

On the other hand, I learned that during the summer season my patient was very frequently attacked with diarrhœa, the disease coming on suddenly, waking him at two, a.m., with a pinching flatulent colic, and so urgent a call to evacuate the bowels that he would be compelled to seek the water-closet instantly, experiencing, meanwhile, the greatest difficulty in retaining the fœces. From this time till ten, a.m., he would have four or five stools, pappy, copious, light yellow, with great difficulty in retaining the fœces for even a moment after the desire for stool was first experienced. Desire for stool provoked by eating, so that he was compelled to leave the breakfast table. Involuntary stool, when straining to pass water. When comparatively free from headache, he was inclined to diarrhœa and vice versa.

I have long been persuaded that a most important condition of success in the treatment of chronic diseases, consists in the practitioner taking such a view of the case as shall combine the various ailments of which a chronic patient may complain at different periods of time and in different organs, even though these periods and organs be remote from each other and apparently disconnected. In no other way, it has sometimes seemed to me, could the characteristic indications of the remedy for such a case be found.

Acting upon this persuasion in the case in question, I regarded the headaches which predominated in winter and the diarrhœas which predominated in summer as, in some sort, complementary series of symptoms and as making up, both together, the "totality of symptoms" for which I was to seek, in the *Materia Medica*, the *similimum*.

The symptoms of the headache, indeed of the entire winter affection, presented nothing that was characteristic of any one remedy to the exclusion of all others. *Carbo veg.*, *Sabadilla*, *Sulphur*, *Aloes*, *Nux vomica* and several others might be regarded as about equally well indicated.

When, however, to the head symptoms of the winter, I came to add the diarrhœa symptoms of the summer, regarding the *sum total* as *one* disease, it was then impossible to avoid

perceiving that the diarrhœa symptoms were strikingly characteristic of *Aloes*, and could not indicate any other remedy. This furnished the clue to the prescription. On studying the head symptoms of *Aloes* it was seen that they corresponded to the head symptoms of my patient quite as well as the symptoms of any other drug. *Aloes*³⁰⁰ was given and it afforded a relief which my patient had sought in vain from other remedies taken on the strength of the head symptoms alone. The headache returned a few times afterwards with very much diminished severity, but yielded at once to *Aloes*. Latterly my patient has been entirely free from it, nor did the diarrhœa return as it used formerly to do whenever the headache ceased to prevail.

In a third case I have given *Aloes* for incontinence of urine in an old gentleman who has enlarged prostate. The prescription was based on the fact that he is very subject to a diarrhœa, presenting all the characteristics of the *Aloes* diarrhœa. The peculiarities of the incontinence, moreover, correspond to those of the *Aloes* urine symptoms. Thus far the success of the treatment leaves nothing to desire. But as the patient has been but a few weeks under the treatment, it is too soon to express a decided judgment or to entertain sanguine expectations of a cure.

OBSERVATIONS ON RHUS.

BY CARROLL DUNHAM, M. D., NEW YORK.

(Continued from page 275.)

6. RESUME. The action of *Rhus* may be summed up as follows: It produces a kind of rheumatic affection of the muscles and ligaments, alleviated by motion; a paralysis, aggravated by motion; an apparently passive congestion of the head relieved by repose; a debility of the organs of nutrition, marked by deficient and depraved appetite and by

tympanitis; a serous infiltration of the cellular tissue in various parts of the body, as the face, fauces, genitals, feet; a vesicular eruption, generally; an acrid state of the secretions, generally, as, the tears, nasal mucus, gastric mucus, intestinal mucus, urine, menstrual flow, contents of cutaneous vesicles; a general depression of the sensorium.

These generalizations will be confirmed by the special analysis to which we now proceed.

