALL now pass in review a certain number of medicaments, and make a few practical remarks on each; but the reader is warned, that these brief remarks can in no way dispense with the study of the materia medica—they are given merely to obviate some difficulties for those who begin homœopathy—they form an introduction to the study of the materia medica pura.

Nitric Acid.

THIS medicine is appropriate especially for persons of brown complexion, and those in whom the stools are habitually too soft. It can rarely be employed in those habits where there is a tendency to constipation.

Nitric acid is employed with great success in diseases of the bones, chiefly when those diseases have been preceded by syphilis or the abuse of mercury.

The circumstances in which it most exhibits its efficacy, are those in which the following morbid conditions exist:—Vertigo, which obliges to sit down, pulsating headach, paralysis of the upper-eyelid, sense of weight in the eyes, running of pus from the eyes, button-like eruption about the face, buzzings in the ears, beatings in the ears, obstruction in the ears, hard-hearing, dryness of the nose, bleeding of the nose, ulceration in the red portion of the lips, swelling of the glands of the neck, burning heat in the throat, pain as of excoriation in the throat, bitter taste in the mouth, closure of the throat after having drank fast, distaste for animal food, impossibility of digesting milk, thirst (in suppuration of the lungs), accumulation of air in the abdomen, expulsion of wind night and morning, colics, shootings in the abdomen when touched, pain similar to that of ulcer in the lower part of the abdomen,

borborygmi in the abdomen, weight in the fundament, fetidness of the urine, pain in passing water, swelling of the glands of the groin, leucorrhœa, dry coryza, obstruction in the nostrils, asthma, pain in the sacrum, pain in the back, stiffness in the nape of the neck, shooting pains in the shoulders, pain in the thighs in rising from a chair, feebleness in the knees, cramps in the calfs of the legs in walking after having sat down, shooting pains in the heel in walking, cold legs, icy coldness, itching inflammation in the limbs in consequence of the least cold, tearing pains in the limbs, itching of tetter, reddish brown spots on the skin, warts, great disposition to take cold, morning lassitude, after dinner weakness, agitation in the night, frequent dreams, afternoon fever with cold and heat, night-sweat, want of serenity of mind, sadness, chagrined temper, excessive irritability, uneasiness as to the termination of the disease with fear of death, aversion for employment.

It has been found highly useful in amaurosis.

Phosphoric Acid.

This medicine is very efficient in cases of nervous fever with stupor, in cerebral affections, in megrim, obstinate headach, some kinds of ophthalmia, &c.

Aconite.

Aconite is, in the highest degree, antiphlogistic; and it acts especially on the sanguiferous system. It is useful, therefore, at the commencement of all inflammatory diseases, and all visceral congestions of blood. It has all the advantages of bloodletting, without its disadvantages. It is employed with the greatest success in croup, pleurisies, acute hepatitis, inflammatory fevers, catarrhs, inflammations of the brain and membranes, measles, small-pox, and beatings and palpitations of the heart.

Alternated with pulsatilla, it is a preservative against measles; one globule being ordered, and,

twenty-four hours afterwards, one of pulsatilla, and both repeated several times. Even when the disease is not prevented, it is thus rendered much less formidable.

Aconite ought to be administered during the hot stage of fever; but should be avoided during the cold stage.

Above all other remedies, it is useful in diseases caused by fear or anger. It is indispensable with women who have suffered fear or disagreements during their periodical discharges; when one globule will be enough to reestablish tranquillity, whether the medicine be laid on the tongue or simply smelled at by the patient.

Vegetable acids and wine destroy the effects of aconite: they ought to be excluded from the regimen during the use of the medicine. Indeed, all medicines which have great analogy in action with aconite, act so that wine and acids serve as antidotes when it is wished to destroy their effects.

Crude Antimony.

This medicine is very important in the treatment of diarrhœa in lying-in women, colds in the head, fulness in the stomach, fistulous suppurations, inflammatory rheumatisms, and some intermittent fevers.

Arnica.

Arnica soon subdues those accidents which either accompany or follow a fall, a blow, or a bruise from a resisting body. It ensures the success of the most dangerous operations by preventing any serious nervous accident, any too violent febrile re-action, or any inflammation of too strong a nature. After the use of arnica, the bruised parts exhibit only very slight ecchymoses, and often none at all, and the pain quickly disappears.

Angina in the chest, apoplexy, arthritis, bronchitis, cephalalgia caused by a blow, cerebral disturbances,

hooping cough, corns, strains and sprains, epistaxis proceeding from a traumatic cause, eruptions of pimples, excoriations in the sacrum in bad cases of fever among women after delivery, clefts in the breasts, intermittent fevers, swelled cheeks, furuncles, gastro-enteritis, hæmatemesis, hæmoptysis, bad lips, bites, facial neuralgia, odontalgia, traumatic ophthalmia, orchitis, sore ears, paralysis caused by contusion, puerperal peritonitis, stings of bees, gnats, etc., chronic rheumatisms, typhus, expansion of the veins, —these disorders are to be overcome by arnica, especially when they are occasioned by external injury, or when the patient experiences tearing pains, etc.

Arsenic.

Arsenic, homœopathically administered in minute doses, displays itself favorably on a great many morbid

states: for example, in many quotidian fevers and intermittent fevers of a particular kind, in varices, shootings in the sternum, vomitings after having eaten any food whatever, too great loss of blood during the periodical discharges in women and other mishaps to the menstrual flow, constipation, leucorrhœal flow, and the excoriations which succeed it, hardness of the liver, oppression on the chest in mounting a height, bad smell of the breath, bleeding of the gums, bleeding from the lungs, weight on the sternum, sense of weight in the stomach, pulling shootings in the face, sleepiness in the evening, shiverings in the evening with pandiculation and anxious agitation, difficulty in going to sleep again after having been awakened in the night, lassitude in the legs, contusive pains in the knees, swellings with pain as if of scorching in the great toes, old ulcers in the legs which give burning and lancinating pain, plucking pains in the hips, groin and thighs, plucking and drawing pains at night from the elbow

to the axilla, painful swellings of the inguinal glands, obstructions in the glandular system, chiefly in the mesentery, amongst infants of a very tender age, great emaciation and a feeble constitution, amongst persons of a dry and irritable habit, in couperose, cancerous ulcers, chronic cutaneous eruptions, dropsies, some complaints of the abdomen, &c.—In all these, arsenic produces the most salutary effects.

Assafatida.

Assafœtida is one of the most powerful remedies against diseases of the bones,—necrosis, caries, exostosis, and chiefly when these diseases are of a scrofulous or rachitic nature.

Gold.

This substance is productive of the best effects in ophthalmias and other scrofulous affections, spots on the cornea, indurations of the glands, some mental

diseases, hysteria, hypochondriasis, the desire of destroying one's self, chronic coryza.

Baryta.

Baryta is of great service in a multitude of cases, and chiefly when the chronic diseases which it tends to cure put on the following as their predominant symptoms:—Headach immediately over the eyes, calvitia, eruption over and behind the ears, eruption on the lobe of the ear, disagreeable dryness in the nose, crusts below the nose, stiffness in the nape of the neck, prickings in the nape of the neck, shakings here and there of the teeth, burning shootings in a hollow tooth when a hot body is bit, dryness of the mouth, weight in the stomach after a meal, stomach-ache, fasting and after having eaten, feebleness of the genital functions, coryza, mucous choking in the chest, tongue clogged with cough in the night, cough throughout the night, pain at the sacrum, pain in the deltoid muscle on raising the arms, numbness in the

arm when lain on, numbness of the fingers, fetid perspiration of the feet, great tendency to become cool, want of strength, sleep interrupted by dreams, night convulsions in the muscles of the whole body, night sweats.

Belladonna.

Belladonna is one of the most precious homœopathic medicines. It is applicable to a very great number of diseases affecting childhood—particularly when occurring in sanguine and lymphatic temperaments and scrofulous constitutions.

This medicine is the preservative and specific against scarlatina, such as is described by Sydenham. It is useful to combat another form of disease, miliary purpura, which is often confounded with scarlatina; but it is not the preventive against that disease.

Angina with swelling of the exterior of the neck yields, with wonderful ease, to this medicine. Many

headachs, ophthalmias, erysipelas, fevers—gastric, bilious, puerperal and eruptive, glandular engorgements, above all those of the abdomen, rheumatisms, inflammations, bronchitis, hooping-cough, cerebral inflammations, convulsions, miscarriages, mental alienation, rage, facial neuralgia, otitis, peritonitis, all find their remedy in the use of this powerful medicine.

Bryonia.

The resemblance between its effects and those of rhus are remarkable.

Bryony totally changes the moral state. Its fever consists chiefly of the cold stage, and its symptoms are made evident or are increased in a particular manner during the motion of the body.

This substance is applicable chiefly when the diseases are accompanied by rending and tearing pains in the chest and limbs, which are increased by moving; when there is constipation; and it is the

chief remedy in inflammatory affections of the chest, pleurisy, pneumonia, acute hepatitis, in rheumatic fevers, erysipelas in the breasts in pregnant women, in asthma threatening suffocation, and inflammatory fever. It is useful in ascites, nervous fevers, eruptions on the face, pains of the head and lower belly.

Cannabis.

Cannabis is used with great success in gonorrhœa, paraphymosis, certain ophthalmias of difficult cure, leucorrhœa, bronchitic catarrhs, certain diseases of the organs of sense, cataract. Fatigues caused by walking are cured by the Persians by means of this substance ; and it is quite a homœopathic remedy.

This medicine is especially recommended for the treatment of amaurosis.

Vegetable Carbon.

Carbon displays its utility in cases in which the following morbid states occur:—headach by being

heated, disease of the eyes following work which has fatigued those organs, bleeding from the gums, fetidness in the mouth, the teeth loose for a long time past, bitter taste in the mouth, bitter risings, empty risings, continual nausea, long standing dislike for meat, fulness and pressure on the stomach after having eaten, shootings in the sides under the ribs, prolonged hoarseness, catarrh, and complaint of the throat in measles, dropsy of the chest, plucking pain in the back, liability to take cold, pain as of dislocation in the limbs, contusive pain in the limbs on awaking in the morning, tendency to tremble, convulsions in some of the limbs during the day, uneasiness after an excess of wine in the evening, involuntary flow of urine during sleep, fetid ulcers on the legs which bleed readily and cause sharp pain, sleeplessness caused by agitation in the body.

Carbonate of Ammonia.

This medicine is especially useful in weaknesses following great fatigue. It is productive of the greatest service in asthma and in dropsies of the chest.

It is appropriate chiefly in cases exhibiting the following symptoms:—vacillating disturbance of the sight, hardness of hearing, with suppurations and itchings in the ear, swelling of the glands of the neck, with itching eruption on the face and body, pain in the nape of the neck, chronic unsteadiness of the teeth, swelling of the interior of the mouth, bitter taste in the mouth, especially after having eaten, loss of appetite in the morning, stomach-ache, constipation, discharge of blood by the anus (running piles), menstrual flow in too small quantity, leucorrhœa, dry coryza, short breathing, asthma, cough with shooting pains in the sacrum, pain in a wrist which

had been injured a long time previous, cramps in the soles of the feet, great weakness in the limbs, sleeping during the day, agitation at night, nightmare in sleep, shivering at night, sweatings, anxiety.

Carbonate of Lime.

This medicine is one of the most powerful antipsori remedies, and, as Hahnemann has observed, especially when the following states are predominant:—vertigo on ascending stairs, vertigo on going up to any height, as the roof of a house, habitual state in the head as if it were pressed in front by a board, trembling before breakfast, headach as if from repeated strokes of a hammer within the head, after having walked in the open air so quick as to be obliged to lie down, piercing pain in the forehead as if the head were splitting, headach, beating in the middle of the brain, headach and buzzing in the head with heat in the jaws, headach caused by reading and writing, headach in lifting up in a wrong manner a heavy

body, icy-cold in the right side of the head, evening sweats in the head, falling off of the hair, flying of feathers apparently before the eyes and embarrassment of the sight, presbytia, impossibility of reading without spectacles having convex glasses, obscurity of the sight in reading, obscurity of the sight after having eaten, pressure in the eyes, chaps and heat in the eyelids, itching of the eyes, flow of pus from the eyes, heat and tearing pains in the eyes from reading in a full light, tearing pains in the eyelids, shootings in the eyes, weeping of the eyes in the open air, itching and eruption of the face, beatings in the ears, buzzings in the ears, tingling of the ears, noise in the ears, cracking in the ear in swallowing, hardness of hearing, obstruction in the nose by yellow and fetid pus, distressing dryness of the nose, pain in the submaxillary glands, voluminous goitre, difficult dentition, swelling of the gums, toothach after the use of any cold drink, shootings in the teeth, day and night, renewed by cold and heat, dryness of the tongue on

awaking in the morning, accumulation of mucus in the throat, risings after having eaten, bitter risings, bitter taste in the mouth in the morning, repugnance to smoking when one has acquired a habit for it, loss of appetite, continual thirst with want of appetite, hunger on leaving table or a little time afterwards, devouring appetite in the morning when the patient cannot become satisfied, stomach feeble, languishing digestion, pressure on the stomach, pressure with shooting pains in the stomach after having eaten, pressure on the stomach in coughing, spasms of the stomach, pressure at night in the præcordial region, heat after having eaten, hardness of the abdomen, swelling in the præcordial region with painful pressure, borborygmi, colics in the superior portion of the abdomen, aching of the belly as if proceeding from pressure there, pinchings without diarrhœa, bowels often or always relaxed, producing two stools a day, constipation, ascarides in the rectum, projection of button-like hæmorrhoids on going to stool, with burn-

