

THE

25

9

H.T.  $\frac{11}{20}$



H. T. - 11  
20

R. 0

615-5  
EGG  
(There)

# Therapeutics

OF

# Ovarian Diseases;

BY

WILLIAM EGGERT, M. D.,

CHICAGO:

DUNCAN BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS,

1878.

Dec  
11-7-2016

30

Accession No. 4553  
Date 27-06-14

---

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1878, by

DUNCAN BROTHERS,

In the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.

---

615-5  
EGG  
(Thera)

## PREFACE.

---

The ready and unexpected large sale of the monograph on "Prolapsus Uteri," has induced the publishers to issue the present monograph on the Homœopathic Treatment of Ovarian Diseases.

This paper was presented, in part, to the Western Academy of Homœopathy at its last session in Cincinnati, and many members urged its speedy publication.

For its shortcomings, here and there, I crave the indulgence of the profession.

INDIANAPOLIS,  
July 1, 1878.

WM. EGGERT.

THERAPEUTICS  
OF  
OVARIAN DISEASES.

---

INTRODUCTION.

In the treatment of all disorders pertaining to the sexual sphere of woman, the physician is more or less baffled with the insufficiency of our provings upon the female. Our success is frequently obtained in a circumstantial way, and we often discover in this manner the curative remedy for a disorder of the sexual organs, when none of such disorder or symptom could be traced in the proving of said remedy. However, our *Materia Medica* is not entirely barren, and I have endeavored to gather what could be found in it; in addition I introduce what clinical experience of others as well as of my own I have thought worthy of trust. But even these key-notes and clinical hints I here present, will be found wanting, if we solely rely upon them. We must prescribe for the totality of symptoms, for the symptoms of the ovary or ovarian region I shall enumerate in this paper, are nothing else but the waymarks for a more easy and practical study. Especially is this the case in the treatment of Ovarian

Tumors and degeneration. We have in our *Materia Medica* only three or four remedies which present to a more or less extent the pathogenesis of such tumors, although many remedies without the slightest hint to such pathological condition, have nevertheless been found curative. Analogy may further aid us in our endeavors to cure ovarian diseases. I advise you to try in cases of failure the symptoms of the testicles as laid down in our provings. *Rhododendron* has been discovered in this way to be an excellent remedy for certain ovarian disorders. The study of each case must be made individual and systematic. If we try to discipline ourselves in the mode of our researches, we shall save much time and labor.

The first step in the course of our examination is to learn all we can from the ovarian region or the ovary itself. Is the ovary inflamed or congested we think of *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Cactus grandiflorus*, *Cantharides*, *China*, *Cimicifuga*, *Cubebæ*, *Graphites*, *Hamamelis*, *Hedeoma*, *Iodine*, *Kali hydriodicum*, *Lac caninum*, *Lilium*, *Phytolacca*, *Platinum*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Sepia*, *Thuja*, *Zincum*. If inflamed and swollen, we think of *Apis*, *Belladonna*, *Bufo*, *Cubebæ*, *Graphites*, *Hamamelis*, *Kali bichromicum*, *Lachesis*, *Lilium*, *Palladium*. If we meet induration, let us consider. *Apis*, *Arsenicum*, (*Baryta jod.*, *Baryta mur.*) *Belladonna*, *Conium*, *Graphites*, *Iodium*, *Lachesis*, *Palladium*, *Psoricum*. For atrophica, usually or always connected with sterility we are reminded of (*Baryta jod.*), *Conium*, *Iodium*, *Plumbum*. If there is dropsy, we reflect upon *Apis* (right), *Apocynum cannabinum*, *Bromium* (left), *China*, *Iodium*, *Lycopodium*, *Terebinthina*. For scirrhus we find *Arsenicum* serviceable. For suppuration, *Hepar sulphur*, *Lachesis*, *Mercurius*, *Platinum*. For tumors, *Apis*, *Arsenicum*, *Baryta carbonicum*, *Baryta muriaticum*, *Calcareo carbonicum*, *Carbo animalis*, *Colocynth*, *Graphites*, *Kali bromium*, *Lachesis*, *Lycopodium*, *Platinum*, *Plumbum*, *Podophyllum*, *Psoricum*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Stramonium*.

The second point in the order of our considerations are the subject-

ive symptoms or pains and sensations of the ovary or ovarian region.

I advise you try for aching pain, *Conium*, *Hydrocotyle*, *Podophyllum*. For bearing down pains, *Aloes*, *Apis*, *Belladonna*, *Iodium*, *Lilium*, *Magnesia muriaticum*. For boring pain, *Colocynth*, *Lachesis*, *Lilium*, *Lycopodium*, *Zincum*. For burning pain, *Arsenicum*, *Belladonna*, *Bufo*, *Cantharides*, *Conium*, *Kali hydriodicum*, *Lilium*, *Platinum*, *Thuja*, *Ustilago*. For cutting pain, *Apis*, *Argentum nitricum*, *Arum triphyllum*, *Eupatorium purpureum*, *Lilium*, *Sabadilla*. For drawing pain, *Apis*, *Cubebæ*, *Palladium*. For lancinating pain, *Conium*, *Cubebæ*, *Curare*, *Lachesis*, *Lilium*, *Lycopodium*, *Staphisagria*. For neuralgic pain, *Lachesis*, *Sac lactis*, *Ustilago*, *Zinc valerianas*. For pressing pain, *Apis*, *Arsenicum*, *China*, *Eupatorium purpureum*. For unusual sensitiveness, *Antimonium crudum*, *Apis*, *Iodium*, *Lilium*, *Palladium*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Staphisagria*. For sticking pain, *Carbo animalis*, *Capsicum*. For stinging pain, *Apis*, *Bryonia*, *Lilium*, *Sepia*. For stitches we compare the lancinating pains, but add, *Ambra grisea*, *Bryonia*, *Bufo*, *Cantharides*, *Carbo animalis*, *Conium*, *Curare*, *Graphites*. For stitching pain, *Conium*, *Kali carbonicum*, *Lachesis*, *Lycopodium*, *Mercurius*. For throbbing pain, *Belladonna*, *Copaiva*, *Cubebæ*.

