

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 *Jeptha'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.

THE

AMERICAN

## HOMŒOPATHIC REVIEW.

Vol. VI.]

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

*imperatively* and *indispensably necessary* that they include also the *periods* and *conditions* of the *aggravation* of the cough, as well as the other *simultaneous* (concomitant) *morbid phenomena*; and this must be done, even though these latter phenomena may appear to stand in no relation whatever or in a merely accidental relation with the cough itself and may not at present be susceptible of a physiological explanation.

This is not the place for a systematic exposition of the reasons for this unalterable rule, which holds good for all concrete cases of disease; nor for a demonstration of the great difference between this method of treatment and that which has been called in derision "symptomatic treatment."

In accordance with these requirements, we have endeavored so to arrange the first part of this work that under the name of each of the remedies which follow in alphabetical order, should be comprised the following items:

First: a brief but accurate diagnosis of the cough itself, involving:

- a. The general character of the cough;
- b. The exciting cause of the cough;
- c. The expectoration, with reference to the manner of raising it and to its character.

Second: under the title "*aggravation*:"

- a. The period of the day;
- b. The circumstances that are especially observed to exist as conditions which exercise a greater or less influence upon the provocation and aggravation of the paroxysms of coughing, and which often very materially contribute to give to the cough an individual character.

Third: the third heading called "*concomitants*," comprises a selection of concomitant symptoms, some of which occur simultaneously with the cough, while others are observed as something abnormal or morbid, affecting the patient at other times. These, taken collectively, serve, by exclusion of other remedies which either do not present these symptoms or present them but incompletely, to assure the choice of the most appropriate remedy for the case in hand.

From a comparison of all these symptoms which however are but a condensed excerpt from the complete collection of symptoms, as far as they apply to this subject, it will be easy to see what an endless number of experiments upon healthy persons and of observations at the bedside were necessary, in order that the characteristic peculiarities of each of the various remedies could be so gathered and brought up to view.

But these very characteristics are unquestionably the most important element in the choice of the most appropriate remedy; and nothing attests more surely and conclusively the skilful readiness of a homœopathic practitioner than the faculty of bringing to light, in his examination of the patient, those symptoms which, while they are of rare occurrence and belong to but few remedies—yet, and for that very reason, furnish definite and unquestionable indications for the selection of one single drug.

We have considered it indispensable to append to the first part, which, strictly speaking, constitutes the text of the work, a second part under the title "Guide to the Symptoms" (Repertory), which may serve to indicate where the very numerous symptoms are to be found, and to assist the memory in the search for them. This may also be conveniently used to distinguish, through the smallness of their number, the rarer phenomena from those which are more numerous and of more frequent occurrence and to direct investigation immediately to these rarer and characteristic symptoms.

Although what has been said seems clear enough and the mode of using this second part would follow from it as a matter of course, yet it may not be amiss to add a few words of more minute explanation.

Under I, 1, of part second, the designation "Hooping Cough" or "Spasmodic Cough" has, in itself, no great significance. When, however, this cough occurs, for example, in paroxysms, consisting, *each, of two coughs* (Pulsatilla) or, *each, of three coughs* (Stannum) or, when, for example (I, 3, a), a *second paroxysm follows very soon after the first* (Mercurius and Sulphur) there exist, in *these peculiarities*, very useful,

though by no means altogether sufficient, characteristic indications.

A further confirmation or ground for rejection of the remedy, may then be found by comparison with 1, 2, 3 and 4, and with II, 1 and 2, but especially with the last (II, 2, conditions) which furnish abundant data for rendering the choice of the remedy pretty sure, if not altogether incontestible.

This certainty is to be more definitely attained by *comparison* of the various rubrics under III (concomitants) which are arranged in the order familiar to every Homœopathician. For, here are found the majority of the symptoms, which, taken collectively, belong to, and constitute *the characteristic*, and which furnish the means of coming to a definite conclusion. If, for example, *lacrymation, epistaxis, or vomiting in general*, does not serve to give an available indication, yet these symptoms may be of the greatest use, when the *rarer peculiarities which are recorded in connection with them*, are found to correspond in the case of certain individuals, and when, at the same time, no *clearly contradictory indications* are found in other symptoms.

The more accurately all these symptoms, which are easily found under the various rubrics, are reflected by the case under treatment, the more assured may we feel of the propriety of the choice of the remedy we have made, and the more confidently may we expect a happy result.