SPECIAL ANALYSIS.—The *sensorium* is effected as follows:

There is vertigo, which occurs when standing or walking, but also when sitting and even comes on when lying down. In this particular it corresponds with the *conditions* of the rheumatic pains of Rhus tox. It is described as if something kept going around in the head—one feels as if drunken, as though one would fall forwards or backwards. On rising in the morning, one can hardly support oneself. This is not only from dizziness but also from the paralytic condition and from the stiffness and lassitude which follow long repose.

Excessive vertigo on lying down, with fear of dying.

Memory is markedly impaired even for most familiar facts. The thinking power impaired, with absence of mind. Head confused, he can not write nor remember what he wishes to write.

Headache.—Among the pains in the head, properly so called, we notice first *pressure*, both in the *temples* and in the *forehead* and behind the orbits, where it feels sometimes like a wearisome pressure downwards; sometimes as if the eyes would be pressed outwards; sometimes as if the brain were pressed together from both sides. Also a radiating pressure in the temples, worse during repose, sometimes a burning pressure in the temporal bone.

The sensation most closely allied to the above is *heaviness*, which is felt in this way: that when the patient stoops it seems as though he could not rise again. There is a sensation as if a quantity of blood shot into the brain; as if a weight fell forwards in the forehead and drew the head downwards, or as if the head were being pressed asunder.

Sometimes there is a *tearing* in the head in every part and

direction, or, on awaking and opening the eyes, a violent headache, as if the brain were torn, worse on opening the eyes.

A singular sensation, characteristic of Rhus, is noted on shaking the head and when walking; when jarring the body, etc., viz., a sensation of swashing and jarring in the brain and each step concusses the brain. China has a similar symptom.

Externally the *scalp* is sore to the touch. There is itching on the scalp, face and lips, and the formation of a vesicular eruption.

To recapitulate.—The vertigo occurs when standing and walking, is worse when lying down though there is a tottering when walking, with which probably the paralysis is connected.

The pains in the head are pressure, heaviness, tearing and swashing. They affect chiefly the forehead, temples and post orbital regions, and unlike the rheumatic pains are generally worse on motion, although some are aggravated by repose.

Face.—The face may be pale and sickly looking with the features distorted, or red and covered with sweat without thirst. As regards the skin, there has been observed an erysipelatous redness of the face and eyelids with burning pain, or itching. On this surface, after a few days, vesicles make their appearance, which discharge and leave a fine mealy scale. This resembles so exactly the vesicular erysipelas of the face that it is often mistaken for it.

Eyes.—In the eyes a *burning, pressing* pain; they itch and bite. The white of the eye is reddened, they lacrymate and are agglutinated in the morning. The lids smart, as if exco-riated by the tears or else they have a sensation of dryness. There is often a sensation of heaviness or of paralysis in the lids, so that they can hardly be kept open.

As regards the sense of vision, there seems to be something like a veil before the eyes preventing distinct vision.

Ears.—Earache and a feeling as if some one were blowing into the ear. There is a whistling, a squealing noise heard, or a ringing when walking, which change to a loud resonance when lying down, as if the membrana tympani were burst.

Nose.—Nose bleeding, the blood being dark, it occurs at

night; also when stooping and when clearing the throat. A scabby eruption about the nares, with itching, burning pain.

Cheeks and Jaws.—A peculiar phenomenon is noteworthy. A cramp-like pain in the maxillary joint as if beaten, as if it would break and on each motion of the jaw it cracks and snaps audibly. There is a constant desire to yawn until it seems as though the jaw would break. (This corresponds with and is analogous to the stretching and twisting so characteristic of *Rhus*.)

The *toothache* of *Rhus* is a jerking pain, extending into the head. It is relieved by applying the *cold hand*. The gums burn and are sore. The teeth are loose.

In the *mouth* a sensation of dryness, which persists notwithstanding all the patient may drink.

In the *throat* a sensation of *swelling*, with aching pain when *speaking* and *independently* but attended by *sticking* on attempting to *swallow*.

There are also sticking pains when swallowing saliva or food, sensations of soreness in the muscles of the root of the tongue and when yawning. Pressure on empty swallowing.

