

extent of this pernicious action will be conditioned by the susceptibility of the patient, and the quantity and repetition of the doses of the drug. The first element of this condition will vary much in different diseases and in different examples of the same diseases. This difference is determined by, and is the result of, that newly created susceptibility to drug action which ever arises with the first results of the action of the morbid cause. It is this susceptibility which has necessitated the reduction of doses of drugs adapted to the removal of these results, till that which the most enlightened experience has discovered to be productive of the maximum of good, is found to be so small that the faith of many is still unable to receive the truth. If the action of the drug selected happens to be in the opposite direction of that which is curative (i. e., antipathic), as is not unfrequently the case in the selection of Belladonna in scarlet fever, where this increased susceptibility is great, the morbid action cannot fail of being intensified, and the result will be, as it has often been, fatal.

It can hardly be necessary to say that the second condition—the magnitude and repetition of doses of inappropriate drugs—is mischievous in the direct ratio of these elements. And yet it is first in the memory of all who have had much experience in treating grave affections like the fever under consideration, especially of those who have been much sought as counselling advisers in such cases, that too often there has been sad evidence of the hope, that it might be possible, if large enough quantities of even a wrongly selected drug could be given, and often enough repeated, this would at last, in some unknown way, work out the results which can only follow the use of that which is strictly similar. And that not unfrequently, this use of that which is similar, being resorted to in doubt of its true character, as in ignorance of the importance of this fact, has been followed by consequences scarcely less sad.

The other reason of fatal consequences, from the error we have discussed, is the loss of time given to the development of the disappointment which must result from the use of

wrong remedies. In diseases of slower progress in destructive processes, this loss may sometimes be repaired, or even be of no very great detriment, but the case is quite different where the advance, from initiation of morbid action to complete destruction of life, is so rapid as is often witnessed in this fever. Here, if there is to be any success of treatment, it must come from first efforts, for there is often no time allowed in which to remedy the mischiefs of a first mistake. Even if there be no added intensity to the diseased activities from the effects of wrong remedies, or, which is nearly as bad, from the wrong use of those which are right, the rapid exhaustion of the vital forces by the morbid poison is so great, that the whole sum of them are soon brought below that point below which curative responses to the action of any remedy are impossible. There cannot therefore be too great caution in deciding between the claims of two remedies where the similarities are so great as in the case of Bell. and Stram., in cases where a mistake may be followed by so sad results, and which there can be so little opportunity to repair.

The following symptoms are translated from Vol. II, of *Jahr's Symptomen Codex*:

Violent convulsions of the limbs; convulsions in bed, of the severest kind, so violent that he must be restrained; frightful convulsions at the sight of bright, shining things, as light, a mirror, or the surface of water; convulsions with delirium, especially excited by being touched; convulsions first of the left arm, then of the right leg, then very quick of the head; violent, of the muscles of the lower jaw, lips, of the left arm and right leg; shock-like jerkings, of the left leg especially, which is drawn up towards the body; spasmodic jerkings of the limbs; slow contractions and extensions of the limbs in paroxysms.

[Paralytic trembling of the arms and hands, especially of the right, with which he constantly reaches into the air, and attempts to grasp some imaginary object; at the same time the power to direct the hand to the desired point, at will, was sensibly impaired.]



*Restlessness*, [with itching of the skin; great restlessness with moaning; throwing up the arms and legs, but most with the arms, with opening and shutting of the hands and many motions of the fingers; tossing about in the bed; in spells of restlessness he would drink, when it was offered him but he did not ask for it.]—Williamson.

Red miliary rash on the chest and back, paler in the morning, in the evening more abundant and deeper red, made more apparent by warmth, followed by exfoliation of the skin. Many small, shining, star shaped petechiæ on the face, neck and chest.