In general, however, the tyro in Homœopathy cannot too earnestly take to heart the caution to avoid the great error of regarding a large numerical quantity of symptoms that are *general* in their character and that do not *individualize* the case, as a sufficient guide in the choice of the remedy. The keen perception and appreciation of those symptoms which, *at the same time, correspond to the nature of the disease*, and also *designate that remedy which is exclusively or at least most decidedly indicated*—this alone betokens the master-mind. For it is easier—very much easier—to select the right remedy after a picture of the disease, complete in every respect and fully meeting all requirements, has been drawn up, than, one-

self, to obtain the materials for such a picture and to construct it.

The second part of the homœopathic treatment, viz.:

2. ADMINISTRATION OF THE REMEDY might be treated with still greater brevity, but we fear to give offense to some among the younger Homœopathicians, if we pronounce for the *higher and highest potencies* and for the *smallest doses*, with more decision and confidence in this disease than in many others, without giving our reasons for so doing. Like so much which the honest and experienced founder of the Homœopathic School left as a precious legacy to posterity of the fruits of his careful observation, the warning seems to have been forgotten to which he called the attention of his followers in a note to the preface of *Drosera (Materia Medica Pura, Vol. VI, p. 238, second edition.)* In this note, after designating this plant as one of the most powerful vegetable drugs, and deservedly extolling its great curative power in many epidemic Hooping Coughs and specifying that *a single smallest dose of the decillionth potency (30th)* is quite sufficient to effect a cure, he uses the following memorable words: "be careful to avoid giving a second dose immediately after the first dose, for it would infallibly not only prevent a favorable issue but also be the cause of considerable mischief, as I know from experience."

He uses altogether similar language with reference to another remedy which likewise stands in the front rank in the treatment of Hooping Cough, viz., *Cina*, and gives the assurance that "the thirtieth potency manifests, most completely, the curative power of the drug."

Supported by such weighty authority, confirmed as it is by an extended practice of many years, the results of which in this very disease have been so favorable that even the bitterest partisans of Allopathy, and those who have been most ready to fling ridicule upon Homœopathy, have entrusted to our treatment their children when these were suffering with Hooping Cough, we surely need not hesitate frankly to declare that the very *smallest dose, viz., two globules, moistened with*

the two hundredth potency of the properly selected remedy, and dissolved in a few spoonfuls of pure cold water and directed to be suitably succussed before each dose—a spoonful of this to be taken morning and evening—has always fully answered our expectations; and that we have never had occasion to descend to lower dilutions and more massive doses. It need scarcely be said that this remedy must not be interfered with in its action by any other drug and therefore the well-known homœopathic diet, the sole object of which is to accomplish this end, must be observed.\*

One word remains to be said respecting the brief remarks appended to each remedy, and which are intended to serve merely as indices for the use of the remedy, not at all as a universally applicable rule.

The following may be named as the chief remedies in real epidemics of Hooping Cough, at least as far as the experience of Homœopaths and of the author hitherto extends:

Ambra, ARNICA, Baryta, Belladonna, Bryonia, Carbo anim., CARBO VEG., CINA, CUPRUM, DROSERA, FERRUM, HEPAR, HYOSCYAMUS, IPECACUANHA, KALI, NUX V., PULSATILLA, SEPIA, SILICEA,

\* The prescription of the homœopathic diet which is throughout in accordance with the laws of nature (this is not the place to specify it in detail) requires of the patient nothing more than the avoidance of all influences which can be injurious to the living organism as well as a suitable moderation in the use of all things which conduce to the nutrition of the body. It is obvious that a small but, as experience shows, an all sufficient dose and what is very important—a dose which leaves all healthy parts of the organism undisturbed—cannot develop its action without hindrance if at the same time other drugs or poisons, which are the same thing, and for the most part in large doses, are suffered to affect and rule over the organism. Just as little propriety is there, on the other hand, in withholding or diminishing the supply of that which is needed for the normal sustenance of life and its forces, and which is accurately enough indicated by the individual desires of the patient. Whoever in the latter case diminishes the appropriate measure (through hunger) or exceeds it (by inordinate indulgence) fails to recognize and disturbs the power and efficacy of the rightly chosen remedy and denies it the confidence it deserves. In the illiterate alone can we forgive the ridiculous confounding of "Homœopathic" and "small," because to them the very essential distinction between health and disease, between drug and nutriment and finally between the laws and conditions of dead in contra-distinction to living nature are wholly unknown, and they are therefore in this respect anything but responsible.

SULPHUR and VERATRUM. Those whose names are printed in small capitals are the most important.

