

Acute Synovitis of the knees, without thirst. *Apis*. (H. N. Martin, Proc. H. M. S., Penna., 1873.)

Hydarthros Genu. A blacksmith complains since six months, of pain in the right knee. The pain is worse when straining the knee; there is often a cracking in the joint when stretching the limb. Examination of the knee reveals exudation in the joint. Change of weather, and especially rain or storm increases the pain; when at rest there is no pain. *Sulphur, Silic.*, and again *Sulphur* during about two months, altered the character of the complaint in this way, that the pain was worse when commencing to move after rest; continued motion gradually diminished the pain. *Rhus. tox.*³, two drops four times a day. It soon commenced improving, and in a few weeks was entirely well. (L. Sulzer, A. H. Z., v. 87, p. 84.)

Abscess of Ankle and Foot with Caries. John D., æt. 34. Seven weeks previous, on a warm day, he sat with his feet in the water. The next day the glands of his neck became swollen and remained so but a few days. A large abscess then formed on the inside of right thigh, and at the same time the left ankle and foot swelled up with formation of pus.

Present condition: the abscess in the thigh is still discharging, and from five or six fistulous openings in the ankle and foot a large quantity of unhealthy pus is being discharged. The foot is enormously swollen and distorted. The general health is greatly impaired; hectic fever; pulse 130; appetite poor. The opinion was generally expressed that amputation would be the probable result.

The openings were enlarged by free incisions. The internal malleolus was found to be carious, and the tarsal bones were similarly affected.

*R. Silic.*²⁰, one dose a day, and apply warm poultices of linseed meal.

In two weeks there was marked improvement in the diseased member, and also in the general health. The abscess in the thigh had closed.

R. Silic.^{6m}, one dose.

In four weeks more the swelling was almost gone and the discharge had ceased. There was, however, but slight motion in the ankle-joint. This was gradually improved, and when the man left the hospital several weeks later he could walk with a cane. It will probably be two or three months before he regains full use of the foot. (J. H. McClelland, H. M., March, 1873, p. 358.)

In-growing Toe-nail. Outer side of great toe, left foot. Cannot wear shoe nor use foot; outer side of toe inflamed so that nail is half hidden. A misstep followed by discharge of blood and pus. One drop *Magn. aust.*^{1m}, with placebo was given. In ten days toe looked better, less sensitive; patient could wear shoe, and swelling nearly gone. Three powders of *Magn. aust.*^{1m}, one to be taken each night, were given. In a few days that part of nail which had been buried under the flesh crumbled away, and the toe was perfectly well. No application was used, nor did the deformity return. (S. Swan, from Ballard, N. Y. J. H., June, 1873, p. 164.)

In-growing Toe-nails. Chappot applies *Plumb. nitr.* over the affected part. (N. A. J. H., v. 22, p. 137.)

In-growing Toe-Nail. Can be cured by slipping the end of a piece of thin silver plate under the edge of the nail, and bending the rest of the plate round the side and front of the toe; keep it in position with resin plaster. (Quoted by R. J. McClatchey, H. M., Sept., 1873, p. 89.)

Gangrena Sicca of the toe. *Ant. crud.* (H. N. Martin, Proc. H. M. S., Penna., 1873.)

*Sacc. lact.*²⁰ relieved a (gouty?) pain in right toe with sometimes slight pains upwards in the right limb. (Eggert, N. A. J. H., v. 22, p. 259.)

Nerves.

Amb. gris. (two doses dry). B. W., æt. 58, stout, florid, right side paralyzed for five years; walks with difficulty, dragging right foot; vertigo, with feeling of great weight on vertex for five years; worse after sleeping; sleepless after 1 A. M.; loss of memory; loss of sense of smell; numbness of right side; cold sweat on extremities, right foot colder than left; nausea in abdomen; has had much grief. *Ignat.*²⁰, *Conium*²⁰, *Veratr.*²⁰; little relief. *Ambra*²⁰ removed pain in vertex, vertigo and nausea. (W. P. Wesselhœft, N. E. M. G., Feb., 1873, p. 54.)