The action of *Rhus* on the digestive organs is not very characteristic. It produces a bitter-sour or a coppery taste—a total loss of appetite—a sensation as if the stomach were always full; nothing tastes good. Or, on the other hand, a kind of canine hunger, along with which there is a soapy, slimy condition of the mouth; everything tastes like straw, and there is an immediate feeling of fullness.

Frequent eructations. Occasional nausea; relieved by lying down and by eating; sometimes nausea and retching at night.

Pressing in the epigastrium as if swollen. Throbbing, cutting, pinching pains in the abdomen. Great accumulations of flatus in the abdomen, with great distention.

Stool.—As regards the stool, we notice, constant tenesmus, with nausea; tearing and pinching in the intestines; the stool is scanty, consisting of mucus, or a watery, jelly-like substance, yellow or streaked with white, frothy and often

mixed with blood. Before stool, a burning in the rectum; after stool, all pains are relieved. Itching and burning in the rectum, with smarting; blind hæmorrhoids.

The urine is dark, soon becomes turbid, with a white sediment (probably Urate of ammonia). It is evacuated frequently with a sticking pain in the bladder.

With regard to the genital organs we find, as in various other distensible parts of the body, the characteristic effects of *Rhus*, viz., swelling, produced by serous infiltration of the cellular tissue, redness of the cutis, followed by vesicular eruption which forms a light scab or small white scabs. The moisture exuded is limpid and acrid. Moreover the natural secretions are acrid. Hence the menstrual flow which *Rhus* makes to appear earlier and more copiously than is normal, is *acid*.

Respiratory Organs.—Sneezing; free nasal secretion.

Hoarseness.

Respiration impeded; Cough dry, hacking, worse evening and before midnight, or in the morning after waking.

Sensation of heat in the chest and of weakness there, hindering speech. Stitching pains here and there.

It cannot fail to be remarked how much less action on the respiratory organs *Rhus* has than *Bryonia*.

Sometimes violent palpitation; sometimes weakness in the cardiac region and a feeling of trembling in the heart.

Neck and Back.—In the region of the neck and back, we find stiffness in the nape and entire neck, with tensive pain and crying out on moving. The sacral region is stiff, when he *moves* but *pains* when sitting, as if he had been stooping and bending the back too much. Stitching and pressing pains.

In the extremities we have, most frequently, sticking pains. They may occur in all parts. Also tearing pains, aggravated by hard labor. When felt of, the bones feel sore. The salient osseous processes, condyles, olecranon, etc., are sore to pressure.

Drawing pains are frequent. They go from the elbow to

the hand. In Dr. Joslin's proving of *Rhus radicans* a pain is described as following the ulnar nerve. I have twice met this in patients, and relieved it permanently with a dose of *Rhus radicans*.

Tensive pain; aching and pains as if luxated are common under *Rhus*. They affect all parts of the extremities and all the joints.

Besides the above pains and sensations, there is a feeling of creeping, formication and numbness, as if the fingers were asleep. This is allied to the paralysis.

Also a sensation of great weakness in the limbs; a trembling of the arms and fingers on moderate exertion; a heaviness and lassitude of the lower extremities, so that one can hardly move.

There is painless swelling of the feet at evening, evidently œdematous.

Also swelling and pain of the axillary glands.

Sleep.—There is great sleepiness during the day, and also early in the morning with indisposition to rise and dress; constant desire to lie down. Incessant yawning, spasmodic, fatiguing and almost breaking the jaw. Yet the patient can not get asleep before midnight, partly from sheer wakefulness, partly from heat and restlessness, or anxiety and tumultuously coursing of the blood; without *thirst*.

On going asleep, shuddering and twitching in the body. The sleep is restless, with tossing and unpleasant thoughts, and dreams about the business of the day or of things recently done or heard. The gastric symptoms are apt to be felt or to be worse at night.

