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THE

SPECIAL SYMPTOMATOLOGY

OF

THE NEW REMEDIES.

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MATERIA MEDICA

AND

SPECIAL THERAPEUTICS

OF THE

NEW REMEDIES.

BY EDWIN M. HALE, M. D.,

PROFESSOR OF MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS OF THE NEW REMEDIES IN HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE, CHICAGO: AUTHOR OF "LECTURES ON DISEASES OF THE HEART," "CHARACTERISTICS OF NEW REMEDIES," ETC.

FIFTH EDITION—WITH APPENDIX.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

SPECIAL SYMPTOMATOLOGY,

WITH NEW BOTANICAL AND PHARMACOLOGICAL NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA:

BOERICKE & TAFEL.

1897.

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TO THE

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS

OF

AMERICA AND ENGLAND,

THIS VOLUME IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

BY

THE AUTHOR.

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EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS.

Symptoms without a symbol prefixed, are simply pathogen etic; if in *italics*, they may be considersd *important*, or of constant appearance in the provings.

The * signifies that the symptom is pathogenetic, and has been verified by *cures*.

The ° signifies that clinical experience has proven the medi cine to be curative for that symptom or condition.

In a few cases the letter (v) has been used to indicate a *verification*. The letters (p) and (s) have been used to desig- nate *primary* and *secondary* symptoms.

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PREFACE TO THE FOURTH EDITION.

In my preface to the *first* edition of New Remedies, written in 1864, I used the following language:

"The object in the preparation of this work has been to furnish the physicians and students of the homœopathic school of medicine with full and accurate information relative to a class of remedies, mostly indigenous, but few of which have had any place in the published Homœopathic Materia Medica. Some of the provings have been incorporated into the Symptomen Codex (*Phytolacca, Podophyllum and Sanguinaria*), others have been published in the various journals of our School (*Rumex, Cimicifuga, Cornus c., etc.*), but the great majority have never been proven until now, and the only mention of them has been in occasional clinical or empirical suggestions. To the first and second classes I have added many pathogenetic symptoms gleaned from various sources, re-provings, poisonings, etc., and added also all the clinical observations that could be collected from reliable sources. The latter class may be divided into two others, namely: (1) those which have been proven; and (2) those of which we have only empirical data upon which to base clinical use and suggestive or theoretical deductions.

"As we gather experience in the use of these remedies, and institute accurate provings, the necessity for these suggestions and theoretical deductions will be done away with. Each physician should consider himself bound to collect all the symptoms which are really pathogenetic, and note down all reliable curative experience belonging to these medicines, and faithfully report the same to our journals.

"The causes which led me to investigate the properties and virtues of the remedies mentioned in the following pages, will be patent to every progressive mind. After using for many years those invaluable remedies found in our standard Materia Medica, most of which were handed down to us by Hahnemann and his colleagues, I found that although their curative scope was very wide, it did not apparently include many symptoms and diseases. I was led to investigate the field of *indigenous* remedies for

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these reasons: (1) the suggestion of TESTE, that plants are adapted to cure the diseases which infest the same localities; and (2) the many cures which had come under my observation, made by these remedies in the hands of eclectic and domestic practitioners, (some of the cases will be mentioned in the body of this work). These reasons, together with a natural ambition to enlarge the sphere of Homœopathic Materia Medica, induced me to throw away all prejudice, and devote my energies to the task of introducing, by *provings* and clinical experience, the indigenous medicines which so largely abound in the United States. A few others had started before me, and Cimicifuga, Cornus, Podophyllum and Sanguinaria had been proven, and their pathogeneses published. But from some cause they had not attracted the attention which they deserved. After several years spent in the investigation and study of the new remedies, publishing from time to time items from my experience with them, I was induced to attempt the work of collecting all that had been published concerning the indigenous plants of this country, and to add to such all the knowledge, clinical and theoretical, which could be gleaned from my colleagues, together with my own.

"To this I have taken the liberty of adding the testimony and empirical experience of physicians of the allopathic and eclectic schools, relative to the medicines under consideration. If any object to this method, I would refer them to the writings of Hahnemann and his colleagues — Dudgeon, Hughes, Madden and Drysdale, of England; Teste and Roth, of France; and Hering, Joslin, Marcy, Hempel, and others, of this country. I contend that the experience of others, besides members of the Homœopathic School, is often useful in building up our pathogeneses, and adding to trustworthy clinical knowledge.

"I shall not be held responsible for the opinions of any writer quoted in the following pages. Let each be judged upon his own merits. I do not claim that this work is in any way *complete*. Indeed, I shall be satisfied if it is only pronounced by the profession as eminently *suggestive*. Many of the provings are very imperfect, and some of the clinical remarks open to criticism. Let the wheat be separated from the chaff by the inexorable test of honest trial."

In my preface to the *second* edition, which appeared in 1867, I gave the following reasons for rewriting and enlarging the work.

"The favorable reception which the first edition of this work received, from the homœopathic physicians of this country and England, induced me to prepare a second edition.

"Another reason which impelled me to rewrite the work, was, that the first edition met with such rapid sale that at the expiration of two years from its issue, not a copy was for sale in the United States. This fact was as much an encouragement to the publisher as to myself, and it will

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doubtless result in an improvement in the style and appearance of the second edition.

"Not only was I encouraged by the above, but by other inducements, namely: the prompt and courteous response of many of my professional colleagues to my request for new provings and clinical reports. It would be invidious to mention any names of physicians, when so many have contributed to swell our knowledge of the pathogenetic and curative powers of these medicines. I cannot, however, in justice, omit to record my acknowledgments of the valuable aid received from the members of the North-Western Provers' Association, who have enriched this edition with several excellent provings.

"Pharmacological observations of a practical character are made concerning each remedy. The officinal preparations are also designated. These practical additions will do away with the necessity felt for a pharmacopœia of the new remedies, until a complete Homœopathic Dispensatory shall be published.

"Of some of the medicines added to this edition no provings have been made, and the clinical experience is almost entirely wanting. This was the case with several of the medicines in the former issue; but their appearance called attention to them, provings were instituted, they were used in practice, and are now valuable additions to our Materia Medica. This, I believe, will be the case with the unproven medicines in this edition."

In answer to some criticisms on this, as well as the first edition, I thus defended the quotations taken from allopathic authorities:

"Since the first appearance of this work, various critics in our school have expressed doubts as to the propriety of introducing clinical testimony drawn from allopathic and eclectic sources. These objections were fully answered through the columns of the *American Homœopathic Observer*, and *Medical Investigator*. That my views in this matter, which I consider to be logical and scientific, may be known to my colleagues, I herewith again present them for consideration.

"'In my private correspondence I am frequently asked the question, 'Why do you quote allopathic authorities in your New Remedies and other writings?' In some of the periodicals of our school I find the same question asked. In other words, the questioners ask: 'Can allopathic authority, or allopathic cures, become of value to the homœopathist?'

"'I answer, 'Their bald *dictum* cannot, but their *cures* can.' I propose to state the reasons for this belief. But first, I would ask the reader to glance over the pages of the 'Introduction' to that immortal work of Hahnemann, the 'Organon.' He will there find page after page occupied with a concise narration of allopathic cures. He makes such testimony contribute to the proof of the homœopathic law, and intimates, in the

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strongest language, that *all* the cures were homœopathic. I have only followed, humbly I admit, in the footsteps of our great Master.

"'It is true that in writing of new and unproven remedies, I have quoted all medical authors, but not as *authority*, except in certain cases. I mention their alleged cures for the purpose of drawing attention to the successful uses of the medicines in certain diseases. I mention their theoretical deductions and even their crude recommendations, thinking that perhaps we may get a little grain out of the great amount of such chaff. It must be recollected that I have had little or no homœopathic experience to draw from, and had to use such material as I could find. That such mention of allopathic and eclectic experience was not productive of injury, the contents of the second edition will prove. The valuable use of Caulophyllum, Dioscorea, and many other medicines, first came to us from that source, yet our school has since verified the reality of their cures — and more; they have proved that such cures were made homœopathically, because the medicines are capable of causing similar affections.

"'It seems strange to some of our school that because Allopathists use such massive doses, they can make any cures at all. But *a cure is a fact*. We can not explain it away. The testimony of a physician of one school is as good as that of another, provided his alleged cure was made with *one medicine given singly*.

"'No proposition is more generally accepted in our school than, that a dose, to be homœopathic, need not be a high potency dose. The true definition of a homœopathic dose is, *ang quantity of medicine capable of effecting a cure*. If we do not admit this, we must admit that allopathists cure by virtue of the law of *contraria*, and if we do this, we give them vantage ground at once. *All cures are Homœopathic cures*, whether made with the 200th, or with grain doses of the crude drug. For example, Hahnemann cured a severe case of *colicodynia* with *Veratrum album*— 'four powders, each containing four grains' of the crude powdered root. Although the patient took two powders a day, instead of one, and aggravated the pain temporarily, yet it was as brilliant a cure as ever Hahnemann made with the 30th potency.

"'The remarkable cures made by Eclectics with *Caulophyllum* and *Dioscorea*, were made with material doses. Are such cures to be denied and pronounced worthless? If so, then Hahnemann's cure with *Veratrum* must be placed in the same list. I do not say that such material doses are necessary to the cure; but if they remove suffering, or prevent dangerous conditions, let us, instead of ignoring them, claim the remedies as gifts of Providence, and by experience show that they really cure according to our *law*.

"'If an eclectic cures a cough of long standing and grave character with crude doses of *Rumex* or *Sanguinaria*, is not the cure as good, as homœopathic, as though made by Joslin or Hering, with the 30th or 200th dilution of the same remedies?

"'Those who are familiar with my theory of the action of medicines, and the law of dose deduced therefrom, need not be told that I would con-

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sider that where an allopathist does not use a drug in a certain disease, for fear of aggravations, that the drug is *primarily* homœopathic to such disease, and must be used in a high dilution; also, that when the opposite school cure a disease or condition with *material* doses, as, for instance, uterine inertia, with *Ergot* or *Caulophyllum*, paralysis with *Nux vomica*, etc., the drug must be *secondarily* homœopathic to the condition, and will generally act better in the lower dilutions.

"'Our course, as consistent homœopathicians, is, to CLAIM ALL CURES AS MADE BY THE LAW OF SIMILIA, AND PROVE THEM TO BE SUCH, as did Hahnemann. The law discovered by our great master is all-embracing, universal, and the sooner his followers adopt this proposition, the better it will be for the honor and influence of our school.'"

In the preface to the *third* edition I explained that owing to the great bulk to which the second edition had attained, and the impracticability of increasing the size of the work, I had changed the plan. I say:

"In writing this third edition, I have, after due consideration, omitted the descriptions, history, etc., of the remedies, as well as the voluminous provings and reports of cases, and have given only those symptoms which I believe to be peculiar and characteristic, or have been verified by new provings, or clinical experience. I have also added over *eighty* medicines to those contained in the second edition, and have treated them in the same manner as I have the older remedies, namely: condensed the provings, clinical experience, etc., into the smallest compass compatible with their value. The former editions contained only indigenous vegetable remedies. This contains agents from all parts of the world, and from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms. I have attempted to bring our information of these agents up to the present date; if I have failed it has not been from any negligence in the matter, but from my inability to find any further material and experience."

In this, *fourth*, edition, the botanical, chemical, and pharmacological notes have been reinstated in a condensed form. This was done in deference to the wishes of a large majority of the profession. This portion of the work was placed in the hands of my colleague, DR. DELAMATER, who occupied the position of Lecturer on the above topics in the Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago.

Nearly every pathogenesis found in the *third* edition has been revised and rewritten; new and important symptoms added, and also additional clinical indications.

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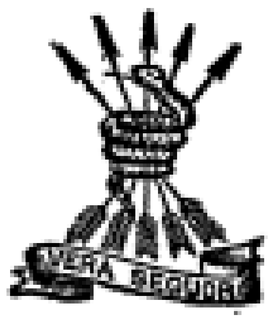
I have added many *new* indigenous and foreign vegetable remedies, as well as many from the animal and mineral kingdoms. Instead of mingling clinical notes and experience with the characteristic symptoms of each remedy, I have given only brief "curative symptoms."

In the second volume, however, of this work, I have given the *therapeutics* of each medicine, based mainly upon my own experience. It is made up mainly from my lectures delivered before the Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, during the sessions of 1873 and 1874. I have also drawn largely upon that of my professional colleagues in all schools of medicine.

I have been conscientious and careful in my recommendations of these new remedies, and have not advised their use in disease from mere theoretical grounds, but from my actual observation of their effects on the sick. When speaking of those medicines which I have not used in my own practice, I have given only those authorities whom I consider to be honest and trustworthy.

E. M. HALE.

CHICAGO, April, 1875.



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PREFACE

BY THE

BOTANICAL AND PHARMACOLOGICAL EDITOR.

PROF. HALE, in his Preface to the third edition of "The New Remedies," writes as follows:

"In writing the first and second editions of this work, it seemed to me necessary, or at least important, that all that was known relative to the medicines therein mentioned should be given, because the homœopathic school at that time was quite unacquainted with nearly all of them.

"I therefore gave the botanical description, natural history, medical history, chemical analysis, and method of preparation of each remedy, together with many other observations. In writing this third edition, I have, after due consideration, omitted the descriptions, history, etc., of the remedies."

After the publication of this, the fourth edition of the "Materia Medica of the New Remedies," had been fully decided upon, and the arrangements completed, the author and the publishers, after weighing the matter very carefully, thought best to add, or rather to *reinstate*, in this edition, botanical descriptions, chemical characters, physical properties, and pharmacological notes on each remedy, and to have them carefully revised, and made to correspond with the teachings of to-day, for the following reasons: *First*, That many entirely *new* remedies have been inserted which are nearly unknown, and have never been treated of in any work on Homœopathic Pharmacology. *Second*, That in some instances there has been a clashing of opinion as to which of two or more species of certain plants is officinal. *Third*, The younger members of the profession have left their *alma mater* with their diplomas in their hands, without having received a word of instruction as to the botany or pharmacology of any of the remedies, not even of the older ones. This knowledge, so far as many of the New Remedies are concerned, could not be obtained from any of the textbooks. *Fourth*, From the criticisms on the third edition, in the various journals, and in private letters of many prominent members of the profession, it seemed to be demanded that this department be included in the present edition.