The third point engages us in the direction which pains take. If they extend from the ovary all over the abdomen, *Hamamelis*. If from the left to right, *Lachesis*, *Lilium*. If from the left to right down the legs, *Lilium*. If from the right to left, *Lycopodium*. If to the back, *Iodium*, *Sulphur*. If to the iliac region and groin, *Thuja*. If to the hips, *Bryonia*, *Mercurius*. If to the legs and thighs, *Arsenicum*, *Bryonia*, *Cactus grandiflorus*, *Lilium*, *Phosphorus*, *Podophyllum*, *Staphisagria*. If to the sacrum and thighs, *Argentum nitricum*. If to the hip and back, *Æsculus hippocastanum*. If to the uterus, *Cubebæ*, *Hamamelis*, *Helonias*, *Iodium*, *Lachesis*, *Sac lactis*, *Ustilago*. If to the liver and chest, *Lachesis*. If they extend upwards even to the

shoulders, Podophyllin. If to the vesical and pubic region, *Coccus cacti*.

Fourthly, we study the remedies which effect pre-eminently the right or left ovary. Thus we see best adapted for the right, *Aesculus hippocastinum*, *Apis*, *Arsenicum*, *Argentum nitricum*, *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Ferrum*, *Glonoine*, *Graphites*. *Hamamelis*, *Iodium*, *Lachesis*, *Lac caninum*, *Lycopodium*, *Natrum muriaticum*, *Palladium*, *Podophyllum*, *Psoricum*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Sac lactis*. For the left, *Ambra*, *Argentum nitricum*, *Bovista*, *Bromine*, *Eupatorium purpurium*, *Graphites*, *Lac caninum*, *Lachesis*, *Lilium*, *Mercurius vivus*, *Natrum muriaticum*, *Podophyllum*, *Stramonium*, *Thuja*, *Ustilago*, *Zincum*.

Fifthly, we turn our attention to the aggravation and amelioration. If worse during menses, *Thuja*. After menses, *Zincum*. From bending or sitting bent, *Arsenicum*. From the changes of the weather, *Rhododendron* *Rhus toxicodendron*. From coitus, *Apis*. From getting the feet wet, *Graphites*. From great exertions, *Lachesis*. From inspiration, *Bryonia*, *Cantharis*, *Graphites*. From mental excitement, society, music, conversation, *Palladium*. From mental emotion, *Lachesis*. From motion, *Bryonia*, *Arsenicum*, *Palladium*. From rest, *Bryonia*. From riding, *Thuja*. From standing, *Aloes*. From stretching when in bed, *Apis*. From taking cold, *Graphites*. From thinking on sexual subjects, *Staphisagria*. From touch, *Antimonium crudum*, *Bryonia*, *Graphites*, *Lilium*. From touch however so slight, *China*. From walking, *Thuja*. From walking in the evening, *Apis*. From windy and rough weather, *Rhododendron*. Better after a discharge of blood from the vagina, *Lachesis*. After urinating, *Lycopodium*. During menses, *Zincum*. When constantly moving the feet, *Arsenicum*. When lying upon the effected side, *Apis*. When lying upon the painless side, *Palladium*. When pressing upon the effected part, *Zincum*. When rubbing the parts, *Palladium*. When rubbing the parts with a warm hand, *Lilium*.

Thus much I will state in brief of the ovary and ovarian region

itself, I now invite your attention to a review of its surroundings. Here we see the diseased ovary holding frequently a certain affinity<sup>7</sup> or physiological relation to other remote organs, hitherto not fully capable of explanation. Such cases do not present a perceivable extension of pain or disorder, and the suffering parts decline to show us their connecting link. Still the fact that both suffer either at the same time or in alternation cannot be denied. If these symptoms are reflex or not I will not decide. Thus, if we find a disorder of the ovary and the eye of the same side appearing alternately, let us compare Sulphur. Or an affection of the left ovary and left mammae, let it remind us of Lilium. Or an affection of the right ovary and left pectoral region, let us examine into Apis. If any ovarian affection is accompanied with a constant inclination to stretch the upper and lower limbs, Plumbum will likely be found serviceable. Or if an ovarian disorder is always associated with severe stitches in the forehead, Platina will usually help us. If ovarian diseases are associated with inverted nipples, and very usually with sterility also, we may do well to consider Apis and Silicea.

The more or less accepted etiology of ovarian diseases will further engage our consideration. If ovarian symptoms always appear *before* and *during* menses, we will have to consult, Æsculus hippocastinum, Apis, Argentum, Argentum nitricum, Bromine, Cactus grandiflorus, Capsicum, China, Graphites, Lac caninum, Lachesis, Lilium, Phosphorus, Thuja, Zincum, Xanthoxylum. *If during* menses only. Apis, Belladonna, Bromine, Cactus, Cantharides, Capsicum, Chamomilla, Colocynth, Graphites, Iodium, Lac caninum, Lachesis, Lilium, Phosphorus, Thuja, Xanthoxylum. *after* menses, Graphites, Iodium, Zincum. *If with amenorrhœa*, Antimonium crudum, Apis, Cimicifuga, Conium, Lilium, Phytolacca, Podophyllum, Ustilago. *If with metrorrhagia*, Argentum nitricum, Helonias, Lachesis, Lycopodium, Platina, Sepia, Ustilago. *If with flour albus*, Helonias, Iodium, Lycopodium. *If with a suppressed or very scanty*

lochia, Hædema. If during pregnancy, Podopyllum. If with or succeeding gonorrhœa, Copovia, Mercurius, Thuja. If preceding abortion, Apis, Lachesis, Lycopodium, Podophyllum. If disappointed love is preying upon the mind, Ignatia, Phosphoric acid, Staphisagria. If from mechanical injury, Arnica, Hamamelis, Psoricum. If there is present a rheumatic tendency, Bryonia, Cimicifuga, Phytolacca, or Rhus toxicodendron. If there is present a syphilitic taint, Aurum, Kali hydrodicum, Mercurius jodatus, Mercurius solubilis, Nitric acid.