Fever.—The proving of *Rhus* is rich in fever-symptoms. The cold fresh air is not tolerated; it seems to make the skin painful. (This symptom is of inestimable value in treating rheumatic patients.)

The chill occurs early in the morning. It is characteristic of the chill that it is accompanied by cough, dry and fatiguing. I have often cured intermittent with *Rhus*, guided by this symptom alone. More frequently the paroxysm is mixed

up. External chill with internal heat, without thirst, followed by general sweat. The sweat often appears on the whole body, except the head and face. In this respect the opposite of *Silicea*.

As regards the disposition, it is depressed and despondent, averse to all exertion, full of sad anxiety and care-taking, depressed, lonesome, and prone to weep; anxiety is so great, he thinks he shall die or lose his mind; the forces sink, he gets fits of trembling; then comes restlessness—the patient can not sit still, but must always keep moving; becomes fearful, thinks he has been poisoned; the anxiety goes to such an extent that he feel as though he should take his own life—at the same time a sense of dyspœa and yet relief from deep inspirations.

A better picture than this of the mental and moral condition which ushers in one form of typhoid or nervous fever, the erethistic, as distinguished from the torpid form, could hardly be conceived.

We come now to the practical applications of *Rhus*, in which department, for lack of space, we shall restrict ourselves to its application in fevers, in rheumatism, in paralysis and in cutaneous diseases, including the exanthemata and glandular affections.

[NOTE.—Readers will please regard with indulgent eyes, so much of the nonsense in this and the previous article on *Rhus*, as can fairly be ascribed to *errors of typography*. Both the author and the managing editor were absent from the city while the articles were in press. D.]

(To be continued.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. JAGO DE CUBA, *Jan. 27th*, 1866.

This city lies in a basin on the South side of the Island of Cuba. It is surrounded by lofty mountains on all sides except the South, in which direction the bay, on which it lies, finds its way to the ocean about six miles distant. Being thus sheltered from North, East and West, the *Norther*s which cause such sudden changes of temperatures on the North side of the Island and are so detrimental to invalids, pass over St. Jago almost without effecting any appreciable change in the atmosphere, and there results a uniformity of climate which is in the highest degree desirable for invalids. On the other hand, the heat is great, and inasmuch as the city lies at the head of a bay into which empty a number of small and rather sluggish rivers, the air at night and in the early morning is quite damp and there is a good deal of malaria. These objectionable features do not obtain in the climates of the suburbs on the slopes of the adjacent mountains. As we are informed and from what we have been able to observe, these afford just the climate, which invalids who seek to avoid the cold of the North, need. In cases of pulmonary weakness the atmosphere of the sugar-houses in which at this season the cane-juice is being boiled is said to be peculiarly beneficial, as is likewise the habit of drinking the hot cane-syrup, freely, in the early morning.

The highest temperature noted here during the latter two-thirds of January was, at noon of the 20th, 86°. The dew-point at that time was 78°. Taking the period, from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m., as constituting a day, the mean temperature has been 78° and the mean dew-point 73°. The extremes of temperature have been 86° (dew-point 78°) and 75° (dew-point 70°). This latter temperature was during the prevalence of a *Norther*. There has been rain but once in two months, a sudden shower on the evening of the 22d, lasting two hours.

Except when a *Norther* is blowing, the winds are a uniform land breeze during the night and early morning, and a sea breeze during afternoon and evening.

The nights are warm until about midday, when the air becomes cool and damp. These remarks apply to the city.

The accommodations for strangers are fair, according to the customs of the country, which, after all our prejudices to the contrary, it is always safest, in a strange country, to respect and follow. Expenses about as in New York.

Homœopathy thrives better in St. Jago than elsewhere on the Island of Cuba; chiefly because of the great success it has achieved in the treatment of cholera in 1851, and of the yellow fever which is endemic here every summer. There are three homœopathic physicians here, one of whom is the Subdelegado of the district or the head physician; the one through whom all communications from the government to the medical profession are made. Besides these three, there

is a priest, who is a strong Homœopathician and a learned and successful practitioner. He has practised here for fourteen years past.