Having determined to meet this demand, Prof. HALE united with the publishers in requesting me to accept the editorship of this department. I have endeavored to make it as complete as possible in the space and the short time allotted me for this work. So far as the remedies mentioned in former editions are concerned, I have simply revised them, making such

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alterations only as seemed necessary. The *newer* remedies I have written up in accordance with the very latest authorities.

With a few exceptions, namely, those medicines which in the estaolished preparations do not seem to be reliable, from not containing all the curative powers of the drug, I have given as officinal the established formulæ.

The new preparations recommended are the result of many thorough and careful experiments made by myself, and verified by the reports of many of our most prominent physicians, who have done me the favor to compare their relative certainty and promptness of action.

TINCTURES.—I recognize four fundamental rules in the preparation of tinctures: *First*, A tincture should contain all of the medicinal properties of its drug, and, in order to accomplish this, the drug must be entirely exhausted. *Second*, Alcohol is not a universal solvent of the medicinal properties of plants. *Third*, Some drugs require, for the extraction of all their dynamic or medicinal properties, not simply water and alcohol, but *hot* water or alcohol. *Fourth*, That where it is possible, a tincture should be made from the fresh plant. This last rule, I have no doubt, is followed by many of our pharmacists, certainly by the well-known house of Boericke & Tafel. It is our deliberate opinion that in no case should tinctures be made from the dried plants and roots, except when it is impossible to procure the fresh. It is equally important that these plants should be gathered at the proper time, *i. e.*, the season in which their medicinal qualities exist in their greatest potency. We know that Messrs. Boericke & Tafel have been particularly careful in carrying out this recommendation.

In making a tincture from a fresh plant, we can nearly always succeed in exhausting it by simple maceration in alcohol of 94 to 98 per cent. proof. Where it is necessary to use the dried plant, the alcohol should be diluted by an amount of distilled water equal to the amount of water lost during the process of drying. In those plants where we have no table showing the loss of water, it will be necessary to estimate, from the general appearance, etc., the proportion of water lost in drying, thus following out the plan so vigorously enforced by the "British Homœopathic Pharmacopœia" —making all tinctures as near the standard of a fresh plant tincture as possible.

DECOCTION TINCTURE.—I have recommended in some few instances an entirely new preparation or tincture, which may be termed a permanent infusion, permanent decoction, or *decoction tincture*. There are a few plants which, in the ordinary tincture, have always disappointed us, but, when used in the form of infusion or decoction, act with promptness and certainty. In such cases I have made officinal this new tincture, prepared as follows: Take of the powdered or bruised drug one part, prepared as for ordinary tinctures, pour upon it seven parts distilled water at about 200° F.; allow to stand, tightly covered, for from six to twelve hours; add three parts 96 per cent. alcohol, and allow to stand six hours; filter slowly, and then add to the residue left in the filter two parts more of alcohol; allow to percolate slowly, and until the substance is dry. This tincture will be found to possess all the promptness and certainty of action of the infusion or de-

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coction, and also have all the advantages of any tincture. Each ounce represents one-tenth of an ounce of the crude drug, about two parts of the liquid being lost by evaporation, etc., during the process of manufacture.

I wish to call particular attention also to the tincture-trituration recommended by Prof. HALE in the second edition, where he says there are several drugs which, when diluted, no matter with what proportion of alcohol or water, will throw down a sediment, which sediment, in many instances, is the most active part of the drug. In order to attenuate the drug, and at the same time save this part, he recommends that to nine parts *coarse* sugar of milk, add one part mother tincture, and triturate for one hour. After the 1st ×, he advises the use of *fine* sugar of milk.

As to other pharmaceutical processes peculiar to our school, I need not say anything, as the subject is fully taught in the different pharmacopœias.

As stated by the author in his Preface, this edition contains many new indigenous foreign and other remedies. An enumeration will show their number and importance. They are: *Amyl Nitrite*, *Apomorphia*, *Aranea diadema*, *Arsenite of Iron*, *Arsenite of Quinia*, *Berberina*, *Caffeine*, *Cedron*, *Chionanthus*, *Clematis Virginiana*, *Coccus cacti*, *Croton chloral*, *Digitaline*, *Ergotine*, *Eucalyptus globulus*, *Euphorbia hypericifolia*, *Fagopyrum esculentum*, *Ferro-cyanuret of Potassium*, *Gallic acid*, *Hecla lava*, *Hydrophyllum*, *Ilex opaca*, *Iodide of Barium*, *Juniperus communis*, *Kaolin*, *Kino*, *Lapis albus*, *Lobelia cardinalis*, *Œnanthe crocata*, *Oleum Cajuputi*, *Oleum Jecoris Aselli*, *Oleum Ricinus communis*, *Opuntia vulgaris*, *Pancrealine*, *Passiflora incarnata*, *Pepsin*, *Protosulphide of Mercury*, *Ricinus communis*, *Solanum nigrum*, *Strychnia*, *Tanacetum vulgare*, *Thaspium aureum*, *Valerianate of Ammonia*, *Viscum album*; 44 in all. Of these, *nineteen* have been subjected to physiological experimentation on the healthy, sufficient to enable us to fix upon certain symptoms which may be relied upon as *characteristic*. Of the others we have only fragmentary provings, or clinical experience.

All these will be fully treated of in the second volume, where the author will give their sphere of action, therapeutics, and the experience of himself and others in their use in disease.

N. D. DELAMATER, M.D.

CHICAGO, April, 1875.

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SYMPTOMATOLOGY

OF THE

NEW REMEDIES.

ABIES CANADENSIS.

(*Hemlock-Spruce.*)

DESCRIPTION.—A large tree, evergreen. When young the most graceful of the spruces, with a light, spreading spray, and delicate foliage, bright green above and silvery underneath. Very common northward.

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.—Tincture of the bark and buds, dilutions.

ANALOGUES.—*Æsculus, Copaiva, Terebinth, Nux, Ignatia, Lithium.*

Mind.

Mind careless, quiet, but easily fretted, and irritable.

Head.

Feels light-headed, a tipsy feeling, a swimming in the head.
Top of the head feels congested, a faint, drunken feeling.
Sweating about the head, at night.

Eyes.

A feeling as of a stye, on the outer canthus of the left eyelid.

Gastric Symptoms.

Dryness of the mouth, with thirst.
Gnawing, hungry, faint feeling at the epigastrium.
A bloated feeling in the stomach, with burning.
* Craving for meat, pickles, and other coarse food. (*Gatchell.*)
A tendency to eat far beyond the capacity for digestion.
Great appetite, with rumbling in the bowels after eating.
° Canine hunger, with torpid fever. (*Gatchell.*)
° Dyspepsia, with very weak digestion. (*Beckwith.*)

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Abdomen.

Rumbling in the bowels after eating, with great appetite.
Irritable feeling in the region of the *spleen*.
A feeling in the *liver* as if it was small and hard, and as if the bile was deficient.
Burning in the *rectum*, with constipation.

Urine.

Urination very frequent, day and night; urine profuse and straw colored.
Increased nocturnal, involuntary urination.

Uterus.

She thinks the womb feels soft and "feeble."
A sore feeling in the fundus of the uterus, relieved by pressing.
"Pregnant ewes lose their lambs from gnawing the bark."

Generalities.

Skin clammy, hands cold and shrunken.
Pain behind the right shoulder-blade.
Increased action of the heart, with distension of stomach.
Great restlessness at night, with tossing from side to side; he lies with the knees drawn up.
Wants to lie down all the time, with weakness in the sacral regions; gaping and drowsiness.
Chills down the back; cold, shivering all over, as if the blood turned to ice-water.
Twitching of the muscles.

ACALYPHA INDICA.

(*Indian Acalypha.*)

A plant found in the East Indies. Proved by Dr. Tonnere, of Calcutta. An indigenious species grows in the south, the A. Virginiana, used by the people in asthma and croup.

Botanical Description.—We have three American species, homely weeds, growing in fields and open places, found in flower in July and September; one or two feet high, stems thick or rather hairy, often turning purplish in autumn.

Officinal Preparations.—Tincture of the plant with alcohol by maceration; dilutions.

Analogues.—*Arnica(?) Hamamelis(?) Ipecacaanha(?) Calcarea carbonica(?) Millefolium(?)*

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Respiratory Organs.

* Dry cough, followed by spitting of blood.

° *Hæmoptysis.* The patient had tuberculous affection of the upper portion of the left lung, with expectoration of blood; in the *morning*, pure blood; in *evening*, dark lumps of clotted blood; the fits of coughing were very violent at night. In this case the hæmoptysis did not return. (*Dr. Tonnere.*)

° *Hæmoptysis* in three cases of consumption, in the last stage. (*Ib.*)

° Hæmoptysis, with loss of voice; the bleeding stopped, but the disease progressed. (*Thomas.*)

° Hæmorrhage from the lungs, a severe case, after other remedies had failed. (*Holcombe.*)

[Used in the above cases in the 6th, 7th and 10th dilutions.]

° Leucorrhœa, sometimes thick, sometimes watery, in a consumptive patient. (*Neidhard.*)

ÆSCULUS GLABRA.

(Ohio Buckeye.)

Botanical Description.—This is a large tree, growing abundantly in the rich alluvial bottom lands of Ohio, and other States watered by the Ohio river. The *bark* exhales an unpleasant odor, as in the rest of the genus. Flowers small, not showy, stamens curved, much longer than the corolla, which is of a pale yellow, and consists of four upright petals. Fruit prickly when young. Leaves opposite, pointing out. Leaflets fine, with a serrate or toothed edge and straight veins, like a chestnut leaf. This species belongs to the Æsculus proper, differing from the "Pavia," in having *the fruit covered with prickles when young*. The fruit contains the most active poisonous qualities, The rind of the fruit, the bark and leaves also possess toxical powers.

Officinal Preparations.—Triturations of the dried fruit. Tincture from the bark and whole fruit, made by maceration with dilute alcohol.

Sphere of Action.—An irritant of the cerebro-spinal system; affects the intestinal canal, and probably the liver.

Analogues.—*Æsculus hippocastanum, Aloes, Collinsonia, Cocculus, Gymnocladus, Ignatia, Nux Vomica.*

Mental Sphere.

Confusion of mind, always attended by vertigo, and generally followed by stupefaction and coma.

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Head.

Vertigo, with staggering, reeling and unconsciousness.
Vertigo, with fullness and heaviness of the head, dimness of sight, thickness of speech, nausea and vomiting.

Eyes.

Dimness of sight, even loss of sight.
Eyes fixed and expressionless.

Mouth.

Thickness of speech, from paralysis of the tongue.

Stomach and Abdomen.

Great tympanetic distension of the stomach and abdomen.
Nausea, with loathing of food and vomiting, with cramp-like pain in the stomach.

Stool and Anus.

* Obstinate constipation; hard, knotty stools.
* Hemorrhoidal tumors, dark purple, with lameness and weakness of the back. (*B. L. Hill.*)

Back and Neck.

Wry neck (spasmodic). Opithotomus.

Extremities.

Great lameness and weakness of the back.
Paralysis of the hinder extremities of animals.
Trembling of the lower limbs, with spasmodic contraction.

Sleep.

Stupefaction, with confusion of ideas, followed by coma. state.

Generalities.

Spasms and convulsions, followed by paralysis.

ÆSCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM.

(Horse Chestnut.)

The beauty of the horse chestnut consists chiefly in its inflorescence—surpassing that of almost all our native trees; the huge clusters of gay blossoms, which every spring are distributed with such luxuriance and profusion over the surface of the foliage, and at the extremity of the branches, give the whole tree the aspect of some monster flower, than of an ordinary tree of the largest size. Early in June this beautiful tree puts

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forth large pyramidal racemes or thyrses of flowers, of pink and white, mottled with red and yellow—finely contrasting with the dark green of its foliage, which has great grandeur and richness in its depth of hue and massiveness of outline.

HISTORY.—The horse-chestnut is a highly ornamental tree, and is greatly admired for its majestic proportions, and for the beauty of its flowers and foliage. It grows rapidly, and often attains the height of forty or fifty feet. It is a native of middle Asia, but flourishes well in the temperate climates of both hemispheres. Its genus comprises about twelve known species, the genus *Æsculus*, however, is incomparably the finest, and is the only one found in the Northern States, and this, even, is not indigenous in New England.

It was introduced into Europe nearly three centuries ago, by Baron Ungnad, ambassador of the Ottoman Porte, who, in the year 1576, sent the seeds of the common horse-chestnut to Clausius, at Vienna. It is now extensively cultivated as an ornamental tree in Europe as well as in this country.

The name Æsculus was originally applied to a species of oak, also to a tree which bore esculent fruit, and probably is derived from esca—"food." It was transferred to this genus by Linnæus, to the exclusion of the earlier and more appropriate name of "hippocastanum" (*horse-chestnut*), on account of the resemblance of the large seeds to chestnuts, and because the Turks often grind them into a coarse flour, which is mixed with other food, and given to horses which are broken-winded.

In the Southern and Western States there are several species, which bear the name of buck-eye, from a resemblance of the seeds to the eye of that animal.

MEDICINAL PROPERTIES.—The timber is not valuable. The large farinaceous seeds contain a considerable amount of nourishment, which is rendered unavailable, because of the intensely bitter and narcotic principle with which they are charged. Common horse-chestnuts, nevertheless, with some precautions, are largely and advantageously used in Switzerland for fattening sheep. They are also eaten eagerly by deer, horses and oxen. Starch prepared from them is superior to that of wheat, and excels, as an article of diet, that of the potato. Paste prepared from them is preferable to any other, not only because possessing great tenacity, but also from the fact that no moths or vermin will attack anything cemented with it. They have been recommended as a substitute for coffee.