Now a-days, however, there seldom occur those diseases prevailing universally (we of course do not speak of names), in which the symptoms and phenomena being constant and identical for all the individuals attacked, the treatment may be limited to one or another remedy. Formerly this may, perhaps, have been the case much more frequently; now, however, when wide-spread epidemics, with uniform and definite character, and especially with constant accessory and concomitant phenomena, seem to have ceased; such diseases, on the contrary, present themselves, for the most part, rather in a sporadic manner, but, on the other hand, seldom or never entirely disappear, as we see in the case of influenza, nervous fevers, intermittents and to some extent even cholera, etc.\*

An immediate consequence of this is that in various individuals a far greater variety in the characteristic symptoms presents itself, and consequently the number of remedies corresponding to each species of disease is proportionately greater. Among the remedies treated of in this work, the following correspond most closely though of course not exclusively:

To the First Stage.—Aconite, Belladonna, Bryonia, Carbo an., Carbo veg., Causticum, Chamomilla, Conium, Dulcamara, Euphrasia, Ipecacuanha, Mercurius, Mezer, Nux vom., Pulsatilla, Sabadilla, Veratrum and Verbascum.

To the Second Stage.—Ambra, Antimonium crud., Antimonium tart., Arnica, Cina, Cuprum, Digitalis, Drosera, Hepar, Ignatia, Iodum, Kali, Lachesis, Ledum, Lycopodium, Magnesia mur., Mercurius, Mezer, Natrum mur., Sambucus, Silicea, Sepia, Squilla, Stannum, Stramonium, Sulphur, Sulphuric acid, Veratrum and Zincum.

\* We leave to learned-pathologists the explanation of this unquestionable physiological phenomenon. To the minds of many of us the scrofulous diathesis (psora) will at once occur, which is constantly being extended by the practice of vaccination; and our view of the matter receives confirmation from the fact that, in very many cases of such diseases, which are essentially acute in character, it is only by the administration of our so-called antipsoric remedies that rapid and durable cures can be effected.

*To the Third Stage.*—Arsenicum, Belladonna, Bryonia, Calcarea, China, Conium, Dulcamara, Ignatia, Iodium, Kali, Kreosotum, Laurocerasus, Moschus, Muriatic acid., Phosphor. acid, Sambucus, Senega, Stannum, Sulphur, Zincum.

Among the remedies which correspond more or less to the *period of childhood* and may therefore be especially appropriate for it, the following may be named: Aconite, Ambra, Anacardium, Antimonium tart., Baryta, Belladonna, Bryonia, Calcarea, Chamomilla, Cina, Drosera, Hepar, Hyoscyamus, Ignatia, Ipecacuanha, Kali, Kreosotum, Lycopodium, Magnesia, Magnesia mur., Mercurius, Natrum mur., Nux vom., Sabadilla, Silicea, Spong., Staphysagria, Stramonium, Sulphur and Veratrum.

For *adults* and for *old persons* the following are more frequently indicated: Ambra, Antimonium tart., Baryta, Carbo v., Causticum, Conium, Ferrum, Hyoscyamus, Ignatia, Ipecacuanha, Kali, Kreosotum, Lycopodium, Natrum mur., Nitric acid, Nux vom., Phosphorus, Pulsatilla, Sepia, Silicea, Stannum, Staphysagria, Stramonium, Sulphur, Veratrum and Zincum.

When, notwithstanding the most careful selection from among the remedies indicated for the *first stage*, the transition to the second stage has proved inevitable it will be advisable, in most cases, next to direct one's attention to the following table in which those remedies are arranged, which are most frequently appropriate *after* those which are *first* named in each series, have been homœopathically indicated and administered.

ACONITE.—Arnica, Drosera, Lycopodium, Mercurius, Sepia, Silicea, Sulphur.

BELLADONNA.—Antimonium tart., Calcarea, Cina, Cuprum, Digitalis, Hepar, Iodium, Lachesis, Mercurius, Sepia, Silicea, Stramonium, Sulphur.

BRYONIA.—Digitalis, Kali, Ledum, Lycopodium, Mezereum, Squilla, Sepia, Veratrum.

CARBO ANIMAL.—Drosera, Ignatia, Silicea, Sulphuric acid.

CARBO VEG.—Drosera, Ignatia, Kali, Lachesis, Mercurius, Natrum mur., Sepia, Sulphur, Veratrum.

CAUSTICUM.—Cuprum, Hepar, Ignatia, Lachesis, Lycopodium, Natrum mur., Sepia, Silicea, Sulphur, Sulphuric acid.

CHAMOMILLA.—Cina, Hepar, Ignatia, Lycopodium, Magnesia, Stramonium, Sulphur.