The physicians here all use high potencies more or less, from the 30th to the 600th. All use globules, and indeed I am told that if a patient should see his physician prescribe a drop of the tincture or a mass of a trituration, he would decline the treatment as not being homœopathic. It is also the custom to give infrequent doses, waiting the effect of the dose before repeating.

Alternation is not the fashion here. Unquestionably much of the success and of the consequent good repute of Homœopathy in this city, springs from the purity of practice.

Physicians here are of opinion that the residents of such warm climates respond very readily to attenuated remedies, and do not bear well the low potencies and massive doses. Let me remark, in passing, that these experiences controvert the assertions of some of our colleagues in the Southern states, who are wont to assure us, that though the high potencies may do in the mild (?) diseases of temperate regions they are not strong (!) enough for the violent maladies of the torrid zone. And yet what disease more violent than yellow fever, which is here easily and promptly controlled by one or two doses of the 12th, or 30th, or 200th, as I am assured by my colleagues here? Or, what disease more sudden, more violent, and more to be dreaded than tetanus, which is very prevalent here and uniformly fatal under allopathic treatment, but of which one of the homœopathic physicians here has cured twelve cases out of thirteen, with high potencies of *Secale cor.*

A few years ago a Dr. Iturraldi practised in St. Jago, a Spaniard and a very zealous Homœopathician. He made extensive investigations of the properties of the plants indigenous to this region. Among those which he proved was one which he conceived to be a specific for the yellow fever, as it appears in this district. His success in the treatment of yellow fever with this remedy was very remarkable. He gave the remedy freely to his colleagues, whose success with it was equal to his own. From that time, yellow fever in St. Jago has ceased to be a formidable disease under homœopathic treatment. It is a very rare thing to lose a case. Dr. Iturraldi died without having informed any of his colleagues what was the remedy which he and they, following his example, found so efficacious. It is supposed that his son, who is a lawyer, in Spain, possesses the desired information, and efforts are making to obtain it from him. Meanwhile the medicine is to be obtained here in the potencies.

The Flora Medica of this Island furnishes a rich field for the drug-prover.

Besides the *Mancinella* and the *Guao* of which we have already some knowledge, there is a plant said to be used by the negroes to poison their obnoxious overseers or comrades whom they wish to destroy. It is a slow poison, producing dropsy and finally death by default of nutrition.

In its relations to the Government, Homœopathy has little to complain of here. None are allowed to practise medicine here without a diploma or license from the University of Havana. But, this once obtained, no distinction is recognized, based on varieties of practice. Homœopathic physicians are eligible to offices in the appointment of the Government and do, in fact, obtain them.

During one severe epidemic of yellow fever, they obtained control of a charitable hospital and met with a success which attracted the especial notice of the Government, so that permission has been accorded to establish a homœopathic hospital here, an enterprise which, it is hoped, may soon be carried into effect.

C. D.

LEAVENWORTH, KS., Jan. 30th, 1866.

Editors AMERICAN HOMŒOPATHIC REVIEW, Gentlemen: Enclosed I send you an evidence of the success and progressive tendency of Homœopathy in the far West. I take some pride in the establishment of a homœopathic dispensary in our young State, when so many older States are destitute of one. This is the only institution of the kind West of St. Louis, and I believe there are not exceeding three more in the United States. I worked hard for its establishment and it is now in the hands of some of our most influential citizens, who are determined to have it made by the proper authorities the City Dispensary of Leavenworth.

Yours truly, M. MAYER.

Homœopathic Free Dispensary.—Pursuant to a public notice, a number of ladies and gentlemen met at the office of Col. H. D. Mackay on the 26th of January for the purpose, of establishing a Homœopathic City Dispensary for the treatment of the poor. Mr. James Hall was called to the chair, and John W. Wright appointed Secretary.