It may seem strange, that while so many persons consider the nuts poisonous, they are fed to animals, and even prepared for man. This is explained by the fact that the poison in the nut is removed by a process of prolonged cooking.

The young leaves are aromatic, and have been used instead of hops in brewing beer.

The roots contain a mucilaginous and saponaceous matter, which is thought to be poisonous. Active and poisonous properties prevail in the root, seeds, bark and foliage.

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The bark has little odor, but an astringent and bitter, though not disagreeable, taste. It contains, among other ingredients, bitter extractive and tannin, and imparts its virtues to boiling water. Its active constituent is supposed to be tannin, hence it has been employed in tanning. It is recommended as a tonic, astringent, narcotic, and antiseptic; in fevers as a febrifuge, for gangrene, and as an errhine. A strong decoction is recommended as a lotion to gangrenous ulcers.

It has attracted much attention in Europe as a substitute for Cinchona, although it certainly cannot be considered comparable to Peruvian Bark in its power over intermittents. It is at present seldom used, and never in this country. The bark of the branches from three to five years old is considered the best. It should be collected in the spring.

The powdered kernel snuffed up the nostrils produces sneezing, and has been used with advantage as a sternutatory in complaints of the head and eyes. In Europe the oil at present is a fashionable remedy for gout and rheumatism.

The bark contains an active principle termed Æsculin—which is prepared from a strong hydro-alcoholic tincture, by distilling off the alcohol and setting the residue in a cool place for some time. It appears as a white powder, which is formed of minute acicular crystals, having a bitter taste; no odor; soluble in 12½ parts water at 212° F., and in 672 parts at 50° F.; partially soluble in alcohol; insoluble in ether. It is colored red and then yellow by hydrochloric acid.

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.—Triturations of the meat of the nut, with the rind or shuck. It is usually prepared by grating both. When dry they can easily be reduced to a fine powder.

Tincture from the meat of the nuts and the shuck; made by maceration, in dilute alcohol.

Tincture from the bark, roots and flowers. If dry, by maceration for an hour in a small quantity of hot water; afterwards adding requisite amount of alcohol to the maceration. If fresh, in strong alcohol, one part to ten.

For external use, in glyceroles, salves, cerates, etc.

As a lotion, ʒ i of mother tincture, to ℥ 8 of water.

ANALOGUES.—*Æsculus glabra*, *Aloes*, *Collinsonia*, *Ignatia*, *Nitric acid*. *Nux vomica*, *Mercurius*, *Sulphur*, *Podophyllum*, *Iris versicolor*, *Hydrastis*. *Rhus*.

SPHERE OF ACTION.—On the spinal cord, the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal, especially the lower portion, the liver and portal system.

Mental Sphere.

Or. waking, cannot recognize what she sees; knows not where she is, nor whence come the objects about her.

Inward cheerfulness and placidity of temper.

Feels miserably; cross; sad; disinclination to perform any labor.

Vertigo very annoying all the forenoon.

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Head.

Aching in the forehead; sometimes over the left, sometimes over the right eye; also the right temple.

Heaviness, with dull, stupefying pain in the head.

In the *occiput* dull pain; also a bruised feeling, with heat, extending to the ears.

A sensation of fullness and pressure, rather than of acute pain.

Eyes.

Sensation of weight and heat of the eyes.

Flickering before the eyes.

° Can read without spectacles, and see at a distance, which she could not do before. (*A prover*,)

Nose.

Severe fluent coryza, with burning and raw feeling in the nostrils; thin watery discharge, and headache.

Face.

Flying heat and redness of the left side of the face.

Pale, ill-looking countenance.

Mouth.

Tongue feels as if it had been scalded, with a constricted sensation in the fauces.

Bitter taste, with yellowish-white coated tongue.

Throat.

Dryness and a sense of excoriation and constriction.

Pricking and stinging pain in the fauces.

Heat, dryness, smarting, with desire to swallow.

Stomach and Gastric Symptoms.

Nausea; violent vomiting and retching, with burning in the stomach.

Vomiting of thick, viscid mucus, with eructations.

Pain in the stomach for four or five hours after eating, which continues till food is taken. (*Arnica.*)

A feeling of fullness and tightness in the stomach, with labored breathing.

* Cardialgia; aching, cutting and burning distress in the stomach.

Fluttering sensation, with faintness, in the pit of the stomach

* Congestion of the liver and portal system.

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Pain and distress in the stomach and bowels, attended with a constant desire for stool.

Abdomen.

Cramp-like and constricted feeling in the bowels.

Pain extends from the bowels to the small of the back.

Tearing pain in the right side, above the hip.

Colicky pains in the bowels, with severe cutting pains in the rectum.

Dull aching and burning in the umbilical region.

° Hemorrhoidal colic, with pains in the hypogastrium, sacrum and loins.

Rumbling in the bowels, with distension and bearing down.

Liver.

Dull aching pains in the right hypochondriac region and region of the gall-bladder.

Pinching pains, stitches and aching in the liver, extending between the shoulders.

White, soft stool.

Rectum and Stool.

Frequent, loose stool, with constant urging (primary) diarrhœa, composed of ingesta.

Pressure in the rectum, with constant desire but ineffectual efforts to stool.

Difficult, hard, scanty stool, followed by burning and constriction in the rectum.

Stool very hard and dry, with colicky pains in the umbilical region, followed by severe cutting pains in the rectum.

* Very hard, dry, knotted, difficult stool, followed by *prolapsed* feeling in the rectum.

* Stool very large, hard and difficult, followed by severe pain, with a sensation as if something was protruding, with severe pains in the lumbar and sacral regions.

An evacuation, at first black and hard, then white and soft, (the last four symptoms are secondary).

Dryness and itching in the rectum, with a feeling of stiffness of the skin and adjacent cellular tissues.

Dryness of the passage for several days, followed by a secretion of moisture.

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* Soreness of the rectum, with a feeling as if something would pass off all the time.
* Dry, uncomfortable feeling in the rectum, which feels as if it were filled with small sticks.
* Feeling in the rectum as though folds of the mucous membrane obstructed the passage, and as if, were the effort continued, the rectum would protrude.

Soreness of the rectum, with increased secretion of mucus.

Pressure in the rectum, with inclination to stool, with empty eructations.

* Copious, soft stool, followed by burning, and a feeling of swelling and constriction of the rectum.

Soreness, aching and fullness of the rectum.

* Appearance of hemorrhoids, like ground-nuts, of a purple color, very painful, and with a sensation of burning.
* Hemorrhoids, *blind* and *painful, rarely bleeding.*
* Prolapsus of the rectum (after Podoph., Nitric acid or Ignatia).
* Sharp, shooting pains running through the hemorrhoidal tumors, up to the sacrum and along the back.

Fissure of the anus. (?)

Stricture of the sphincter ani. (?)

Urinary Organs.

Frequent urging to urinate, with scanty, high-colored urine.

Sexual Organs.

(Men.) Seminal emissions; diseases of the prostate. (?)

(Women.) ° Leucorrhœa, always associated with hæmorrhoids.

° During pregnancy, pain about the sacro-iliac symphysis.

° She cannot walk, because that part of her back gives out, compelling her to sit down.

° Uterine congestions with soreness and *throbbing* pains in the hypogastrium.

° Lameness of sacro iliac region, during pregnancy. (*Guernsey.*)

Larynx.

Short cough, increased by swallowing and breathing deeply.

Tickling in the larynx, and cough, with mucus expectoration.

Dryness in the larynx. (Similar to the dryness in the rectum.)

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Pressure in the throat-pit, as if something had stuck there which required to be expelled.
° Chronic cough, with emaciation. (*Buchner.*)
° Catarrhal laryngitis, laryngeal cough, and perhaps those coughs dependent on hepatic disorders. (*Hale.*)

Chest.

Burning and heat in the chest, and raw feeling in the throat and chest.
Pains in the sternum, as if a piece were torn out of the chest.
Sudden stitches through the chest.
Pain in right scapula and in the left side of the chest, increased on inspiration.
On the right side of the chest a sensation as if the lung painfully moved up and down at each respiration.
Tightness in the chest.
* Palpitation of the heart; severe, periodic, frequent, with great anguish.
Neuralgic pain in region of apex of the heart and stomach.
Severe neuralgic pains in region of the heart, so painful as to arrest the breathing, lasting ten minutes.
Frequent stitches in region of the heart.
Dull, aching, burning pain in region of heart for half an hour; pulse 66, soft and regular.
° Functional disorder of the heart from hemorrhoidal com plaints. (*Hale.*)

Back and Neck.

Weakness, weariness and lameness in the back of the neck.
Weakness, weariness and lameness in the small of the back.
Heat in the back of the neck and shoulders.
Severe dull aching pain in the lumbar and sacral region, aggravated by walking.
Tearing pain in the small of the back and hips.
* Constant back ache, affecting the sacrum and hips, aggravated on stooping and rising from seat, but going off on walking awhile. (*Rhus.*) (*Guernsey.*)
Back ache is attended with aching in the legs and knees.
° Pains attending curvature of the spine. (*Buchner.*)

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Extremeties.

The arm and hand of the left side become numb, as if paralyzed.

The legs and knees ache, with the back ache.

Sleep.

Yawning and stupefying sleepiness.

Wakes with dull pressing pain the stomach.

Fever.

Chilliness, with rigor.

Flashes of heat in the occipital region, back of the neck and shoulders.

Feverish sensations, with hot and dry hands.

Disposition to stretch and yawn.

Feeling of extreme illness, great weakness, faintness, and tottering gait.

AGAVE AMERICANA.

(American Aloe.)

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION.—This is an evergreen succulent plant, sometimes called the century plant, and by the natives of Mexico, the *Maguey*. It is found growing in Florida, Mexico, and other parts of tropical America. It bears a strong resemblance to the plants of the genus Aloe, with which it is sometimes confounded.

The root and leaves, when cut, furnish a saccharine juice, which may be converted into syrup and sugar by evaporation, and into a vinous liquor by fermentation. The natives of Mexico manufacture from it their favorite drink—the *Pulque*—which is capable of causing considerable intoxication.

The juice of the Maguey contains a large amount of vegetable and saccharine matter, and is of itself sufficiently nutritious to sustain a person for several days. It delights in a dry sandy soil, and can be cultivated where nothing but the cactus will grow. The cortical portion near the root may be eaten, when cooked by roasting. The white internal portion is the edible part. Dr. Perrin has seen muleteers use it for food, and they seem to be very fond of it. He was informed upon good authority that several tribes of Indians in New Mexico make use of it in the same manner.

The juice, when evaporated to the consistence of a soft extract, forms a lather with water, and is sometimes employed as a substitute for soap. The *fresh* juice is said to be diuretic, laxative and emmenagogue.

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So far, only the juice of the roasted leaves has been used as a remedial agent. The tincture of a fresh root prepared from it, may possess valuable medicinal qualities. The same virtues may exist in the leaves, as it is well known that cooking deprives some plants and roots of their poisonous qualities.

OFFICIAL PREPARATION.—Tincture made by expression and maceration, or by percolation from the fresh leaves and the root.

ANALOGUES.—*Lime juice, Lemon juice, Citric acid, Kali chloratum, Natrum muriaticum.*

General Symptoms.

° Army scurvy, with pale and dejected countenance.

° Gums swollen, and bleeding, legs covered with dark, purple blotches, swollen, painful, and of stony hardness; pulse small and feeble; appetite poor; bowels constipated.

° Eleven cases rapidly improved under the use of the Maguey after lime juice and lemon juice had failed.

The fermented juice intoxicates.

AILANTUS GLANDULOSA.

(Tree of Heaven.)

The Ailantus (not Ailan*thus*, as many of our prominent physicians and authors spell it) belongs to the natural System Xanthoxylacæ and to the Linnæan system, Monæica Polygamia.

DERIVATIONS.—The word *Ailantus* was given to this genus by Desfontaine, who formed it from the Molucca name *Ailanti.* For a long time this tree was considered as a species of Rhus, whence the French name, *Verne;* Angik or Angika it is said, signifies the Tree of Heaven; hence the American name, and the German name of Gœtterbaum, "Tree of the Gods."

DESCRIPTION.—The Ailantus Glandulosa is a deciduous tree of the first rank, growing to the height of sixty feet and upwards. Its straight, erect, column-like trunk, from two to three feet in diameter, its gigantic boughs and shoots, clothed with large pendulous leaves, give it a noble appearance, and seem to justify the appellation—Tree of Heaven. The leaves are from one-and-a-half to six feet in length, pinnated, with an odd one, and having leaflets with coarse glandulous teeth near the base.

On the first approach of frost, the leaves begin to fall, without having previously shown much change of color, displaying in this respect, a striking difference from the leaves of most species of Rhus, to which those of this tree bear a general resemblance.

The flowers, which appear in June and July, occur in rather large compact panicles, of a whitish-green color, and exhale a disagreeable odor.

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The keys, or fruit, resemble those of the Ash, but are much smaller and more numerous. In some years the tree is said to bear only male flowers; and L'Heritie states that only twice in ten years it bore male and female blossoms at the same time, in France. In his time it had produced fruit in the Jarden des Plantes, at Paris, and in the botanic garden at Leyden; but in both cases it was immature. It has since, however, produced perfect fruit, from which plants have been raised. It has also ripened seeds at White King's, near Reading, in England. At Philadelphia and New York, the seeds of the tree ripen fully in October, and plants are raised from them in abundance.

The Ailantus is not now grown as extensively as formerly as an ornamental tree in the United States. The odor of the flowers is extremely offensive to most persons; this, together with a belief that the emanations of its flowers is injurious to health, has created a prejudice against it. In some places epidemics of cholera and other unusual disorders have occurred during its flowering. In Washington City and Philadelphia hundreds of fine trees have been cut down in deference to this prejudice. I believe that Drs. Hering and Wells reported some cases of poisoning of children from exposure to the volatile poison of its flowers. *Hale.*

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.—Tincture with strong alcohol from the fresh well developed flowers, and of the fresh bark of the young shoots and roots, in equal parts. Tincture of dry bark of branches and roots and of the ripe seeds in equal parts, with dilute alcohol.