[Face and breast of a coppery red color, somewhat mottled, similar to the color of a North American Indian, the sclerotic coat of the eye of a pink color. Eruption visible on the left knee, not on the right. An old cicatrix on the forehead was very red. The alæ nasi and space round the mouth and a spot on each temple were white. Restlessness with itching of the skin (case of poisoning by W. Williamson, M.D.) Face covered with patches of an irregular shape, not elevated above the rest of the skin, of a fiery red color ("Case of Poisoning," by Carroll Dunham, M.D.) Face became of a deeper scarlet than is ever seen in scarlet fever, and the neck and throat, as well as the face, were covered with a multitude of small spots of a brilliant red color, many of which were star shaped (Dr. Meigs). The skin of the body except the head was reddened dry and hot. *Frank's Magazine.*]—AMERICAN HOMŒOPATHIC REVIEW, Vol. IV, p. 556, *et seq.*

The skin of the whole body covered with a smooth, red eruption, which was dry and burning hot, so like the characteristic eruption of scarlet fever, that no difference could be perceived. It was in broad patches, with small interspaces, accompanied by much itching. [*Case of poisoning observed by myself.*]

Quiet sleep, especially after the convulsions; constant, deep sleep, also with snoring and occasional drawing up of the legs, or with very deep inspirations, drawn with great effort. Coma, with rattling respiration, bloody froth at the mouth,

and dark brown face. Restless sleep at night. Wakes with screaming and howling. In sleep, lies on the back, with open, staring eyes.

Great heat of the skin, towards noon, with redness of the face, vertigo, and lachrymation; with small, quick pulse, and cinnabar redness of the face; with talking in sleep. Pulse small, quick, rapid and irregular, or finally, hardly perceptible; strong and full; hard and full. Perspiration with great thirst; cold over the whole body.

Great angry irritability; strikes those around him, with fearful outcries; great desire to bite, and to tear everything, even his own limbs with his teeth; rapid alternations of laughing, crying and singing.

Stupidity; sees nothing, does not know his own relatives, grasps about with the hand, and stamps with the foot; he recognizes nothing about him, takes his book to go to school, but thoughtlessly takes the wrong door, hears speaking in his stupefying slumber but understands nothing; surrounding objects appear very small to him, whilst he himself seems large and noble; he believes he sees many persons, and grasps at them; frightful illusions, with shrinking or expression of terror in his countenance; thinks he sees spirits; imagines a dog is about to attack him; screams because of dogs, cats and rabbits which approach him from all sides; many terrifying phantasms which appear more to one side than directly in front of him; loquacious delirium; mild delirium; timid or terrified delirium; muttering; screaming till he is hoarse and loses his voice; terrified raving; very loquacious raving; springs out of the bed at night and screams that the disease will burst out at his head; starts up in great anguish and with violence, screams that she shall fall, clings to her mother despairingly, then whistles, points to flying gnats which she endeavors to seize; laughs and whimpers; loss of recollection, with internal restlessness.

Dullness of the head; difficulty of thinking; sensation of weakness and unpleasant lightness in the head; [quite char-



acteristic] deafening (betaubung) of the head with clouded sight; beclouding of all the senses; insensibility to external impressions; loss of the sense of feeling; after beclouding of all the senses, an eruption of a red rash on the back, with perspiration; vertigo, with redness of the face; vertigo with constant drawing backwards of the head and great drowsiness. Heaviness of the head. Pains in the head of the severest kind; with pains in the eyes; dizzy headache with fainting and thirst; squeezing headache; throbbing headache, also especially in the vertex, with attacks of fainting, or in the night coupled with diarrhœa; congestion of blood to the head; heat in the head with sparkling eyes; convulsions of the head, (and of the arms,) also with hiccough, especially in the morning; spasmodic drawing of the head, also with snoring and grinding of the teeth, and convulsed eyes, or with screams and throwing the arms over the head; frequent raising of the head from the bed.