Dr. Mayer, after briefly stating the object of the meeting, moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws.

The committee, Drs. Mayer, Morgan and Halsted, made their report, which was received, and the constitution and by-laws, after debate, adopted.

Attending Physician, Martin Mayer, M.D.; Consulting Physician, Milton E. Halstead, M.D.

On motion, a committee of three, Messrs. Williams, Mackay and Mayers, were appointed to confer with the City Council and County Commissioners.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to publish the proceedings of the meeting in the daily papers.

JAMES HALL, Chairman. JOHN W. WRIGHT, Secretary.

The following extract is from a Leavenworth paper:

A Worthy Project.—Elsewhere in this department of our paper will be seen the proceedings of a meeting held for the purpose of establishing a Homœopathic City Dispensary, for the gratuitous medical treatment of the poor. Our best citizens are engaged in the humane enterprise, and it is one which we believe well worthy to occupy their attention. It is proposed to establish a dispensary, place in charge competent physicians who will render free medical aid to the poor, depending for its support upon the contributions of our citizens.

ERIE COUNTY HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.—At the regular annual meeting of the society, held January 31, 1866, in the city of Buffalo, the following named officers were elected for the ensuing year:

For President, A. R. Wright, M.D.; Vice-President, R. R. Gregg, M.D.; Secretary and Treasurer, H. N. Martin, M.D.; Censors, R. R. Gregg, M.D., L. M. Kenyon, M.D., A. C. Hoxsie, M.D., Geo. W. Lewis, M.D., Lyman Bedford, M.D.

The following named members were appointed a committee to report, at the next meeting in April, as follows:

Diseases of the past autumn and winter—Dr. A. S. Hinckley, Tonics and stimulants; Dr. Hoxsie, a case in practice; Dr. Martin, whooping cough.

H. N. MARTIN, Secretary.

OBITUARY.

DR. M. J. CHAPMAN.—It is with the deepest sorrow we announce the death of Dr. Chapman, long known as one of our most learned, our most highly valued colleagues.

Dr. Chapman was the son of a physician of high repute in his day in Demerara, where he was born in 1796.

At an early age he was sent to this country, and received his preliminary education at the Macclesfield Grammar School. In his fifteenth year he was entered at Guy's Hospital, under Sir Astley Cooper, by whom he was a much-favored pupil. He was subsequently house-surgeon at the Westminster Lying-in Hospital. After having spent four or five years at these two hospitals he proceeded to Edinburgh, where he graduated in 1820.

On his return to British Guiana he engaged in the active duties of a general practitioner. He was at this time employed by Government to draw up a report on the climate and the rates of mortality in the West India Islands. Under the pressure of hard work and the influence of an unsuitable climate his health broke down, and he returned to England. Always devoted to literature, he occupied the time requisite to recruit his strength in its cultivation; and for this purpose entered at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1832, he took the degree of B.A., when he was bracketed *Junior Op.* with Mr. Shilleto; and, in 1835, proceeded to the degree of M.A.

He did not resume practice until 1837, when he married a daughter of James Reed, Esq., of Dochfour, British Guiana, and settled in Liverpool.

In 1840, his attention was, by a variety of incidents, simply and strikingly narrated by himself in his *Plea of a Convert*, drawn to Homœopathy. Having convinced himself that it was his duty to investigate our therapeutic system, he did so both in his study and at the bedside. His researches and experiments more than satisfied him of the superior value of the homœopathic over any other known method of treatment, and he at once announced himself a follower of Hahnemann; taking at the same time various opportunities of still further familiarising himself with homœopathic practice. He was one of those—of whom, alas! but few now remain—who attended the lectures of the late Dr. Curie at the London Homœopathic Institution, from whom he gratefully acknowledges having received many useful hints. He subsequently associated himself with Dr. Drysdale in conducting the Liverpool Homœopathic Dispensary. In 1848, he removed to London. Here he early secured the confidence of a large

circle of patients among the higher classes of society, as well as that of his medical brethren, by whom he has ever been held in the highest estimation.