If we have thoroughly acquainted ourselves with a diseased ovary and its relations, our mind must have settled upon one, two, or perhaps three remedies for a given case. We begin the general analysis of these remedies, to see if any one of them will cover to the greatest extent the symptoms complex before us, including of course all the symptoms not directly ovarian. That remedy found will cure the case, provided it is curable by medicinal agencies, and in the majority of cases it will be immaterial if a high or low potency is given, although in my practice I have obtained my best successes with the former. Thus I have endeavored to sketch the proceedings or manner how to manage ovarian diseases medicinally, and in conclusion allow me to add a few cases from my note book in order to illustrate my practice.

On October, 3, 1876, I was summoned in great haste to see a lady, who was reported to me to be dangerously ill. She was twenty-seven years old, and unmarried. Her pains were so terrible that she was scarcely able to answer my questions. Thus she had been suffering at intervals many years. Allopathy, Homœopathy, Eclecticism, and all sorts of nostrums have been internally and externally tried in vain, or with only temporary relief. The agony of excessive suffering will cease in due time by itself, no matter if she uses anything or not; hypodermic injections will quiet her but for awhile. After some weeks of tolerable comfort, the same pains

will appear again, and so on. On examination I found the left ovary inflamed, very much enlarged, and extremely tender to the touch. Shooting pains extend through the pubic region to the right. Menses scanty, usually regular, only occasionally a week or two too late, but always accompanied with great bearing down pains. Her digestion is weak; she soon fills up, and is much troubled with wind afterwards. I felt sure that Lachesis was the remedy for her, and gave it accordingly in the 200th potency, dissolved in water, a teaspoonful every half hour. After twelve hours trial no change took place, and still feeling confident I had given the right remedy, I administered the 10,000th potency for the next twelve hours: only to be disappointed again. Now I gave the 6th potency, but with the same unhappy result. The case became desperate. At night her screams could frequently be heard half a square from her residence. I am aware some of you would have said, "Homœopathy is here a failure;" or the "so much extolled virtues of Lachesis in ovarian diseases are the fancies of imagination, etc.," and would believed himself justified in resorting to mongrelism, so ably defended by those memorable New York resolutions. But my faith in the principles of our school is boundless. I remembered what the veteran Dr. Hering once said, "It is much more difficult to examine properly than to prescribe." I commenced another critical examination, only to learn, that the fault was mine, and Homœopathy was right. The pains emanating from the left ovary and extending to the right, went also *down into the legs*, especially into the thigh. This extension into the legs I had before overlooked, and now prescribed *Lilium 200*, and in the course of half an hour the improvement took place. The following night she slept well, and on my morning's visit the pains, inflammation and swelling had entirely subsided, but instead of it an extreme painful ophthalmia had attacked the left eye. I was puzzled, for my patient had been well nursed and could not have taken a cold. On inquiry I learned that some seven years ago this left eye had been in its present

condition for the first time. She then sought the assistance of an oculist, who apparently cured her eye by the exclusive use of external applications, when not long after this the suffering in the left ovary began. And since that time she was ailing at more or less extended intervals, either from the ovary or from the eye, still neither of them became ever entirely well. What a lesson such a case teaches those who so confidently rely on external applications, and setting aside nature's grand law. The present condition called for Sulphur. Others might have given Belladonna, and thereby spoiled the whole treatment, only to blame Homœopathy at the end for their ignorance. But *Lilium*, having many eye-symptoms in common with our case, was further allowed to act, with the expectation that it perhaps might finish the cure. After a few days waiting, and the eye instead of getting better was getting worse, we gave one dose of Sulphur 10m. In less than ten hours its action became manifest, and in three days the eye was well. We discharged the case, and in a week after my patient commenced, against my advice to run a sewing machine steadily from morning till night for three weeks in succession, without any ache or pain, and now more than a year has passed without even the slightest return of her old trouble. The menstrual disorder has also disappeared.

Again, I was called to see a lady, said to be bedridden for a number of years. At first sight no one would have supposed her to be an invalid, yet she had for years one or another doctor of the different schools constantly attending her. She is twenty-four years old, married, but was never pregnant. The left ovary is very much enlarged, so much so as to prevent her from standing or walking with any degree of comfort. At times the ovarian region becomes excessively tender. Menses always delayed for a week or more, and are very scanty. The ovarian pains extend to the uterus and groin; they are of a tensive, burning, occasionally shooting character, and especially worse before menses. These symptoms together with others, which I shall not

mention for brevity's sake, induced me to prescribe Lachesis 200. Slight improvement became perceptible in a few days, she could move somewhat about with less pain and inconvenience. During the course of two months she was kept on the same remedy in the 2c, 10m, and cm potency, still nothing more could be gained, the slight improvement just mentioned became stationary. She could take a short, slow ride, and walk two or three squares. Swelling and hardness of the ovary remained nearly unchanged. One day when she called at my office I noticed that the conjunctiva of the left eye was considerably inflamed, and that the eye was filled with water, the tears running occasionally down the cheek. I naturally inquired how this happened. "Oh," said she, "that is an old complaint, doctor, but is it not strange that when my eye is bad, I have more comfort in my side, and *vice versa*." I gave her Sulphur 200; from time to time I gave her the 10m, 50m, and cm, and in four months this patient was restored to perfect health.

We hear and read it so frequently that such and such remedy, seemingly indicated, has failed to cure, and that Homœopathy has often been a failure after faithful trial. I confess to look with skepticism upon all such assertions, because I used to talk in a similar manner, until I became fully convinced that my failures were always the result of my ignorance of our *Materia Medica*, and the want of understanding to apply our law of cure properly. If we wish to become successful practitioners we cannot be too exact in our examinations of our patients, as well as of the remedies we will have to study. No superficiality will answer our purpose, and only the most painstaking investigation will reward our efforts. We scorn the most of such assertions because they are generally put forth in defense of laziness and mongrelism. Nor can we accept as gospel truth the teaching of the physiological school to guide us in our therapeutics. Not that I for a moment wish to under-rate or discourage the study of pathology but I claim preference, superiority, and by far a greater necessity for the study of our *Materia Medica*.