Swelling of the eyes, also distortion of the eyeballs and dilated pupils; lachrymation of only the left or right eye, or of both with cloudy sight, great sensibility to light which causes tears to flow; eyes are closed, only opened when spoken to; sparkling eyes; staring eyes, also with aspect as if drowsy; eyes dull and cloudy; paralysis of the upper eyelid; pupils dilated; also from the outset, or with cloudy sight; pupils dilated and immovable; pupils contracted, even in the dark they are hardly at all dilated; entire loss of sight and hearing, or sees and hears very badly.

Redness of the face, also purple colored, with staring of the eyes; with very red cheeks and lips; trembling of the lips as well as of the hands and feet; dryness of the lips as well as of the tongue.

The mouth as if raw over the whole inner surface; great dryness of the mouth, which does not allow the swallowing of a bit of bread, it tastes also like straw; the dryness extends to the throat, and compels frequent drinking and moistening of the mouth; tongue very dry; dry and rough, as is also the palate; hot and dry as also the throat; swelling of the

tongue so that it hangs from the mouth; paralysis of the tongue with trembling while protruding it; organs of speech as if paralyzed; stutters without being able to utter a single word; constant mutterings.

Swallowing is difficult, with shooting pain in the throat, or with pressure in the submaxillary glands; complete inability to swallow, on account of dryness of the throat.

As in the case of the symptoms of Belladonna, many of these of Stramonium, so far as they disclose affection of the brain, are indicative of inflammation or of its results. Mixed with these are others of a different nature, and this mixed character of the symptoms of Stramonium, is one of the first and important facts which arrests the attention of the student of its action on the living economy. There is in this, with the inflammatory phenomena, another class which indicates that the drug has seized on the nerve fibre itself, modifying its functions in a very remarkable manner. There is a peculiar excitability and mobility of the nerve system disclosed, by the character of the convulsions, trembling, restlessness, etc., which is worthy of careful study, the like of which is found in no other drug. It is to a great extent in these extra inflammatory symptoms that the distinguishing differences between this drug and Bell. are to be learned. We have said they are peculiar, we know no better word by which to characterize them. They are evidently not inflammatory, they are very distinct from torpor, they are not paralytic, though they partake more of this character, and tend more to this state than do the corresponding symptoms of Bell. They seem to consist essentially in an erethism of the nerve fibre itself, which rapidly exhausts its functional susceptibility, and soon ends in its entire suspension, if the dose be large, or its action be not soon interrupted by the use of appropriate means.

The symptoms of the skin, sleep and fever are such as are commonly met in scarlet fever; those of the skin, especially, are a more complete picture of the eruptive feature of the disease than is found in the pathogenesis of any other drug;



while those of the disposition, intelligence, head, etc., disclose distinctly an inflammatory state of the brain analogous to important elements in the pathology of the fever we have so often to combat. The inflammatory symptoms of the head affections, are less marked and demonstrative than the corresponding symptoms of Bell. Though similar in kind they are less in degree. This, with the mixed symptoms of erethism already mentioned, will be quite sufficient guides to a right selection of Stram. in the treatment of this formidable malady. The importance of being able to decide at once and with certainty on that one of these which is especially appropriate to a given case, can hardly be over-estimated. The difficulty lies in the similarity of the general affections they produce. This is removed by a knowledge of the specific symptoms which accompany these, and which differ very greatly. To exhibit as plainly as possible this similarity and this difference, and thus to secure our practice as far as possible, from the frequent error of giving the one where the other is required by the law of similars, has been judged of sufficient importance to warrant a repetition of the symptoms of these drugs in parallel opposed columns. It is believed a study of them in this relation will fully justify the view taken of the nature of the symptoms of each, and make the discrimination of their differences comparatively easy, and that there are sufficient considerations to warrant the appropriation of the space on our pages which the repetition of symptoms will require. In making this comparative study, let it be remembered here as ever, that while it is the *similarity* of the symptoms of the drug to those of the disease which constitutes the one as curative of the other, it is just the opposite of this, as between the choice of two similar drugs for the cure of a given case. It depends wholly on the greater similarity of those elements in which *they differ*, to the symptoms of the disease, to decide which is the true curative.

