

the acknowledgement of a disturbance in the co-ordination of the respiratory motions. (Hirschel, H. Kl., 1873, p. 160.)

Croup. Therapeutics of. There are two conditions in croup which may call for an emetic. The spasmodic symptoms are relieved by the relaxing effect of the emetic. If you can make your laryngismic patient gag or vomit by running your finger down the throat, the muscles relax, inspiration is possible, and physiological order is restored. Such is the action of an emetic in false croup. It makes little difference what the substance may be. ipecac., hive syrup, alum and honey, or melted lard.

The application of the cold water bandage around the neck, with a dry one over it, exerts a magical influence in arresting and preventing the muscular spasm. Renew it as soon as it dries. Give *Acon.*, 1st dec., and *Spongia*, 3d dec., alternately every half hour, quarter of an hour, ten or fifteen minutes, according to the urgency of the case. The next morning take off the bandage, bathe the neck in cold water and wipe perfectly dry. If there is some febrile disturbance, keep the child in bed, or at least in the room. The paroxysm will most certainly return the next night. If the cough is loose, give *Hepar s. c.*, 3d cent., one grain every two or three hours until bed time. But if the cough is dry and painful, the voice hoarse and the patient irritable, give *Acon.*³ in alternation with *Phosphor.*⁶, hourly, during the day. At night repeat what was done the night before, and the next day give *Hepar s. c.*³⁰ or *Phosphor.*³⁰, according to the looseness or dryness of the cough.

If the case is not relieved by *Acon.* and *Spongia*, and the cold water bandage, alternate rapidly either *Acon.* and *Spongia*, according to the existing symptoms with *Tart. em.*, 1st cent. trit., one grain to half a glass of water.

Tart. em. is indicated in the severer forms of catarrhal croup, and in the first stage of membranous croup by dyspnoea from congestion and œdema of the mucous membranes; raw, sore, velvety feeling throughout the respiratory passages; yawning, stretching, sleepiness, stupor, and perspiration on or after coughing.

In *membranous croup*, *Acon.*, which may be safely used for the fever in the beginning, should soon give place to *Ver. vir.*, five drops to half a glass of water, teaspoonful doses. *Spongia*, *Hepar* and *Tart. em.* all failing, the catarrhal element falling into the background, and the membranous type revealing itself more or less clearly, we have still admirable resources in *Iodine*, *Bromine*, *Kali bichr.*

Iodine is better adapted to croup, and *Bromine* to laryngitis. *Iodine* suits better for bronchitis, *Bromine* for pneumonia. *Iodine* to hoarseness and dyspnoea of congestion and exudation. *Bromine* to spasm and œdema of the glottis. *Iodine* has more fever, more thirst, more general irritability, *Bromine* more violence in the local symptoms. They should not be used under the 2d dec.

Kali bichr. combines the remedial qualities of *Tart. em.* and *Iodine*. In the severest catarrhal form when *Tart. em.* fails it gives prompt relief. In membranous croup it is our most reliable remedy. I give it in the 1st cent. trit., and repeat often.

The second use of the emetic in croup is to relieve the weakened respiratory membranes of the load of accumulated mucus, threatening dyspnoea and suffocation.

All the above measures failing, we are still encouraged to try chlorinated water, *Caust. am.* and chloride of lime.

Inhalation of the hot spray of lime water, and also of glycerine, are reported to have been serviceable. Lactic acid used in the same manner is said to have brought away false membranes.

Frictions of the neck with hot phosphoretted oil are recommended.

*Kaolin*⁶ is the *dernier* resort of homœopathy. (W. H. Holcombe, U. S. M. and S. J., v. 8, p. 295.)

Croup. The history and symptoms are given. I treat cases of croup at their commencement with fomentations of hot water, giving medicines internally at the same time. *Acon.* in the commencement; hoarse premonitory cough; dry, hot skin. *Spongia* after *Acon.* for increase of dry, hoarse cough. When the cough becomes looser *Hepar* may take the place of *Spongia*; also when there is pain in the larynx, aggravated by pressure, speaking, coughing or breathing; suffocating cough; retching with cough; scraping in larynx and crying after cough. *Hydr. ac.*: spasmodic action, after *Hepar*. *Arsen.*: hoarseness, feeling of burning or dryness in the larynx; cough with sense of suffocation or constriction. *Iodine.*: dry, hoarse cough; pain in larynx; feeling of contraction and heat; irritation and cough, brought on by a violent tickling in larynx; glandular swellings. For dry, tickling cough, or with rattling of phlegm in the bronchi, following croup: *Ipec.* For loose cough with much phlegm, causing a feeling of suffocation: *Ant. tart.* *Kali bichr.*: catarrhal symptoms that precede an attack, dry cough, pain in larynx, thickened feeling about the bronchi, reddened appearance of tonsils, soreness in chest, cough with tough

expectoration. *Phosphor.*: irritation low down in the trachea, with oppression in the chest; pain, roughness and burning in larynx; aphonia, hoarseness; dry, hacking or loose cough. (Use the 6th dil. of the above medicines.)