ANALOGUES.—*Æthusa, Agaricus, Arum tri, Arsenicum, Belladona, Baptisia, Hyoscymus, Lachesis, Phosphorus, Rhus* [*tox. rad. and ver.*] *Stramonium, Solanum, Veratrum alb.*

Mind.

Continual sighing, with depression of spirits.
Stoical indifference to whatever happens.
Restlessness, with great anxiety.
Inability to concentrate mental effort; compelled to read a subject several times to get even a misty understanding of it.
Confusion of intellect; found it almost impossible to add columns of figures correctly; had to go over it several times to get it right.
Loss of memory.
Mental alienation.

Head.

Vertigo, especially when stooping.
Dizziness and confusion of the head.
Staggering dizziness when rising or moving.

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A sensation of giddiness with nausea and sickness at the stomach.

Tottering gait, with an inclination to stagger, requires extra effort to walk straight.

Giddiness, nausea, with retching and some vomiting.

Slight headache, accompanied with nausea and giddiness.

The figures on the ledger began to dance up and down the columns, my head grew dizzy.

Pain in the occiput, with dizziness and ringing pain in the forehead.

A fullness and somewhat of an intoxicated sensation in the brain.

A fullness and burning on the brain.

Apoplectic fullness of the head.

Thick, heavy feeling in the head, figures and letters look blurred.

Electrical thrill starting from the brain and extending to the extremities.

Feeling as if an electrical current were passing through the left side of the head.

Headache with confusion of intellect.

Dull heavy headache with heavy feeling in the sternal region, and burning in the eyes.

Heaviness of head with pain over the eyes; ameliorated by pressure.

Dull compressed feeling with confusion and pain in the forehead.

Pain in center of the forehead, more to the left.

A peculiar, heavy dull pressing pain in the forehead, of no great severity, but which indisposes to or even incapacitates for intellectual labor. This is always relieved by Aloes, 200th.

Between one and two P. M., a heavy frontal headache with drowsiness; slept two hours.

Severe darting pain through the temples and back part of the head, with confusion of ideas.

Severe pain through the temples on waking.

Tender, bruised feeling over parieto-frontal sutures.

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Pain in the occiput, with dizziness and ringing pain in the forehead, and swelling in the left side of the face, below the eye, and upon the cheek.

Severe pains in the head with chills followed by flushings of heat.

Tingling sensation of left arm and hand, with dull headache, no appetite, tongue coated, pasty taste (on waking in A. M.)

Pain in back, head, neck, and numbness extending from under the left scapula in a band down to the left hip.

Eyes.

Eyes feel rough and irritated as from wind and dust.

Burning and smarting and aching as from powerful astringents.

Sneezed and experienced a sensation of cold about the eyes, and a gnawing in the chest.

Light affects the eyes; intolerance of light.

Figures and letters look blurred.

Lachrymation in the open air, or by brilliant light.

Purulent discharge with agglutinated lids in the morning.

Conjunctivitis, with redness and inflammation extending around the external canthus.

Falling out of the eyebrows.

° Chronic gonorrhœal ophthalmia.

° Eyes suffused and congested; startled look when roused; pupils *dilated* and *sluggish;* in scarlet fever. (*Dr. Chalmers.*)

Nose.

Itching and uneasy feeling around the nose.

Soreness and pain on left side of the nose.

Catarrhal obstruction, as from cold in the head.

Loss of smell.

° Chronic catarrh, discharge thin, watery and excoriating.

° Copious thin ichorous discharge without fetor; discharge of blood and pus. In scarlet fever. (*Dr. Chalmers.*)

Face.

Dusky bilious complexion.

Complexion sallow and inactive; dark blue circle around the eyes.

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Irregular spots of capillary congestion, as in the face of a drunkard after a debauch.

Hot, red face.

* Miliary rash more profuse on the face and forehead — especially the forehead — than upon the rest of the body.

Pain in the occiput with dizziness and ringing pain in the forehead, and swelling in the left side of the face, soreness and pain on the left side of the nose, puffed erysipelatous face, feels heavy and sleepy, nausea coming on at intervals

On the second evening tearing in the upper and lower teeth of the left side, also in the face and head, aggravated by lying down and forcing him to walk about. External pressure relieves. Improvement only toward morning.

Tongue.

Tongue coated, pasty taste, in morning.

Tongue thickly covered with a whitish coat, brown in center

° Tongue *dry*, parched and cracked; *moist*, and covered with white fur, tip and edges livid. Under the favorable action of Ailantus the clearing off of the coating revealed prominent papillæ. In scarlet fever. (*Dr. Chalmers.*)

Throat.

Sensation as after applying an astringent to the pharynx.

Thick, œdematous, and dry choky feeling in the throat, continuing in the acute form only a short time and then becoming chronic.

A fullness in the throat just above the sternum, and a desire to hawk up something.

Throat dry, rough and scrapy; more so in the morning.

Irritability of the throat and hawking up of mucus.

She hawks up greenish puruloid matter from the throat.

Constant hawking and efforts to raise lumps of whitish and yellow matter.

Great accumulation of matter, part of which is easily expectorated, while a portion is with much exertion detached in small flakes.

Croupy choking.

Throat tender, sore on swallowing or on the admission of air.

When deglutition is painful the pain always extends to the ears.

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Redness of the throat with or without pain during deglutition.
The fauces and tonsils are inflamed with spots of incipient ulceration.
Shedding ulcers, feeling as after the application of Nitrate of Silver.
Tenderness and enlargement of the parotid and thyroid glands.
Thickened and swollen feeling of the muscles of the neck.
° The throat is livid and swollen, the tonsils studded with numerous deep, angry-looking ulcerations, from which a scanty fœtid discharge exudes; the neck is very tender and swollen. ° The tonsils are prominent and studded with ulcerated points. In scarlet fever. (*Dr. Chalmers.*)

Nausea.

Every morning nausea, and during the day a febrile heat. With this nausea (but frequently without it,) a diarrhœa set in, four or five stools daily, with pains in the abdomen Sometimes vomiting with the diarrhœa.
With the nausea an oppression and pain below the hypochondria; in some like a stricture below the short ribs. Some find this symptom very debilitating.
Excessive nausea, but no vomiting, during the headache.
In women nausea similar to that of pregnancy.
Nausea and sickness at the stomach, with sour eructations; nausea and vomiting.
Any food taken was speedily vomited.

Appetite.

No feeling of hunger, but eats his usual quantity.
No appetite for dinner, everything tasting flat and insipid.
She could take no food; the sight of it made her feel worse.
Appetite capricious; or complete loss of appetite.
Loss of appetite, slight nausea, disgust at food.
During the chill there was great hunger, with a distressing sense of general emptiness.

Stomach.

Peculiar feeling of emptiness in the stomach.
Inactive condition of the stomach, as though its contractive power was impaired.

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Water tastes brackish and flat; no desire for drinks except when eating.

Took a teaspoonful of the tincture. In half an hour began to feel queer and somewhat frightened—a sensation of giddiness, with nausea and sickness at the stomach, came over me; cold perspiration stood out upon the skin; my fingers, in fact my whole body, began to tingle and prick; my limbs felt as if they were asleep; the figures on the ledger began to dance up and down; my head grew dizzy; I staggered back and fell into my chair almost unconscious. Drank half a tumbler of Bourbon; soon began to vomit and purge, and was very ill for two hours. Two days after was as well as common, excepting some headache and a sort of numbness of the left arm.

Abdomen and Stool.

Tympanitis.

Burning in the stomach and bowels.

Weak, burning, uneasy feeling in the bowels, as of approaching diarrhœa.

A feeling of "insecurity," as if he would be attacked with diarrhœa any minute.

Bowels moved easier than natural two or three times a day.

Looseness of the bowels appearing more in the large intestine.

Colicky and griping pains in the bowels, with rumbling.

Frequent watery dejections, which are expelled with great force.

Morning nausea with diarrhœa, which is sometimes attended with vomiting.

* Dysentery, frequent painful stools, little fœcal matter, much bloody mucus, with very little fever. (*Hering.*)

° *Dysentery;* a specific remedy among the Chinese — tested with good results by Dr. Roberts, a navy surgeon.

Genitals.

A sore appeared on the prepuce of the prover which had the exact appearance of an incipient chancre; it dried up and disappeared in a few days after ceasing Ailantus. [This sore and the rash are similar to those which characterize primary syphilis.]

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Cough.

Cough somewhat oppressed; expectoration muco-purulent, free in the morning, sticky and scanty during the day.

Deep, painful, exhausting cough, with asthmatic expansion of the lungs.

Violent fits of coughing before retiring and on rising; she coughs continually until expectoration becomes free, afterwards is comfortable during the day.

° Dry, constant cough, with oppression, burning, and pains in chest. (*Dr. Alley.*)

° Whooping cough. (*Dr. Alley.*)

° Dry, hacking cough—almost constant—attended with tenderness and soreness of the chest (occurring in measles). (*Dr. Freligh.*)

° Catarrhal cough, attended with dry coryza and heat of the throat and chest. (*Dr. Freligh.*)

Chest.

Asthmatic oppression in the larger bronchi.

On the second day after suspending the drug, wheezing, asthmatic respiration.

Feeling as though the air-cells were stuck together; inability to completely expand the lungs; can hear the air-cells open (?) as the lungs expand.

Tired feeling in the lungs, rendering it almost an exertion to breathe.

Excessive soreness and tenderness of the lungs, compelling a suspension of the drug.

Soreness of the internal chest, with pain and aching of the lungs.

Soreness and pain of the lungs increased; severe pains in the head, with chills followed by flushes of heat.

Pain and contracted feeling, especially through the centre of the left lung, sternal edge.

Aching in the anterior portion of the left lung, extending to the posterior.

Pain, as from a small blade, two inches at the left of the lower portion of the sternum.

Heated, burning feeling, as from breathing hot steam or air.

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Burning in the right lung, and under the left shoulder.
Aching pain directly under the clavicle, sometimes extending to the sternum.

Back.

Soreness in the glands of the neck, with pain under the left shoulder blade.
Intolerable pain in the back of the neck, upper part of the back, and in the right hip joint.
Pain in the head, neck, back, and numbness under left scapula, extending as a band down to left hip.
Constant aching between the shoulders.
Aching, pressed feeling of the dorsal vertebra.
Shooting, aching pains in the shoulders and hips.
Constant sharp pain through the small of the back and hips.

Superior Extremities.

Pain in right scapula, deep inside; it prevents motion of the arm—a similar pain in the right foot prevents walking.
Numbness of the left arm, and a sensation as though the fingers were asleep.
Tingling sensation of left arm, hand and fingers on waking in the morning.
The numbness of left arm and hand, with pain in the shoulder, back, and hips, lasted four or five days after ceasing to take the drug.
Electrical thrill, extending to the ends of the fingers.

Inferior Extremities.

Limbs felt as though they were asleep.
Numbness of the left leg, with tingling, pricking pain in the foot and toes.
Feeling of uneasiness and aching restlessness in the limbs.
Heaviness of the extremities.
Severe pain in left foot, a kind of tension in walking.

Sleep.

Sleep disturbed and unrefreshing.
Heavy sleep during the night.
Great sleepiness in the morning or forenoon; sleepiness the whole day; but this is not refreshing.

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After drinking a glass of wine great sleepiness, with fullness of the head.

Fever.

Dry, hot skin, especially in the morning, lasting until the middle of the day. [This symptom will coexist with Ailantus pulmonary affections. (*S. A. Jones.*)

Cold perspiration stood out upon the skin. [This will occur in conjunction with choleraic symptoms rather than as an integer of the Ailantus febrile *rôle*. (*Ib.*)

Felt slightly ill on rising in the morning; could take no food; sight of it made her feel worse; was suddenly seized with vomiting; severe headache, dizziness, hot, red face; inability to sit up; rapid, small pulse; drowsy, at the same time very restless; great anxiety. In two hours drowsiness had become insensibility, with constant muttering delirium; did not recognize the members of her family. She was now covered, in patches, with an eruption of miliary rash, all of a dark, almost of a livid, color. The patches between the points of the eruption were of a dingy, dull opaque appearance. The eruption was more profuse on the forehead and face than elsewhere, and especially on the forehead. The pulse was now small, and so rapid as hardly to be counted; the surface had become cold and *dry;* the livid color of the skin when pressed out returned very slowly; the whole was a most complete picture of torpor.

The chill was always preceded by a miliary eruption—most copiously developed on the forehead and face. During the chill there was great hunger, with a distressing sense of general emptiness. Any food taken was speedily vomited. Intolerable pain was felt in the back of the neck, the upper part of the back, and the right hip-joint. During the hot stage there was urgent thirst, with delirium, and a strong desire for brandy.

[8] Pulse weak, sometimes barely perceptible, very frequent and irregular. In scarlet fever. (*Dr. Chalmers.*)

[9] Eruption, dark colored in many instances, and in some

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almost of a violet hue, scanty, patchy, evanescent, and often long delayed. In scarlet fever. (*Dr. Chalmers.*)

° Large maculæ and bullæ, filled with a claret-colored serum In scarlet fever. (*Dr. Chalmers.*)

° Petechiæ. In scarlet fever. (*Dr. Chalmers.*)

° The eruption is slow to make its appearance, and never takes on the genuine scarlet color; it *remains livid.* (*Ib.*)

Ailanthus produces an eruption which has an exact resemblance to ordinary measles; but is attended by no catarrhal symptoms or other concomitants of that exanthem. (*P P. Wells.*)

Generalities.

Languor and lassitude on making exertions.

Incapability of standing long at a time.

Tottering gait, with an inclination to stagger; requires extra effort to walk straight.