You may be able to diagnose, for instance, an Ovarian Tumor as correctly as possible, and demonstrate its pathology to its utmost nicety, but you will be as far from prescribing for it with exactness as the merest tyro in medicine. You say that for the soft encysted tumor Apis is the remedy, and for the hard, encysted tumor, Carbo animalis. I grant you, that it *may* be so, but deny that it *must* be so. Apis has cured hard tumors, and Carbo animalis soft tumors just as well, only not as frequently. Such being the case, how can the knowledge of pathology guide us safely in the selection of remedies? Moreover, there are other remedies aside from Apis and Carbo animalis that have cured soft and hard tumors, and I ask you candidly, can the knowledge of pathology of Ovarian Tumors point out the differential diagnosis of the remedies at our command? I say, it never has been done, and we will never be able to do so! Think further of the changes of opinion on pathological questions that have so frequently demonstrated its uncertainty. When the knowledge of anatomy advances slowly but with certainty; when chemistry indicates a progress that astonishes the world, the results of the researches of pathology follow each other in rapid succession, like the flashes of lightning followed by thunder. We are overwhelmed, and frequently what seems gospel truth to-day, appears to be blasphemy to-morrow. Shrouded in mystery and clouded in darkness, it can never become a foundation of rational therapeutics. Study it for diagnostic purposes, that you may be competent to decide when a case has to pass over into the hands of the surgeon; study it that you may learn to distinguish it from pregnancy, tympanitis, ascities, or from tumors of the uterus, kidneys, liver, spleen, etc., and that the world may know you are an accomplished physician and place confidence in your judgment; finally, study it for convenience sake like the old nomenclature. A correct diagnosis is an excellent time-saver, for it will with more or less certainty direct our attention at once to a certain group of remedies, from which to make likely a selection, and

frequently avoid the trouble of going through the whole *Materia Medica*. But, never rely on it! How different is it on the other hand with Homœopathic therapeutics! Unaltered it stands, almost since its birthday, only to become firmer and firmer by constant and repeated corroborations. Like the wine that age purifies, cleanses and strengthens it, so year after year our successes add glory to our beloved school; for its principle rests upon the rock of natural law.

## SYMPTOMS OF THE OVARY AND OVARIAN REGION.

---

### ACONITE.

Inflammation after a sudden suppression of the menstrual flow.  
Painful urging to urinate.

---

### ÆSCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM.

Pains starting in the right ovary, running to the hips and back.

---

### ALOES.

Labor-like pains in the groins and loins, with fullness and heaviness  
in the uterine region, worse while standing.

---

### ALUMEN.

Insupportable pain near the left groin, towards the region of the  
ovary.

---

### APIS.

Inflammation; swelling; dropsy; induration of the right ovary.  
Stinging after coitus. Pain worse from coition. Pain in the right  
ovary with pain in the left pectoral region and cough. Dropsy of the

right ovary with hardness and burning, stinging, bruised, sore pain. Ovarian affections with inverted nipples. (Silicea.) Lancinating pains in ovarian region and groins, extending down into the thighs, worse on the right side. Pain in the right ovarian region during menses. Great sensitiveness of the right ovarian region during menses. Deep-seated tenderness, stinging, and frequent micturition during menses. Bearing down pain in the right ovarian region during menses. Inflammation with amenorrhœa. Congestion with amenorrhœa. Stinging pain or irritability with amenorrhœa. Stinging pain occurring more and more frequent, until labor-pains are produced, which may cause abortion. Swelling of the ovarian region during menses. (Bromine.) Numbness and dullness beginning in the right ovarian region, extending to the hip and ribs, down over the whole thigh; better when lying upon it. When stretching in bed fine-cutting pain in the left ovarian region across to the right: first very faint, then stronger and stronger, increased after every repeated stretching; four or five times the same, then ceasing. Dropsical tumors with burning, stinging and bruised sore pains. Soft encysted tumors. Drawing in the right ovarian region. Strained pain in the left ovarian region, worse when walking evenings, followed after several hours by bearing down pain on the right side, and lame feeling in the shoulder-blades; when walking she is compelled to bend forward. Feeling of weight in the ovarian region.

---

#### AMBRA GRISEA.

Stitches in the ovarian region, when drawing in the abdomen, or pressing upon it.

---

#### AMMONIUM MURIATICUM.

Pain like from sprain in the ovarian region (groin) obliging her to walk bent, (Arnica. Apis).

## ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM.

Tenderness, worse from touch, after menses has been checked by a bath.

---

## APOCYNUM CANNABINUM.

Tumor with ascites.

---

## ARGENTUM METALLICUM.

Pain in left ovary and loins. Pain in left ovary with prolapsus uteri. (During menses).

---

## ARGENTUM NITRICUM.

Cutting pains in the ovarian region (right) and back. Pain in the ovarian region radiating to the sacrum and thighs, with metrorrhagia.

---

## ARNICA.

Pain like from spraining in the ovarian region (groin) obliging her to walk bent. (Ammonium muriaticum). Affections from mechanical injury.

---

## ARSENICUM.

Induration; tensive pain with great restlessness, with some relief from constantly moving the feet. Drawing, stitching pains from the ovary into the thighs, which feel numb or lame, worse from motion, bending or sitting bent. Pressive pain in the right ovary. Scirrhus; violent burning pain in the ovarian region. (Cantharis, Platina, Thuja, Ustilago).

---

## ARUM TRIPHYLLUM.

Cutting pain in one or the other ovary.

---

## AURUM.

Affections connected with syphilis.

AURUM MURIATICUM NATRONATRUM.