ing pain; after the stool, sensation of slackening and of bruising; heat in the ureter, too frequent discharge of urine, bleeding from the ureter, passage of blood for urine, hemorrhage from the uterus during the menses, tearing pains in the abdomen and painful feeling at the sacrum, whites previous to the periodical discharge, leucorrhœa like milk, leucorrhœa accompanied by itching and heat, itching in the pudendum during the running of whites, frequent sneezing, dry coryza, catarrhal discharge, long in establishing itself in the nose, frequent coryza, roughness of the voice, dry cough all the night while in bed, the same while sleeping, yellow and fetid expectoration, disorder of respiration in bending the body, heat in the chest, shootings in the side of the chest during motion, shootings in the left side on inclining the body to that side; pain at night in the back and arms, pain in the back as if there were dislocation there, stiffness in the nape of the neck, pluckings and tearings at night in the arms, sudden lassitude in the

arms which are paralyzed, the hands as if dead when grasping any object, swelling of the hands, numbness and deadness in the fingers, also when in a warm place; gouty knots in the articulations of the hand and fingers; formication similar to that of "pins and needles" in the fingers, frequent paralysis of the fingers, shootings in the thigh on ascending, heaviness in the legs, stiffness in the legs, cramps in the legs, swelling of the knee, red spots on the legs, ulcerations on the inferior extremities, swelling of the soles of the feet, sweating of the feet, heat in the soles of the feet, painful sensibility in the great toes, pains in corns, the feet as if dead at night, a visible shivering in the skin from head to foot, state after which the patient is as if shaken, numbness of the limbs, the skin of the body rough as if covered with a miliary eruption, great tendency to twist and strain the loins, which makes the neck stiff, with headach, great sensibility to cold, great tendency to become cold, abundant perspiration although only moderate movements

are made, great lassitude following a moderate walk in the open air, tearings in the limbs, the arms and legs, warts, extreme fatness in young persons, failure of strength, lassitudes, great lassitude after the least walking, extreme fatigue caused by the action of talking, sleepiness in the day, wish for sleep early in the evening, frequent dreams at night, dreams distressing to the mind, disordered imagination during the night, inquietude in the evening at twilight, heat and anxiety in the night, asthma during the night, nothing but turning about in bed throughout the night, pressure during the night in the præcordial region which ascends to the larynx and thence to the head, thirst through the night, night sweats, tertian fever appearing in the evening, at first heat in the face, followed by cold, perspiration with anxiety, extreme nervous susceptibility, great disposition to frighten one's self, disposition to weep, uneasiness of the mind with heaviness in the legs, fits of despondency caused by loss of health.

Lime cures often, without help of other medicines, a disease of the most formidable kind, and one till the present time regarded as incurable, — I allude to epilepsy.

This medicine is appropriate, chiefly in childhood, for athletic temperaments and scrofulous constitutions, in chorea, diseases of the heart, eruptions on the face, suppurations of a bad character, glandular disease in the chest and abdomen, dry chronic cough, amaurosis, amenorrhœa.

Carbonate of Potassa.

The efficacy of this medicine is principally shewn in cases in which the following morbid conditions prevail:—vertigo appearing to come from the stomach, swimming in the head, the head shaken, want of memory, afflux of blood toward the head, confused noise in the head, headach in a coach, painful pressure at the occiput, dryness of the hair, falling off of the hair, great tendency in the outer part of the head to

get cool, flying heats in the face, yellow complexion, puffiness of the face, blindness in light, spots flying before the eyes, running from the eyes, closure of the eyelids in the morning from suppuration, feebleness of hearing, hard hearing, shootings in the ears, shooting pains from the inner to the outer part of the ears, dulness of smell, toothach only while eating, lancinating toothach, accumulation of mucus in the throat, acid taste in the mouth, perversion of taste, bitter taste in the mouth, frequent risings, sour risings, nausea, desires to vomit accompanied by anxiety, bulimia, great taste for sugar; nausea after having eaten, fulness of the stomach after eating, tension over the stomach, pressure upon the liver; pain in bending, as if the liver had changed from its place; inertness and cold in the abdomen, colics similar to the pains of labour, abundant production of wind, displacement of wind, no discharge of wind, continual discharge of wind, itching at the anus, piles in the anus, inertness of the rectum, difficult passage

of the stools which are moulded and which are too voluminous, painful pressure in the rectum before the escape of wind, constipation and difficult passage of the excrements, constipation, the same for two days, mucus which accompanies the alvine evacuations, anxiety previous to going to stool, frequent desires to pass urine day and night, dulness of venereal appetite, loss of venereal appetite, no erections, absence of pollutions; periodical discharges which appear too soon; itching eruption and excoriation between the thighs during the menses; running from the vagina; obstruction in the nostrils, dry coryza, cough, cough in the night, spittings of pus, spittings of pus with a cough, spasm of the chest in coughing, difficulty of breathing, whistling in the chest, asthma in the morning, spasmodic asthma, beating of the heart, pain in the sacrum, pains in the sacrum following a fall, painful plucking from the sacrum as far as the middle of the back, plucking pain in the back, stiffness between the shoulder-blades, stiffness in the

nape of the neck, feebleness of the muscles of the neck, pressure on the shoulders, numbness in the arms, want of power in the arms, lassitude of the arms in the morning while in bed, stiffness of the elbow-joint, trembling of the hands in writing, paralytic pain in the articulation of the hand, nocturnal tearing pains in the legs, cold feet, fetid perspiration of the feet, numbness of the limbs, tendency to shiver in the day, tendency to twist and strain the loins, want of transpiration and impossibility to perspire, eruptions, great tendency to perspire in walking, desire to sleep at an early hour in the evening, dreams, foolish dreams in sleep, unquiet dreams, convulsions in sleep, morning heat in bed, night sweat, ill humour, disposition to frighten one's self.

A patient attacked by ulcerous pulmonary phthisis will rarely be cured without the use of this antipsoric remedy.

Causticum.

This medicine is a very powerful agent against certain pains of the head, certain kinds of ophthalmia, cataract, spasmodic pains in the stomach, obstinate rheumatic pains.

Hahnemann has discovered that it is, more than all other remedies, appropriate for cases in which the following symptoms exist:—dull pressure in the brain producing a sense of fulness, shooting pains in the temples, lancinating pains toward the top of the head, sparks passing before the eyes, as well as black spots, incipient amaurosis, suppuration of the eyes, buzzing and noise in the head and ears, eruption about the nose, old growths about the nose and eyebrows, painful teeth driven into their sockets, long suppuration of part of the gum, dental fistula, mucous affection of the throat and back part of the palate; mucous spittle,

which requires efforts to enable it to be thrown off, inflammation of the glands of the neck similar to goître, nausea almost to fainting, pressure and painful sensation in the stomach, heaviness of the stomach after having eaten bread, pressure at the superior part of the abdomen, swollen abdomen in children, puffiness of the inferior part of the abdomen, expulsion of wind, with hard stools, long constipation, tearings of the rectum in going to stool, pressing desires to pass urine, with thirst, involuntary passage of urine day and night, involuntary emissions, frequent pollutions without erection, stoppage of the periodical discharges, running from the vagina, obstruction of the nostrils, short cough, shooting pains in the heart, painful stiffness of the back, especially in rising from a chair, tearing and pulling in the shoulder-blades, pulling in the arms, painful pressure over the elbow, sensation of fulness in the hand on seizing an object, shooting from the finger as far as the elbow, cold feet, swelling of the feet, insecure

walking in a child who falls on the slightest cause, beatings of the heart, agitation in the body, anxiety, melancholy, gloomy thoughts night and day, weeping.

Chamomile.

Chamomile administered in the smallest dose, appears especially to diminish greatly excess of sensibility to pain and the violent effects of pain on the moral feelings. Thus it appeases a multitude of evils to which coffee-drinkers are subject, and those who have been medically treated by means of palliative narcotics. Hence we ought not to employ it for persons who can support pain with patience and resignation: this remark is of the greatest importance.

Its action being but of short duration, it is useful only in acute diseases, or altogether as auxiliary in chronic ones. It is chiefly indicated in catarrhal and bilious affections following an attack of passion or deep sorrow, principally amongst children and

persons very sensible to pain and highly susceptible to its effect. It is valuable in inflammations, when the inflammatory state has not attained to a high degree.

Chamomile appears to have a direct action on the ganglionic system; and, whether in childhood or adult age, to produce disturbance in the abdominal organs.

It displays its utility in certain forms of angina, in asthmas affecting children, bronchitis, cardialgia, colics, convulsions in maladies brought on by teething, diarrhœa, diseases of infants at the breast, gastro-enteritis, bilious complaints, piles, jaundice, metrorrhagia, toothach, ophthalmia, puerperal peritonitis, acute rheumatism, &c.

Kina.

This medicine is useful in nocturnal convulsive coughs, hooping-cough, in intermittent fevers with vomiting, canine appetite, in affections produced by

worms in cases of weakness produced by loss of blood and other humours.

Coffee.

Coffee is often useful in certain pains of the head, in violent pains during accouchement, in a state of over-excitement which is sometimes observed in lying-in women, in all strong pains, and acute irritations, above all, in sleeplessness, and in the effects produced by great joy.

Conium Maculatum.

The cases in which this remedy displays its greatest efficacy, are when there exists the greatest possible analogy between the symptoms produced by it, and the most characteristic ones of the chronic malady: that is, where the following conditions predominate:— vertigo in looking around, as if the patient were about to fall on one side, chronic lancinating head-ach, attack of tearing headach which obliges the

patient to lie down, heaviness in the head, shooting at the top of the head, obscure points and coloured fillets before the eyes in a room; sense of cold in the eyes in going into the open air, itching in the eyes when they are rubbed, smarting heat, myopia, blindness in the light of day, heat in the face, itching eruption in the face, shooting pains in the ear on going into the open air, tearing and shooting pains in and about the ears, buzzing and tingling in the ears, plucking shootings in the ears from within to the outside, confused noise in the ear, accumulation of wax, induration of the parotid glands, obstruction in the nose in the morning, obstruction in both the nostrils, obstruction of the nose having lasted for years, painful sensation of dryness in the nose, running of pus from the nose; lips dry and scaling, plucking pain in sound teeth in going into the open air, lancinating pain in the teeth, involuntary deglutition, scratching in the throat, frequent empty risings all the day, noisy risings, risings

with the taste of food, soda which rises into the throat, fulness in the hollow of the neck, with attempts at risings which do not however supervene; bread not swallowed and a distaste for it, nausea in pregnant women; bulimia; heat after having eaten, which rises into the pharynx; weight in the stomach after having eaten; painful constriction in the stomach; spasm of the stomach; displacement of wind, *borborygmi* and gurglings in the belly, tightness of the abdomen; sensation of smarting in the abdomen in walking on pavement, fulness in the abdomen on awaking in the morning, twisting and disturbance in the umbilical region, colic when wind is endeavouring to escape, stools tinged with blood, hard stools only every other day, diarrhœa, constipation with useless efforts to go to stool; tearing pains in the ureter on passing water, pressure in the bladder as if the urine would pass out at once, on passing it stops suddenly and does not recommence till after some instants, urine thick, turbid, and

white; impotence and want of erection, erections which last too short a time, want of energy in the venereal act; hysteric spasms, pressure towards the fundament, and shooting pains in the vagina, shooting pains in the external labia, hysteric spasms which commence by a movement above the pudendum, the entire abdomen then swells, the sensation rises into the chest, and shooting pains are felt in the left side; itching of the genitals within, pressure towards the fundament and plucking pain in the thigh during presence of the periodical discharge, menses too little abundant; cough in scrofulous subjects, asthma in awaking in the morning, morning asthma, short breath in walking, shooting pains in the sternum; agitation in the chest; weight and compression over the hanches; tension in the nape of the neck, smarting pains in the inferior cervical vertebræ, smarting in the arm-pits, sweating in the palms of the hands, plucking pain in the hanches, lassitude in the knees, tendency of the feet to become cold,

cold feet; nettle eruption after great exercise, frequent red spots and itchings on the body; old moist eruptions, brown spots on the body; paroxysm of hysteria and hypochondriasis, fit of shootings which come from the stomach to the left side and extend as far as the back, lassitude throughout the body, especially in the legs; sudden oppression in walking, sleepiness during the day, sleepiness in the evening with closure of the eyelids; the patient obtaining no sleep in bed until late at night; sleep with foolish dreams, many dreams during the night; tendency to become frightened; disgust for employment; melancholy, low spirits, tendency to disappointment, to low spirits, and hypochondriasis, irritability of temper.

Dulcamara.

This medicine is a specific in diarrhœa, in pains and uneasiness produced by cold, in some epidemic fevers, and in various acute diseases caused by taking cold.

Graphites.