## BELLADONNA.

*Convulsions* with outcries and loss of consciousness; with delirium; with distortion of the eyes, and contraction especially of the flexor muscles;—with jerkings, especially of the hands and feet, loss of touch, and loose rattling of mucus in the bronchi. Rigidity, with bending of the body and head backwards or to the left side; rigidity or immobility of all, or of only a single limb, sometimes with loss of sensation, distended superficial veins, red and turgid face, full, quick pulse and copious sweating.

*Trembling*: of the limbs, also with convulsive shakings; with weariness; in the heart, forenoons.

Great *restlessness* of the limbs, especially of the hands and feet, and also of the head, compelling a constant moving and change of their position.

*Skin*. Scarlet spots and scarlet redness especially on the face, throat, chest, abdomen and hands, with acute swelling of the parts; sometimes with rapid, small pulse, tightness of the chest, violent cough, delirium, increased activity of memory, rubbing of the nose and distended pupils. Erysipelatous inflammations, also with swelling, or even with gangrene of the parts. Redness, inflammation and swelling of the entire skin of the body.

## STRAMONIUM.

Violent convulsions of the limbs,—convulsions in bed, of the severest kind, so violent that he must be restrained; frightful convulsions at the sight of bright, shining things, as light, a mirror, or the surface of water; with delirium, especially excited by being touched; first of the left arm, then of the right leg, then very quick of the head; violent, of the muscles of the lower jaw, lips, of the left arm and right leg; shock-like jerkings, especially of the left leg, which is drawn up towards the body; spasmodic jerkings of the limbs; slow flexion and extension of the limbs, in paroxysms.

Paralytic *trembling* of the arms and hands, especially of the right, with which he constantly reaches into the air, and attempts to grasp some imaginary object, at the same time the power to direct the hand to the desired point was sensibly impaired.

*Restlessness* [with itching of the skin; with moaning; throwing of the arms and legs, but most of the arms, with opening and shutting of the hands, and many motions of the fingers; tossing about in bed in spells of restlessness; he would drink, when it was offered him, but he did not ask for it.]—Williamson.

*Skin*. Red, miliary rash, on the chest and back, paler in the morning, in the evening more abundant and deeper red, made more apparent by warmth, followed by exfoliation of the skin. Many small star shaped petechiæ on the face, neck and chest.

[Face and breast of a coppery red color, somewhat mottled, the sclerotic coat of the eye of a pink color. Eruption visible on the left knee, not on the right. An old cicatrix on the forehead was very red. The *alæ nasi* and space round the mouth and a spot on each temple were white. Face became of a deeper scarlet than is ever seen in scarlet fever, and the neck and throat as well as the face were covered with a multitude of small spots of a brilliant red color, many of which were star shaped. The skin of the body except the head was reddened, hot, and dry. The skin of the whole body covered with a smooth red eruption, which was dry and burning hot, in



## BELLADONNA—continued.

*Sleep.* Coma. Stupefying coma, like lethargy, with deep sleep and snoring respiration, lying motionless, occasionally opening the eyes with wild look, or jerking of the tendons, pale, cold face, cold hands, and hard, small pulse. Wakes with a start and fright, especially on going to sleep, sometimes with sweat on the forehead and epigastrium, and fear as if something under the bed made a noise. Restless and tossing.

*Fever.* Dry, burning heat; internal or external heat or both at the same time. During the heat, delirium and redness of the face. Pulse strong and rapid; or small and quick. Perspiration, cold on the forehead; bursting out suddenly; in bed, of the whole body, from the slightest covering, also only on the parts covered, evening and morning; stains the linen dark color; during the sleep, also in the day time.

*Disposition.* Unwillingness to speak. Indifference. Apathy, on which nothing makes an impression. Answers only with anger and outcries. Increased susceptibility of all the senses; all impressions on these are too strong. Howling and outcries for the merest trifles, increased by being spoken to.