CONIUM.—Antimonium tart., Cuprum, Digitalis, Lachesis, Lycopodium.

DULCAMARA.—Cuprum, Ledum, Mercurius, Sepia, Sulphur.

EUPHRASIA.—Arnica, Hepar, Mercurius, Natrum muriat., Senega.

IPECACUANHA.—Antimonium crud., Antimonium tart., Arnica, Calcarea, Cuprum, Drosera, Ignatia, Sulphuric acid, Veratrum.

MERCURIUS.—Antimonium crud., Arnica, Cina, Cuprum, Digitalis, Hepar, Iodium, Lachesis, Lycopodium, Mezereum, Sepia, Silicea, Sulphur.

MEZEREUM.—Mercurius, Silicea.

NUX VOM.—Ambra, Cuprum, Digitalis, Drosera, Ignatia, Kali, Lachesis, Lycopodium, Magnesia, Mercurius, Natrum mur., Sepia, Silicea, Stramonium, Sulphur.

PULSATILLA.—Ambra, Antimonium crud., Antimonium tart., Arnica, Cuprum, Digitalis, Ignatia, Kali, Lachesis, Ledum, Lycopodium, Magnesia, Mercurius, Natrum mur., Sepia, Silicea, Stannum, Sulphur, Sulphuric acid.

SABADILLA.—Ambra, Antimonium crud., Cina, Pulsatilla, Sepia, Sulphur, Veratrum.

VERATRUM.—Arnica, Cina, Cuprum, Drosera, Mercurius, Sepia, Stramonium.

VERBASCUM.—Ambra, Mezereum, Phosphorus, Pulsatilla, Veratrum.

With regard to the *indications of the remedies* above enumerated for the *third stage*, but of which the number is far from being complete, it would be impossible to give more minute details than are afforded in the *text* and *second part* of this work, without greatly exceeding the limits of this introduction. The reason lies chiefly in the fact that Hooping Cough patients who have been from the beginning or from a sufficiently early period under homœopathic treatment

very soon experience a diminution of all malignant (?) symptoms; and a *third stage* strictly so-called, with symptoms of greater or less danger, never occurs except when the patients have been previously under allopathic treatment, or when, generally in consequence of proper aid having been too long delayed, the psora miasm is awakened into activity and then, as so often happens, a drug-cachexy, induced at an earlier period of the disease, has come to complicate it. For if we reflect how very great, as mentioned above, section seven, is the number of drugs, the powers of many of which are in great part *unknown—to us* at least—which are brought into requisition against this disease by the old school, and if we consider in addition, the just as numerous and various *forms* of disease which owe their origin to the *awakened psora*, we shall easily perceive that a treatise upon this subject, embracing, as it must, the manifold sequelæ of Hooping Cough, would attain, even were it but half complete, an extent which would make it entirely out of place here.

We conclude then with Hahnemann's oft-repeated admonition: "Follow the example set—follow it full of confidence—but follow it *precisely* as it has been detailed!" And we do not hesitate to add: "If, after having done this, the expected result does not ensue, relate the whole course of proceeding, honestly, truly and fully, that every expert may pass judgment upon it and then venture, in full confidence, to warn every one against the homœopathic treatment of Hooping Cough."

#### THE REMEDIES AND THEIR SYMPTOMS.

***Aconitum nap.***—Clear ringing or whistling Hooping Cough, excited by burning sticking in the larynx and in the trachea; generally without expectoration; rarely in the morning and during the day, with expectoration of some mucus mixed with coagulated blood.

***Aggravation.***—At night, especially after midnight, vexation especially with fright. From being overheated. From tak-

ing cold in a dry cold atmosphere or in a current of air. East or North winds [these are dry winds in Germany]. Walking in the open air. In the winter. Assuming an upright position. Rising. Deep inspiration. Speaking. Lying upon the (painful) side. After sleep. Drinking. Tobacco smoke.

***Concomitants.***—Anxiety and restlessness. Fear and apprehension of death. Fearfulness. Tossing in bed. Whining and lamenting. Dizziness on assuming an upright position. Congestion of the head. Pressure outward in the forehead. Feeling as if the brain were loose. Eyes sparkling. Dilated pupils. Lacrymation. Epistaxis. Face red and puffed. The color of the face frequently changes. Sweat on the forehead and upper lip. Lips black and dry. Inflammation and dark redness of the gullet. Trembling, stammering speech. Unquenchable thirst. Vomiting of drink. Tension and pressure in the hypochondria. Distension of the abdomen which is painful to the touch. Dry nasal catarrh. Extreme dyspnoea. Attacks of suffocation. Shortness of breath. Sighing respiration. Offensive breath. Hoarseness. Thoracic congestion. Stitches in the sides of the thorax. Palpitation of the heart with anxiety. Feeling as if beaten, and stitches in the back and loins. Swelling of the hands. Sensitiveness to touch. Can not lie upon the painful side. Constant desire to maintain the recumbent position. Syncope on rising erect. Drowsiness with inability to sleep. Sleeplessness with constant tossing. Pulse hard, full, very much accelerated. General, dry heat. Internal chilliness, with dry, hot skin and disposition to throw off the coverings. Perspiration of the parts that are covered.