Graphites is useful chiefly when one or more of the following symptoms predominate in the patient:—buzzing in the head, state as if of intoxication on getting out of bed in the morning, falling off of the hair, the same on the sides of the head, itching in the head, tinea, perspiration in the head on going into the open air, transient heats in the face, aversion for daylight, confusion of the letters in reading, dimness of sight on stooping, sparks passing before the eyes, weight and shooting pains in the eyes with weeping, eruption of crusts behind the ears, confused noise and tingling in the ears, buzzing in the ear, dryness of the internal ear, distressing dryness of the nose, dry crusts in the nose, ulceration in the corners of the mouth, ulcers inside the lips, lancinating toothach after having drank cold fluid, risings from the stomach, morning nausea, nausea every time of eating, dislike

for baked food, immoderate hunger, feebleness of the stomach, weight in the stomach, weight in the abdomen, hardness of the abdomen, the abdomen blown up with wind on rising from table, blowing up of the lower part of the belly (*tænia*), accumulation of wind, expulsion of wind, escape of wind in too large quantity, chronic constipation with hardness of the abdomen and hardness of the region of the liver, stools habitually too soft, flow of mucus from the rectum, hæmorrhoidal pains at the anus, want of passing urine in the night, immoderate venereal appetite, ejection of semen almost involuntarily and without erection, want of venereal appetite, want of morning erection, menses flowing in insufficient quantity and too pale, discharge reappearing not soon enough, spasms in the abdomen during the menses, pains in the chest during the menstrual flow, weakness during the menses, leucorrhœa, obstruction in the nose, coryza in the daytime when the weather becomes cold; false voice in singing; cough; night cough,

asthma, oppression of the chest, pain in the nape of the neck, gout knotty in the fingers, excoriation between the thighs, tetter in the thighs, numbness of the thigh, cold feet at night in bed, burning heat in the feet, suppuration of the toes, deformity, thickness of the toe-nails, numbness in the left side of the chest, of the arms and limbs, cramps in the ham, the calfs of the legs, &c., tendency to sprain the loins, plucking pain in the limbs, want for a long time of transpiration over the body, perspiring on the least movement, difficulty of going to sleep, drowsiness at night, fear during sleep, terrifying and unquiet dreams, morning sleep which fatigues the head, sleep at night which affords no refreshment, foolish dreams in sleep-anxiety at night driving the patient out of bed, inquietude and anguish in the morning, ill humour, aversion to work.

In cases in which there has been for a long time constipation, and the periodical discharges in women retarded for several days beyond their accustomed

time, graphite cannot often be replaced by any other remedy.

St. Ignatius's Bean.

In cases of injury to health, resulting from offensive conduct suffered by persons of mild disposition, who do not resent these injuries by fits of anger, but conceal their wounded feelings; in short, in those who are accustomed to dwell in silence upon injuries received, St. Ignatius's Bean is an excellent remedy.

Thus, epileptic fits, even of a very chronic kind, brought on by contrariety or other motive of indignation, are prevented by the speedy employment of St. Ignatius's Bean. Epilepsy in young persons, following fear, may be cured by this medicine, if the fits have not been repeated a great many times.

Many cases of chorea, of hysteria, of pains in the abdomen, cramps in the uterus, periodical pains in

the stomach, gastric embarrassment, catalepsy, certain forms of intermittent fever, have been cured by St. Ignatius's Bean.

This medicine presents a very peculiar character, which it is important to be well acquainted with. It causes alternate effects, which succeed each other with great rapidity. This is the reason that when this substance has been made use of, it sometimes happens that the first dose is not credited as being of any use, because the patient feels first symptoms opposite to those of the disease, and, in consequence of the law of reaction, the disease is aggravated; as happens in cases where a palliation has been employed: in that case, the same medicine is to be repeated, which then acts properly.

It is desirable to administer this medicine in the morning. If taken but a little time before going to bed, it produces too much agitation during the night.

Ipecacuanha.

This substance is highly useful in certain forms of diarrhœa and vomiting, vomitings of pregnant women, and cholera.

It displays a specific efficacy chiefly in hemorrhages, in spasmodic asthmas which assume the form of paroxysms, in suffocating spasms, and in some kinds of tetanus.

Certain kinds of intermittent fevers are perfectly cured by this substance.

Diverse consecutive symptoms, which follow the taking arsenic and china, yield to ipecacuanha.

When any person has been poisoned by a large dose of opium, recourse must be had to a large dose of ipecacuanha,—thirty, forty, sixty drops of the strong tincture; unless, indeed, camphor or coffee be better indicated.

Ipecacuanha is always productive of great service

in pulmonary catarrhs, in gastric affections accompanied by disgusts, wishes to vomit, &c.

Lycopodium.

This is one of the most powerful antipsoric remedies. It is employed with the most marked advantage in scrofulous affections, fungus of the cornea, ulcers of a bad kind, especially those of the nose, the tonsils, and the feet, with heat and itching, in humid eruptions of a purulent kind, in hepatic spots, in dry bloody cough, asthma, phthisis, vertigo, congestions in the head, headachs, plica, dryness of the skin, coldness of the exterior of the body, especially of the extremities.

It is especially useful in chronic diseases, in which the following symptoms predominate:—vertigo principally on stooping, flow of blood toward the head, heat there, attacks of tearing pain at the top of the head, in the forehead, the temples, the eyes, the nose,

even in a tooth, taking place when we go to bed, tearing pains in the forehead, here and there every afternoon, headach at the exterior of the head during the night, tearing, piercing and scraping pain; heavy tension in the head; alopecia; the eyes sensitive in artificial light, prickings in the eyes in the evening in consequence of the light, pressure in the eyes, chaps in the eyes, suppuration from the eyes, ophthalmia, with suppuration in the night and weeping during the day, weeping of the eyes in the open air, presbyopia, disturbed sight as if feathers passed before the eyes, sparks and black points passing before the eyes, frequent paroxysms of heat in the face, itching eruption in the face, tumefaction and tension of the face, ephelides in the face, excessive sensibility in the ear, disagreeable impression produced by organ-music; tingling in the ears, hard hearing; bleeding at the nose, suppuration of the nostril during the night, crusts in the nose, ulcerated nostrils; hard swelling at one of the sides of the neck, stiffness

at the back of the neck; absence of thirst while there is dryness of the lips and mouth, so that these parts stretch, the tongue moves with difficulty, and the words become unintelligible; loss of the sense of taste, the tongue foul and clogged, mucous taste in the mouth in the morning, the patient brings up mucus in coughing, chronic complaint of the throat, bitterness in the mouth with nausea in the morning, immoderate hunger, canine appetite, want of appetite, the appetite gone after the first few mouthfuls, distaste for cooked and warm aliment, repugnance for brown bread or meat, too great love of sweets, tendency of milk to bring on diarrhœa; risings of fat, acid risings, heartburn, phlegm, frequent or continual nausea, the stomach weak in the morning, pressure on the stomach, heaviness in the stomach after having eaten, swelling in the pit of the stomach and pain when it is touched, fulness in the stomach and belly, the abdomen blown up, want of escape for wind, borborygmus in the belly, indurations in the lower part of the belly, pinch-

ings in the belly, colics in the superior part of the abdomen, heat in the lower part of the belly, tension in the hypochondria, pains in the liver after having eaten to satiety, palpitations of the heart during digestion, stools difficult to be passed and not without great efforts, constipation for several days, pains at the arms after having eaten and after having gone to stool, gripings in the rectum and bladder, gravel, pressing desire to pass urine, too frequent desire to pass urine with earnest wishes, itching in the ureter on the passage of water and afterwards, hemorrhage from the ureter, ineffective erection of the male organ, want of erection, absence of pollutions, absence of the venereal appetite, impotence for some past years, too quick seminal ejaculations, periodical discharges in women flowing too long and in too great abundance, menses suppressed by fear for a long time, flow of whites after gripings at the inferior part of the abdomen, humid coryza, coryza and cough, dry coryza, obstruction of both the nostrils and cough after

drinking, dry cough lasting day and night, dry morning cough of some years' standing, cough and expectoration, cough with purulent spitting, shootings in the left breast, heat in the chest during a descent, continual pressure at the back part of the side of the chest, short breathing in children, continual oppression on the chest, the least work rendering the breathing short, shootings in the sacrum on raising the body after bending, pain in the back at night, tearing pains in the shoulders, plucking pains in the nape of the neck as far as the occiput day and night, plucking pain in the arms, pain in the bones of the arm at night, numbness of the arms, the same also when they are simply raised, numbness of a spasmodic character in the arms at night, loss of strength in the arms, nocturnal pain of the bones of the elbow, stiffness of the wrist from gout, numbness of the hands, stiffness in the joints during work, tearing pains in the articulations of the fingers, redness, stiffness, swelling, and tearing arthritic pains in

the articulation of the fingers, stiffness in the fingers produced by the knots of gout, tearing pains at night in the limbs, tearing pains in the knees, stiffness or swelling in the knee, heat in the limbs, painful contraction in the calfs of the legs in walking, swelling of the ankle, cramps in the feet, cold feet, cold and perspiration of the feet, abundant perspiration in the feet, puffiness of the soles of the feet, pain in the soles of the feet in walking, turning backward of the toes in walking, cramps in the toes, corns in the feet, corns painful, perspiration during the day on working a little, perspiration in the day and chiefly on the face from stirring or moving a little, dryness of the skin on the hands, the skin chaps and becomes split here and there, itching during the day on warming one's self, itching at night before lying down, painful eruption on the neck and chest, boils, old ulcers on the legs with tearing pains at night, itching and heat; cramps in the fingers and calfs of the legs, spasmodic contractions of the fingers and toes, tearing pains in the

arms and legs, tearing in the knees, the feet, and the fingers, painful pluckings in the limbs, transient heat; varices in pregnant women, great tendency to twist and strain the loins, as well as to become cold, want of heat in the body, numbness of the limbs, and in the arms, hands, and legs, day and night; insensibility of the arms and legs after having walked a little, lassitude of the feet, and heat in the soles of the feet; internal debility, lassitude in the limbs, lassitude on walking, gaping often and sleepiness, sleepiness during the day, sleep at night disturbed frequently by dreams, constant dreaming in sleep, unquiet dreams, terrifying dreams, dreams often in the night, tendency to be a long time before going to sleep, thoughts preventing sleep, tertian fever with acid vomiting, puffiness of the face and hands after cold, great sensitiveness, fear of everything, capricious and irritable temper, morose uneasy mind, desponding character, tendency to seek quarrels.

It is when lycopodium is indicated homœopa-

thically, after calcaria has exhausted its action, that it produces effects the best adapted to follow up the treatment.

Magnesia.

This medicine shews itself efficacious chiefly in chronic maladies, in which are found the following conditions:—black spots before the eyes, frequent sudden loss for words, difficulty of comprehension, stiffness in the nape of the neck, inguinal hernia, constipation, hinderance of the periodical discharge, want of erection, obstruction in the nose, dry coryza, fits of tearing pains in the axilla, the same during the night, with formication as far as the fingers, and impossibility of moving them in the slightest degree, the whole arm painful, boils on the leg, itching, frequent and sudden falling without loss of consciousness whether while stationary or walking; sleepiness during the day, every night dreams equally terrifying caused by oppression at night in the abdomen.

Soluble Mercury.

This medicine is remarkable for the variety of symptoms which it produces in those persons who make use of it. It is employed successfully against aphthæ, ulcerations of the mouth, glandular obstructions, angina with salivation, inflammations of the tongue, cramps in the stomach, diarrhœa, dysentery, venereal complaints, parotitis, small-pox, scrofula, rheumatism, gout, acute hydrocephalus, many kinds of toothachs, in the precursors of amaurosis, &c.

Muriate of Magnesia.

This medicine renders the greatest service in the following cases:—daily headach, pulsation in the ears, heavy pain in the liver, the same in walking and touching it, but especially on lying down on the right side, great and continual swelling

of the abdomen, with constipation, long-standing and painful hardness of the right side of the abdomen, hysteric spasms of the uterus and abdomen, which extend themselves to the thighs, and are followed by a flow of white discharge, stools round, hard, difficult of passage, insufficient in quantity, and retained, numbness of the arms on awaking in the morning, sweating of the feet.

Muriate of magnesia exists in great abundance in the ocean, and, by the properties which it is known to possess of developing a number of phenomena in the human system, we can explain the great efficacy of sea-baths in many chronic diseases.

Muriate of Soda.

A very powerful medicine. The best effects are produced by it in incipient cataracts, when the patient sees insects flying before his eyes, and when, as he

reads, the letters seem to change places; in cases of incontinence of urine, chlorosis and leucorrhœa.

This remedy is one of the most valuable in vomitings of pregnant women, in loss of smell, induration of the glands, dental fistulas, heartburn, inappetence, cardialgia.