Enormous distension of the ovary.

---

BARYTA JODATUS AND MURIATICUM.

Induration; tumor; atrophy and sterility.

---

BELLADONNA.

Burning in the ovarian region. Induration with crampy pains and bearing down with clawing and cutting pains. Throbbing, stitching pain with distension of the ovary. Pain in the ovaries with appearance of menses; the bearing down is so great, as if everything would issue from the vulva; she is compelled to remain in bed; usually the right side. Pains come and go suddenly.

---

BROMINE.

Dropsy; constant dull, boring pain in left ovary. Swelling and hardness of the left ovary. Swelling of the ovarian region before and during menses. (Apis).

---

BRYONIA.

Soreness of the right ovary, like a sore spot, causing irritation and dragging pain which extend down into the thighs while at rest, worse from touch. Stinging pain or stitches in the ovary on taking a deep inspiration, cannot bear to have the parts touched. Pain in the right ovary, worse when touched. Shooting pains extending towards the hip. Ovaritis with rheumatic affections.

---

BUFO.

Hydatids. Swelling and great sensitiveness of the ovarian region. Burning heat and stitches in the ovaries. Violent cramps in the ovarian region extending into the groins.

## CACTUS GRANDIFLORUS.

Pulsating pain in the ovarian region and uterus, like an internal tumor suppurating; the pains extend to the thighs and become insupportable; then it ceases completely and occurs on the next day at the same time, and so on for many days, with, or independent of menses.

## CALCAREA CARBONICA.

Tumor.

## CANTHARIDES.

Hydatids. Inflammation. Burning pain and tenderness. Stitches arresting the breathing. Pain in the ovaries with urinary difficulties during menses.

## CAPSICUM.

Pushing or sticking pain in left ovarian region.

## CARBO ANIMALIS.

Stitches or sticking the groins. Tumor; hard encysted tumor.

## CARBOLIC ACID.

Pain in the left ovarian region for a short time, when walking in the open air.

## CARBONEUM SULFURATUM.

Almost entire obliteration of the ovaries.

## CHAMOMILLA.

Pain in the ovarian region during menses.

## COCCUS CACTI.

Thrusting, drawing pain in the ovarian, vesical and pubic regions, preceding leucorrhœa.

Accession No. 4553  
Date 27-06-14

## CHINA.

Inflammation from profuse hæmorrhages or too frequent coitus; cannot bear the least touch upon the parts. Pressing in the groin and anus.

---

## CIMICIFUGA.

Inflammation of the ovaries with irritable uterus. Irritation of the ovaries producing amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, or menorrhagia in women with rheumatic tendency. Pain in the ovary, shooting up to the side.

---

## COLOCYNTHIS.

Pain in the ovarian region causing her to bend double, with much restlessness and moaning. Cramp-like pain in left ovarian region, as though the parts were squeezed in a vice. Stitching pain during menses. Ovaritis especially after abortion; tumor.

---

## CONIUM.

Induration. Induration and enlargement with lancinating pains. Induration, suppuration with nausea, vomiting, eructation of wind, and expectoration of phlegm. Lancinating pains. Burning, sore, aching pain. Affections of the ovaries with amenorrhœa. Stitching pains with amenorrhœa. Atrophy with sterility.

---

## COPAIVA.

Throbbing in the right ovarian region when standing. Throbbing and pain in the ovarian region. Affections frequently connected with gonorrhœa.

---

## CUBEBAÆ.

Inflammation and swelling of the ovaries, with pulsating and lancinating pains, extending into the loins and groins. Drawing pains in the ovarian region, as if something was pulling them down. Lancin-

ations and pulsation in the ovaries and uterus with heat and dryness in throat, and twitchings in the breast. Lancinating and crampy pains, mostly in the right ovarian region.

---

CURARE.

Distensive pain in the ovaries and uterus. Shooting pains in the ovarian region, with desire to press upon the parts.

---

EUPATORIUM PURPUREUM.

Heavy pressure during the day directly above the left ovary. Cutting pains above the left ovary. Quick jerking motion in and above the left ovary. Numbness in the ovarian region, worse in the groins.

---

GELSEMIUM.

Irritation of the ovaries with pain in the forehead, vertex, enlarged feeling of the head, blurred vision.

---

GOSSYPIUM.

Pains in the ovarian region come and go. Stinging pains in both ovarian regions at the same time, drawing towards the uterus, lasting about two minutes at a time.

---

GRAPHITES.

The left indurated ovary swells up with strong hardness, violent pains partly when touched, and partly even on inspiration or hawking when the most violent stitches shoot in it, so that she is beside herself, with profuse general perspiration and continued loss of sleep. Tumor in the right and left iliac fossa, size of an orange, both hard, round, slightly moveable, not painful to pressure, nor causing any inconvenience. Tumor; swelling and hardness after menses. Inflam-

mation worse from any cold she takes, or from getting her feet wet. Tearing, grinding, wringing, twisting in the right ovary, as if it would burst, followed by a discharge of bloody pus, before or during menses.

---

#### HAMAMELIS.

Affections from mechanical injury. Pains commence in the right ovary, and pass down the broad ligaments to the uterus. (Iodium). Ovaritis; soreness of the ovaries extending all over the abdomen. Pain, tenderness and swelling, especially after a blow.

---

#### HEDEOMA.

Passive congestion of the ovary and uterus.

---

#### HELONIAS.

Soreness; severe pain in the ovaries and uterus frequently with flour albus or metrorrhagia.

---

#### HEPAR SULPHUR.

Frequent crawls in the ovaries, with apprehension of suppuration.

---

#### HYDROCOTYLE.

Dull pain in the ovarian region.

---

#### IODIUM.

Chronic congestion, usually with flour albus. Dropsy with great bearing down pain. Induration and enlargement. (Lachesis). Induration and swelling with tendency to cancerous degeneration; (right). Pain commencing in the right ovary, passing down the broad ligaments to the uterus. (Hamamelis). Pressing, dull, wedge-like pain from the right ovary to the uterus, and through the sexual organs in

general. (With or without menses). Pain in the ovaries and back with menses. Great sensitiveness of the right ovarian region during or after menses. Atrophy with sterility.