*Intelligence.* Intelligence, with convulsions, especially of the arms. Loss of consciousness. Stupidity. Insensibility, as if in a dream, also in the evening in bed. He neither sees nor hears. Herecognizes no one, even his relatives, especially by the sense of hearing. He does not know whether he sleeps or wakes. Illusions of the senses and imaginations. Delirium, especially at night; with a staring look; murmuring delirium. Vertigo, with trembling of the hands; with dullness of the senses; with nausea.

## STRAMONIUM—continued.

broad patches, with small interspaces and much itching.]

*Sleep.* Quiet sleep, especially after the convulsions; constant, deep sleep, also with snoring and unusual drawing up of the legs, or with very deep inspirations, drawn with deep effort.—Coma, with rattling respiration, bloody froth at the mouth, and dark brown face. Restless sleep at night. Wakes with snoring and howling. In sleep, lies on the back, with open staring eyes.

*Fever.* Great heat of the skin towards noon, with redness of the face, vertigo, and lachrymation; with small quick pulse and cinnabar redness of the face; with talking in sleep. Pulse small, quick, rapid and irregular, or finally, hardly perceptible; strong and full; hard and full. Perspiration with great thirst; cold, over the whole body.

*Disposition.* Great anger and irritability; strikes around him, with fearful outcries; great desire to bite and tear every thing, even his own limbs, with his teeth; rapid alternations of laughing, crying and singing.

*Intelligence.* Stupidity; sees nothing, does not know his relations, grasps about with his hand and stamps with the foot; he recognizes nothing about him; hears speaking in his stupefying slumber but understands nothing; surrounding objects appear very small to him, while he himself seems large and noble; he believes he sees many persons, and grasps at them; frightful illusions, with shrinking or expression of terror in his countenance; thinks he sees spirits; imagines a dog is about to attack him; screams because of dogs, cats and rabbits which approach him from all sides. Many terrifying phantoms, which appear more to one side than directly in front of him; loquacious delirium; wild delirium; timid or terrified delirium; muttering; screaming till he is hoarse and loses his voice; terrified ravings; springs out of bed at night, and screams that his disease will burst out at his

## BELLADONNA—continued.

*Head.* Heaviness of the head; in the forehead, especially over the eyes, with pain in them when touched, and difficulty of opening, especially in the morning on waking; pressing heaviness in the occiput, or towards the temples, with diminished hearing; heaviness like drunkenness, with vertigo. Outward pressure in the head, with sensation of bursting, especially in the forehead, as if all would come out forwards. Tearing in the head, especially in the forehead over the eyes; on the vertex, worse on motion and while pressing on the head, with sensation of thinness of the skull. Shootings to the temples outwards, or in the temples. Pressing shootings in the temples, or to all sides of the brain. Cutting shootings, as if with knives, especially in the evenings, in the whole head or only in the occiput. Shootings from one temple to the other. Throbbing in the whole head, after pressing cutting. Pressing throbbing in the occiput. Strong pulsation of the arteries of the head, especially of the forehead and temples, or with sensation in the bones of the forehead as if they were raised up, or in the morning after waking, with pulsations in the whole body. Heat in the head. Painful sensibility of the hairy scalp to the slightest touch, even of the hair. Convulsive shaking and bending backwards of the head.

*Eyes.* Red, injected conjunctiva, also with shootings and tears. Spasms of the eyelids. Eyes open wide. Eyes prominent. Immovable, sparkling, brilliant. Distorted or in convulsive motion. Glassy. Red. Great sensibility to light, with spasmodic turning of the eyes from the light. Pupils contracted, or much dilated and immovable.

## STRAMONIUM—continued.

head; starts up in great anguish, and with violence screams that she shall fall, clings to her mother despairingly, then whistles, points to flying gnats; which she endeavors to seize; laughs loud and whimpers; loss of recollection with internal restlessness.