The cases in which this medicine chiefly exhibits its curative power are those in which, amongst others, the following states are observed:—vertigo, in which all objects turn round before the eyes, and the subject of it is in danger of falling forwards on the ground; vertigo, with joltings in the head and giddiness, incapability of thinking, dizzy headach, heaviness of the head, daily heaviness in the head, chiefly in the occiput, which causes the patient to shut the eyelids, headach, as if the head would split open, tearing and lancinating headach, which obliges the patient to lie down, shootings in the parietal bone, morning headach on waking, plucking and beating pain in the forehead, strokes

in the head, headach, in which it seems that there are strokes from a hammer, crusts on the scalp, button-like eruption on the forehead, shootings over the eyes, painful pressure over the eyes, obscurity of the sight in walking or stopping, sudden obscurity of sight on the access of tearing and lancinating headach, kind of gauze appearing before the eyes, which prevents anything being seen, incipient amaurosis, the sight troubled as if feathers were being passed before the eyes, black points and luminous striæ before the eyes, presbyopia, confusion of the letters in reading, shutting up of the eyelids in the evening, flow of tears from the eyes, acridity of the tears, smarting in the eyes, inflammation of the eyes, viscous matter in the external angles of the eyes, issue of pus from the eyes during the night, buzzing in the ears, confused noise in the ears, shootings in the ears; pain as of internal ulceration in the jaw-bones in chewing; dryness in the nose, want of smell, swelling of the upper lip, smarting of

the upper lip, chaps in the upper lip, blisters on the inner side of the upper lip, which are painful to the touch, frequent swelling of the maxillary glands, dental fistulæ, blisters on the tongue, chronic affections of the throat, from which proceed mucous ejections in the morning, bitter taste in the mouth, risings from the stomach, disagreeable risings after having eaten fat or milk, sour risings, heartburn, heat which ascends from the stomach; contraction of the throat, with flow of water into the mouth and sensation of whirling in the stomach, distaste for fat aliments, vomitings of food, distaste for bread, want of appetite, immoderate appetite for dinner and supper, continual thirst, bulimia, with fulness and satiety after having eaten but a little, pressure on the præcordial region, pressure on the stomach, spasm of the stomach, pressure on the stomach with nausea and sudden depression of power, pain in the præcordial region when it is pressed upon, swelling in the præcordial region

which, when pressed upon, causes the same pain as if it were ulcerated within, catching in the præcordial region, perspiration in the face while eating, empty risings after having eaten, nausea after eating, heart-burn after having eaten, cramp in the diaphragm on stooping, daily colic, swelling of the abdomen, expulsion of air, noisy gurglings in the abdomen, tumefaction of the belly, noise in the left side of the belly, too frequent stools, constipation every other day, habitual constipation, useless efforts to go to stool, difficult passage of stools with tearing and lancinating pains in the anus and rectum, hemorrhoids at the anus, smarting and beating in the rectum, heat in the rectum on going to stool, desires to pass urine in the night, involuntary flow of urine in walking, coughing and sneezing; mucous running from the penis, immoderate venereal appetite, itching in the pudendum, menses retarded or insufficient, or which last too long, headach before, during, and after the periodical discharge, melancholy before the

appearance of it, sadness during its presence, whites, hoarseness, sneezing and coryza, useless efforts to sneeze, cold in the head, stuffing in the nose, collection of mucus in the chest with cough, morning cough, habitual short cough, tickling in the chest, which induces cough, in walking or making a deep inspiration; headach, as if the forehead were about to split; roughness in the chest, short breathing on walking quickly, asthma on performing mechanical labour, tightness on the chest, painful tension in the chest, shootings in the chest on making a deep inspiration, shooting in the chest on coughing, shootings in one of the breasts, palpitations of the heart with anxiety, tearing pains in the sacrum, sharp pain passing across the hips and sacrum, painful tension in the back, pressure in the neck, paralytical oppression, lassitude of the arms, shooting pains in the articulations of the hand, numbness and formication in the fingers, pain like dislocation in the hip, pain as of plucking in the legs, tetter in the

hollows of the thighs, painful contractions of the tendons of the thighs, lassitude in the knees and calfs of the legs, ulcerative pain in the ankle in standing or touching it, swelling of the feet, plucking pressure in the limbs, fatigue from much talking, ailments occasioned by grief, indisposition from acid foods, inconvenience produced by bread, great tendency to take cold, to strain or twist the loins, a frequent coldness within, continual sense of cold and failing of vital heat, leanness, difficulty of moving the body, lassitude, indolence in rising in the morning, sleepiness during the day, confused and imperfect dreams during sleep, unquiet dreams with weeping, thirst at night, painful dreams at night and sleeplessness for whole hours, privation of sleep when once aroused, morning sweat, irritability which disposes to anger, anxiety, sadness, great propensity to take alarm.

Nux Vomica.

This medicine acts powerfully upon the nervous system, and the abdominal viscera. It is applicable in gastric and bilious affections, in those of which the symptoms are aggravated in the morning, and in many chronic diseases caused by the abuse of coffee or of spirituous liquors for those who lead a sedentary life, and fatigue themselves with mental labour.

It is proper for individuals who have black hair, dark complexion, and who are disposed to be constipated, for persons of a lively, ardent, active character, and who have a temper inclined to mischief, or anger.

This medicine is employed with success when the menses are apt to appear some days before their time, and when they are too abundant; in certain epidemic maladies or other acute febrile diseases, principally those in which the cold stage is preceded

or accompanied by heats, as well as in complaints produced by cold.

Nux Vomica is applicable especially when the state of the patient is aggravated in the morning, when he awakes towards three o'clock, and cannot sleep again, on account of a succession of ideas which besiege him, or when he is kept awake till daybreak only to fall into a sleep full of anxious dreams, from which he wakes more fatigued than when he lay down, and is reluctant to rise. It is applicable also to those who many hours before they lie down cannot resist sleep, and fall into slumber in a chair.

Nux vomica has cured many bronchial catarrhs, spasm in the stomach, chronic constipations, headaches, angina, diseases of the eyes, inflammatory rheumatisms, bilious fevers, jaundices, hemorrhoidal diseases, hysteric indispositions, complaints of pregnant women, chronic gastro-enteritis, hepatitis; but, to obtain a clear idea of the power of this remedy, attentive regard must be paid to the numerous

symptoms which it develops in a healthy person, and this is moreover the only guide to be followed in the selection of a remedy, as we have already so many times observed.

Unless under pressing necessity, this medicine should be administered at night before the patient goes to bed.

PETROLEUM.

According to Hahnemann, petroleum has been found efficacious when the following symptoms predominate:—loss of memory, vertigo, swimming in the head, heavy and lancinating headach; beating in the occiput, falling off of the hair, eruption on the head and neck, crusts on the scalp, eruptions on the neck, yellow complexion, appearance of gauze before the eyes, presbyopia, impossibility of reading small type without spectacles, tingling in the ears, buzzing and tingling in the ears, hardness of hearing (especially when use has previously been made of

nitric acid); dryness and a painful sensation of it in the internal ear, dryness and painful sense of it in the nose, obstruction in the nose, swelling of the submaxillary glands, tongue white and clogged, noisy risings from the stomach, contraction of the throat, with afflux of water into the mouth; sickness, loss of appetite, repugnance for meat, canine appetite, great commotion in the abdomen, colics, hard stools, involuntary leaking of urine, narrowing of the ureter, heat in the ureter, itching and moistness of the scrotum, frequent pollution, hoarseness, coryza, cough after having gone to bed, dry cough during the night, shootings in the side of the chest, tetter on the chest, pain at the sacrum, which prevent the patient from standing; backach, bleeding cracks in the skin of the hands and fingers in winter, arthritic stiffness of the articulations of the fingers, tearing pains in the hands, brown spots on the wrist, tetter on the knee, cracking noise and stiffness of the articulations, numbness of the limbs,

repugnance to the open air, production of unhealthy flesh in ulcers, ebullition of the blood, vivid dreams, hard sleep in the morning, intermittent fever in the evening, cold and afterwards heat in the face, with cold in the feet; night sweats, irascible temper, inclination to mischief, disquietude.

Phosphorus.

Phosphorus is most valuable in diseases of the eyes, especially in gutta serena, in an incipient state; violent headaches, discharge from the ears, spasmodic coughs, uneasiness of the stomach, pains in the epigastrium, colics of the lower belly, diarrhœa of a chronic kind, menstrual derangements, and, above all, diseases of the bones, rickets, and scrofula.

This remedy is seldom indicated in cases of chronic diseases, characterized by the loss of venereal appetite and feebleness of the genital organs, or when the periodical discharges appear before their

epochs; so, in general, in all those where there is weakness from too great depression of vital energy.

This medicine is one the most appropriate in cases of habitually soft or liquid stools.

Phosphorus will be found very efficacious, chiefly in the cases in which the following symptoms predominate:—vertigo, of different kinds; stupifying headach, afflux of blood toward the head, morning headach, shootings externally at the side of the head, falling off of the hair, difficulty in opening the eyelids, heat and smarting in the external angles of the eyes, running from the eyes when exposed to the wind, weeping and suppuration of the eyes at night, inflammation of the eyes, heat within them and pressure, as if caused by a grain of sand; myopia, dim sight, dark spots flying before the eyes, blindness, by day every object appearing covered with a grey veil; dimness of sight in artificial light, sallow complexion of the face, beating in the ear, buzzing in the ears, difficulty of hearing the human voice,

discharge of blood on blowing the nose, distressing dryness of the nose, continual running of mucus from the nose, bad smell exhaled by the nose, swelling of the neck, white tongue, erosion in the interior of the mouth, mucus in the mouth, mucous taste in the mouth, taste of cheese in the mouth, mucosities clinging to the throat in the morning, dryness in the throat day and night, risings from the stomach, spasmodic risings, acid risings, morning sickness caused by hunger, wish for restoratives, hunger after having eaten, uneasiness in the abdomen after having breakfasted, heat and anxiety after having eaten, burning heat in the hands after having eaten, indolence and drowsiness after eating, a kind of narrowing of the cardiac orifice which causes the food on being swallowed to rise again into the mouth, pain proceeding from pressure in the præcordial region, disturbance in the præcordial region, sense of fulness in the stomach, swelling in the same

region caused by wind after dinner, borborygmi in the abdomen, pains caused by wind, discharges of wind, morning colic while in bed, tearings in the abdomen, accompanied by much desire to go to stool; discharge of blood on going to stool, piles in the rectum and at the anus, mucous running from the anus, which remains open; tension in the ureter, smarting in the ureter while passing urine, heat of the urine, burning spasm in the ureter, very strong erections by night, continual desire of coïtus, too quick ejaculation of semen in the venereal act, frequent pollutions, shootings in the vagina as far as the uterus, dry coryza, difficulty of breathing, tickling in the chest, cough provoked by tickling, roughness in the larynx, mucous expectoration from the larynx, cough, with hoarseness and harshness in the chest; cough at night, with shooting pains in the larynx; shooting pains in the left side of the chest, pain in the chest when the patient lies down,

palpitations of the heart when sitting, stiffness in the neck, tearing shootings in the arms and shoulder-blades, trembling of the hands, swelling of the bones of the leg, shakings of the feet day and night before sleeping, yellow spots on the abdomen and chest, brown spots on the body, transient heat, sleep long delayed, morning sweats, tendency to fear, morosenes, timidity, disquietude when alone, great irritability and susceptibility, ill humour, aversion to work.

Pulsatilla.

The use of pulsatilla will be found most salutary in those diseases, during the prevalence of which the patient exhibits a lowness of spirits and dejection of mind, or else a state of mildness and resignation, especially if, when in sound health, his temper was easy and his disposition benevolent. It is therefore chiefly useful for lymphatic temperaments, and consequently improper for persons of decided character and hasty temper. Most of all it

is favorable when the patient feels from time to time a sense of chilliness and experiences no thirst.

Pulsatilla is suitable to women whose monthly discharges are frequently obstructed, or whose sleep is long delayed at night, and whose sufferings are most acute at that time and in the evening. It is beneficial for indispositions produced by pork, and in numerous affections of the digestive organs. Chlorosis is often very speedily cured by this medicine, also certain kinds of ophthalmia, inflammations of the throat, acute incipient phthisis, affections of the stomach and intestines, puerperal fevers, certain intermittent fevers, whooping-coughs, chronic vomitings, acute rheumatisms, some kinds of headaches, measles, affections of the ear, incipient amaurosis, and, lastly, affections caused by vexation. It displays its effect most frequently by symptoms shewn on one side of the body. The effects which are produced by it during sleep are soothed or dispelled by motion.

It is one of the most powerful antidotes to sulphur, and consequently a remedy against ailments produced by the use of sulphuric baths.

Cinchona.

Cinchona is useful in scrofulous ophthalmias, delirium tremens, bilious fever, certain forms of intermittent fever, consequences of onanism, chlorosis, the effects of loss of blood and humours, rheumatic pains accompanied by heat and burnings, in amauroses.

Rhus.

The principal symptoms produced by this remedy take place during sleep: no other medicine possesses this property in so remarkable a degree. There is much analogy between it and bryony, but the preceding circumstance marks the difference between these two remedies. Rhus and bryony conquer typhus in an infallible manner, and were employed

with the greatest success against the terrible epidemic of the year 1813, which broke out in Germany after the great battles which were fought there.

Rhus is the best specific against the effects of muscular straining and contusions, certain paralyzes, chronic rheumatisms, affections of the abdominal organs, headaches, tetter, eruptions, sprains, erysipelas, ophthalmia, ozena, pemphigus, peritonitis, puerperal peritonitis, pneumonia, scrofula, tetanus, vertigo, &c.

Rhus is applicable to persons of a pusillanimous disposition, of a melancholy humour, and lovers of solitude, to those who readily weep, or who live in dread of death.

After the administration of this substance, it is often observed that the patient's malady is not alleviated till after twenty-four or thirty-six hours: we must therefore be on our guard as to the choice of this medicine, and bear in mind this last important circumstance in the repetition of the doses.

Sarsaparilla.

The sufferings and pain occasioned by gravel are sensibly calmed by this medicine; it is appropriate in great sensibility of the scalp, in chronic arthritis, stiffness of the joints, painful constrictions of the bladder, mercurial ulcers, and chronic diseases of the skin.

Sepia.

This medicine is extremely beneficial in megrim, congestions in the head, falling of the eyelids, prolapse of the anus and uterus, sharp pains in the womb, incontinence of urine, convulsive cough, chronic amenorrhœa, growths.