Lady, æt. 58, suffered since many years with *rheumatic headache*. *Rhus tox.*, *Bryon.*, *Calc. carb.* did not relieve in any way. Since four years she cannot eat eggs or fish without painless diarrhœa setting in at once; she does not like cold water; is very sensitive to damp weather, and feels always chilly. Hydrogenoid constitution. *Chin. ars.*², one dose, given every two hours. Headache gone

after six doses; perfectly well. (Bojanus, H. G., in St. Petersburg; H. Kl., 1873, p. 144.)

Chronic Headache. F. P., æt. 27, experienced for two years a continuous dull pain in his head, chest and stomach, attended by great uneasiness, depression of spirits, labored respiration, together with mental confusion, and inability to concentrate his thoughts. Was cured by *Dulcam.*, 3d cent., in water, twice a day for a week, after other remedies had failed. (A. E. Small, U. S. M. and S. J., v. 9, p. 111.)

Headache. Sharp, piercing pain in the left temple had afflicted a young lady daily for several months. *Glonoin.*¹², one dose, cured after a violent but momentary aggravation. (W. H. Willard, A. H. O., Sept., 1873, p. 477.)

Cephalalgia. Mr. A., æt. 48, sallow, choleric; ill several years. Attacks return every six weeks; pains in forehead and around the eyes; feels as if head would burst; has to lie down; worse from motion or in fresh air; not relieved by warmth or covering up; better from strong pressure; anorexia; bitter taste; eructations; water-brash; region of stomach and liver sensitive to pressure; liver hard and enlarged; cannot lie on right side; has stool only after injections; passes small yellowish-gray balls; bilious look to urine, with much mucus; tongue thick coated, tip and edges clear; great thirst; no fever. R. *Magn. mur.* Cured in three weeks. (Translated by S. Lilienthal, H. M., July, 1873, p. 553.)

Neuralgia. A feeble and nervous woman, æt. 32, had neuralgia for several years. The paroxysms were induced by overeating, but anything that overtaxed mind or body was sure to bring them on. The pain was located in the head, and sometimes preceded, and again was followed by nausea and vomiting. It was very severe in the left orbital region, and extended back to the occiput. Around the orbit it was an aching pain, increasing to throbbing, and thence it was drawing in its character to the back of the head. The matters vomited were watery, mucous, strongly acid or bilious. *Naj. trip.* relieved the headache and lengthened the intervals. For the vomiting *Nitrate of uranium* gave marked relief. (D. A. Colton, A. H. O., Nov., 1873, p. 574.)

Phosphorus in Neuralgia. Remarks of an allopath in favor of, with the cure of a case by. (Quoted by R. J. McClatchey, H. M., Sept., 1873, p. 91.)

Patient, male, had headache every week for two years. Pain commences in back of neck and head, passing from there to fore-

head; relief by sleep. *Sanguin.*²⁰, one dose a week, cured in three weeks. (J. Emmons, M. I., v. 10, p. 37.)

Sick Headache relieved by *Lac vacc. deflor.* (Baylies, N. A. J. H., v. 22, p. 252.)

Sick Headache. Miss H. F., æt. 25, subject to sick headache from childhood; eyes weak and sore; photophobia, especially with headache; for the last six weeks headache every third day, commencing A. M.; pain extends from right eye through back part of head. She is in a darkened room and cannot bear the least light. If she is quiet all day is usually better in the evening. Nausea, but does not often vomit unless she goes into bright light, or moves about; catamenia every two weeks, dark and clotted; constipation; debility. *Sanguin.*^{1m}. Cured by one dose. (C. M. Chamberlin, N. E. M. G., Nov., 1873, p. 495.)