Applicable at the very beginning, but only when the moral and febrile symptoms above detailed are present. Seldom sufficient for the cure of the disease, but indispensable nevertheless for the removal or moderation of the fever that may chance to exist.

***Ambra grisea.***—Hooping cough, coming deep from the chest, excited by violent tickling in the throat, in rather long paroxysms; in the evening, without expectoration; in the

morning, with expectoration, consisting, generally, of greyish-white, seldom of yellow mucus, and of a salt or sour taste.

*Aggravation*, evening and night.—In repose and in a warm room, especially where there are many persons present. After lying down and on awaking from sleep. From reading aloud and talking. From warm drinks, especially warm milk. From keeping late hours, lifting heavy weights, music and in the spring of the year.

*Concomitants*.—Great seriousness, with aversion to talking and laughing. Headache in the temples from congestion of the head. Fugitive heat of the face. Offensive odor from the mouth. Complete loss of thirst. Much sour or ineffectual eructation. Heart burn. Pressure in the stomach and in the hypochondria. Pain in the region of the spleen, as if some thing there were torn away. Pains in the epigastrium and hypogastrium. Constipation. Sour smelling urine. Dry nasal catarrh. Shortness of breath. Itching, scratching and soreness in the larynx and trachea. Itching in the chest. Itching in the thyroid gland. The arms and limbs easily go asleep. Fugitive (flashes of) heat with anxiety.

This remedy, although not very often applicable, has yet approved itself in spasmodic coughs not only of elderly and emaciated persons, for whom it is particularly appropriate but also, sometimes, of children. Ambra is immediately indicated by abundant eructations accompanying the cough, a symptom which characterizes also *Veratrum* and Sulphuric acid—but the former (*Veratrum*) is sufficiently distinguished by the vomiting attended by cold sweat on the forehead, and the latter (Sulphuric acid) by the cough being increased in the open air.

*Anacardium orientale*.—Hooping Cough which shakes the patient thoroughly; paroxysms, every three to four hours, excited by tickling in the trachea, at night without expectoration, during the day with expectoration of mucus, which generally has a sweetish flat taste, is often bloody, at other times yellowish purulent and sometimes grey and acrid.

*Aggravation*.—Night and after (not while) eating; also evening in bed. Renewed every time one speaks. Often more violent every other day or every third day.

*Concomitants*.—Irrascibility, ill-nature and want of moral feeling. Despondency and fear of approaching death. Feeling as if he were possessed of two wills, one of which hinders him from doing that to which the other impels him. Congestion of the head with pains in the hind part of the head. Stitches in the brain. Vomiting of food (with relief). Bursting pain in the abdomen. Fluent coryza. Much sneezing and long continued disposition to sneeze. Attacks of suffocation. Dyspnoea. Violent oppression of the chest. Scratching and soreness in the chest. Violent concussion of the whole body. After the attacks, continued yawning and sleepiness. Almost exclusively adapted to ill-natured children.

*Antimonium crudum*.—Hooping Cough, coming, as it were, from deep in the abdomen, with coughs which become gradually weaker and weaker as if from increasing closure of the fauces as if by a plug; in the evening without expectoration; in the morning with expectoration of tenacious mucus, mixed with dark blood, and having a flat taste.

*Aggravation*, morning.—From becoming overheated in a warm atmosphere, in the burning sun and from the radiation of a fire. From drinking (sour) wine and using vinegar. After measles, scarlet fever, chicken-pox, etc. After bathing and washing.

*Concomitants*.—Sensation of coldness in the nose on inspiration. Vomiting of drinks only. Involuntary discharge of urine. Hot breath. Soreness in the trachea. Great weakness of the voice. Absolute loss of the voice. Burning and sticking pain in the chest. Concussion of the whole body.

This remedy deserves a more extended proving than it has received.

*Antimonium tartaricum*.—Hooping Cough occurring in short coughs which follow each other in quick succession, excited by tickling and creeping in the throat and larynx;