It is found chiefly useful in cases in which the patient presents some of the following symptoms:—vertigo, attacks of piercing headach, so violent as to extort cries, and accompanied by vomitings, commonly called gouty headach, pulsating

headach, chiefly in the occiput, the head confused, and inaptitude for mental labor, afflux of blood toward the head on stooping, itching in the head, nose, and ears; falling-off of the hair, impossibility of opening the eyelids during the night, heaviness and falling of the upper eyelid, an appearance of gauze before the eyes and black flying spots, the eyelids glued during the night, buzzing and tinkling in the ears, excessive sensibility to sound, hardness of hearing, yellowness of the face, distressing dryness of the interior of the nose without obstruction, want of smell, swelling of the gums, lancinating pains in the teeth, excoriation of the tip of the tongue, which is white and clogged, dryness in the mouth, thirst in the morning, constriction in the throat, risings, contraction of the throat chiefly after having drunk, acid taste in the mouth after having eaten, reluctance to eat, difficulty to swallow food, distaste for meat and for milk, great appetite, voracity, beating in the region of the heart while walking, stomach-ache after

supper, sweating after having eaten, heat in the stomach and abdomen, piercing sensation in the hypochondriac region, sensation of emptiness in the abdomen, sensation of hardness in the abdomen, swelling of the abdomen in women after fecundity, abundant production and expulsion of wind, borborygmi and gurgling in the belly, especially after having eaten, colics after motion, itching in the rectum and at the anus, afflux of blood toward the anus, protrusion of the rectum in going to stool, projection of hemorrhoids from the rectum, leaking from the anus, delayed stools, evacuations too lax, earnest desire to pass urine at night, involuntary flow of urine during the first sleep, urine deep in colour, smarting in the ureter in passing urine, pain in the testicles, feebleness of the genital organs, suppression of the menses, white and yellow discharges from the vagina, coryza, dry coryza, hoarseness, ebullition in the chest, sensation of excoriation in the middle of the chest, pain in the

chest on moving, oppression on the chest, shooting pains in the left side of the chest, shootings on the chest during mental application, pain in the side on breathing and coughing, cough evening and morning, with ejections of saline spittings, phlegm difficult to be cast off, pain in the sacrum, shiverings in the back, itching eruptions on the back, tearings and cramps in the back, stiffness in the back, stiffness of the neck, sweatings in the axilla, stiffness in the arms, lassitude of the arms, shootings in the articulation of the hand when moved, heat in the palms of the hands, paralysis of the legs, cold in the legs and feet, plucking pains in the legs and in the great toe, convulsion of the feet during sleep at mid-day, cramps in the calfs of the legs, swelling of the legs and feet, abundant perspiration of the feet, or its suppression, violent heat in the feet, fornication and deadness of the soles of the feet, numbness of the arms and legs, especially after mechanical employment, stiffness and inflexibility of the joints of

the hand, knee, and foot, ulcers on the articulations of the fingers and toes, agitation and beatings in all the limbs, burning pains in many parts of the body, transient feelings of heat, sense of ebullition in the blood, palpitations of the heart, attacks of heat when seated, and while walking in the open air, copious perspiration on the slightest motion of the body, want of natural heat, great tendency to take cold, great tendency to sprain the back, baneful effects of grief, lassitude causing tremor, indolence and difficulty of moving the body, sense of exhaustion on rising, drowsiness in the day, frequent and unquiet dreams giving alarm, nocturnal perspiration, morning sweats of an acid quality, anxiety at night when in bed, anxiety and uneasiness with transient heat, tendency to be alarmed, aversion to habitual duties, indifference to kindred, discouragement, melancholy.

Silicea.

This medicine proves of great use in whitlows, in old fungous ulcers of a bad kind, in glandular indurations, scrofula, deviations of the spine, white swellings, chronic catarrhs, phthisis, corroding white discharges.

Its efficacy particularly shews itself in circumstances in which the following symptoms predominate:—vertigo, loss of memory, affection of the head caused by reading and writing, giddiness in the evening as if in a state of intoxication, heaviness in the head, headach from the nape of the neck to the top of the head which prevents sleep in the night, daily headach, tearing with heat of the forehead during the morning, heaviness as if something were about to issue from the forehead, dragging pain in the head extending to the forehead, pain in the head as if bursting, pulsating headach, headach on one side only, tearing and shooting pains meeting at the eyes

and in the bones of the face, night sweats in the head, moist and itching crusts on the head, tuberculous elevations on the scalp, falling-off of the hair, cracks in the skin of the face, presbyopia, blindness in broad day, black spots flying before the eyes, whilst the sight seems veiled as if by a grey body, amaurosis, sparks of fire before the eyes, feebleness of the sight, so that the letters seem confused together when reading, paleness of the face while reading, attack of sudden blindness which takes away the sight for several minutes, running of the eyes in the open air, smarting in the eyes, suppuration of the eyes which glues together the eyelids, redness with pain in the angles of the eyes, ophthalmia, noise in the ears, stoppage in the ears which sometimes passes off with noise, hardness of hearing, piercing pain in the ears, shootings from within to the outer part of the ears, bleeding at the nose, painful sensation of dryness in the nose, want of smell, eruptions of pimples in the nose, swelling of

of the lower jaw-bone, pluckings and shootings during the night in the lower jaw, ulceration in the interior of the lower lip, tetter on the chin, swelling of the submaxillary glands, piercing pains in the teeth, tearing pains in the teeth and along the jaws day and night, excoriation of the tongue, privation of taste, constant presence of mucus in the mouth, risings, risings tasting of the food just eaten, morning nausea, continual nausea and vomiting, nausea succeeding every motion producing excitement, nausea after having eaten, vomiting at every draught, nausea every morning with headach and pains in the eyes when they are turned, tightness of the throat with shivering, much thirst, distaste for all food, aversion to meat, disgust for meat, in children refusal of the breast or vomiting after having sucked, heaviness of the stomach after drinking too fast, painful sensibility in the præcordial region when it is pressed upon, the same after having eaten, heaviness of the stomach for years, tightness of the throat followed by vomiting

after having eaten any food, fulness after having eaten, tension and hardness of the belly in infants, gurgling in the belly during bodily motion, expulsion of wind, painful inguinal hernia, gripings, colics, tearing pains in the abdomen without diarrhœa, belly-ache with diarrhœa, many stools soft during the day, constipation, delayed stools, constipation with frequent and useless endeavours to go to stool, excessive venereal appetite, menses in too small quantity, suppression of the menses for several months, emission of blood from the womb during suckling, white discharges which flow during the passage of urine, milky discharges preceded by colics in the umbilical region; itching of the genitals, incessant or too frequent sneezing, obstruction in the nose for years, dry coryza, continual coryza, frequent moist coryza, running coryza which overcomes a chronic obstruction of the nostrils, hoarseness, asthma, short breathing on the least mechanical exertion, short breathing or panting

on walking quickly, suspended breathing when lying on the back, suspension of respiration in walking, running, or coughing; cough with expectoration of a purulent kind, phlegm, or of suffocating cough in the night, spitting of pus, oppression on the chest, oppression of the chest in coughing or sneezing, pulsation in the sternum, shooting pains from the chest to the back, shootings under the left false ribs, pain at the sacrum, with or without being touched; spasmodic pullings in the sacrum, which will not allow of an erect posture and oblige the patient to lie down; shooting pains in the back, tearings in the trunk of the body, as if from the rack; pains, when sitting or lying down, in the loins above the pelvis, numbness in the arms on placing them on the table or lying on one of them; pain and numbness in the arm which has been lain on, state similar to paralysis and trembling in the right arm on the least exertion, plucking pain in the arm, tearing pain in the arm, commencement of

paralysis of the fore-arm, the hand involuntarily letting slip what it holds, shootings at night in the wrist, which ascend toward the arm; formication in the fingers, plucking pains and stiffness in the legs, pressure felt in the muscles of the thigh, swelling of the knee, pulling pains in the legs, numbness of the calfs of the legs, numbness of the feet at night, cramps in the calfs of the legs on leaving off employment in the evening, shootings in the ankle in walking, cold feet, perspiring of the feet, suppression of the natural perspiration in the feet, cold in the feet, a sensation of tickling in the sole of the feet which becomes so intolerable that it almost distracts the patient, fetid smell of the feet, swelling of the feet, shooting pains in corns, ebullition of the blood, and thirst after having drank a little wine, great tendency to sprain the back, perspiration on walking a little, great tendency to take cold in uncovering the feet, shiverings, ganglions, fetid smelling ulcers, unsightly ulcers on the legs, itching

ulcers on the thigh and ankle, nocturnal shootings in all the limbs, tearing pains in the arms and legs, cramps in the arms and legs, numbness of the limbs, state similar to paralysis of the limbs at night, bruised sensation of the limbs in the evening, general debility, tendency to fainting on lying down on the side, frequent gapings, difficulty of obtaining sleep at night in bed, unsound sleep at night, similar to a mere state of drowsiness; much dreaming and frequent waking during the night, repeated dreams every night, uneasy dreams, convulsions of the body at night, while sleeping, frequent and painful dreams in the night, speaking aloud during sleep, night sweats, abundant acid sweats at night, ill-humour.

Soda.

This medicine is very applicable in particular cases: for example, in that kind of hypochondriasis in which the digestive organs are habitually so feeble that to depart in ever so small a degree from the usual diet is enough to occasion and maintain ill humour and general uneasiness.

Hahnemann has discovered also that it exhibits great efficacy in chronic (psoric) diseases, or where the following symptoms are marked:—vertigoes, general uneasiness after mental exertion, tearing pains on the exterior of the forehead at certain hours of the day, headach produced by the sun, shooting pains from the inside to the outside of the eyes, impossibility of reading small type, perception of bodies flying before the eyes, yellow spots on the forehead and on the upper lip, freckles on the face, hardness of hearing, uncommon sensitiveness of the ear to noise, toothach, chiefly during eating; nausea,

continual sickness, bitter taste in the mouth, thirst, affections caused by cold drinks, as for example, pains in the left hypochondrium; heaviness on the stomach after having eaten, dragging spasms in the stomach, pain on touching the præcordial region, accumulation of wind in the abdomen, great distention of the belly, retention of wind, scanty evacuations, heat in the ureter after having passed water, pains during the periodical discharges of women, obstruction in the nose, coryza every second day, continual coryza brought on by a current of air and which does not cease till after a sweat, short breathing, saline and purulent expectoration with cough, continual cold in the left side, tearing pains in the hands and feet, cramps in the calfs of the legs, coldness or swelling in the feet, a tendency in the articulations of the foot to be sprained, shooting pains in the soles of the feet in walking, copious perspiration on the least exertion in work, aversion

to the open air, extreme tendency to take cold, great tendency to strain the loins, dryness of the skin, warts and tetter, chronic weakness, relaxation and atony of the whole body after having walked a little; fatigue, almost great enough to cause the sufferer to fall down; sleepiness during the day, delayed sleep at night, too early waking; dreams during the night, night sweats, cold and lasting perspiration the consequence of anxiety, anxiety, tremor and sweats caused by pain, a state of mental anguish, palpitation of the heart which produces anxiety, aversion to persons and society, hypochondriacal disposition, discouragement.

Spongia.

Croup, convulsive coughs, and pains in the œsophagus and larynx, seldom resist the effect of this medicine. It is administered with success in bronchitis and tracheal phthisis, worms, and worm fever.

Stannum.

This medicine is adapted to chronic catarrhs in the chest, mucous phthisis, and chronic hæmatemesis.

Staphisagria.

This remedy is powerful against scrofulous diseases, certain pains in the joints, tinea, chronic exanthemata on the face, pains in the nerves of the teeth at the period of menstruation. This remedy disperses chagrin and melancholy.

Stramonium.

Stramonium effects the greatest services in nervous affections: in epilepsy, catalepsy, St. Vitus's dance, in some mental diseases, melancholy, spasmodic affections, hydrophobia.

Sulphur.

Sulphur is chiefly proper in cases where the following symptoms exist: vertigo when sitting down, headach with difficulty of thinking, weakness of memory, pulsating headach, formication and buzzing in the head, appearance of gauze before the eyes, contraction of the eyelids in the morning, complexion pale and sickly, buzzing and noise in the ears, tinkling or roaring in the ears, dryness, bleeding in the nose, liver-coloured spots on the upper lip, toothach in the evening, swelling in the gums with pulsating pain, chronic sensation of some foreign body in the throat and pharynx, risings, accompanied with disagreeable smell while asleep, risings of food, nausea before eating, morning nausea, tightness of the throat, with afflux of water into the mouth; insipid taste of food, bulimia, oppression on the chest after having eaten

a little, as if it were laden with a weight; agitation in the region of the heart, shooting pains in the left side of the belly in walking, colic after having drunk, expulsion of wind, hard stools, stools only every two or three days, flow of urine in the bed at night, feebleness of the genital powers, pressure on the genital organs, headach before the appearance of the menses, too early return of the periodical discharge; leucorrhœa, coryza, formication in the larynx exciting cough, cough in the night, difficulty in breathing, asthma, with whistling and stertorous breathing and visible palpitations of the heart, fulness in the chest, burning heat in the chest, pressure on the sternum, pains in the sacrum, sense of pulling in the back, pulling in the joint of the elbow, of the hand and fingers, weakness in the knees and arms, heaviness in the legs, stiffness in the articulations of the foot, cold and stiffness in the toes, erysipelas in the leg, nettle rash, numbness of the limbs, lancinating pains, sinking of the head

in walking, an unpleasant sensation produced by talking, sleepiness during the day, desire to vomit after dinner, unrefreshing sleep, fear during sleep, uneasy and terrifying dreams, inducing broken speeches during sleep; trembling and convulsions of the body in sleep, acrid sweats every night, much perspiration during bodily exercise, liability to be cold, irritability, propensity to ill-humour and dejection of spirits, aptness to alarm.