Mrs. H., æt. 56, called in December, 1872. Had been subject to sick headaches for thirty years, increasing in frequency until for two months they occur every Tuesday. On the day before she has chills followed by a burning between the scapulæ. During the night a sensation as if ice or cold water were on the top of the head, and at 4 P. M. the pain begins (preceded by soreness of scalp), formerly in the right temporal region, but now in the top of the head, and thence extending down to, and locating itself in the right temple; at times a severe ache, at others a heavy dull feeling or pressure. Vomiting begins about 5 to 7 A. M.; sometimes of a sour mucus, followed by bile, and at others the bile first. Nausea constant through the day, with alternate chills and flashes of heat; hands and feet cold. All her symptoms aggravated by motion. Nausea and vomiting disappear about 7 to 8 P. M., but the pain continues some hours longer, and leaves by morning followed by an exhaustion which takes several days to overcome. Treatment. *Sanguin.*²⁰, *Sepia*²⁰, in alternation, night and morning for two weeks. No return to June 23d, 1873. (S. J. H., M. A., Sept., 1873, p. 400.)

Neuralgia. C. M., æt. 60. February 15th. For seven months past has had severe neuralgic pains in face and head. Sometimes the pain goes down into her sacrum and hips; looks weak and ill; pulse low; appetite poor; bowels regular. *Bellad.*³, ter die. Cured. (Maffey, H. W., v. 8, p. 240.)

Cim. rac. Useful in intermediate facial neuralgia, coming on in P. M., getting worse toward evening, disappearing in the night.

Neuralgia of malar bone, pain going off at night, and appearing again next day. (D. E. Gardiner, H. M., April, 1873, p. 446.)

*Clemat.*sm. Aching pain in right face, which is tender to touch, relieved by smoking; face worse on laying on painful side; shooting upwards on right face, eye, ear and temple; breath offensive to others; with the pain much saliva, especially if smoking. After a severe aggravation gradual amelioration. (E. W. Berridge, N. A. J. H., v. 22, p. 192.)

Neuralgia. Severe pain increasing for the past two years, in region of infra-orbital nerve. Aggravation from motion (eating, laughing or crying). A bony enlargement two years before disappeared under *Iodine*³ and *Silic.*³. Relieved by *Gelsem.*³. (A. M. Cushing, N. E. M. G., July, 1873, p. 307.)

Prosopalgia cured by *Sac. lact.*^{2o}. Darting and shooting pains about the middle of the right cheek, extending to the eye, ear and up to the right temple. (Eggert, N. A. J. H., v. 22, p. 254.)

Facial Neuralgia. A man had neuralgia of the right facial. Pain was distributed about the right orbit, within the same, and darted through from the frontal to the occipital region. He was relieved by *Cimic.*, but cured within an hour by *Spigel.*³. (J. F. Greenleaf, A. H. O., May, 1873, p. 257.)

Neuralgia of the Thorax. A lady of middle age complained during many months of a stitching pain from the left side of the sternum, opposite the nipple, passing around under the left mamma to the lower edge of the scapula, which latter point was very sensitive to touch. It was worse after lying down, especially upon the left side, and on awaking; better during the day; there was also pain down the left arm, dull while at rest, but darting when moving the arm; on deep inspiration pain would shoot from the left chest to the shoulder, and down the arm to the fingers. *Cimic.*, 5th to 6th trit., given four times daily, cured in two weeks. (R. C. Smedly, A. H. O., May, 1873, p. 272.)

Abdominal Neuralgia. *Kalm. lat.* Mrs. —, æt. 25. Pain coming on suddenly in paroxysms, passing from lower border of liver across the abdomen above the umbilicus downward toward the left; after becoming located in the left, it ceased in the right; worse from motion; lying on either side; relief sitting up. Cured by *Kalm. lat.*². Four other cases of neuralgia of the bowels in married ladies cured by *Kalmia*.