*Head.* Dullness of the head; difficulty of thinking, sensation of weakness and unpleasant lightness in the head. Deafening of the head with clouded sight; beclouding of all the senses; insensibility to external impressions; loss of the sense of feeling; after beclouding of all the senses, an eruption of red rash on the back, with perspiration. Vertigo with redness of the face; vertigo with constant drawing backwards of the head and great drowsiness. Heaviness of the head. Pains in the head of the severest kind; with pains in the eyes; dizzy headache with fainting and thirst; squeezing headache; throbbing headache, also especially in the vertex, with attacks of fainting, or in the right temple and with diarrhœa. Congestion of blood to the head; heat in the head with sparkling of the eyes. Convulsions of the head (and of the arms), also with hiccough, especially in the morning. Spasmodic drawing of the head, also with snoring and grinding of the teeth, and convulsed eyes, or with screams and throwing of the arms over the head. Frequent raising of the head from the bed.

*Eyes.* Swelling of the eyes, also distortion of the eyeballs and dilated pupils. Lachrymation of only the left or right eye, or of both with cloudy sight. Great sensibility to light which causes tears to flow. The eyes are closed, only opened when spoken to. Sparkling eyes. Staring eyes, also with aspect as if drowsy. Eyes dull and cloudy. Paralysis of the upper eyelids. Pupils dilated, also from the outset, or with cloudy sight. Pupils dilated and immovable. Pupils contracted, even in the dark they are



## BELLADONNA—continued.

*Ears.* Deafness, as if a membrane were drawn over the ears. Increased sensibility and repugnance to sounds.

*Face.* Burning heat and redness, especially of the cheeks, as if after drinking wine, with congestion of blood to the head, or with violent headache and ice cold extremities. Red, scarlet spots on the face, also with strong pulse. Convulsions of the lips. Distortion of the mouth. Lips dark red and dry.

*Mouth.* Great dryness of the mouth, extending to the throat and nose, the larynx as if constricted, hindering swallowing, also with or without thirst. Bloody froth at the mouth, with grinding of the teeth and shaking of the head. Mouths of the salivary ducts excoriated, as if corroded. Sticky slime in the mouth, for the most part with sensation of dryness. Foul smell from the mouth, as if from disordered stomach. Tongue cracked, red, hot and dry. Papillæ bright red, inflamed and swollen. Trembling of the tongue. Heaviness of the tongue. Paralytic weakness of the organs of the voice. Difficult and stammering speech, also like that of drunkenness, with full consciousness and dilated pupils. Nasal speech. Loss of speech.

*Throat.* As if raw and excoriated, especially when swallowing, touched with the tongue, or chewing. Burning in the throat and fauces, especially when swallowing food or drink. Shootings and pain as if swollen, only when swallowing, turning the neck or feeling of the throat. Inflammation, swelling and redness of the throat and fauces, palate, uvula and tonsils.—Swallowing painful, difficult or entirely prevented, even of fluids, which return through the nose. Impossibility of swallowing, with aversion to swallowing liquids, even to madness.

(To be continued.)

## STRAMONIUM—continued.

hardly at all dilated. Entire loss of sight and hearing, or sees and hears very badly.

*Ears.* Hearing entirely gone. Deafness. Illusions of the hearing.

*Face.* Redness of the face, also purple colored, with staring of the eyes; with very red cheeks and lips. Trembling of the lips as well as of the hands and feet. Dryness of the lips as well as of the tongue.

*Mouth.* The mouth as if raw over the whole inner surface. Great dryness of the mouth, which does not allow the swallowing of a bit of bread, it tastes like straw. The dryness extends to the throat, and compels frequent drinking and moistening of the mouth. Tongue very dry. It is dry and rough as is also the throat. Swelling of the tongue so that it hangs from the mouth. Paralysis of the tongue with trembling while protruding it. The organs of speech as if paralyzed, he stutters without being able to utter a single word. Constant muttering.

*Throat.* Swallowing is difficult, with shooting pain in the throat, or with pressure in the submaxillary glands, complete inability to swallow, on account of great dryness of the throat.