Sulphur is one of the most important medicines in chronic psoric diseases; and it is in few cases that this substance will not be found useful. Recourse must, however, be had also to the study of the symptoms which it produces on persons in health, in order to recognize completely the cases to which it is especially applicable.

Thuya.

This medicine is chiefly useful in sycotic excre-
scences, blennorrhœa, some painful affections of the

eyes, cataract, exanthematous eruptions of the face and nostrils, with acute pains.

Veratrum.

This medicine is very useful in chronic vomitings, vomitings with diarrhœa, principally bilious; repugnance to food, especially if hot: *Veratrum* is one of the principal remedies for certain headaches with vomiting. It is, moreover, a powerful remedy in cholera morbus.

I recollect to have cured a patient affected with a disease of the stomach, the symptoms of which were in perfect harmony with those produced by *Veratrum*; and the patient was, besides, so irascible, that at certain times, if not prevented, he was impelled to the most furious actions: he even assured me that he would not hesitate to plunge a knife into the bosom of any person who might be exposed to his fury. *Veratrum* restored the

digestive canal to a healthy state, and the tumultuous passions which had agitated him were completely set at rest.

Zinc.

This medicine is useful in paralysis of the eyelids, purulent runnings of the ears, cramps of the œsophagus, pains of the spleen, stone in the kidneys and bladder, certain eruptions on the skin, melancholy, and derangement of the menstruation.

I shall here conclude my observations on medicaments. Those remarks are a useful introduction to the *Materia Medica Pura*, of which they will facilitate the difficult study by pointing out several striking properties which will afterwards afford to the physician the advantage to collect round them more minute details.

It is from Hahnemann's works that I have chiefly borrowed these practical remarks; when physicians shall have carefully weighed all the matter this work

comprises, they will be perfectly able to ascend to the fundamental sources of the system, and the constant study of Materia Medica will enable them most successfully to practise the doctrine of our venerable founder.

THE END.

LIST OF THE MEDICINES,

AND OF

THEIR ANTIDOTES.

- ACON.—Aconitum Napellus. (F.) } Chaperon de moine.
(G.) Napell sturmhut, Eisenhut. } Aconit.
Antidotes. Vinum. Acidi vegetabili.
- ÆTH.—Æthusa Cynapium. (F.) Æthusa.
Coriandrum Cynapium.
(G.) } Hunds-Petersilie.
} Garten Schierling.
Antidotes?
- AGAR.—Agaricus Muscarius. (F.) } Oronge fausse.
(G.) } Fliegen Blatterschwamm.
} Fliegen Pilz. } Champignon rouge.
Antidotes. Camphor. Coffee. Pulsatilla. Wine.
- AGN.—Agnus Castus. (F.) Gatilier commun.
Vitex Agnus Castus.
Gemeiner Europaeischer Mullen.
(G.) } Keuschlamm.
} Moenchs-Pfeffer.
Antidote?

- ALUM.—Alumina. (F.) Alumine.
 Aluminii Oxydum.
 Aluminium Oxydatum.
 Orgilla Pura.
 Terra Aluminosa.
 (G.) { Alaun.
 { Thon-erde.
Antidotes. Camphor. Chamomila. Ipecacuanba.
- AMB.—Ambra-grisea. (F.) Ombre gris.
 Ambra ambrosiaca.
 (G.) Graue ambra.
Antidote. Nux Vomica.
- AMM.—Ammonium Carbonicum. (F.) Carbonate d'ammoniac.
 (G.) { Ammonium Salz.
 { Flüchtiges Laugensalz.
Antidotes. Camphor. Liver of Sulphur.
- AMM. M.—Ammonium Muriaticum. (F.) Muriate de magnésie.
 (G.) { Salzsaures Ammonium.
 { Salmiak.
Antidotes. Camphor.
- ANAC.—Anacardium Orientale. (F.) Fève de Malac.
 Semecarpus Anacardium.
 (G.) { Elephantenlaus.
 { Malacca-Nutz.
- ANIS.—Anisum Stellatum. (F.) Anis.
 Illicium Anisatum.
 (G.) Stern-Anis.
Antidote ?

- ANG.—Angustura. (F.) Angusture vraie.
 Cortex Angusturæ.
 Bonplandia Trifoliata
 (G.) Angustura.
Antidote. Coffee.
- ANT.—Antimonium crudum. (F.) Sulfure d'antimoine.
 Stibium Sulphuretum nigrum.
 (G.) { Schwesel Spieszglanz.
 { Rober Spieszglanz.
Antidotes. Hepar-Sulph. Mercury.
- ARG.—Argentum Foliatum. (F.) Argent.
 (G.) Blatt-Silber.
Antidote?
- ARN.—Arnica Montana. (F.) Arnique.
 (G.) Berg-Wohlverlei.
Antidotes. Camphor. Ipecacuanha.
 N.B. Wine aggravates the symptoms.
- ARS.—Arsenici Oxydum. (F.) Oxyde d'arsenic.
 Arsenicum Album.
 (G.) Weiszer Arsenik.
Antidotes. Peruvian Bark. Iron. Graphites. Ipecacuanha.
 Nux Vomica. Elder. Veratrum.
- ARUM.—Arum Maculatum. (F.) Arum.
 (G.) Geflecker Aron.
Antidote?
- ASA.—Assafœtida. (F.) Asafœtida.
 Ferula Assafœtida.
 (G.) Stink-Asand.
Antidotes. Caust. Chin. Elect.

- ASAR.—Asarum Europæum. (F.) Asaret. Cabaret.
 (G.) Haselwurz.
Antidotes. Camphor. Vegt. Acids.
- AUR.—Aurum foliatum. (F.) Or.
 (G.) Blatt Gold.
Antidote ?
- BAR.—Barytæ Carbonas. (F.) Carbonate de baryte.
 Baryta Carbonica.
 (G.) Schwererde.
Antidote. Camphor.
- BELL.—Belladonna. (F.) { Belladonne.
 Atropa Belladonna. { Morelle furieuse.
 (G.) { Belladonne-Schlafbeere.
 { Gemeine Wolfskirsche.
 { Tollkraut.
Antidotes. Coffee. Hepar Sulphuris. Henbane. Pulsatilla.
 Wine.
 N. B. Vinegar aggravates the symptoms.
- BIS.—Bismuthum. (F.) Oxyde de bismuth.
 Bismuthi Magisterium.
 (G.) { Wismuth-oxid.
 { Salpetersaurez Wismuth.
Antidote ?
- BOR.—Borax veneta. (F.) Borate de soude.
 Sub-boras Sodæ.
 Natrum boracicum.
 (G.) { Borax.
 { Boraxsaures Natrum.
Antidotes. Chamomile. Coffee.
- BOV.—Bovista plumbea; (F.) { Vesse-de-loup des
 Lycoperdon Bovista. { bouviers.
 (G.) Bovist.
Antidote. Camphor.

- BRY.**—*Bryonia alba.* (F.) Bryone.
 (G.) Gichtrübe weisse zaunrebe.
Antidote. Rhus.
- CAL.**—*Caladium seguinum.* (F.) { *Pédiveau vénéneaux*
Arum seguinum. { *au à feuilles de balisier.*
 (G.) Giftiger Aron.
Antidote. Capsicum.
- CALC.**—*Calcis Carbonas.* (F.) { *Craie blanche.*
Calcarea Carbonica. { *Chaux carbonatée.*
 (G.) Kalkerde.
Antidotes. Camphor. Spiritus Æthæris Nitrici.
- CAM.**—*Camphora.*
Laurus Camphora. (F.) Camphre.
 (G.) { *Kampher.*
 { *Kampher-Lorbeer.*
Antidote. Spiritus Æthæris Nitrici.
- CANN.**—*Cannabis sativa.* (F.) Chanvre.
 (G.) Hanf.
Antidote ?
- CANT.**—*Cantharides.* (F.) Cantharides.
Meloë vesicatorius.
Lytta vesicatoria.
 (G.) { *Kantharidea.*
 { *Spanische Fliegen.*
Antidote. Camphor.
- CAPS.**—*Capsicum annum.* (F.) Poivre de Guinée.
 (G.) { *Kapsicum.*
 { *Spanische Pfeffer.*
Antidote. Camphor.

- CARB. A.—Carbo. animalis. (F.) Charbon animal.
 (G.) Thier-Kohle.
Antidote. Camphor.
- CARB. V.—Carbo. vegetabilis. (F.) Charbon de bois.
 (G.) Holz-Kohle.
Antidotes. Arsenic. Camphor. Coffee.
- CASC.—Cascarilla. (F.) Cascarille.
 Cortex Cascarillæ.
 Croton Cascarilla.
 (G.) Cascarille.
Antidote?
- CAST.—Castoreum. (F.) Castoreum.
 Castor Fiber.
 (G.) Bibergeil.
Antidote?
- CAUS.—Causticum. (F.) Causticum.
 Tinctura acris sine Kali.
 (G.) { Kausticum.
 { Aetzstoff.
Antidotes. Coffee. Spiritus Æthæris Nitrici.
- CHAM.—Chamomilla vulgaris. (F.) { Camomille commune.
 Matricaria Chamomilla. { Matriculaire camomille
 Anthemis Nobilis.
 Feld-Chamille.
 (G.) { Chamille Mettram.
 { Hälmerchen.
Antidotes. Acon. Cocculus. Coffee. Ignatia. Nux
 Vomica. Pulsatilla.
- CHEL.—Chelidonium Majus. (F.) Grande chéridoine.
 (G.) Schoellkraut.
Antidote?

- CHIN.—China (F.) Quinquina.
 Cortex Peruviana.
 Cinchona officinalis.
 (G.) Chinarinde.
Antidotes. Arnica. Arsenic. Belladonna. Colc. Capsicum.
 Vegetable Carbon. Verat. Sulphur. Sepia. Pulsatilla.
 Cina. Iron. Ipecacuanha. Mercury. Muriate of Soda.
- CIC.—Cicuta Virosa. (F.) Cigue d'eau.
 (G.) } Gift-Wütherich.
 } Wasser-Schierling.
Antidote. Arnica Montana.
- CIN.—Cina.
 Semen Cinæ. (F.) } Armoise de Judée.
 Santonici } Semen contra.
 Artemisia judaica.
 (G.) } Cinasamen
 } Zittwersamen.
Antidote ?
- CINN.—Cinnabaris. (F.) } Sulfure rouge de Mercure.
 (G.) Zinnaber. } Vermilion.
- CINNAM.—Cinnamomum. (F.) Cannelle.
 Laurus Cinnamomum.
 (G.) } Aechter-Zimmet.
 } Zimmet-Lorbeer.
 } Canel.
Antidote ?
- CLEM.—Clematis erecta. (F.) Clematite droite.
 (G.) Brenn-Walderbe.
Antidotes. Bryonia. Camphor.
- COCCIN.—Coccionella septempunctata. (F.) Cochenille.
 Chrysomela septempunctata.
 (G.) } Sonnenkäfer.
 } Himmelskuh.
 } Sommerkälbchen.
Antidote ?

- COCC.**—Cocculus Palmatum. (F.) } Colombe.
 Menispermus Cocculus. (F.) } Coque du levant.
 (G.) { Kockelskörner.
 { Kockelsamen.
 Antidotes. Camphor. Nux Vomica.
- COFF.**—Coffea Arabica cruda. (F.) Café.
 (G.) { Kaffeebohnen.
 { Røher Kaffee.
 Antidotes. Chamomile. Ignatia. Nux Vomica.
- COLCH.**—Colchicum Autumnale. (F.) Colchique.
 (G.) { Herbst-Zeitlose.
 { Lichblume.
 Antidotes. Nux Vomica. Pulsatilla.
- COLOC.**—Colocynthis. (F.) Coloquinte.
 Cucumis Colocynthis.
 (G.) Koloquinte.
 Antidotes. Camphor. Caustic. Chamomile. Coffee.
 Staphisagria.
- CON.**—Conium Maculatum. (F.) Cigue ordinaire.
 (G.) Flecken Schierling.
 Antidotes. Coffee. Spir. Nitr. dulc.
- COP.**—Copaivæ Balsamum. (F.) Baume de Copahu.
 Copaifera officinalis.
 (G.) { Kopahu Balsam.
 { Kopaiva Baum.
 Antidote?
- COR.**—Corallium. (F.) Corail rouge.
 Corallia rubra.
 (G.) Rothe Korallen.
 Antidote?