All asthmatics who are exposed to the odor feel worse during the blossoming period. (*Hering.*)

The odor affects women and children more than men, and old people least of all. (*Ib.*)

If odor gives any indication, Ailantus should prove a good remedy in malignant puerperal fever. (*Ib.*)

Affects the organism in the following order: throat, lungs, eyes, head. (*Dr. Alley.*) [In one prover this order of evolution is exactly reversed..]

After discontinuing the drug the head, throat and chest symptoms lasted for about twenty-four hours, and then gradually died away.

The numbness of (*left*) arm and leg, with pain in shoulder, back and hips, continued four or five days.

Two days after taking a teaspoonful of the mother tincture, as well as ever, with the exception of some headache, and a sort of numbness of the left arm.

The neuralgic pains (facial) force him to walk about.

Aggravation. Evening; at night. [In the nervous sphere.] L.

While lying down. L. [Neuralgic pains.]

Morning. During the day. [Chylo-poietic sphere.] (*Hering.*)

Amelioration. Towards morning. L. [Nervous sphere.]

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By walking about. L. [Nervous sphere.]
By pressure. L. [Nervous sphere.]
Side of Body. Left.
Sphere of action. Most marked on the sympathetic system. Evidently on the par vagum. On the right half of the posterior column of the medulla spinalis. On the fifth nerve (through its connexion with the Pneumagastric?)

Antidotes.

Aloes. Nux vomica. Rhus tox. Ars. iod.

ALETRIS FARINOSA.

(Star Grass, or False Unicorn.)

Botanical Description.—*Root*, perennial, small, black outside, brown inside, branched, crooked. *Root leaves*, from six to twelve, spreading on the ground like a star, but all unequal in size, sessile, lanceolate, entire, very smooth, thin and translucent, with many longitudinal veins, very sharp at the end. They are of a pale green or glaucous, and bleach in winter, or by drying. The longest are four inches. *Stem*, from one to two feet high, very simple and upright, scapiform or nearly naked, with remote scales, whitish and pressed, sometimes changing into narrow, sharp-pointed leaves. *Flowers* white, forming a long, slender, scattered spike. Each flower has a minute bract and very short pedicel; shape oblong, spreading into six acute segments like a star, at the top; the outside has a mealy, rugose appearance. Six short *stamina* are inserted near the mouth; anthers heart shaped. *Germ*, one central, (not inferior) pyramidal. *Style*, one separable into three. Capsules triangular, clothed by the calyx, triangular, three valved at the top, three celled and with many central minute seeds.

The genus Aletris takes its name from a Greek word, which signifies "a slave who grinds corn." The name is applied in allusion to the apparent mealiness dusted over the blossoms.

This genus includes two species—the A. farinosa, and A. aurea.

The A. farinosa is the one used in medicine. The name "star-grass" is also applied to several other plants, namely, the Helonias dioica, the Hypoxis, and others. The Aletris far. is designated by many common names, as Blazing-star, Aloe-root, Bettie-grass, Unicorn-root, Ague-root, Ague-grass, Star-root, Devils-bit, etc. But all these names are also applied to the Helonias dioica, (Chamælirium luteum, *Gray.*) and other plants, so that there is no reliance to be placed upon the collections of uneducated plant-gatherers, or the preparations of the druggists. For homœopathic uses, the plants or roots should be examined by a scientific botanist before they are used in our pharmacies.

History.—This species has a wide range, being found from New England to Georgia, and west to Kentucky and Missouri. The Aletris

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aurea is limited to a range from New Jersey to the Carolinas. The A. farinosa is abundant at the South, and always confined to dry and poor soil, in sunny glades and fields. It is unknown to the rich limestone soil, and alluvial regions. In the West it is confined to the hilly glades, open prairies, and borders of the knob-hills. It is estival, blossoming in June and July. The *root* is the part employed; and being small, does not afford much hopes to become an article of trade.

Rafinesque says the root contains an intensely bitter emulsive resin, soluble in alcohol, somewhat similar to Aloes, but less cathartic. This bitter principle is also partly soluble in water. The tincture is rendered milky by water. *Aletrin* is prepared from the root, and is supposed to contain its active medicinal principles, but it is not a reliable preparation.

Officinal Preparations.—*Tincture* is made from the fresh root by maceration with pure alcohol. Triturations from the dried root.

Sphere of Action.—On the digestive organs, muscular system, ligamentous tissues, and uterus.

Analogues.—*China*, *Chelone*, *Gentiana*, *Helonias*, *Populus*, *Hydrastis*, *Viburnum*, *Ferrum*.

Sensorium.

Vertigo, with vomiting, purging, sleepiness, and even stupefaction.

Gastric.

Excessive nausea and giddiness, followed by vomiting and purging.

Great increase of appetite.

° Obstinate vomiting during pregnancy.

ᶜ Obstinate indigestion, with much debility; nausea, disgust for food; least food caused distress in the stomach; very constipated; frequent attacks of fainting, with vertigo; sleepy all the time, with emaciation. (*Hale.*)

° Flatulent colic, in weak, emaciated persons.

Female Generative Organs.

Colic in the hypogastrium.

" It is the China of the uterine organs."

* Premature and profuse menses, with labor-like pains.

° Pressure and pain in the region of the uterus.

Heaviness in uterine region.

° Habitual tendency to abortion in feeble persons of lax fibre and anæmic condition.

° Threatened abortion, even after hemorrhage has appeared.

° Prolapsus uteri from muscular atony.

° Anomalous myalgic pains, simulating "false pains," occurring during pregnancy.

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Generalities.

° Debility, general or local, from protracted illness; loss of fluids, defective nutrition and imperfect assimilation.

ALNUS RUBRA.

(Tag Alder.)

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION.—This is an indigenous shrub, growing by the side of streams, in swamps, wet grounds and marshes. It is the *Alnus serrulata* of Wildenow, and is known by the common name of *Tag Alder*, from the tops, or cones, with which it is covered in winter. It grows in clumps or thickets. *Stems* numerous, from ten to eighteen feet high. It blossoms in March and April, bearing flowers of a reddish-green color. The *bark* is the part used in medicine; it is inodorous, and has a slightly bitter astringent taste. Boiling water and dilute alcohol extract its medicinal properties. *Alnuin* is a dry, powdered extract, said to contain the active principles of this agent.

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.—The tincture and dilutions made from the bark; triturations prepared from the *Alnuin;* a decoction.

SPHERE OF ACTION.—An *Antipsoric;* acts principally upon the skin and glandular system.

ANALOGUES.—*Sulphur, Stillingia, Arsenicum, Iodide of Potash,* (*Hamamelis,*) *Iodide of Mercury, Phytolacca, Hepar Sulphur.*

Generalities.

° Cutaneous eruptions, such as *impetigo.* (*?*)
° Scrofulous eruptions, (?) syphilitic skin diseases. (?)
° Chronic herpes and porrigo. (?)
° Diseases of mucous membrane which arise from or alternate with eruptions of the skin.
° Scrofulous disease of the hip joints.
° Hæmaturia! and other passive hemorrhages. (*No proving.*)

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA.

(American Ivy.)

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION.—This is a woody vine, with a rooting, climbing stem, and leaves pointed out; leaflets oblong, having a long, projecting and tapering point, having five leaflets on a petal or foot stalk; the edge uneven or dented, smooth, turning crimson in autumn; flowers inconspicuous, greenish, or white, in clusters, regularly divided by pairs, from top to bottom; calyx entire; petals five, distinct, spreading; ovary two-celled, cells two-ovuled; style very short; berries dark blue, acid, smaller than peas, and two-celled; cells one or two-seeded. The American Ivy is a common and familiar shrubby vine, climbing extensively, and, by means

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of its radicating tendrils, supporting itself firmly upon trees, ascending to the height of fifty feet. In the same manner it ascends and overspreads walls and buildings, its large leaves constituting a luxuriant foliage of dark glossy green. It is found in wild woods and thickets throughout the United States, and blossoms in July, ripening its small blackish berries in October. In various sections it has different names, as *Woodbine, Virginia Creeper, Five Leaves, False Grape, Wild Wood Vine, etc.*

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.—The tincture prepared from the fresh bark and young twigs. [Or a permnnent decoction, using one part by weight tc four parts by fluid measure of water, and adding six parts absolute alcohol.]

SPHERE OF ACTION.—Antipsoric; affects the skin, mucous membrane and glandular system.

ANALOGUES.—*Alnus, Apocynum, Arsenicum, Calcarea, Dulcamara, Graphites, Iodine, Chimaphilla, Phytolacca, Rumex, Stillingia, Sulphur, Rhus.*

Generalities.

° Chronic cutaneous eruptions, (?) scrofula.

° Chronic and mercurial rheumatism, (?) indolent ulcers, (?) chronic bronchitis and laryngitis, (?) dropsy. (?)

(No provings.)

AMYL NITRITE.

(Nitrite of Amyl.)

PHARMACOLOGY.—This drug was discovered by the French chemist, Balard, in 1844, and the attention of physiologists was called to it, in 1859, by Guthrie. But it was not until 1865 that Dr. Richardson introduced it to the profession.

It is a yellowish, oily, very volatile liquid, of a very penetrating, persistent, fruity odor; very highly inflammable; is lighter than water, boiling at 182° F. It may be prepared by gently heating Amylic alcohol (*Fusel Oil*) in a retort, with nitric acid, removing the heat as soon as bubbles form, repressing the effervescence, if too strong, by cold water, rectifying from Potassa the distillate passing over under 212° F., and collecting apart the product which distills under 170° F.

OFFICINAL PREPARATION.—Alcoholic dilutions, on the centesimal scale. (Usually inhaled, a few drops at a time.)

ANALOGUES:— *Agaricus,* (?) *Belladonna,* (?) *Ether; Glonoine.*

(See Therapeutics, for symptoms and clinical remarks.)

APOCYNUM ANDROSEMIFOLIUM.

(Bitter Root.)

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION.—This is an indigenous, perennial, herbaceous plant, from three to six feet in height, and abounding in a milky juice,

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which exudes when any part of the plant is wounded. The stem is smooth and simple below, branched above, usually red on the side exposed to the sun, and covered with a tough, fibrous bark. It grows in all parts of the United States, from Carolina to Canada; is found along fences, wet places, the skirts of woods, and flowers in June and July. The leaves are opposite, having sharp stems, ovate, acute, entire, smooth on both edges, and two or three inches long. The flowers are white, tinged with red, and grow in loose, nodding, terminal or axillary bunches. The peduncles are furnished with very small and acute bracts. The tube of the corolla is larger than the calyx, and its border spreading. The fruit consists of a pair of long, linear, acute follicles, containing numerous imbricated seeds, attached to a central receptacle, and each furnished with a long seed-down. The root, which is the part employed, is large, and like other parts of the plant, contains a milky juice. Its taste is unpleasant and extremely bitter.

"The flowers have a pleasant, honey-like odor, and contain that substance. Bees and other insects collect this honey; but small flies are often caught by inserting their proboscis between the fissues of the anthers, when it is not easy for them to extricate it. They are often seen dead in that confined situation, after unavailing struggles — whence one of the names of the plant, 'catch-fly.' No animals eat it." *(Rafinesque.)*

This plant is known by many common names, illustrative of certain physical qualities which it possesses. The name Apocynum, is from the Greek — meaning dog's bane; alluding, probably, to the poisonous effects of the European genus, when given to the canine species. It is called Milk-weed, Catch-fly, Fly-trap, Bitter-root, Honey-bloom, etc.

The root, when chewed, has an intensely bitter and very unpleasant taste; this taste is perceptible in the whole plant, except the flower. A decoction is of a red color, and very bitter. A tincture with alcohol is colorless but very bitter. It contains, therefore, a bitter principle, soluble in water and alcohol, and a coloring principle, not soluble in alcohol. It also contains a volatile oil. Bigelow says the milk-like juice contains caoutchouc. I would advise homœpathic pharmaceutists to make the tincture with dilute alcohol, and use the fresh, whole plant, collected just after the flowering season, in August.

Officinal Preparations.— Tincture of the root, or whole plant by maceration with dilute alcohol.

Sphere of action.—It appears to have a marked action on the muscular system and joints, and possibly on serrous tissues.

Analogues.—*Aconite, Asclepias tuberosa, Benzoic acid, Bryonia, Caulophyllum, Colchicum, Cimicifuga, Iris versicolor, Podophyllum.*

Head.

* Bilious rheumatic and congestive headaches.
* Rheumatic or neuralgic hemicrania.

Nose.

Severe sneezing, with great itching and irritation in nostrils.

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Face and Teeth.

Swollen sensation of the face and body.
Violent itching of the body and face.
Itching and burning of the face; twitching of the face.
Pain in all the teeth of the lower jaw, left side.

Gastric Spmptoms.

Tongue coated white.
Excessive nausea, with violent headache.
Vomiting, severe and long, with retching.
Increased appetite.

Bowels.

Diarrhœa, with persistent nausea and vomiting.
Copious evacuations in the evening, of soft consistency, brown in color, with slight colic.
° Expulsion of worms (ascarides.) (*Eclectic authorities.*)
° Constipation. ° Dyspepsia. (*Eclectic authorities.*)

Urinary Organs.

Enormous increase of urine. (*Primary effect.*)
Scanty urine with headache. (*Secondary effect.*)
Burning sensation in the urethra when urinating.
° Uræmia. ° Scarlatinal dropsy. ° Anasarca.
° Dropsy from disease of the heart. Recommended by Eclectics. It is affirmed that it acts in this disease like the apoc. cann. (*Hale.*)

Generative Organs.

(Men.) Tickling sensation at the end of the penis.
Burning in the urethra when urinating.
° Chancres on the glans penis; syphilis. (?)
(Women.) ° Intermitting, bearing down, labor-like pains.
° Dysmenorrhœa, and threatened abortion, with copious flow of urine.

Bronchia, Lungs, etc.

An expectorant in bronchitis and other pulmonary complaints.
° Bronchial irritation, (rheumatic ?)

Back and Extremities.