## LACHESIS.

BY H. B. FELLOWS, M. D., SENNET, N. Y.

July 4th, 1864. Took five pellets of *Lachesis*<sup>30</sup> about nine, a. m., for a cough.

Soon after noon I began to feel great heaviness and lassitude all through the body, but particularly through the back and legs.

At 3.30 p. m., the feeling of lassitude had increased and walking tired me much more than usual. After supper this feeling partially passed off.

Retired soon after nine, p. m. Legs ached all through but the pain was the most severe about the knees.

July 5th. Slept well. Coughed less this morning than yesterday. All well until after breakfast.

Soon after eight, a. m. my legs began to ache again, aching all through, but the pain, as on the day before, was most about the knees. Legs felt very heavy. The same feelings extended through the shoulders and arms, but in a less degree.

The general lassitude was more marked than yesterday. Felt better after dinner.

In the evening whilst walking, had a pain deep in the left ear or between the ear and the throat, which was made more severe while putting the temporal and masseter muscles on tension.

This pain disappeared in a short time and one appeared just above the left external maleolus, which would increase as the contiguous muscles were put upon the stretch in stepping. This pain lasted for some time.

July 6th. Felt well with the exception of the lassitude.

July 7th. More of the lassitude. Increased sexual excitement. This excitement lasted several days.

July 10th. No more symptoms noticed.

Any pathogenetic symptom is reliable; it must be so, or the science of Homœopathy falls to the ground. The patho-



genesis of a drug may be confirmed either by reprov- ing it, or by its curative effects when prescribed according to the homœopathic formula. The former is the better way, and is more in accordance with the teachings of the master, if any doubt exists as to the symptoms ascribed to the drug. There can be no better way to settle the question of the reliability of Lachesis than by a reprov- ing of it; the addition of other symptoms, equally characteristic as those now known, would also be likely to follow the reprov- ing. The curative effects also confirm the provings, and are the final tests to be applied to every proving.

The following case of diphtheria is offered as confirming the above proving and as showing quite clearly the type of cases in which Lachesis will prove of the greatest value; a type which has been of frequent occurrence in this vicinity for the past few months.

Miss S. aged 18, had been feeling unwell for several days. On October 25th she was obliged to take to the bed. On the evening of that day I found her with a severe pain in the forehead, which became a beating pain in the vertex on assuming the upright position. On fixing her eyes on any spot on the wall she would feel dizzy. (I have seen this symptom produced from a high potency. "During the day looking at any object closely would produce vertigo, and in the evening looking at the clouds not more than 30° or 40° above the horizon, would immediately produce the same sensation.") Severe pain in the limbs, principally about the knees and elbows; the flesh felt very sore, and moving the limbs aggravated the pain for the time being. Much lassitude; she nearly fainted on rising from the bed at noon. Tenderness and pain in the epigastric region, nausea, anorexia, tongue coated with a dirty yellow fur, very unpleasant taste in the mouth. The tonsils were swollen and showed patches of a diphtheritic membrane about half an inch wide, of a dirty gray color, and extending down out of sight. Submaxillary and parotid glands swollen. The soreness of the throat began on the left side, and this side was still the most pain-

ful; throat was more painful after sleeping or talking. Pulse upwards of ninety; the skin at times hot and dry, at other times moist. Gave Lachesis<sup>30</sup> in aqueous solution every two hours. Next morning I found the patient with the headache, pain in the limbs, and nausea removed and less soreness about the throat; pulse natural or nearly so, strength increased. Continued Lachesis<sup>30</sup>.

Oct. 27. Symptoms improving; diphtheritic membrane disappearing. Lachesis<sup>200</sup> every three hours.

October 28th. Did not sleep as well as on previous night. Diphtheritic membrane nearly gone. Lachesis<sup>30</sup>. After this the patient got no more medicine for the day.