---

#### KALI BROMIDUM.

Irritation ; neuralgia ; swelling ; tumor.

---

#### KALI CARBONICUM.

Both groins are painful and bloated. Stitching pain about the uterus and ovarian region.

---

#### KALI JODATUS.

Severe burning, tearing and twitching pains in the ovarian region, especially right side. Sensation of congestion and swelling of the ovaries, with pain as from a corrosive tumor there. Affections connected with syphilis.

---

#### LACHESIS.

Induration and enlargement (Iodium) worse from moral emotions or great exertions ; (right). Pains, boring or burning, increasing more and more, until relieved by a discharge of blood from the vagina ; (right). Shooting pains extending from the left to the right ovarian region. (Lilium). Neuralgic pains ; (left). Stitching, pressing, tense pain with swelling of the left ovary. Suppuration after pus has been formed, it will promote its discharge. Pain in the right ovary extending towards the uterus. Pain in the right ovarian region of long standing, extending to the genital organs, or upwards to the liver and chest.

---

#### LAC CANNIUM.

Heat in the ovarian and uterine region ; (with menses). Inflammatory and congestive condition of the ovaries before menses, especially

of the right ovary, with extreme soreness and sensitiveness, which makes every motion and position, even breath painful.

---

• LILIUM.

Congestion. (Iodium, Sepia). • Boring, drawing, dull pain in the left ovary. Burning pain. Sharp pain in the ovarian region. Shooting pain in the left ovarian region; bearing down when standing, mitigated by sitting down. Sharp, cutting, shooting pains in the left ovarian region, extending to the right across the pubes (Lachesis) better from rubbing with a warm hand. Stinging, darting pains in the ovarian region. Tenderness of the left ovarian region by pressure the pain is grasping, and extends across the lower part of the abdomen; mitigation from rubbing and moderate pressure; the bearing down is so great that she had to support the parts by pressure with the hand upon the vulva. Some tenderness on pressure in the right ovarian region. Constant feeling of irritation in the ovaries. Stinging, grasping, crampy pains from the left ovary across the abdomen, down the thighs. Bearing down when standing. Sensitiveness to pressure. Pain in the left ovary and left mammæ, bearing down in uterus. Swelling of the ovary to nearly the size of a child's head. Burning pain from groin to groin with morning stool. Pain in the ovaries extending down the inner side of the thighs during menses. Burning or stinging pain with amenorrhœa. Stinging in the left ovarian region, with voluptuous itching in the vagina and feeling of fullness in the parts.

---

LYCOPODIUM.

Dropsy; burning, stitching pains in the ovaries, relieved by urinating. Sharp shooting pains extending from the right to the left ovarian region. (Opposite to Lachesis and Lilium). Tumor.

---

MAGNESIA MURIATICA.

Bearing down and labor-like pain in the ovarian region.

## MERCURIUS SOLUBILIS AND IODIDE.

Affections arising from gonorrhœa or syphilis.

---

## MERCURIUS VIVUS.

Feeling of rawness in the ovarian region. Shooting pains from the ovaries to the hips; suppuration. Stitching pain in left ovary.

---

## NATRUM MURIATICUM.

Pain in the right ovarian region and groin.

---

## NITRIC ACID.

Affections connected with syphilis.

---

## PALLADIUM.

Induration and swelling of the right ovary, with soreness and shooting pains from the navel to the pelvis. Heaviness and weight in the pelvis, worse from exertion or while standing, better when lying on the left side. Drawing down and forward in the right ovary, relieved by rubbing. Swelling and tenderness to touch of the right ovary with bearing down pain; Pain in the right ovary, aggravated from mental agitation; from being in society; from music, conversation or motion.

---

## PHOSPHORUS.

Pain in the left ovarian region down the inner side of the thigh. Pain in the ovaries, abdomen and back, during menses.

---

## PHYTOLACCA.

Ovarian diseases with rheumatic affections. Ovarian complaints, irritation with amenorrhœa; inflammation.

---

## PLATINA.

Inflammation; burning pains in the ovarian region, appearing in

paroxysms, attended with stitches in the forehead and excessive sexual excitement. Suppuration after pus has been discharged under the influence of Lachesis. Pinching, pressing down in the ovarian region or groins, or in the pudendum, or alternating between the two  
Tumor.

---

#### PLUMBUM.

Atrophy and sterility. During the pains in the ovarian region she wants to stretch the upper and lower limbs. Tumor.

---

#### PODOPHYLLUM.

Dull, aching, dragging pain in the left ovary, with heat down the thigh. (Third month of pregnancy.) Pain in the right ovarian region and groin. Affections with amenorrhœa. Pain in the ovarian region, especially at night, disturbing sleep, returning night after night, until symptoms of abortion set in. Pain especially at night. Pain and numbness extending down the thigh. Pains extending upwards to the shoulder. Tumor.

---

#### PSORICUM.

Induration and pain in the left ovary from a blow, followed by an itching eruption on body and face. Knotty lump above the right groin, even a bandage hurts.

---

#### RANUNCULUS BULBOSUS.

Chronic affections always excited by rough, windy weather, or by changes of the weather. (Rhus tox., Rhododendron).

---

#### RHODODENDRON.

Pain in the ovaries; worse during changes of weather.

## RHUS TOXICODENDRON.

Irritation and sensitiveness of the right ovary before and during menses. Ovaritis with rheumatic affections. Worse by changes of the weather. Tumor.

---

## SABADILLA.

Cutting pain as from knives in the ovary.

---

## SACCHARUM LACTIS.

Neuralgic pains in the ovarian region, extending even over to the uterine region, (right). Shooting neuralgic pains. Short neuralgic pains.

---

## SEPIA.

Congestion; stinging in the ovary. Pain in the ovarian region running outward and backward.