- CROC.—Crocus sativus orientalis. (F.) Saffran.
 (G.) Orientalischer Safran.
Antidote. Opium.
- CROT.—Croton Tiglium. (F.) Huile de Croton.
 Oleum Crotonis.
 (G.) { Purgier-Croton.
 { Tiglibaum.
Antidote ?
- CUPR.—Cuprum Metallicum. (F.) Cuivre.
 (G.) Kupfer.
Antidotes. Belladonna. Peruvian Bark. Cocculus, Dulcamara. Hepar Sulphuris. Ipecacuanha. Mercury. Nux Vomica.
- CYC.—Cyclamen Europæum. (F.) { Cyclame d'Europe.
 (G.) Erdscheibe, Schweinsbrod. { Pain de pourceaux.
Antidote ?
- DIAD.—Diadema, Aranea diadema. (F.) { Araignée diadème ou
 (G.) Kreuzspinne. { à croix papale.
Antidote. Mercury.
- DICT.—Dictamnus albus. (F.) Dictame.
 Radix dictamni.
 (G.) Diptam-Wurzel.
Antidote ?
- DIG.—Digitalis Purpurea. (F.) Digitale pourprée.
 (G.) Rother Fingerhut.
Antidotes. Nux Vomica. Opium.
- DROS.—Drosera rotundifolia. (F.) { Drosère à feuilles rondes.
 { Rosée du soleil.
 (G.) Sonnentheu.
Antidote. Camphor.
- DULC.—Dulcamara. (F.) Douce amère.
 Solanum Dulcamara.
 (G.) Bittersüss-Nachtschatten.
Antidotes. Camphor.

- EUG.—Eugenia Jambos. (F.) } Eugénia jame rose.
 Gemeiner Jambusenbaum. (F.) } Jame-rosade.
 (G.) } Wilder Jambos.
 Wilde Jambusen Myrthe.
Antidote ?
- EUPH.—Euphorbium. (F.) Euphorbe officinale.
 E. officinarum.
 (G.) Euphorbium Wolfsmilch.
Antidote. Camphor.
- EUPHR.—Euphrasia officinalis. (F.) Euphrase officinale.
 (G.) } Augentrost.
 Wohlredenbeits-Kraut.
Antidote ?
- EVON.—Evonymus Europæus. (F.) Evonymus d'Europe.
 (G.) Pfaffenhütlein.
Antidote ?
- FERR.—Ferrum Metallicum. (F.) Fer.
 (G.) Eisen.
Antidotes. Arsenic. Peruvian Bark. Hepar Sulphuris.
Pulsatilla. Veratrum.
- FIL.—Filix Mas. (F.) Fougère mâle.
 Aspidium Filix Mas.
 Polypodium Filix.
 (G.) Männliches Farränkraut.
Antidote ?
- GRAPH.—Graphites. (F.) } Graphites.
 Plumbago. (F.) } Plombagine.
 (G.) } Graphit.
 Reissblei.
Antidotes. Arsenic. Nux Vomica.
- GRAT.—Gratiola officinalis. (F.) Gratiolle.
 (G.) } Gottes Gnadenkraut.
 Wilder Aurin.
Antidote ?

- GUAI.**—Guaiacum officinale. (F.) Gayac.
 Guaiaci Gummi.
 (G.) { Guajak.
 { Guajak Gummi.
Antidote ?
- HELLEB.**—Helleborus niger. (F.) Hellebore.
 (G.) { Nieswurz.
 { Schwarze Christwurz.
Antidotes. Camphor. Peruvian Bark.
- HEP.**—Hepar Sulphuris calcareum. (F.) Foie de Soufre.
 Calcareea Sulphurata.
 (G.) Kalk Schwefelleber.
Antidotes. Vegetable Acids. Belladonna.
- HYO.**—Hyosciamus niger. (F.) Jusquiamé.
 (G.) Bilsenkraut.
Antidotes. Belladonna. Camphor.
- JAL.**—Jalapa. (F.) Jalape.
 Convolvulus Jalapa.
 Radix Jalapæ.
 (G.) { Jalappenwinde.
 { Jalappenwurzel.
Antidote ?
- JAT.**—Jatropha curcas. (F.) Jatropha.
 Ficus Infernalis.
 (G.) { Schwarze Brechnutz.
 { Höllenfeige.
Antidote ?
- IGN.**—Ignatia amara. (F.) Fève de St. Ignace.
 Faba Sancti Ignatii.
 (G.) Ignatzbohne.
Antidotes. Arnica. Camphor. Chamomila. Cocc.
 Coffee. Nux Vomica. Pulsatilla.

- IND.—Indigo. (F.) Indigo.
 Indigofera tinctoria.
 (G.) { Gemeiner Indigo.
 { Faerber Indigo.
 Antidote ?
- IOD.—Iodium. (F.) Jode.
 Iodinum.
 (G.) { Iod.
 { Iode.
 { Iodine.
 Antidote ?
- IPEC.—Ipecacuanha. (F.) Ipecacuanha.
 Cephaëlis Ipecacuanha.
 Psycotria emetica.
 Radix Ipecacuanhæ.
 (G.) { Ipecacuanha.
 { Brechwurzel.
 Antidotes. Arnica. Arsenic. Peruvian Bark.
- KAL.—Kali carbonicum. (F.) Carbonate de Potasse.
 Potassæ carbonas.
 (G.) { Gemwächs Laugensalz.
 { Kali.
 Antidotes. Camphor. Coffee. Sp. Ætheris Nitrici.
- KALI. H.—Kali hydriodicum. (F.) Idriodate de Potasse.
 (G.) Hydriodsaures Kali.
 Antidote ?
- KREOS.—Kreosotum. (F.) Créosote.
 (G.) Kreosot.
 Antidote ?
- LACH.—Lachesis. (F.) Lachesis.
 Trigonocephalus Lachesis.
 (G.) Lachesis-Schlangengift.
 Antidote ?

- LAC.—Lactuca Virosa. (F.) Laitue vireuse.
 (G.) Gift-Lattich.
Antidotes. Camphor. Wine.
- LAM.—Lamium album. (F.) { Lamier blanc.
 (G.) { Weisse Taube-Nessel. } Ortie blanche.
 { Weiss Bienensaug.
Antidote?
- LAUR.—Laurocerasus. (F.) Laurier cerise.
 Prunus Laurocerasus.
 (G.) Kirsch-Lorbeer.
Antidotes. Camphor. Coffee. Ipecacuanha.
- LED.—Ledum Palustre. (F.) { Lédum.
 (G.) { Porst. } Romarin sauvage.
 { Sumpf-Porst.
 { Wilder Rosmarin.
Antidote. Camphor.
- LYC.—Lycopodium clavatum. (F.) { Lycopodium.
 Lycopodii Pollen. } Pied de Loup.
 (G.) { Bärlappsamen.
 { Hexenmehl.
 { Streupulver.
Antidotes. Camphor. Pulsatilla.
- MAGN.—Magnesia carbonica. (F.) Carbonate de Magnésie.
 Magnesiæ carbonas.
 (G.) { Kohlensaure Magnesiæ.
 { Bittersalzerde.
Antidote?
- MAGN. M.—Magnesia murias. (F.) Muriate de Magnésie.
 Magnesia muriatica.
 (G.) Kochsalzsaure Bittererde.
Antidote. Camphor.

- MAGN. S.—Magnesia sulphurica. (F.) Sulphate de Magnésie.
 Magnesiæ sulphas.
 (G.) Schwefelsäure Bittererde.
Antidote?
- MANG.—Manganum. (F.) Manganèse.
 Manganesium.
 (G.) Braunstein.
Antidote. Coffee.
- MEN.—Menyanthes trifoliata. (F.) Ménianthe.
 (G.) { Trifolium fibrinum.
 Bitterklee. Fiberklee.
Antidote?
- MERC.—Mercurius vivus. (F.) Mercure.
 (Mercur. solubilis.)
 (Hahnemanni griseus.)
 Hydrargyrum.
 Argentum vivum.
 (G.) Quecksilber.
 (Quecksilber oxid.)
Antidotes. Arnica. Silica. Sulphur. Asafœtida.
Belladonna. Camphor. Peruvian Bark. Hepar
Sulphuris. Iodine. Mezereum. Nitric Acid.
Opium. Sass. Sepia.
- MERC. S.—Mercurius sublimatus corrosivus. (F.) { Sublimé corrosif.
 Hydrargyrum muriaticum corr. (F.) { Dento chlorure
 Hydrargyri bi-chloridum. (F.) { de Mercure.
 (G.) { Quecksilber-sublimat.
 Oetz-sublimat.
 Saltzsaures Quecksilber.
Antidotes. The same as for mercury.
- MEZ.—Mezereum. (F.) { Bois gentil.
 Daphne Mezereum. (F.) { Garou.
 (G.) { Kellerhals.
 Seidelbast. (F.) { Mézéréon.
Antidotes. Camphor. Mercury.

- MILL.—Millefolium. (F.) Mille feuille.
 Achillæa Millefolium.
 (G.) Schafgarbe.
Antidote ?
- MOS.—Moschus. (F.) Musc.
 Moschiferus.
 (G.) Bisam, Moschus.
Antidote. Camphor.
- MUR. AC.—Muriaticum acidum. (F.) { Acide muriatique.
 Acidum muriaticum. { Acide hydro-chlorique.
 Acidum hydrochloricum.
 (G.) Kochsalzsaure.
Antidote. Camphor.
- NATR.—Natrium carbonicum. (F.) { Soude.
 Sodæ carbonas. { Carbonate de Soude.
 (G.) Mineralisches Laugensalz.
Antidote. Camphor.
- NATR. M.—Natrium muriaticum. (F.) { Muriate de Soude.
 Sodæ murias. { Hydrochlorate de Soude.
 Sal culinara.
 Sodii chloridum.
 (G.) Kochsalz.
Antidotes. Camphor. Sweet Spirit of Nitre.
- NATR. S.—Natrium sulphuricum. (F.) { Sulfate de Soude.
 Sodæ sulphas. { Sel de Glauber.
 Sal Mirabile Glauberi.
 (G.) { Schwefelsaures Natrium.
 { Glaubersalz.
Antidote ?
- NIC.—Nicolium carbonicum. (F.) Nickel.
 Nicoli carbonas.
 (G.) Nickel Metall.
Antidote ?

- NITR.—Nitrum. (F.) } Nitre.
 Kali Nitricum. } Nitrate de Potasse.
 Potassæ Nitras.
- (G.) { Salpeter.
 { Salpetersaures Kali.
Antidote. Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici.
n.b. Camphor aggravates the symptoms.
- NITR. AC.—Nitri Acidum. (F.) Acide nitrique.
 Acidum Nitricum.
 (G.) Salpetersaure.
Antidotes. Camphor. Hemlock. Hepar Sulphuris.
 Mezereum. Sulphur.
- NUX. M.—Nux Moschata. (F.) Noix muscade.
 (G.) Muskat Nutz.
Antidote?
- NUX. V.—Nux Vomica. (F.) Noix Vomique.
 Strychnos Nux Vomica.
 (G.) { Brechnutz.
 { Krähenaugen-Schwindelbaum.
Antidotes. Aconite. Camphor. Cocc. Chamomila.
 Coffee. Ignatia. Pulsatilla. Spirit of Wine.
- OLEAND.—Oleander. (F.) { Oléander.
 Nerium Oleander. } Laurier-rose.
 (G.) Oleander.
Antidote?
- OL.—Oleum animale æthereum. (F.) Huile animale.
 Ol. cornu cervi rectificatum
 Ol. pyro-animale depuratum.
 Oleum animale dippelii.
 Ætherisches Thieroel.
 (G.) { Thieroel-Æther.
 { Hirschhorn-Geist.
Antidote?

- ONIS.—Oniscus Osellus. (F.) Oniscus.
 (G.) { Kelleresel.
 { Kellerasseln.
 Antidote ?
- OP.—Opium. (F.) Opium.
 Papaver somniferum.
 (G.) Opium Mohnsaft.
 Antidotes. Camphor. Coffee. Ipecacuanha.
- PÆON.—Pæonia. (F.) Pæonia
 Radix Pæoniæ.
 (G.) Pæonienwurzel.
 Antidote ?
- PAR.—Paris Quadrifolia. (F.) Parisette à quatre feuilles.
 (G.) Vierblatt Einbeere.
 Antidote. Coffee.
- PETR.—Petroleum. (F.) Pétrole.
 Oleum Petræ.
 (G.) { Bergöel.
 { Steinoel.
 Antidote. Nux Vomica.
- PETROS.—Petroselinum sativum. (F.) Persil.
 Opium Petroselinum.
 (G.) Petersilie.
- PHELL.—Phellandrium aquaticum. (F.) { Fenouille d'eau.
 Semini fœniculi aquatici. (F.) { Phellandre aquatique.
 (G.) Wasser Fenchel. (F.) { Ciguë aquatique.
 Antidote ?
- PHOS.—Phosphorus. (F.) Phosphore.
 (G.) Phosphor.
 Antidotes. Camphor. Coffee. Nux Vomica. Wine.

- PHOS. AC.—Phosphori acidum. (F.) Acide phosphorique.
 Acidum Phosphoricum.
 (G.) Phosphorsaure.
Antidotes. Camphor. Coffee.
- PLAT.—Platinum. (F.) Platine.
 Platigna.
 (G.) Platina.
Antidote. Pulsatilla.
- PLUM.—Plumbum Metallicum. (F.) Plomb.
 (G.) Blei.
Antidotes. Alum. Belladonna. Hyosciamus. Opium.
 Platina. Stramonium. Electr.
- PRUN.—Prunus spinosa. (F.) Prunier épineux.
 (G.) Schlehdorn.
Antidote?
- PSOR.—Psorinum. (F.) Psorine.
 (G.) { Psorin.
 { Kratzstoff.
Antidote. Silica.
- PULS.—Pulsatilla nigricans. (F.) { Pulsatille.
 Anemoni Pratensis. (F.) { Anémone des prés.
 (G.) { Wiesen Anemone. (F.) { Coquelourde.
 { Küchenschelle.
- Antidotes.* Chamomila. Coff. Ignatia. Nux Vomica.
- RAN.—Ranunculus bulbosus. (F.) Renoncule bulbeuse.
 (G.) Knolliger Hahnenfuss.
Antidotes? Pulsatilla. Coffee. Wine.
- RAN. SCE.—Ranunculus sceleratus. (F.) Renoncule vénéneuse.
 (G.) { Buser Hahnenfuss.
 { Giftiger Wasser Hahnenfuss.
 { Wassereppich.
 { Froschpfeffer.
 { Geitzblume.
Antidotes. Pulsatilla. Coffee. Wine.