On the foundation of the Hahnemann Hospital in 1850, he was appointed one of the physicians thereto; resigning his connection with that Institution when those dissensions arose between the Board of Management and the Medical Officers, which ultimately led to its closure. For several years he has been one of the Vice-Presidents of the British Homœopathic Society, and a very regular attendant at its meetings, over which he not unfrequently presided.

For some time past his obviously failing health has been a source of much anxiety to his friends. Last autumn he went abroad for his annual holiday, and while at Spa was seized with a severe attack of cerebral congestion accompanied by a threatening paralysis. From this he soon rallied, and in a fortnight was at home. He however felt the necessity for continued rest, and had determined on retiring from practice for at least a year, when, on the 13th ult., cerebral congestion of a very acute type suddenly occurred, and was rapidly followed by serous effusion. In a short time after the first symptoms appeared coma set in: from this state he was never completely roused, his death taking place within forty-eight hours afterwards.

The literary abilities of our deceased colleague were considerable, and had been diligently cultivated. In 1833 he published a work entitled *Barbadoes and other Poems*; and in 1834 *Jephtha's Daughter*, a dramatic poem; and in 1836 a translation of Theocritus, Bion and Moschus. In *Frazer's Magazine* appeared a collection of *Hebrew Idylls* from his pen; to *Blackwood* he was also a large contributor. Recently he had intended to collect, arrange and republish the best of his essays, and had for this purpose seen two volumes through the press, when the chill hand of death put a period to his earthly labors. These two were to have been followed by other two. We trust that some literary friend will be found willing so to select and arrange the remaining papers, as to enable the four volumes to appear as their author had intended they should do.

To the literature of Homœopathy Dr. Chapman contributed considerably. At one time he was one of the principal editors of the *Homœopathic Times*, a weekly journal whose publication ceased some ten years back. In the pages of this periodical, as through those of the *British Journal of Homœopathy* and of our *Review*, are scattered many papers by Dr. Chapman of great practical value. Essays from which the experienced practitioner as well as the student of Homœopathy may derive much useful information.

His faith in Homœopathy was thorough. Against course drugging and needless auxiliaries he never ceased to lift up his voice; while he was most earnest in enforcing the importance of accuracy in diagnosis and of care in the selection of remedies. To inculcate a high tone of professional honor amongst his medical brethren was at all times his constant aim.

In the person of Dr. Chapman we feel that we have lost one of the ablest men in our body. One who as a Christian, a gentleman, a scholar, and a physician reflected nothing but honor upon the cause he so ardently espoused; upon the colleagues by whom he was surrounded; one whose estimable qualities of head and heart will be long remembered; one upon whose like we shall not soon look again.—London, *Monthly Homœopathic Review*, December, 1865.

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APRIL, 1866.

[No. 9.

HOOPING COUGH.

BY DR. C. VON BENNINGHAUSEN, MUNSTER.

(Continued from page 258.)

§ 8. HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.—The treatment of Hooping Cough, according to the laws of the homœopathic system, is divided into two parts:

1. The choice of the remedy;
2. The administration of the remedy.

Each of these parts is well enough known to the instructed Homœopathician, and might therefore be despatched with a few general remarks. As we flatter ourselves, however, with the hope that some physicians who are yet on the threshold of the new system of medicine and perhaps even some non-medical men, in regions where as yet there are no homœopathic physicians, may incline to avail themselves of this work, it seems to us fitting to state what is necessary on this subject, distinctly, though as briefly as possible.

1. *The Choice of the Remedy.*—This depends entirely and exclusively upon the *symptoms*, which are to be gathered with the greatest attention and the most careful investigation. These symptoms are by no means restricted solely to the character and peculiarities of the *cough*, as such; but it is