° Acute rheumatism, the inflammation confined to the small joints, with much pain and swelling. (*Dr. Williams.*)
° Acute rheumatism of the great toe joints. (*Dr. E. M. McAffee.*)

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° Pains in the limbs, especially the feet. (*Dr. Henry.*)

Skin.

Profuse sweating all night, with coldness of the skin.

Sleep.

Great sleepiness, with profuse sweating.

Fever.

Heart's action increased; pulse 98, quick, full.

APOCYNUM CANNABINUM.

(Indian Hemp.)

This should not be confounded with A. Androsemifolium. The medical properties of the two are widely different.

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION.—It is a perennial plant, stems herbaceous, erect, branching, of a brown color, and two or three feet in height; the leaves are opposite, ovate, oblong, acute at both ends, and somewhat downy beneath; the cymes are pedunculate, many-flowered and pubescent; the corolla is small and greenish, with a tube not longer than the calyx, and with an erect border. The pod, or follicle is from three to five inches long, and resembles the pods of the Asclepias syriaca, or common silk weed, but are much smaller.

The stalk and root abounds in a milky juice which concretes into a substance closely resembling caoutchouc. It is the juice which contains the active principles.

The *root*, which is the officinal part, is horizontal, five or six feet in length, about one-third of an inch thick, dividing near the end into branches, which terminate abruptly, of a yellowish brown color when young, but dark chestnut when old, of a strong odor, and a nauseous, somewhat acrid, and a permanently bitter taste.

It grows in damp places, by marshes and running streams, and is indigenous to nearly every part of the United States.

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.—Tincture of the root, made by maceration with dilute alcohol. Triturations of the root.

(The tincture should be dark red, or light brown, and of an intensely bitter taste. I have used a tincture made with Spirit. Nitri dulc., with most excellent effects. The tincture and its dilutions seem to affect the urinary organs, but are not as efficacious in *Dropsy*, etc. An infusion of one ounce of the fresh root in one quart of water, has been successfully administered and seems to act more promptly in dropsy in teaspoonful doses than any other preparation. The trituration seems to be most efficacious in affections of pulmonary organs.)

From the fact that in many cases, particularly in dropsical effusions, the most powerful, as well as the most speedy and certain effects, have been obtained from the decoction, and that Hunt's decoction seemed to answer the purpose better than any other preparation ever proposed. It may be

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procured through Boericke & Tafel. This formula, which is almost the same as Hunt's, and which will act equally well: Take of the fresh root one part, by weight, add nine parts, by fluid measure, of boiling water, allow to stand six or eight hours, then add one part alcohol, allow to stand six or eight hours more, when it may be filtered and kept as a permanent decoction. Dilutions may be made from this, the first and second, using part water, the third, and higher, all alcohol.

SPHERE OF ACTION.—Mucous surfaces, serous membranes, skin and kidneys; causing increased secretion and elimination (primary,) followed by the opposite condition, (secondary.)

ANALOGUES.—*Asclepias tuberosa and syriaca, Eupatorium purpureum, Helleborus niger, Kali-hydrojod, Benzoate of ammonia.*

Head.

Heavy, stupid headache, with drowsiness.

° Hydrocephalus acutus, in children, (third stage.)

Eyes.

Heat, with redness and irritation, as if several sharp grains of sand were in the eyes.

Nose.

Nostrils and throat filled with thick yellow mucus.

* Coryza; first dryness, then thin, irritating watery discharge, followed by discharge of thick mucus.

° Infantile coryza, "snuffles."

Mouth and Tongue.

Dryness, with nausea and thirst.

Throat.

Throat filled with thick, well concreted yellow mucus in the morning.

Unpleasant degree of heat in the throat.

Stomach.

Distension of the stomach and bowels after very light meals.

° Sinking at the stomach, with profuse urine and nausea.

Violent vomiting, with prostration and drowsiness.

* Increases the appetite and digestion.

° Irritable stomach, so bad that the patient could not retain even a draught of water, in dropsy.

Abdomen.

Decided distension of the abdomen, especially after a moderate dinner.

The upper bowels seem distended,—the lower not at all.

Occasional flatulence, with uneasy sensations of the bowels.

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° *Ascites* — many cases, from a variety of causes.

Stools.

Loose but not very copious bilious stools.

* Evacuations very scanty.

Watery diarrhœa.

Kidneys and Urine.

Primary.

* Dull, aching pain in the region of the kidneys, with increased secretion of straw-colored urine.

Very profuse light-colored urine; several quarts were passed every day.

No sediment in the urine.

Secondary.

* Decided scantiness of urine, with slight dyspnœa.

Urine diminished to about one-third the usual amount.

Scanty urine, with little expulsive power in the bladder.

* Very peculiar *torpid* action of the kidneys.

Urine of a light golden, sherry yellow color.

° Dropsy, complicated with chronic diarrhœa.

* *Difficult* and *painful urination*, from catarrh of the bladder, disease of the prostate, or morbid irritability. (*Freligh.*)

° Retention of urine, with paralysis of the lower extremities.

° Diabetes insipidus.

° *Dropsy*, *general* or *local*, and from various causes, but chiefly from lack of eliminating power of the kidneys. (*Hale.*)

In cases of acute idiopathic dropsies, use the dilutions, beginning with the highest, and descending more or less rapidly according to the progress of the disease. (*Ib.*)

In chronic or atonic dropsies (secondary,) use the tincture, or if neccessary, the decoction, in one or two drachm doses. (*Ib.*)

Sexual Organs.

° Uterine hemorrhage with great irritability of the stomach and vomiting; syncope and failure of the pulse when moved; blood expelled in large clots, sometimes florid. (*Dr. Marsden.*)

° Amenorrhœa in young girls with bloating of the abdomen and extremities. (*Ib.*)

Larynx, Bronchi and Chest.

Unpleasant sensation of heat about the fauces and larynx.

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Irresistible disposition to sigh.
Short, dry cough, and scanty expectoration of white mucus in the morning.
Oppression of the chest on waking.
Sense of oppression about epigastrium and chest.
It was difficult to breathe enough at times.
° Loose, rattling cough, with oppression of the chest. (*p.*)
° Short, dry cough. with scanty expectoration. (*s.*)
° Hydrothorax and hydropericardium. (*?*)
° Hæmoptysis. (?)

Back and Extremities.

Unusual heaviness of the head, with dull, aching pains in the small of the back and limbs.
No tenderness of the region of the kidneys on pressure, but a slight soreness of the parts when bringing the muscles into action, thus indicating the muscles as the seat of the pains.
Hard aching was felt several times in both knees, sufficiently severe to make me fear that an attack of inflammatory rheumatism was coming on.
° Œdema of the feet and ankles, remaining after typhus, or in dropsy. (*Hale.*)

APOMORPHIA.

An alkaloid of Opium, differing from Morphia only in having one less atom of water. Its chemical composition is expressed $C_{17}H_{17}NO_2HC_1$ It may be made by treating Morphia under pressure with strong hydrochloric acid.

Apomorphia differs, in its reactions, from Morphia in giving a blood-red color, in place of an orange-yellow, with Nitric acid, and in giving a dense yellow precipitate with bichromate of potassium, no precipitate being produced by Morphia.

Officinal Preparations.—Tincture with strong alcohol. Triturations, to the 3c, for higher attenuations.

Sphere of Action.—Probably the great sympathetic, and reflex nervous system.

Analogues.—*Cocculus*, (*?*) *Ipecac.* (*?*)

Brain and Cord.

Slight deafness, giddiness, singing in the ears.

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Great excitement.
[Epileptiform convulsions, brought on by touching.]
[Tetanic condition, running round and round the room, scaling walls, and turning summersaults.]
[Partial paralysis of the hinder extremities, clawing, natatory movements.]
[Diminution of reflex irritability, continuous workings of the stomach, depression.]
[Uncomfortable sensation in the head.]
The symptoms in brackets were observed in animals.

Eyes.

Pupils dilated; no action when applied locally in powder.

Ears.

Dullness of hearing.

Circulation.

Pulse accelerated, or accelerated and then retarded.
Syncope; lessening of blood pressure.
Fall of bodily temperature.

Gastric.

* Qualmishness, nausea, vomiting and retching.
Vomiting in from three to eight minutes.
Convulsive movements of the stomach.
Præcordial pain.
Salivation.
Diarrhœa (in cats).
* A feeling of nausea coming on at intervals, especially after taking food; no pain, clean tongue, and no headache.
* Sudden vomiting, almost without nausea; vomiting of food, mucus, rarely of bile.

ARANEA DIADEMA.

(*Diadem Spider.*)

(*Eperia diadema.* Fr. *Araignèe Porte-croix, Araignèe diadema, Araignèe a'croix papule;* Gr. *Kreutz-spinne.*)

This spider is found all over Europe and America, in stables, on old walls, etc. It may be distinguished by its ovoid form of body; often as large as a small nut; a longitudinal line on the back, composed of yellow and white points, and traversed by three other similar lines. This is some-

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times called the "Geographical Spider," on account of its circular web, with latitudinal and longitudinal lines.

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.—Dr. Gross recommends a puncture to be made in the belly of the living insect, and that the serosity which flows out be collected on one hundred grains Sugar of Milk, and the first three triturations be made from it.

(I can see no good reason for such a recommendation. First, we get no certain strength for a starting point, as many circumstances will render the flow of his serosity very uncertain; secondly, it is probable that whatever of poisonous fluid there may be in the insect is not in the belly, but somewhere in the head.)

Dr. Hering recommends that the whole insect be macerated with alcohol for some months, and that then the alcoholic attenuation be prepared from this tincture. I would recommend that one live spider be used for every one hundred minims of absolute alcohol, and macerated for ten or twelve days; dilutions be made from this, or that a trituration be made by triturating the live spider with sugar of milk—one to each one hundred grains.

Head.

Confusion of the head after eating.

Confusion of the head, with relaxation.

In the evening, while studying, confusion of the head and pressing pain, as if upon the bones of the right temple and upper part of the forehead; relieved by supporting the head with the hand, but returning on removing the hand.

Drawing in the head, extending towards the lower jaw.

*Headache, especially in the forehead; *relieved* by smoking tobacco, but it soon returns.

Continued headache; * *ceases in the open air.*

° Vertigo on rising from a recumbent posture.

Headache, which is ameliorated by smoking, and is entirely relieved by smoking in the open air (in fine fall weather).

The headache lasts until evening; is, however, better after some hours duration, and ceases entirely in the open air.

Headache and confusion of the head; both removed by smoking, but afterwards returning and lasting nearly the whole day.

Headache, with *burning* in the eyes and *heat* in the face.

The headache is less severe while walking than when sitting, and is relieved, without being entirely removed, by smoking.

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Eyes, Face and Mouth.

* Disagreeable, trembling (glittering) sensation in the eyes while reading or writing, aggravating the headache, and accompanied by heat in the head and eyes.

Heat in the face, and especially in the eyes (ceases after four hours).

* Sudden violent pains in the teeth of upper and lower jaws, at night, immediately on lying down.

Pinching pains in the right ear and parotid, which, as they ceased here, went over to the left.

Sensitive, cold feeling in right lower incisor, especially on inspiring; returned next day at the same hour.

Sticking (stitches) in roof of mouth and larynx.

° Pinching, pressing pains in upper incisors, with sensitiveness to cold air.

Gastric.

Nauseous, bitter taste in the mouth, with coated tongue.

An unpleasant taste remains after drinking milk.

Bitter taste; relieved by smoking.

Belly-ache during a thin, fluid stool; relieved by rubbing the abdomen with the hand. Stool only at intervals, accompanied by straining. Half an hour later fermentation in the abdomen.

Heaviness and fullness in the lower abdomen, as if a stone laid there; while in the pit of the stomach is an unpleasant feeling of faintness, together with a griping in the abdomen.

Stool.

* Thin fluid stool, with pain in the abdomen.

Sexual Organs.

* Periods eight days too early, too strong and too copious.

Chest.

* Hæmorrhage from the lungs.

Catarrhal.

Coryza for three days, with thirst.

Extremities.

Fibrillar twitching in muscles of left arm (for two and a half hours in the evening).

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Early in the morning, in bed, dull, digging pains in the right humerus, radius, ulna, and tibia; also at intervals through the day (a three days).

Severe, dull, digging bone-pains in right os calcis for some days, occurring when the foot is moved after being quiet, but disappearing on continued moving (first day a second dose).

At times, dull, digging bone-pains in the extremities.

Bone-pains for four weeks; feverish attacks, mostly consisting of coldness; abdominal pains, mostly accompanied with a chill, and generally coming towards evening.

Eruptions, pimples here and there.

In the ring and little fingers, of both hands, a feeling as if they had gone to sleep, and of formication.

Generalities.

Feeling of heaviness and fullness in lower abdomen, as if a stone laid there, with qualmishness in the scrobicular region. At the same time there is a gnawing in the abdomen, feeling of weight in the legs, so that they can hardly move, and confusion in the head. These symptoms return the next day, about the same time, lasting half an hour.

Weariness, without heaviness, in the feet, relaxation.

* *Restless sleep, with frequent waking, and always with a feeling as if the arms and forearms were greatly swollen* (apparently as large again as natural). They also seem so heavy that he imagines he cannot raise them.

° Ailments from cold and damp, with constant chilliness. (*Grauvogl.*)

Fever.

° Tertian and quartan intermittents.

° *Hæmorrhage* from all the openings in the body, and from *wounds.*

° **Violent hæmorrhages from the *lungs.* (*Grauvogl.*)**

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ARALIA RACEMOSA.

(Spikenard.)

DESCRIPTION.—This is a large, spreading, shrubby plant, with leaflets, heart-ovate—pointed, double, serrate, slightly downy. Umbels racemose, panicled; styles united below. It has large, spicy, aromatic roots, many feet in length. It has greenish-white flowers in umbels, and a berry-like stone-fruit.

OFFICINAL PREPARATION.—Tincture of the fresh root; dilutions.