Miss A. S., sanguine lymphatic temperament, had frequent and severe suffering from pain in limbs, especially arms, so much so as

to confine her to her bed for three days at a time. Slight fever; the pains in arms were attended with cramping of the hands. Post-diphtheritic of six years' duration. When free from pain in limbs, she had pain and uneasiness in stomach, and pain in malar bones; the two were never simultaneous. Sore throat would begin with pain extending from the ears to the throat and neck. *Kali bichr.*^{2o}, in water was given, one teaspoonful every four hours, followed by relief in twenty-four hours, and by a cure in one week. No further trouble for four years. (H. Ring, M. A., June, 1873, p. 225.)

Sciatica. A case cured by *Coloc.*⁶. Symptoms: pain passing down outside of left leg, from the hip to the ankle; also at same time, pain from the back of left ear to eye and mouth on that side; pains came in paroxysms every quarter of an hour; parts very painful to touch; paroxysms worse at night; better from heat; movement at first increases pain, but after a little better; worse again from long continued motion; every two to three hours, four or five successive shocks of pain passing suddenly through affected parts; tenderness on pressure over sciatic nerve, and stiffness of knee-joint; pains better from rubbing; bowels regular, but griping, and flatulence after eating. After *Rhus tox.*⁶ no improvement; times of aggravation between 1 and 2 A. M., and 4 P. M.; about a quarter of an hour after rising; about noon. After *Coloc.*⁶, he broke out into a profuse perspiration, pain passed from left thigh to neck and back of head, and he gradually improved. (Deck, New Zealand Med. Gaz.; A. J. H. M. M., v. 6, p. 150.)

Sciatica. Pains dull or darting, or cutting from right hip-joint posteriorly downward to foot; worse on lying down, motion, stepping; better sitting in chair. After many remedies had been taken, *Gnaphal.*² relieved. Four days after, pains in back, nausea and faintness; in same case, a year after, similar pains left hip to foot. *Gnaphal.*² relieved; followed by pains in back; disappearing after *Bellad.*², *Rhus*², alternated. In two other cases of sciatica, *Gnaphal.* relieved. (S. M. Cate, N. E. M. G., Dec., 1837, p. 537.)

Cramps, in the soles of the feet and toes, with painful contraction of the toes; cramps in the calves of the legs at night. *Ferr. met.* It is sufficient in many cases, on going to bed, to lay an iron key under the bed-sheet at the foot of the bed. (Hirsch, J. Pr., 1873, p. 341.)

Spasmus Scriptorium. Is caused from overexertion of the muscles from continued writing. Sometimes produced by local affections. Has been cured by actual cautery; by changing the

form of writing, by galvanism. Dr. Runge. (Quoted by R. J. McClatchey, H. M., Oct., 1873, p. 123.)

Chorea. Miss C., æt. 15, June 23d. Had lived without good food and ventilation. Four weeks ago had slight twitching of facial muscles, jerking of right arm. Twitching began on right side, now affecting whole body; worse in arms and face. During worst paroxysms throwing head back, rolling it from side to side; face flushed; dizziness; sleeplessness; difficult articulation. R. *Bellad.*²⁰.

June 27th. Restless night; screaming and crying; muscular twitching; thumps head and limbs on floor, hurting them; laid beds on floor, giving her room. R. *Hyosc.*²⁰.

July 3d. No better. Had a few hours sleep; muscular twitching grows more violent; has *itching and burning all over body*, causing great distress; *great weight* in head in A. M.; ravenous appetite, but great difficulty in swallowing; profuse, colorless urine. R. *Agar.*³⁰, four hours.

July 26th. Cured. (W. F. Edmundson, H. M., May, 1873, p. 469.)

Chorea. A child, æt. 11, who had chorea so badly that she could not speak from having no control over the movements of the mouth or tongue; was cured by *Cicut.*, followed by *Cuprum*. (B. J. H., 1873, p. 748.)

