From all of these symptoms it is very clear that the entire action of the drug in question consists in an increased propulsion of the blood, especially towards the organs which lie above the diaphragm.

In the sequalæ moreover, a true picture is developed of such phenomena as are wont to manifest themselves after violent or long continued congestion. If, for example, the Glonoine-hyperæmia is of long duration or if it is kept up by repeated doses of the drug, the mucous membranes participate in the morbid affection. Coryza appears; the secretion of saliva and of mucus is increased; a feeling of heat and burning in the fauces arises, and at last there is clear evidence that the whole digestive tract is involved. The tongue has a white coat; it appears large and somewhat swollen; the papillæ project as if raw, with a biting and sticking pain. Nausea and retching set in, with pressing, gnawing and a sensation of emptiness and soreness and a restlessness in the stomach, stickings in the hypochondria, cutting, pinching, and rumbling in the intestines, flatulent distension and for the most thin stool. The secretion of urine is increased.

(*To be continued.*)

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## CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS.

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Lieut. S., aged 24 years, was stationed before Richmond and participated in the battle of the Seven Pines; he was there much exposed to the wet weather, over-fatigued, and having no proper food and very bad water to drink was attacked with violent diarrhœa, for which he took with some benefit Bryonia, China, and Ars. Having only salt meats to eat, and later, when stationed at Harrison's Landing, the water being more impure, he became worse again and came to Philadelphia to be under my care. On the 16th of August I found the following symptoms:

Stools discharged in a gush, preceeded by some pain in the abdomen; stools consisting of yellow water; motion, eating or drinking caused him at once to go to stool; perfect rest alone gave him relief; after stool a burning in the anus; much emaciation and debility. I gave him one dose of Croton tig.$^{200}$ (Jenichen). He felt better the next day and under the influence of the one dose of Croton tig. and a proper diet, mutton, rice, okra, tomatoes, Claret and water, he continued to improve. A soreness in the abdomen which prevented him from buckling any thing around his waist, was removed, ten days later, by one dose of Sulph.$^{200}$ He has resumed his active duties in the field.

In this case no other remedy but Croton tig. could be given; the aggravation of the diarrhœa from eating and drinking as well as from motion have not been observed under any other medicine, while the gushing stools consisting of yellow water are also under Croton tig.

Major M., aged 42 years, who had been stationed at Fortress Monroe and later at Norfolk, came under my care on the 10th of July, 1862. He had complained of diarrhœa for which Opium had been administered in large doses. When I saw him he had the following symptoms:

Several attacks during the day; frequent desire to go to stool, and when he gave up to this feeling, he passed only discolored and sometimes large lumps of mucus; the continual desire to evacuate became a violent tenesmus; the rectum feeling as if violently contracted; this tenesmus also effected the bladder. Great debility and emaciation followed these attacks, depriving him of sleep, had no appetite and not much thirst.

July 10th. One dose of Nux vom.$^{200}$ relieved him so far that he passed some fæces, the strangury remaining; on

July 11th. I gave one dose of Caps.$^{200}$ The strangury ceased, the attacks came on only once in forty-eight hours, always in the afternoon, he at first passed a large quantity of black and very fœtid fæces, and then a quantity of mucus which was followed by frequent violent attacks of

fruitless straining, with a sensation as if the rectum was violently constricted.

July 16th. I ordered him Lach.$^{200}$ (Lehrmann), six pellets dissolved in half a tumbler full of water, one table-spoonful to be taken every four hours for one day. The attacks returned every other afternoon during a fortnight, but each time with less violence and finally ceased without further medicine. The major remains well and is again in the field.

In the year 1855, a married lady, the mother of three children, aged 35 years, came under my care with the following symptoms:

She had periodical attacks beginning with pain in the region of the right kidney, which incommoded her mostly when she moved about or rode in a carriage, the pain was at first a dull indescribable sensation, a heaviness, and finally in the course of ten or more days it became more severe until at length a very severe colic commenced, the pain drawing from the right kidney through the ureter into the bladder, when much blood was discharged with the urine; after this discharge had lasted two or three days she was relieved for a period of three to six weeks. The medicines I administered, at intervals and according to the changes of the collateral symptoms had been, Canth., Puls., Cannabis, Berb., Calc. c., Thuja, Sassap., Lycopod.. Zinc. Zinc. had a better and a longer effect then any of the other medicines, the amelioration only lasting a short time; on the whole the disease became gradually worse. While laboring under the attack, which now lasted much longer than formerly, she tossed about, screaming and vomiting. After passing some blood, there was a sediment like brick-dust to be seen in the urine. I now gave Ocimum canum., according to the few, but characteristic symptoms published by Dr. Mure, I began with the sixth potency which caused at once a violent aggravation, later I gave the thirtieth potency, and since this, 1857, the patient has gradually recovered, her health remaining excellent.