---

## STAPHISAGRIA.

Chronic affections always excited by too much thinking on sexual subjects. Pain in the ovary extending down into the crural region and thighs. Sharp, shooting pains and great tenderness of the ovary. Affections after disappointed love. (Ignatia, Phosphoric acid).

---

## STRAMONIUM.

Affections with hysterical convulsions; she shrinks back with fear on seeing any one. Tumor.

---

## SULPHUR.

Pains alternating between the eye and ovary. Pains from the ovarian region to the back.

---

## THUJA.

Inflammation with pain in the left ovary, extending through the

left iliac region into the groin, and sometimes into the left leg; frequently worse from walking or riding, so that she has to lie down. (During Menses). Burning pain in the ovary. Ovarian affections and pains are worse during menses. Affections connected with gonorrhœa or syphilis.

---

## USTILAGO.

Burning pain. Pain in the ovaries shooting down the legs; intermittent; with swelling; worse in the left. Severe ovarian and uterine irritation with severe pain in the back. Ovarian irritation with amenorrhœa. Pain in the right ovary with metrorrhagia. Neuralgic pains.

---

## VIBURNUM OPULUS.

Irritability of the ovaries; spasmodic contraction of cervix uteri.

## ZINCUM.

Inflammation and boring pain in the left ovary, relieved from pressure and during menses, when all her complaints generally disappear, but return at its expiration.

---

## XANTHOXYLUM.

Pain during menses.

---

## ZINCI VALERIANAS.

Neuralgic pains with great nervousness, even sleeplessness; hysterical symptoms; frequently at the same time severe neuralgic headache.

# A Treatise on Typhoid Fever,

AND ITS

## HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT,

By C. F. PANELLI, M. D.,

Naples, Italy.

Translated with Copious Additions, by GEO. E. SHIPMAN, M. D.,

MESSRS. DUNCAN BROTHERS: The Treatise of Panelli on Typhoid Fever, which you had the kindness to place in my hands, I have perused with the greatest satisfaction. It is not saying too much of the author, translator, and publishers of the work, to state explicitly that they are entitled to the favorable consideration of the entire Homœopathic profession for this most valuable treatise. I had not finished reading the introduction before I felt convinced of the author's ability to give such a transcript of his observations as must redound to the credit of the strictest adherence to Homœopathic principles in the treatment of all forms of Typhoid Fever. His exaltation of the principle *Similia Similibus*, as well as his devotion to the simple operations of nature, exhibit his competency as an observer of facts, which must serve as the ground of reasoning. Unlike many modern practitioners who profess to be Homœopaths, the author exhibits no dissatisfaction with purely Hahnemannian doctrines. He does not treat Typhoid fever simply by its name. He individualizes, under the common name of *Typhoid*, the greatest variety of specific conditions which requires specific treatment. While he gives a very learned and scientific view of the general nature of the disease, and the many names which different authors have given it, he shows conclusively that every case has its own characteristics, and should be carefully studied, and all the symptoms should be noted; for symptoms give utterance to the specific struggle which nature makes in her efforts to get rid of the disease. The use of remedies is to assist nature, and therefore the author maintains that the selection of a remedy whose pathogenesis shows a record of symptoms like those of the disease, is indispensable, and why? because it has been ascertained that the vital effects of the remedy must go with nature and assist her efforts at the very points, organs, or tissues where the battle with disease waxes the strongest. The carrying out of this principle has rewarded the author's efforts in the treatment of all forms of this fever, from the more mild to the most malignant cases. In view of the success which has attended his practice, an example is presented for the consideration of the candid and reflecting votaries of the healing art.

The author's analysis of the etiology of this disease, as well as his lucid illustration of predisposing and exciting causes, add greatly to the value of the work.

In the chapter on the *Symptoms of Typhoid Fever*, there is an amount of valuable instruction which no modern physician can afford to be deprived of. The perusal of this will amply compensate any reader who wishes to know the general symptoms embraced under the head of *Prostration, Tonic Contractions, Febrile Contractions, Clonic Convulsions, Subsultus Tendinum, Tremors*, etc.

The treatise on the appearance of the skin and the various symptoms that have sent there, such as the different kinds of eruption, is full of interest. The observations on sleep, the circulation, the paroxysms of fever and sweats, and the variety of moral and mental phenomena, are well calculated to make one familiar with the various phases of the disease. In brief, it may be said that the effect of this disease on the head, eyes, ears, nose and face, mouth, throat, appetite, stomach, abdomen and spirits, is described in chaste and beautiful language, and remarkable for the novelty of the arrangement. The author has given us a record of his observations of the variations and changes which take place in all the organs, secretions and excretions, during a siege of this formidable disease.

In the treatment which he lays down, we find much that commends itself to all who sincerely believe in Homœopathy. It is strictly Homœopathic, and yet the author writes with a liberal and catholic spirit. His reasoning is based on facts. He shows that Homœopathy is a perfect system, and that any and every departure from it in practice is detrimental to the sick, and treason against science. No one can read this work, carefully and candidly, without deriving a vast amount of instruction. Its admirable delineation of Homœopathic principles and practice is a timely rebuke to those who lack patience in the investigation of the capability and power of Homœopathic remedies. I do not hesitate to recommend the work to all physicians as a valuable addition to medical literature.

Very respectfully,

A. E. SMALL, M. D.

President of Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and  
Professor of Theory and Practice.

One vol. 8vo. pp. 297. Price, only \$2.25. For Sale at all Homœopathic Pharmacies.

DUNCAN BROTHERS, Publishers.

131 & 133 S. Clark Street, CHICAGO.

# A NEW CLINICAL THERMOMETER.

The Clinical Thermometer has now become an almost necessary part of the physician's outfit. Although the instrument does not possess the extraordinary clinical importance that has been claimed for it by its earlier advocates, still, this fact remains, that in a certain percentage of our patients its diagnostic and prognostic value is very great. In such cases this little instrument is really indispensable. To be without it, is like being without the obstetrical forceps, when only that instrument can deliver; or a bistoury, when an abscess must be opened at once. As we cannot, with advantage, use the bistoury or the forceps with every patient, neither can we so use the Thermometer. But the exceptional case does and will occur, nevertheless, where the Thermometer, and the Thermometer alone, will give us that one more element of knowledge that is needed to produce certainty. To be ready for that case, whenever it does come, the physician must have a Thermometer; and the question that naturally arises, What Thermometer is the best?