About twenty months previous, I treated this patient for an attack of diphtheria, using the lower potencies of Aconite Belladonna and Mercurius iod., and during the disease a troublesome asthmatic cough set in and lasted for some days after the throat was healed. During the last attack a slight cough appeared having the same characteristics, but required no other remedy, and disappeared before the throat healed.

From the above proving we get some of the most marked symptoms of this case; and a complete picture of the disease as it often appears in its initiatory stage. As this stage frequently lasts from one to several days, it will in many cases enable us to avert a serious attack by the use of this remedy.

#### CACTUS GRANDIFLORUS.

BY ROCCO RUBINI, M. D., NAPLES.

(Concluded from page 365.)

#### *Pathogenesis and Therapeutic Employment:*

- . Vertigo from sanguineous congestion to the head; after ten days.
- . Discoloration of the face and emaciation; first six days.
- . Face inflamed and red, with pulsating pains in the head; the twelfth day.



- . Great heat in the head and inflamed face, as if he had stood before a strong fire, which causes madness and horrible suffocation; the first day.
- 5. Feeling of emptiness in the head; second day.
  - . Very great and intolerable pain in the head, from congestion to the head; fourth day.
  - . Heavy pain in the head as if a great weight lay on the vertex.
  - . Pain in the head with general prostration and weariness.
  - . Excessive pain in the head which causes such a sense of suffocation he cannot rest in bed; first day.
- 10. Pulsating pain with feeling of weight in the right side of the head, lasting day and night, so severe as to make him cry out; after four days.
  - . Most severe pain in the right side of the head, which increases to such a degree as to lift the head from the pillow, for many successive days; after three days.
  - . Violent pain in the right half of the head, increased by the sound of talking, and by strong light; in the first five days.
  - . Tensive pain in the vertex which returns every two days; in the first twenty days.
  - . Heavy pain like a weight on the vertex, diminished by pressure.
- 15. Sensation of weight on the vertex, with dull pain, increased by the sound of talking or any other noise.
  - . Heavy pain in the forehead lasting day and night for two successive days.
  - . Heavy pain in the forehead increased by strong light and by the sound of loud voices or noises.
  - . Pulsating pain in the temples, getting intolerable at night; second day.
  - . Sensation of great weight in the right temple and right eyebrow, diminished by pressure.
- 20. Constant and tiresome pulsation in the temples and ears, which gives much annoyance and causes hypochondriasis; the first eight days.

- . Such violent pulsation in the temples, it seems as though the skull would burst; first day.
- . Pain and drawing in the occiput, increased by moving the head.
- . Painful drawing in the aponeurotic covering of the occiput, relieved by bending the head backwards.
- . Momentary dazzling of the sight; first day.
- 25. Dazzling of vision; then appear before the eyes circles of red light which obscure the sight; sixth day.
  - . Dimness of sight, at a few paces distance he cannot recognize his friends.
  - . At a short distance he cannot recognize any one, not even friends.
  - . Weakness of sight for many successive days, objects appear as if clouded; the first four days.
  - . Weakness of vision periodically recurring, objects appear to be obscured.
- 30. Rheumatic ophthalmia, produced by cold air, which soon goes off.
  - . Troublesome dry coryza; at night he must breathe with his mouth open.
  - . Fluent and very acrid coryza which irritates the nostrils.
  - . Profuse epistaxis, which soon goes off.
  - . Pulsation in the ears, constant day and night; the first six days.
- 35. Noise in the ears like the rushing of a river lasting all night; first day.
  - . Hearing diminished by noises in the ears; one must talk in a loud voice to make him hear; first day.
  - . Very painful otitis, from checked perspiration, which gets well in four days.
  - . Sleeplessness at night, without apparent cause; first night.
  - . Sleeplessness at night from arterial pulsation in the scrobiculus and in the right ear; second night.
- 40. Sleeplessness for forty-eight hours with pulsation in both ears; third day.
  - . He cannot sleep in the early part of the night, and when he then falls asleep he wakes suddenly; first eight days.