The results obtained from tracheotomy are not encouraging. Should the operation be performed the opening should be large. (Wm. V. Drury, M. H. R., v. 17, p. 22.)

Croup in Old Age. Mrs. S., æt. 73, suffering from an attack of spasmodic croup, with all the frightful symptoms which occur in children; the hoarse, crowing cough, whistling breathing, great anxiety, etc., though not much fever, *Acon.*³⁰, in solution, cured her. She had been suffering for about a year with constant pain in the limbs, back and head of greater or less severity, the consequence of an attack of apoplexy, which disappeared entirely after the attack of croup. (L. Hoopes, A. J. H. M. M., v. 6, p. 303.)

Membranous Croup. A child, æt. 3, sawing, whistling breathing, frequent barking, croupy cough; skin dry and hot; face red; pulse full and sharp, 140; very restless; tonsils red and swollen; patches of membrane on the fauces. *Bellad.*⁹⁰, one dose relieved. (S. M. Cate, N. E. M. G., Dec., 1873, p. 541.)

Caustic. has a place in the treatment of croup. Its distinctive symptom is a sensation of rawness in the larynx. (E. C. Price, A. H. O., May, 1873, p. 271.)

Laches. Croup in children subject to inflammatory rheumatism; decided aggravation of symptoms after sleep, after a short nap. (H. V. Miller, H. M., June, 1873, p. 549.)

Croup. A large, fleshy boy, with large head, blue eyes, light hair and complexion, of leuco-phlegmatic constitution; during dentition had an attack of croup, which had continued all night; profuse scalp-sweat, particularly of the occiput and nape of the neck. Each inspiration was hoarse, rough, loud enough to be heard in the street, and difficult, causing the child to cry out with pain. During inhalation, the cheeks and supra-sternal fossa were each time forcibly drawn inwards, indicating spasm of the glottis; face purplish. The mother had given *Acon.*, *Spongia* and *Hepar* without relief. The patient had been vomited with ipecac. and largely dosed with lard and alum. Onion draughts were applied to the feet and onion poultices to the chest, but all to no purpose, the child steadily and gradually becoming worse. It seemed that unless speedy relief could be obtained the case must soon result fatally. The mother said that her previous child had died from a precisely similar at-

tack. The draughts and poultices were first carefully removed. There was an aggravation of the croupous symptoms invariably after sleeping. Hence, *Calc. carb.* and *Laches.* were plainly indicated. But the former remedy was selected to commence the treatment on account of the strongly marked calcarea-constitution, and the fact, that I had previously cured the child of dentitional diarrhoea with that remedy. A powder of the 200th placed on the tongue in this emergency acted miraculously in an incredibly brief space of time, and in fifteen minutes the child slept quietly, with an occasional hoarse inspiration which would awaken him. He improved for thirty-six hours under this remedy, given every two or three hours. Then for aggravation after sleep *R. Laches.*²⁰, which completed cure. (H. V. Miller, H. M., Dec., 1873, p. 196.)

Edema of the Glottis. Inhalation of a very strong spray of tannin or alum is of considerable service. Swallowing of small pieces of ice in rapid succession is very beneficial.

Scarification of the infiltrated tissues is of immense benefit when it can be thoroughly done. Prof. Buck's laryngeal knife is the best instrument for this purpose, but it may be done with a common bistoury carefully wrapped almost to the point. The hemorrhage sometimes is, although rarely, considerable, and care must be taken that the blood does not run down into the larynx. The homœopathic medicines offering a prospect of relief in these cases are of two classes; those which diminish the effusion and those which have reference to great obstruction to respiration. *Arsen.* and *Apis* are of the former class; the irrespirable substances, *Iodine*, *Bromine*, *Chlorine* and *Caust. am.*, of the latter.

*Apis*³ is especially indicated when the attack has suddenly sprung up in the course of an acute disease in otherwise healthy persons. It is still more so when it occurs in erysipelas, burns or the eruptive fevers.

*Arsen.*³⁻³⁰, on the other hand, is indicated when the disease is a genuine anasarca, coming on slowly in the chronic diseases of brokendown constitutions, especially if there is concomitant cardiac or aortic lesion, Bright's disease of the kidneys, anæmia or dropsy.