I have endeavored to answer this question by the introduction of an instrument that differs in some important details from any that have preceded it, at least, so far as I know, and to this instrument I beg leave to call the attention of the profession. It differs from other instruments in two points,—the *scale* adopted, and the *breadth of the column of mercury* it contains. The *scale* is the physiological scale, which makes the normal temperature of the body in the axilla its zero. In the Fahrenheit scale, this, the "human norme" is 98.6°, about as ungainly a figure to add to, subtract from, or do *anything* with, as can be found between one and one hundred. Moreover, the Fahrenheit thermometer has its own zero, 32° away from the rational standard, which does not render our 98.6° any more easy of comprehension, to say the least. The centigrade Thermometer is free from these objections, but it is to nearly all Americans a foreign instrument, the degrees of which have to be "translated" into those of Fahrenheit before we can estimate them fairly, and this lands us at once in a wilderness of fractions, from which there is no escape. Now all this confusion is avoided at once when we employ the *true physiological scale*, as suggested by E. Seguin, M. D., in his exhaustive work "Human Thermometry." The normal axillary temperature of the human body in health is the point from which to reckon when the health of that body is the sole point to be determined. The object of the Clinical Thermometer is to determine whether the temperature is at, above, or below this norme. When the temperature is normal, a Clinical Thermometer ought to stand above zero. That is its plain duty. When the temperature is too high, the Thermometer ought to stand above zero, and *vice versa*.

Not only this, however: the Thermometer is also designed to tell us *how much* too high or too low the temperature is, and that in terms with which we are sufficiently familiar. Therefore the new Thermometer adopts the *degree* of Fahrenheit. Thus two or three or more degrees of this instrument means just so many degrees of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Our *scale*, therefore, is the only proper one — the *physiological scale*. Our *degree* is the only degree with which we are familiar, the *Fahrenheit degree*. And lastly *you can read* the new Thermometer without a magnifying glass, and in the ordinary light of the sick room. This is more than I have been able to do with any other instrument, and I have tried many, both foreign and domestic.

This point I have attained by making the column of mercury broad and flat instead of cylindrical.

The instrument is not self-registering, because that class of Thermometers is so liable to get out of order that we can never be free from a suspicion of their inaccuracy. The instrument is made for me by Geo. Tiemann & Co., which is a sufficient guarantee that they are made well.

They are put up in a neat hard-rubber case, and small enough to be carried in the vest pocket.

R. N. FOSTER, M. D.

We confidently ask physicians about to purchase a Thermometer to give this one a critical examination, convinced that they will find it as accurate as any in the market; as *sensitive* as those with invisible columns of mercury; as neat, portable and convenient as any; as cheap as any *good* instrument can be made; while in addition to all this it is as easily read as a new book, and finally has the only true scale for a Clinical Thermometer — the physiological scale — which explains at a glance the exact departure from health in plain figures and in familiar degrees. It is called "Foster's Clinical Thermometer."

Sent Post-Free, on receipt of price, \$3.00, by

DUNCAN BROTHERS,

131 & 133 S. Clark St., CHICAGO.

# HOW TO BE PLUMP.

— OR —

## TALKS ON PHYSIOLOGICAL FEEDING,

BY

T. C. DUNCAN, M. D.,

EDITOR OF THE UNITED STATES MEDICAL INVESTIGATOR, AUTHOR  
DISEASES OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN, WITH THEIR  
HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT, ETC.

A million or two will buy if they have faith in it.—*Chicago Post*.

The man or woman who is "thin as a rail" will find in this little book abundant encouragement of becoming "as plump as a partridge."—*Chicago Evening Journal*.

The author believes that many are wearing themselves out for lack of fat. He states that when he saw how plump Mr. Moody had become, he could understand his great physical endurance.—*Y. M. C. A. Watchman*.

It gives full directions for attaining any given degree of plumpness. By following the instructions given, a lean female can prepare herself for "a fat woman" in time for the coming fairs. Women thus have the means at their disposal of becoming as fat as they desire.—*Chicago Times*.

"How to be Plump," is the title of a neat little volume from the pen of Dr. T. C. Duncan. It contains some sensible talks on physiological feeding, treating of leanness as a cause of disease, and giving the importance of water and the value of fat, as well as the necessity for starchy foods and sweets, in a very clear and distinct manner. It gives some valuable tables concerning the composition of food, and makes, on the whole, a little book which can be of great interest to everybody desiring health and happiness.—*Inter-Ocean*.

In this country of leanness and angularity, to grow plump is certainly "a consummation devoutly to be wished;" and it is plain that this writer "knows whereof he affirms." Everything he says commends itself at once to every thinking man, only he will be sure to wonder that he never before thought of the inevitable relation of the cause and effect in this regard. The doctor holds that to be naturally plump is one of the indices of health, and that he who achieves the first, in the rational way he points out, will infallibly thereby secure the latter. And everybody knows that to be healthy is to be happy, as a rule.—*Saturday Evening Herald*.

This is a book of sixty pages, full of practical information, with which every one should be acquainted, but which cannot be found except in this work. The book is written in the easy, graceful style characteristic of the author, and if the directions in it are followed, that rotundity of form, which is so desirable, may easily be attained. Perhaps not enough stress is laid on worry as a result of disappointments, and the excessive mental exertion for which Americans are noted, as a cause of leanness, but as a whole, the book is worth many times its price, and will amply repay perusal.—*Pomroy's Illustrated Democrat*.

12mo Cloth.

PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.

DUNCAN BROTHERS, Publishers, 151 and 153 Clark St.,  
CHICAGO.