The tincture from the fresh root has a yellowish brown color, an insipid, sweetish, aromatic, and slightly bitter taste. That from the dry root is of a dark brown color, and intensely bitter; it has hardly any effect. (*Dr. S. A. Jones.*)

ANALOGUES.—*Asarum canadense, Asarum europæum, Chamomilla, Cimicifuga, Caulophyllum, Eryngium, Trillium.*

Provings by Dr. S. A. Jones, of New York.

At 3 P. M., August 26th, 1870, I took ten drops of the mother tincture in two oz. of water. An interesting book caused me to forget my "dose." The events of the night jogged my memory very effectually. Here are the notes taken on the following morning:

On retiring at 12 P. M. felt as well as ever I did. Had no sooner lain down than I was seized with a fit of asthma. I had lain upon my back when the following symptoms supervened: Dry, wheezing respiration, sense of impending suffocation and rapidly increasing dyspnœa. Very loud musical whistlings during both inspiration and expiration, but *louder during inspiration.* The attack soon reached its acme, and phlegm began to come up. It was scanty, but each expectoration was attended with a sensation that more would soon follow. My wife now observed that my wheezing was so labored as to make the whole bed vibrate. Could not possibly lie down; felt that I would suffocate if I did not sit up. Phlegm began to come freer and more abundantly; had a markedly salty taste, and felt quite warm in the mouth. Right lung appeared to be more oppressed than the left.

When the worst of the attack was over I lay on my right side, and then it seemed as if all the oppression and discomfort was in the right lung. Shortly after, I turned over, and soon it felt as if my left lung was affected, *while the right was entirely relieved.*

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It took a long time for me to "come to." Had a constant desire to clear the chest of something, so that I could inspire better. *All the obstruction seemed to be in inspiration.* On making a forcible expiration, in the attempt to clear the chest, had a raw, burning, sore feeling behind the whole length of the sternum, and in each lung—most intense behind the sternum. Slept well all night. After rising in A. M. raised some loose phlegm easily.

I am inclined to asthma, and at first thought this one of its attacks; but as the phenomena was evolved the programme was so different that my drink of *Aralia* flashed into memory.

On the night of the 28th I was literally drenched with perspiration while asleep. Was awakened by a patient, when it passed off and did not recur.

29th. Have been annoyed all day by a dread that my right lung is seriously diseased. Could not shake off the fear. Cough now and then, raising a little phlegm, which is involuntarily swallowed. Took ten drops of the tincture at 1:30 A. M. No symptoms that night. On rising at 8:30, bowels felt as they have done after a large-sized "spree." Faintly defined nausea in throat and stomach, and sensation in intestines as if diarrhœa would set in. At 3:15 P. M. went to closet, expecting, from my feelings, a loose stool. Evacuation was soft, yellow, about a teaspoonful in quantity, and expelled with great difficulty. Mucous membrane of rectum came down like a tumor, (Have had hæmorrhoids.) After stool, and while sitting on the "throne," an aching pain in the rectum, extending upwards and on the left side.

Feel weak, prostrated, half-sick, and filled with a vague nausea.

"It is good to provoke urine, and cureth the pain of the stone in the reins and kidneys." (*Culpepper.*)

° Leucorrhœa, with pressing down pains in the uterus. (*Eclectic.*)

° Leucorrhœa, acrid and offensive. (*Ib.*)

° Suppressed lochia, with tympanitis; excruciating pains in the bowels and uterine region. (*Dr. Rodgers.*)

› Sudden suppression of the menses from a cold. (*Ib.*)

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° Dry cough in bronchitis and laryngitis. (*Ib.*)
* *Hay-fever*—many cases. (See therapeutics.) (*Hale.*)

ARCTIUM LAPPA.

(*Burdock.*)

There are two species of the Burdock, formerly known as the *Lappa Major*, having large leaves; and the *Lappa Minor*, with small leaves. The *Arctium L.* is the one used, having the large leaves.

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.—Tincture of the root and seeds.

ANALOGUES.—*Iris, Lycopodium, Calcarea carb., Phytolacca, Graphites, Hepar sulph., Sulphur, Viola tricolor.*

Head.

* Eruptions of the head, face and neck.
° Headaches from suppressed eruption on the scalp.
° *Tinea capitis*—the head completely covered with a grayish-white crust, and most of the hair gone: the eruption extends to the face; cured rapidly and permanently by a weak infusion of the root, after a long and useless trial of *Sulphur, Iris, Mercurius, Graphites, Calcarea carb.*, and *Lycopodium.* (*Dr. Burt. See U. S. Medical and Surgical Journal, Jan.* 1872.)
° *Crusta lactea*, various forms of eczema. (*Ib.*)
° Chronic erysipelas of years standing. (*Ib.*)
° Moist, bad smelling eruptions on the heads of children.

Face and Eyes.

° Boils on the face and eyelids.
° Styes, and ulcerations on the edges of the eyelids.

Urinary Organs.

* Profuse and frequent urination.
° Pain in the bladder after urinating.
° Dropsy from non-malignant renal disease.

General Symptoms.

° Swelling and suppuration of the axillary glands.
° Boils all over the body, painful and slow to heal.
° Fetid sweat of the axillæ.

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ARUM TRIPHYLLUM.

(*Indian Turnip.*)

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION.—The A. Triphyllum of the United States corresponds closely with the A. Maculatum of Europe; both have very similar effects. Our native species is found throughout North and South America, growing in rich, shady woods and swamps. The *cormus* is an inch or two in diameter, and covered with brown, wrinkled epidermis, and internally white, fleshy and solid. The whole plant, when recent, has a peculiar odor and a violent acrid taste; the root, when chewed, causes an insupportable burning and biting sensation in the mouth and throat, continuing for a long time. This acrid principle is very volatile, and is expelled by heat. Hence they are roasted and eaten by the Indians. The acrid principle is not imparted to water, ether, alcohol, or olive oil. By drying, the root loses all its activity. The medicinal qualities of the root reside principally in this acrid, volatile principle. Owing to its unstable nature, it will be found very difficult to procure any preparation in which it will be retained.

This acrid principle has been called *Aroine* and becomes an inflammable gas, by heat or distillation. Prof. Lee says: "The only way to preserve the active principles of the root is to bury it in dry sand, by which method it may be preserved for a year."

OFFICINAL PREPARATION.—Trituration of the juice of the fresh root with ten parts coarse sugar of milk, made very rapidly. Tincture from fresh roots.

It should be kept in hermetically sealed jars, and protected from light and heat. (*Hale.*)

SPHERE OF ACTION.—Mucous membrane of the mouth, throat, bronchi, etc., and probably some profoundly injurious effect on the blood.

ANALOGUES.—*Arum mac.*, *Ailantus*, *Arsenicum*, *Allium cepa*, *Nitric acid*, *Phosphorus*, *Causticum*, *Phytolacca*, *Baptisia*.

Eyes.

Aversion to light, with redness of the eyes.

Nose.

* Discharge of a burning ichorous fluid, from the nostrils, excoriating the mucous membrane, and skin of the upper lip.

Nose stopped up, can only breathe through the mouth.

° Constant picking at the nose, until it is sore and bleeding, (in a child.)

Face.

Face swollen and red.

Swelling of the sub-maxillary glands.

* Lips swollen, cracked; corners of the mouth sore, bleeding, cracked.

› The child picks constantly at the lips, cheeks and chin, until they are raw and bleeding (in cases of scarlatina.)

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Mouth.

* The mouth burns, and is so sore that he refuses to drink, and cries when anything is offered.

Intense prickling, stinging pain, felt all over the tongue, mouth, lips and fauces, as if from thousands of needles.

* Tongue swollen, red, sore with raised and irritable looking papillæ.

Excessive salivation, and saliva acrid.

Throat.

Very severe prickling and stinging in the fauces and throat, all the time; worse when swallowing.

Throat feels constricted, sore, burning, cannot swallow.

° Sudden, severe attacks of tonsillitis; œdema of the glottis; acute catarrhal inflammation of the fauces.

Stomach.

Burning heat in the œsophagus and stomach, which spreads rapidly all over the body.

Urine.

Frequent discharge of abundant, pale urine.

Respiratory Organs.

Great hoarseness—inability to talk.

Voice uncertain, changing continually.

* Accumulation of mucus in the trachea; hawking up of thick, white mucus.

° Hoarseness and sore throat of clergymen, public speakers, and singers.

Dry cough, with dryness, prickling and soreness in the fauces. (*p.*)

Loose rattling cough in children and aged persons, with inability to expectorate. (*s.*)

° Asthma humida, with mucous rales and difficult expectoration.

Skin.

Dry, feverish heat of the skin.

* Eruption like scarlet rash, the skin peels off afterwards, with itching.

Fever.

Excited circulation, followed by hot perspiration, with prickling of the skin.

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ASARUM CANADENSE.

(Wild-Ginger.)

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION.—Asarum canadense, likewise called Indian ginger, Colt's foot, or Canada Snakeroot, has a close resemblance to the A. Europæum. The root stalk is long, creeping, fleshy, pointed, yellowish, and furnished with root leaves of a similar color. The stem is very short, dividing before it emerges from the ground, into two long, round, hairy leaf-stalks, each of which bears a broad half formed leaf, are covered with soft short hairs on both sides, light green and shining above, veined and pale, or bluish, below. The flower is solitary, growing from the fork of the stem, upon a pendulous, hairy peduncle, being often concealed by the loose soil, or decayed vegetable matter, around it. The calyx is very wooly, consisting of three broad concave sharp-pointed segments, of a brownish, dull purple or greenish color, on the inside and at top and bottom, depending on the amount of light which the plant enjoys, and terminated by a long, spreading, inflected point, with reflected sides. Corolla wanting. Filaments twelve, unequal in length, inserted upon the ovary, and rise with a slender point above the anthers, which are attached to their sides just below the extremity. Ovary inferior, somewhat hexagonal; style conical, striated and parted at top into six recurved, radiating stigmas. Capsule six-celled, stiff, and crowded with the adhering calyx. The Asarum c. is a native of the United States, growing in woods and shady places, and flowering from April to July. The whole plant has a grateful, aromatic odor, and bitter, but agreeably aromatic taste. The roots are in long, contorted pieces, varying in thickness from a line to four or five inches in diameter, brownish and wrinkled externally, internally hard, brittle and whitish. It contains a light-colored, pungent, and fragrant essential oil, a reddish, bitter, resinous matter, starch, gum, fatty matter, chlorophyll, and salts of potassa, lime and iron.

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.—Tincture by maceration from fresh root with alcohol; triturations of the root.

(NO PROVINGS.)

ANALOGUES.—*Asarum Europæum, Senecio, Tanacetum, Sabina, Arnica, Senega.*

Head.

° Headache from suppressed nasal catarrh.

Nose.

Watery, irritating discharge from the nose.

Generative Organs.

Frequent and profuse menses.
Miscarriage in the early months. (?)
Relieves excessive pain in labor.
(Resembles the Asarum Europæum in its general action.)

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ASCLEPIAS INCARNATA.

(Swamp Milkweed.)

Botanical Description.—This plant is known by various names, as *Swamp Silkweed, Flesh-colored Asclepias, Rose-colored Silkweed, White Indian Hemp*, etc. It has a smooth, erect *stem*, with two downy lines above and on the branches and peduncles, branching above, and about two or three feet high. The *leaves* are opposite, oblong, lance-shaped, acute or pointed, obtuse at the base, on short leaf stems, and slightly downy or woolly. The *flowers* are red or reddish-purple, sweet-scented, and disposed in numerous umbels, which are crowded, erect, mostly terminal, and often in opposite pairs. Hoods of the crown entire, horn standing out, and awl-shaped. The leaves are four to seven inches long, and from one-half an inch to an inch and a half wide; umbels are from two to six, on a peduncle two inches long, and consists of from ten to twenty small flowers. There are several varieties of this plant: the A. *pulchra*, which is more hairy, with broader and shorter petioled leaves; the A. *glabra*, which is almost destitute of hairs, with two opposite longitudinal hairy lines on the stem, and leaves with rough margins, midrib glandular below; and the A. alba, which has white flowers. This plant grows in damp and wet soils throughout the United States, and bears red flowers from June to August. It emits a milky juice on being wounded.

The root is the officinal part; it varies in thickness from one to six lines, and is of a light yellowish or brownish color. It imparts its properties to water and alcohol.

Officinal Preparations.—Tincture by maceration, and triturations of the root.

Analogues.—*Asclepias tuberosa and Asclepias syriaca, Pulsatilla, Senecio, Copaiva, Sabina.*

° Catarrh of the bronchi. (?) ° Humid Asthma. (?)
° Mucous diarrhœa. (?)
° Gonorrhœa, with greenish discharge and chordee.
° Amenorrhœa, with cough and catarrh.
° Pleurisy. (?) ° Dropsy. ° Rheumatism.
Nausea and vomiting, with papescent diarrhœa.
Profuse discharge of urine, and profuse perspiration.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA.

(Pleurisy Root.)

Botanical Description.—The root of this variety of Asclepias is perennial, and gives origin to numerous stems, which are erect, ascending, or may be trailing, round, hairy, of a green or reddish color, branching at the top, and about eighteen inches in height. (It rarely exceeds this, although

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it is stated to be *three* feet by some authorities.) The leaves are scattered, oblong, lance-shaped, very hairy, of a deep rich green color on their upper surface, paler beneath, and supported usually on short foot stalks. The flowers are of a beautiful reddish-orange color, and disposed in terminal or lateral umbels, their stems rising along the stalk, but differing in length, so as to make them all nearly on a level. The fruit is an erect, lance-shaped follicle, with flat, egg-shaped seeds, connected to a longitudinal receptacle by long silky hairs. This plant differs from other species of Asclepias in not emitting a milky juice when wounded. It flourishes from Massachusetts to Georgia, and when in full bloom, in the months of June and July, exhibits a splendid appearance. The root is the part used in medicine. This is large, irregularly tuberous, branching, often spindle-shaped, externally brown, internally white and striated, and in the recent state, of a sub-acrid nauseous taste. When dried it is easily pulverized, and has a bitter, but not otherwise unpleasant taste.

