

Manual of homoeopathic theory and practice : designed for the use of physicians and families / by Arthur Lutze ; translated from the German, with additions by Charles J. Hempel.

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has passed through the mouth of the womb. The above-mentioned symptoms sometimes increase to the following group: Feeling of lameness through the whole body, difficulty of articulating, spasmodic twitchings, delirium spasms with cries, distortion of the eyes, stretching of the limbs, opisthotonic spasms, etc., some times a soporose condition with stertorous breathing. If these symptoms occur, I always give *Bellad.* and *Opium* in alternation, even if the tetanic character of the spasm prevails. In obstinate cases we may employ *Hyoscy.* and *Stram.*, in alternation. *Laurocerasus* is recommended, if robust females are suddenly attacked with eclampsia before or during labor, without any precursory symptoms, and with loss of consciousness intermingled with violent convulsions every fifteen minutes.

We may suggest as a measure of precaution that the sick-room should not be kept too warm, and that the parturient female should remain covered with a blanket lest the salutary action of the skin should be disturbed.

6. If the labor is protracted, and the female, should feel hungry between the pains, she may eat a little bread and butter, milk, light broth. A little nourishment should always be kept on hand, lest this interval of repose should pass by and the patient should be unable to refresh herself with a little food. If she wants to drink while excited and heated by her pains, she must content herself with a little tepid milk, mucilage, light cocoa; but after delivery, or some time after a pain she may partake of these beverages to her own satisfaction.

7. I must caution the patient against impatient moaning, tossing about, etc., which interferes with the quiet and regular course of labor. Patience will hasten the































































































































































































































































































sparks when struck against a steel. Injuries inflicted upon this enamel cannot be repaired. By their shape and position we distinguish three kinds of teeth: incisors or front-teeth, provided with a sharp, chisel-shaped edge; conical cuspidati at the corners of the mouth, the upper pair of which is denominated the eye-teeth, and the lower two of which are very long, have almost double roots, and are sometimes named canine-teeth; and lastly molar teeth with crowns that have several protuberant points and two or three roots. A full-grown man has four incisors in each jaw, two of which are broader, and two narrower than the other pair. Next to these comes right and left a cuspidatus with a somewhat pyramid-shaped crown; next in order we see on each side above and below five molar teeth, the last of which, or so-called wisdom tooth, does not make its appearance until man has reached his twentieth or even fortieth year, but which sometimes does not appear at all. Hence the whole number of teeth is thirty-two in two rows, sixteen of which belong to each, closely set together.

Many of the mammalia are not provided with cuspidati, others lack the incisors, others again the smaller molars. Teeth whose enamel form folds that penetrates into the substance of the teeth, are called enamel-folded; teeth consisting of several fragments cemented together by the enamel, are denominated lamellated teeth.

The structure and arrangement of the teeth show what peculiar mode of life mammalia are designed for. Incisor-teeth working upon each other like chisels are designed for the mastication of meat; teeth provided with acuminate protuberances, that join into each other, are given to insect-eaters; if these protuberances





at the lower base of the abdomen and form the pubic arcade. The shoulders and pelvis may also be considered as parts of the extremities.

c. The extremities are the upper and lower, or commonly termed arms and legs. The upper arm-bone (humerus) is a strong long bone, the lower arm consists of two bones of different strength: of the radius situate in the direction of the thumb, and of the much feebler ulna. The wrist or carpus is composed of eight small movable obtusely-angular bones in two rows; the hand is composed of the metacarpal bones, and of the three phalangeal bones of the fingers and the two phalanges of the thumb, all of which are connected with and rotate upon each other like hinges.

Into the pelvis the globular head of the femur is inserted, to which bone the bones of the leg, the larger tubular bone or tibia and the calf-bone or fibula are attached. The knee-joint is covered with the round lens shaped pan or patella which communicates with the femur and tibia. The tarsus is composed of seven short obtusely-angular pieces of bone, next to which come the metatarsal bones, the three phalanges of the smaller toes and the two of the big toe.

Without the teeth the human skeleton numbers twenty-one skull-bones, fifty-eight bones of the trunk, and one hundred and twenty-eight bones of the extremities, sixty-six of which go to the arms, sixty-two to the lower limbs, in all two hundred and seven bones.

II. Sensation as well as voluntary motion depend upon the nervous system which, like the gray substance of the brain and spinal marrow and the ganglionic plexuses, is partly composed of a series of nervous cells placed side by side, and which partly, like the nerves

































































































































































































































































































































































































































