Chorea. Lameness, dragging of left leg, twitching left arm; imperfect speech, tongue trembling; inability to grasp and hold anything. *Nux.*, *Gelsem.* failed. *Cuprum*^{4m}, ten doses. Cured. (W. R. Childs, Proc. H. M. S., Penna., 1873.)

Chorea. Girl, æt. 6. Worse at night and in the morning; craving appetite; hair dry; soreness of the corners of the mouth; very ill humored and obstinate; laughs a great deal without cause. *Thuja*³⁰, one dose. In two weeks much changed for the better, and well after a few weeks more, except the soreness of the corners of the mouth, which was cured by *Natr. mur.* (C. Kunkel, J. Pr., 1873, p. 533.)

Chorea. Miss O., clonic irregular movements of superior extremities, also the head; she was thrown with violence in different directions; contraction of the muscles of the face, and her legs were somewhat affected. *Tarant.*^{1m}, every night, cured (?) in six weeks. (Gandy, Brussels.)

Chorea. In a boy, the head, right arm and hands affected, the head drawn downward, involuntary micturition. *Tarant.*³⁰, cured in two months.(?)

Chorea. Involuntary muscular movements, disorderly and irregular; limited to the left arm and leg, or to one of these parts; very seldom the left arm and *right* leg with grimaces of the mouth. Cured by *Tarant.*¹² and ²⁰. (F. Firmat, Spain.)

Chorea. Inordinate, irregular movements of the hands and feet, which *subside almost entirely on hearing the notes of a hornpipe*, but reappeared after the sound could not be heard. *Tarant.*⁵, cured in six days. (C. Valdez, Spain.)

Boy, æt. 9, strumous; tendency to skin disease. Was pushed against a lamp-post by a drunken man, bruising his cheek. Next day some nervous movements about the face. Three days after, perfect inability to remain still; muscles of face, arms and legs in constant agitation; face vacant, almost idiotic; tongue protruded with difficulty; speech inarticulate; unable to walk without assistance. Movements continued at night. *Bellad.*^{1x}. Slight improvement in three days. *Hyosc.*, and afterwards *Stramon.*, with but little benefit. *Visc. alb.*, fifteen drops four times a day. Improvement at once, but after a week ulceration of the corners of the mouth and great soreness of the tongue. Five drops three times a day were then given, and a perfect cure was effected. (J. Wilde, M. H. R., v. 17, p. 221.)

Chorea from Fright. Cured by *Visc. alb. (tea)*. (N. A. J. H., v. 22, p. 85.)

Tetany is a form of spasm in which single groups of muscles, for example, the elbow or knee-joints, or single joints of the fingers, or the lips become spartically contracted. Its ætiology and anatomical pathology is obscure. Menstruation, pregnancy, lying-in, diarrhœa, taking cold, are named as probable causes. The remedies according to their similarity are: *Bellad.*, *Calc. carb.*, *Ignat.*, *Cuprum*, *Silic.*, *Stramon.*, *Zincum*. Bromide of potash deserves consideration. (Payr, H. Kl., 1873, p. 99.)

Tetanus is the effect of an inadequate stimulus upon the central organ which presides over those nerves, by means of which voluntary action is produced. The eventual hyperæmia of the central organ is only a concomitant phenomenon. Irritamentum adtrahit. (H. G. Schneider, H. Kl., 1873, p. 25.)

Tetanus. A Hawaiian woman, working in the sun on a plantation, shortly after became unconscious, breathing heavily; friends said she, had never been sick before; jaws firmly fixed. I attempted unsuccessfully to pry the mouth open with an iron wedge. Pupil unaffected by changes of light; head hot; extremities cold; fumes

of tobacco had no effect. After three doses of *Bellad.*³, a quarter of an hour apart, she spoke and ate. (C. F. Nichols, N. E. M. G., March, 1873, p. 110.)