Laches. and *Chelid.* have some pathogenetic resemblance to many symptoms of this formidable disease.

There comes a point when the mucous accumulation in the air passages is so great that life may be saved by a timely emetic. The *sulphate of copper* is the best for this emergency, not only

because of its rapid action, non-nauseating and non-prostrating, but because it seems to have some specific power over the spasm of the glottis.

When obstructed respiration occasions hyper-carbonization of the blood, the gradual inhalation of oxygen gas, thus making up in quality what is lacking in quantity, may prolong or even save life. (W. H. Holcombe, U. S. M. and S. J., v. 8, p. 282.)

Paroxysmal Œdema Glottidis. Dr. Bruckner reports the case of a young man, who had scarlet fever as a child, and suffered from that time from an œdematous swelling of some part of his body, regularly returning every eight days. For the last three years the œdema throws itself sometimes on the glottis, causing fits of suffocation, but always terminating in twelve hours. Before the paroxysm, attack of bilious vomiting. Relieved, but not cured, by *Apis*². (N. A. J. H., v. 22, p. 81.)

Thorax.

BRONCHI.

A Compact Stethoscope. Six inches long. An ordinary gutta-percha cylinder slightly expanded at the aural, and more so at the chest end. A shorter cylinder fits within the main one, its rim is cut off parallel on the opposite edges, on this rim the pleximeter is slipped, turned and held firmly. The plessor slips within the cylinder, and it can be carried in the pocket. (B. W. James, H. M., April, 1873, p. 433.)

Cough Remedies. *Ambra*. In hysterical persons, with constant hacking cough, scraping and copious expectoration. As whooping cough is an affection of the vagus, *Ambra* will scarcely be indicated in this affection. The *Ambra*-cough has its seat in the *spinal marrow*; or indirectly in the uterine system; it is a purely nervous cough originating in the nervous spinal centre.

Amm. mur. In chronic catarrh of old people, with bronchiec-tasias, emphysema of the lungs, with profuse thick, whitish expectoration, when the cough sounds much looser than it is; mucous rattling without discharge, especially on lying down, with dyspnoea on motion and when lying; in cases similar to the Senega-cough, only that in the latter the phlegm is tougher, less easily thrown off.

Arsen. Applies in all kinds of cough; predominantly, however, in

dry cough. In *spasmodic cough*, it is indicated only in its typical form; *whooping cough* does not lie in its range. It is indicated in *chronic affections* of a torpid or dangerous nature; and in acute cases of the same nature. *Arsen.* is therefore especially indicated for cough in organic diseases of an incurable or destructive character either in the larynx bronchi, lungs, pleura or heart; its choice depends upon other than cough symptoms. These *functional* symptoms are: dyspnoea, asthma, suffocating spells, cyanosis, heart symptoms of all kinds, disturbed circulation, decomposition of the blood, exudations, decay and gangrene of organic substance, disorganizations, excessive pains. *Constitutional* indications are: exhaustion of life-power, collapse, high degree of weakness, syncope, anæmia, nervous irritability, disposition to ulceration, hydræmia, and the like. *Conditions* are: typical forms, nightly aggravations, worse from lying down, drinking and change of weather.

Carb. veg. Burning in, and tightness of chest, hoarseness, asthma, ulcerative pain in larynx, soreness in chest, heat and perspiration, *great weakness, collapse*, purulent and gangrenous states, great sensitiveness to changes of temperature and aggravation at night. Its general character may be expressed in three words: *heat with weakness*. *Pathological forms* are: *laryngitis, bronchitis, pneumonia*, especially in their chronic states, pneumonia with emphysema, or heart disease, or in complication with bronchitis, especially in old people; where there is dry cough with mucous rattle. *Laryngeal* and *tracheal ulceration* with threatening phthisis, *emphysema, bronchiectasia, phthisis pituitosa, tuberculosis*, and especially the *transition of pneumonia in phthisis* (cheesy pneumonia). Among the *spasmodic* forms it has served well in whooping-cough, when there is great exhaustion.

Caustic. seems to represent a picture of influenza in the first stage, and its sequelæ, aphonia and hoarseness.

China is indicated by the dilitory character of the disease, and the weakness of the patient, in short, in all cases where vitality has sunk low.

Cina, during the convulsive stage of the whooping cough, when before and during the attack, the child becomes stiff, and afterwards there is a clucking noise in the throat down to the stomach.

Cuprum is indicated in *catarrhal* affections of children, with suffocating spells. In *whooping cough*, when the spells are preceded by anxiety and attended by convulsions, and stiffening of the body, losing of breath, and slow recovery of respiration, also with suffo-