- RAT.—Ratanhia. (F.) { Ratanhia.
Krameria triandria radix. } Kramer à trois étamines.
(G.) Raatanhia Wurzel.
Antidote ?
- RHM.—Rheum. (F.) Rhubarbe.
Radix Rhei Palmati.
(G.) Rhabarber.
Antidote ?
- RHOD.—Rhododendron chrysanthum. (F.) { Rhododendron.
(G.) Sibirische Schneerose. } Rosage à fleurs blanches.
Antidote. Rhus.
- RHUS.—Rhus toxicodendron. (F.) { Toxicodendron.
Rhus radicans. } Sumac vénéneux.
(G.) { Gift Sumach.
Wurzel Sumach.
Antidotes. Bryony. Camphor. Coffee. Sulphur.
- RUT.—Ruta Graveolens. (F.) Rue sauvage.
(G.) Raute.
Antidote. Camphor.
- SABAD.—Sabadilla. (F.) Sévadille.
Veratrum Sabadilla.
Semen Sabadilla.
(G.) Sabadille samen.
Antidotes. Camphor. Pulsatilla.
- SABIN.—Sabina. (F.) Sabine.
Juniperus Sabinæ.
(G.) Sadebaum.
Antidote. Camphor.
- SAMB.—Sambucus nigra. (F.) Sureau ordinaire.
(G.) { Hollunder.
Flieder.
Antidote ?

- SASS.—Sassaparilla. (F.) Racine de Salsepareille.
Smilax Sassaparilla.
(G.) Sassaparille.
Antidote?
- SEC.—Secale cornutum. (F.) Seigle ergoté.
(G.) Mutterkorn.
Antidotes. Camphor. Solanum Nigrum.
- SEL.—Selenium. (F.) Sélénium.
(G.) Selenium metallum.
Antidote?
N.B. Wine and Bark increase the symptoms.
- SEN.—Senega. (F.) Polygale de Virginie.
Polygala Senega.
(G.) Senega Wurzel.
Antidotes. Arnica. Belladonna. Bryony. Camphor.
- SENN.—Senna Alexandrina. (F.) Séné.
Folia Sennæ.
Senna.
(G.) Sennesblätter.
Antidote. Chamomila.
- SEP.—Sepia. (F.) Sepia.
Sepiæ succus.
(G.) Sepiensaft.
Antidotes. Vegetable Acids. Aconite. Sweet Spirit of Nitre.
Emetic Tartar.
- SIL.—Silicea. (F.) Silice.
Terra silicea.
(G.) Kieselerde.
Antidotes. Camphor. Liver of Sulphur.
- SOL. M.—Solanum mammosum. (F.) Solanum mammosum.
(G.) Zitzen Nachtschatten.
Antidote?

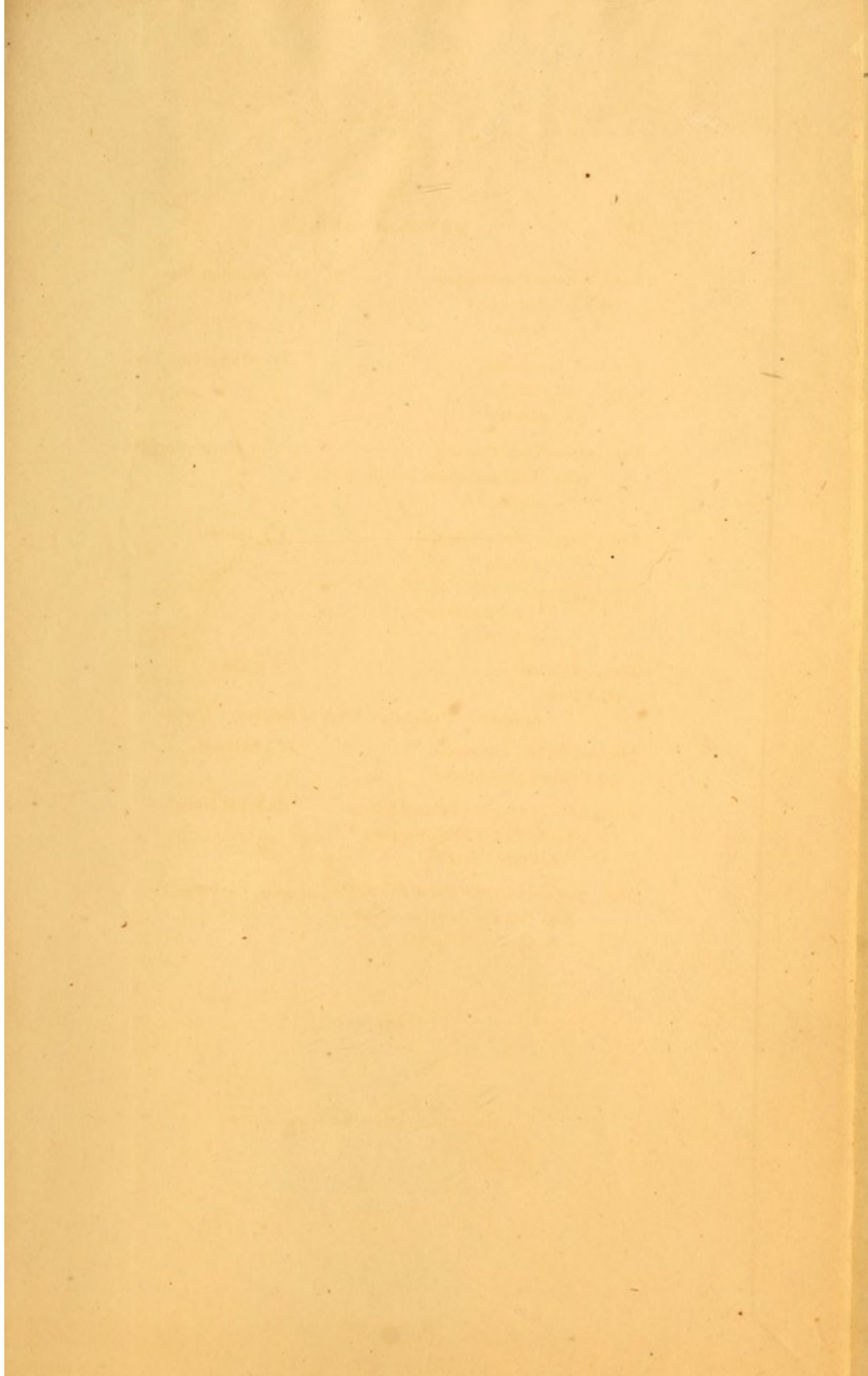
- SOL. N.—Solanum nigrum. (F.) Solanum noir.
 (G.) Schwarz Nachtschatten.
Antidote. Secale cornutum.
- SPIG.—Spigelia anthelmia. (F.) Spigélie-anthelmintique.
 (G.) Spigélie.
Antidote. Camphor.
- SPONG.—Spongia marina tosta. (P.) Eponge.
 (G.) { Röste Schwamm.
 { Bade Schwamm.
Antidote. Camphor.
- SQUIL.—Squilla maritima. (F.) Scille.
 Scilla maritima.
 Scylla M.
 (G.) Meerzwiebel.
Antidote. Camphor.
- STANN.—Stannum. (F.) Etain.
 (G.) Zinn.
Antidote. Pulsatilla.
- STAPH.—Staphisagria. (F.) Staphisaigre.
 Delphinium Staphisagria.
 Semini Staphisagriae.
 (G.) { Stephanskraut.
 { Stephanskörner.
Antidote. Camphor.
- STRAM.—Stramonium. (F.) Pomme épineuse.
 Datura Stramonium.
 (G.) Stechapfel.
Antidotes. Vegetable Acid. Nux Vomica. Tobacco.
- STRONT.—Strontiana carbonica. (F.) Strontiane.
 Strontiae carbonas.
 (G.) { Kohlensaurer.
 { Strontian.
Antidote. Camphor.

- SULPH.—Sulphur. (F.) Soufre.
 (G.) Schwefel.
Antidotes. Camphor. Chamomila. Mercury. Nux
 Vomica. Pulsatilla. Sepia.
- SULPH. AC.—Sulphuris acidum. (F.) Acide sulfurique.
 Acidum Sulphuricum.
 (G.) { Schwefel-saure.
 { Vitriol-saure.
Antidote. Pulsatilla.
- TAB.—Tabacum. (F.) Tabac.
 Nicotiana Tabacum.
 (G.) Tabak.
Antidotes. Camphor. Ipecacuanha. Nux Vomica.
- TAN.—Tanacetum vulgare. (F.) Tanassie.
 (G.) Gemeiner Rainfarn.
Antidote?
- TAR.—Taraxacum. (F.) { Dent de Lion.
 Leontodon Taraxacum. { Pissenlit.
 (G.) Löwenzahn.
Antidote?
- TART.—Tartarus emeticus. (F.) Tartre émétique.
 Tartarus stibiatus.
 Antimonium S.
 Stibium tartaricum.
 Antimonii et potassæ tartras.
 (G.) { Brech Weinstein.
 { Weinstein-saures Spieszglas.
Antidotes. Ipecacuanha. Pulsatilla.
- TART. AC.—Tartari Acidum. (F.) Acide tartarique.
 Acidum Tartaricum.
 (G.) Weinstein saure.
Antidote?

- TEREB.—Terebinthina. (F.) Huile de Térébenthine.
 Oleum Terebinthinæ.
 (G.) Terpentín-oel.
Antidote?
- TEUC.—Teucrium marum verum. (F.) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Teucrium.} \\ \text{Herbe aux chats.} \\ \text{Germandrée maritime.} \end{array} \right.$
 (G.) Katzenkraut.
Antidote?
- THE.—Thea cæsarea. (F.) Thé.
 (G.) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Kaiser Thee.} \\ \text{Chinesischer Thee.} \end{array} \right.$
Antidotes. Chin. Ferrum. Thuja.
- THER.—Theridion curassavicum. (F.) Thérídon.
 (G.) Therídon.
Antidote?
- THUJ.—Thuja occidentalis. (F.) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Thuja occidental.} \\ \text{Thuja du Canada.} \end{array} \right.$
 (G.) Lebensbaum saft.
Antidote. Camphor.
- TONG.—Tongo. (F.) Tongo.
 Baryosma tongo.
 Dipterix S. couma-rouma odorata.
 (G.) Tongo Bohne.
Antidote. Vegetable Acids.
- UVA.—Arbutus uva ursi. (F.) Boussirole.
 (G.) Bärentraube.
Antidote?
- VAL.—Valeriana minor S. offic. (F.) Valériane.
 (G.) Baldrian.
Antidotes. Belladonna. Camphor. Coffee. Mercury.
- VERAT.—Veratrum album. (F.) Hellébore blanc.
 (G.) Weisse Niesswurz.
Antidotes. Aconite. Arsenic. Camphor. Coffee.
 Peruvian Bark.

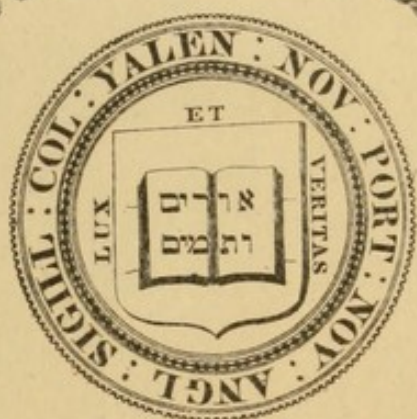
- VERB.—Verbascum thapsus. (F.) Bouillon Blanc.
 (G.) Königskerze.
Antidote?
- VINC.—Vinca minor. (F.) Muguet des Bois.
 (G.) Bärwurzel.
Antidote?
- VIOL. OD.—Viola Odorata. (F.) Violette odorante.
 (G.) Wohlriechendes Veilchen.
Antidote?
- VIOL. TRIC.—Viola Tricolor. (F.) Pensée.
 Jacea.
 (G.) { Freisam Veilchen.
 { Stiefmütterchen.
Antidote?
- ZINC.—Zincum. (F.) Zinc.
 (G.) Zink.
Antidotes. Camphor. Liver of Sulphur. Ignatia.
- MGS.—Magnes. artificialis. (F.) Aimant.
 (G.) Künstlicher Magnet.
- MGS. ARC.—Magnetis Polus Arcticus. (F.) Pól Nord.
 (G.) Nord Pol des Magnetstabes.
Antidote. Sud Pol.
- MGS. AUS.—Magnetis Polus Australis. (F.) Pól Sud.
 (G.) Süd Pol des Magnetstabes.
Antidote. Nord Pol.

THE END.



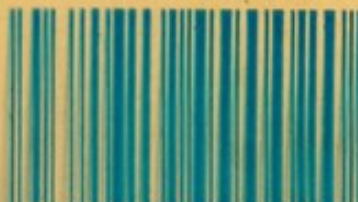
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