Tetanus in a Child one week after frost-bitten toe which had ulcerated; rigors; shooting pains in back; opisthotonos, and in twenty-four hours trismus; remission midnight till noon; after midnight profuse sweat and agitated sleep; throat sensitive to contact, swallowing painful; after *Laches.* the time of aggravation occurred about an hour later each day, and less violent till cured. (J. Heber Smith, N. E. M. G., July, 1873, p. 311.)

Tetanic Symptoms. Mrs. T., æt. 40, in getting out of bed stepped upon a paper of pins lying on the floor, about one dozen pins penetrated the sole of the right foot quite deeply in a line from great toe backwards. They were promptly extracted. Soon after pain ran up the right limb through the spine to neck and face. Muscles of neck and jaw became very rigid, mostly on the right side; those of the abdomen and thorax became also rigid.

An allopathist was first summoned and gave hydrate of chloral; temporary relief and sleep followed. On following day symptoms all returned.

Homœopathy was now resorted to, and a week's treatment, during which time *Nux*³ and 30th, *Ignat.* and *Bellad.* were given in succession, the paroxysms becoming gradually less severe, recurring, however, with more or less severity. *Hyp. perf.*³ was administered, and to use patient's own words, went right to the spot. After the elapse of three weeks, patient was able to rest her weight on the attacked limb. (W. F. Hocking, O. M. and S. R., 1873, No. 3.)

The Epileptic Convulsion. The constant and essential manifestation of an epileptic fit are the loss of consciousness and the tonic and clonic convulsions. First. *a)* The spasm may be explained as follows:

When by reflex or otherwise motory nerves are steadily irritated, not directly, but through the mediation of ganglionic cells, we witness at a medium intensity of irritation a quickly passing tonus, followed by a continual clonus, or the latter alone; ganglionic cells of the central apparatus must therefore also be affected during the fit; and these ganglionic cells must be cerebral and the spasmodic muscular movements during the paroxysm emanate from the pons and medulla oblongata. The epileptic scream at the beginning of the fit is also a spasmodic phenomenon of respiration.

b) The unconsciousness can only be explained by a total stoppage of the functions of the hemispheres.

We consider it more than probable that there is during the epileptic fit a cerebral anæmia, caused by spasm of the arterial blood-vessels, and that the coma at the beginning of the fit depends on anæmia of the brain; such an anæmic state, especially of the pons, may also produce convulsions, though there are cases beginning with cyanosis of the face.

Stasia in the veins of the neck may produce cerebral epileptic form disturbances. If therefore the muscular contractions at the beginning of the fit cannot be deducted from the anæmia of the pons and medulla oblongata, we may suppose that the spasmodic centrum in the pons, the nuclei of motory cerebral nerves may not only be irritated indirectly by the anæmia, but that they may also be brought into action without such interference. The irritation of the vaso-motory center and of the motory central apparatus are co-ordinate factors, the former produces coma, the latter convulsions. Such an explanation is anatomically justified, as the pons and medulla oblongata, not only contain the motory central apparatus, but in all probability also the vaso-motory centrum, which may by reflex be put into action, the stimulus promoting the irritation of these central apparatuses is still perfectly unknown.

Second. Thus far the essential phenomena at the beginning of the fit; during its further course changes occur, though coma and convulsions continue, and instead of anæmia symptoms of strong venous hyperæmia are plainly discernable, coma and convulsions need then another explanation. Compression of the large veins carrying the blood from the brain also produce coma and convulsions; we may therefore conclude that during the further course of an epileptic paroxysm a venous stasis sets in, in the brain, which though not protruding, yet continue coma and convulsions, and this so much easier as these central apparatuses are already in a state of increased irritability.

The activity of the hemispheres of the cerebrum depends upon the presence of blood containing a sufficient quantity of oxygen, and in either case, in arterial anæmia as well as in venous hyperæmia this essential condition is wanting; anything which prevents the blood flowing from the cranium must produce a pushing aside of the liquor cerebri, and consequently, just like an arterial anæmia prevents the circulation of the arterial blood to the brain.