This plant, under the common names of Pleurisy-root, White-root, Butterfly-weed, Flux-root, Wind-root, Tuber-root, etc., is one of the oldest in use, and one of the most popular of our indigeneous remedies. It is best known by the name first mentioned, and is indicative of its well-known usefulness in painful affections of the thoracic organs.

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.—Tincture of the root. Triturations of the root. (No confidence can be placed in the so-called active principles of this plant. They are impure, and do not represent its medicinal qualities.)

SPHERE OF ACTION.—In acute pains of the thoracic organs, catarrhal affections of the larynx, bronchi and respiratory tract, and to some extent functional derangements of the stomach.

ANALOGUES.—*Antimonium crudum, Asclepias syriaca, Arnica, Apocynum cannabinum, Bryonia, Cimicifuga, Caulophyllum, Dioscorea, Dulcamara, Eryngium, Eupatorium perfoliatum, and Eupatorium purpureum, Ipecacuanha, Iris versicolor, Kali carbonicum, Kali hydrojodicum, Pulsatilla, Senega, Squilla, Tartar emeti.*

Mind.

Weakness of memory and concentration.
Mental dejection and gloominess.
At first cheerful, then fretful and peevish.

Head.

Dull headache in the forehead and vertex, aggravated by motion, and relieved by lying down.
Headache, pressing deeply on the base of the skull; resembling an Ipecacuanha headache.
Swimming of the head, with dullness in the forehead.
* Pain in the forehead from coughing. (*also Bryonia.*)
Dull, gloomy feeling in the head.

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Nose.

* Fluent coryza, with much sneezing.
Blowing of blood from one nostril.

Face.

Pale face, with dejected look, after the diarrhœa.

Mouth.

Yellow, tough coating on the tongue, and putrid taste.

Throat.

Transitory constriction and stinging in the throat, extending to the larynx.
Soreness and pain in the throat.

Gastric Symptoms.

Putrid taste in the mouth; also taste of blood.
Nausea and efforts to vomit.
Vomiting, purging, and great prostration.
Nausea, with constipation; bilious vomiting.
° Bilious vomiting, with or without diarrhœa, but with pains in the limbs, cramps in the feet, etc.
Burning in the stomach.
Pressive pain in the stomach, with rumbling in the bowels.
Disagreeable feeling of weight in the stomach, with deficient appetite.

Stomach and Bowels.

Flying pains in the stomach; fullness and pain in the right side, with feeling as if something would pass the bowels, and slight nausea.
Constipation, after diarrhœa.
* Bilious and painful diarrhœa.
Rumbling and uneasiness in the bowels, with a feeling of heat in the umbilical region.
Rumbling in the bowels, with sharp, cutting pains.
* Soft, fœtid stool, preceded by rumbling, and followed by urging to stool.
Rumbling in the bowels, on waking at 6 P. M., with soreness of the abdomen and pain on pressure.
Stool like white of eggs.
Clammy stool, green; smelling like rotten eggs.
° Catarrhal diarrhœa, in children, or in warm weather when the nights were cool and damp.

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° Dysentary, chiefly catarrhal and autumnal.
° Sub-acute mucous enteritis.
° Anomalous symptoms, supposed to be due to the abuse of tobacco; namely: Acute soreness, attended by sharp, griping pains in the lower part of the abdomen; so severe that at times he was unable to walk or ride in a carriage. Five or six stools a day. At times the pain came on with great violence at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, with sudden discharges from the bowels, leaving such soreness of the abdomen that he could not walk. (Five drops of the tincture, in a wineglass of water, taken at one dose, cured this case of twenty-five years standing.) (*Dr Martin.*)

Urinary Organs.

Frequent passing of clear urine. (*p.*)
Dark red, saturated urine. (*s.*)

Genital Organs.

Profuse menstruation, with violent pressing down **pain.**
Painful stitches in penis.
Sweat of genitals.
° Primary and secondary syphilis. (?)

Larynx.

Sensation of constriction of the larynx.
* Dry cough, with constricted sensation in larynx.
* Dry, hard cough, with pain in forehead and abdomen.

Chest, etc.

Want of breath, like asthma, worse after eating.
Warm feeling in chest.
Dull pain at base of both lungs, with tightness of chest.
* Sharp pains shooting from left nipple downward, with stiffness of left side of neck.
Pain at base of left lung, with dry and spasmodic cough, making respiration painful, with some dullness on percussion there.
* Sharp cutting pain behind the sternum, aggravated by drawing a long breath, or moving the arms, by singing or loud speaking.
Chest feels weak and sore; without cough.

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* The spaces between the ribs, close to the sternum are sensitive to pressure.
Stitches in the left side, shooting over to the right side and up to left shoulder.
* Acute pleuritic pain in right side, with dry, hacking cough, and scanty mucus expectoration.
Pain in the chest, low down, on the diaphragm.
The pains in the chest are *relieved by bending forward and aggravated by motion.*
° Sub-acute peri-pneumonia of a catarrhal origin.
° *Pleurisy*, (equals *Bryonia* in some cases.)
° Catarrhal cough, hard, spasmodic, from irritation of the larynx or bronchia.
° Influenza, with pleuritic or myalgic pains.
° Capillary bronchitis in children.
° *Bronchitis*, acute and chronic.
° Humid asthma; dyspnœa in bronchial affections.

Heart.

* Pain beneath the left nipple, with palpitation of the heart; pulse rising from 64 to 88.
Pains in the region of the heart, shooting up to left shoulder.
* Pricking pains in region of the heart.
* Contractive pain in the heart.
Tenderness on pressure over the region of the heart.
° Acute rheumatic pericarditis (not very severe). (*Hale.*)
° Hard, heavy, forcible beating of the heart, with some dyspnœa. (*Hale.*)

Back and Extremities.

Severe pains in back of the head, arms, legs, feet, shoulders, and violent pains in all the joints.
Pains in *left* shoulder, shooting from left chest.
Sharp, shooting pains in right shoulder.
Aching pains in knees, and drawing pains in thighs.
Pains in the loins, like lumbago.
Rheumatic pains in all the joints.
° Muscular and articular rheumatism, with stitching pains, dark red urine, and hot, perspiring skin.

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Skin.

Vesicles, pimples and pustules, all over the body, especially on arms, legs and face.
Itching of the skin of the thighs and nates, without eruption.
Hot, feverish, but moist skin.

Sleep.

Uneasy sleep, with frightful dreams.

Fever.

Pulse rises from 64 to 88, with increased action of the heart.
Chilliness, in a warm room, with cold feet.
* High fever, with hot sweat.
[c] Rheumatic and catarrhal fevers.
[o] Bilious fever (?), "marsh fever of the rice plantations."

Generalities.

Weak, languid, as if he had been sick a long time.

ASCLEPIAS SYRIACA.

(Silk Weed.)

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION.—This is the Asclepias cornuti of Gray. (I retain the name Syriaca given it by Linnæus, as in the first edition.) The plant is known as *Milkweed* in many parts of the country, has a large, stout, simple, somewhat branched *stem*, growing from two to five feet high. The *leaves* are egg-shaped, elliptical, spreading, opposite, with a short but distinct stem, gradually acute, and downy or hairy beneath. The *flowers* are fragrant; *umbels* several, axillary, nodding, dense, round, each of twenty or more flowers. *Calyx segments* lance-shaped. *Corolla* pale or greenish purple, reflexed, leaving the corona, which is of nearly the same hue, quite conspicuous. But few of the flowers prove fertile, producing oblong-pointed pods or follicles, covered with sharp prickles which contain a mass of long silky fibres with seeds attached, and which fibres have been used for beds, pillows, and in the place of fur in manufacturing hats.

HISTORY.—This herb is indigenous to the United States, inhabiting rich soil, uncultivated fields, etc., and bearing whitish-purple flowers from June to September. When wounded it emits a milky fluid which contains water, wax-like fatty matter, gum, caoutchouc, sugar, various salts, etc. A crystalline, resinous substance allied to lactucone, has been obtained from the juice of the *A. cornuti*, to which the name of the *Asclepione* has been given. It is procurred by boiling and then filtering the juice and separating the Asclepione from the filtrate by ether, from which it may be subsequently obtained by evaporation, and purified by several washings with pure ether. Asclepione thus obtained is a crystaline solid, without

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taste or smell, and is readily dissolved by spirits of turpentine, pure acetic acid, and sulphuric ether.

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.—Tincture of the fresh root by maceration with strong alcohol; dilutions. Triturations of the dried root; and tincture by maceration with dilute alcohol.

(Triturations of a solid extract of the milky juice, made by evaporation at a low temperature over a water bath.)

ANALOGUES.—*Asclepias tuberosa*, *Bryonia*, *Colchicum*, *Senega*, and the analogues of *Asclepias tuberosa*.

Head.

Headache, with scanty urine.

Headache, with vertigo, dullness and stupidity.

* Headache, from suppressed perspiration, or from the retention of effete matters in the system.

° Nervous headaches, followed by profuse diuresis.

Violent headache, confined principally between the eyes.

Severe headache, quick, full pulse, and nausea.

A feeling as if some sharp instrument was thrust through from one temple to the other.

A sense of constriction across the forehead.

Mouth and Throat.

Burning and tickling in fauces, with nausea and headache.

Tongue coated with a white fur.

Stomach.

Excessive nausea, with violent headache.

Slight pain in the stomach, with diuresis and inclination to evacuate the bowels.

Vomiting, severe and long continued, with retching, leaving a sensation of rawness in the stomach, and a slight pain, with cold skin, feeble pulse, and a feeling as if some sharp instrument was thrust through from one temple to the other.

Great appetite, even a few hours after a meal.

Increased appetite, notwithstanding the vomiting and headache, with constipation.

Abdomen and Stool.

Frequent movements from the bowels.

Diarrhœa, with persistent nausea and vomiting.

Inclination to evacuate the bowels, with nausea and diuresis.

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Copious evacuations in the evening, soft, brown, with slight colic.
Soft yellow stool at noon, with increase of appetite.
Diarrhœa, with excoriation of the anus.
Copious evacuations without pain or other unpleasant effects.
° Expulsion of worms—(ascarides.)
° Constipation, pain in right side, lower extremities, and loss of appetite.

Urinary Organs.

Enormous increase of urine, (*primary*,) from 35 to 128 ounces.
Scanty urine, with headache. (*secondary*.)
Profuse urine after headache.
Pale-colored urine, with lighter specific gravity.
Burning sensation in the urethra when urinating.
° Uræmia, preceded by profuse, then scanty or suppressed urine.
° Post-scarlatinal dropsy.
° Dropsy from suppressed perspiration, or renal disease.
° General dropsy from heart disease.

[This medicine is one of the few like *Colchicum*, *Bryonia*, and *Cimicifuga*, that increase notably the *solid* matters in the urine, namely, from 568 grains to 700 grains.—*Hale*.]

Generative Organs.

(*Female*.) * Intermitting, bearing-down, labor-like pains, (in a case of dropsy.)
Dysmenorrhœa, accompanied with diuresis.
° Suppression of the menses, in a case of dropsy.
(*Male*.) Tickling sensation at the end of the penis.
Burning in the urethra when urinating.

Bronchia, Lungs.

Severe bronchial irritation, with burning and tickling in fauces.
° Influenza; catarrhal fevers; and bronchitis.

Back and Extremities.

° Acute rheumatism, confined to the large joints, with much pain and swelling.
° Pains in the limbs.

[I would urge a trial of this remedy in rheumatism, when *Colchicum* and *Cimicifuga* seem inefficient.—*Hale*.]

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ATROPINE.

(The active principle of Belladonna.)

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.—Triturations, (centesimal) up to the third, then the dilutions.

[No complete provings of *Atropine* have been made. Allen's new Encyclopediæ of Materia Medica contains the most complete pathogenesis yet collected. The symptoms obtained are all like those of *Belladonna*. We do not believe *Atropine* can produce *all* the symptoms of *Belladonna*, because it does not contain all the forces and medicinal constituents of that plant. To the mere chemist, who cannot discern anything left in the plant after the *Atropia* is extracted, this assertion may seem absurd; but the chemist looks at drugs from a point of view widely divergent from the physiological experimenter. There are intangible remedial forces in plants which escape the subtlest analysis of the chemist, and can only be evolved by careful provings. One object of giving this pathogenesis is to give an idea of the scope and sphere of action of this isolated constituent. While we should never think of prescribing *Atropine* in febrile states, acute exanthemata, inflammations, erysipelas, glandular diseases, etc., where we usually use *Belladonna*, we have a high opinion of its value in neuralgia, acute congestions, painful spasmodic affections, especially of the sphincters, nervous jactitations, hyperæsthesiæ, and other affections due to purely functional nervous derangements.—*Hale.*]

PHARMACOLOGY.—The Sulphate of *Atropine* is the best preparation to use in making triturations. The pure alkaloid is too insoluble. An "Atropine," or so called active principle is sold and used by a class of Eclectic physicians, but it is unreliable, and should not be used in homœopathic therapeutics. The pure Atropine is composed of slender fasciculated crystals. The sulphate is a white crystalline powder. The spurious "Atropine" is a powder.

ANALOGUES.—*Belladonna and its analogues.*

Mind.

* Rambling, incoherent speech, spectral illusions, with frequent fits of wild uncontrollable laughter.

° Furious delirium, especially at night.

Quiet, dreamy delirium, with nervous startings.

Muttering and smiling, with sleepiness.

Delirium, with picking, and other motions of the hands and fingers in the air, as if they were in contact with real objects.

He carries on conversations with imaginary beings.

When conversing, had to stop in the middle of a sentence and inquire what he had been talking about.

Imagines he has epilepsy.

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He lost the power of estimating distances; he reached at objects which were across the room, and stumbled on objects which he supposed were far off.

Head.

* Beating and throbbing of the carotids, with red face, etc.

Fullness of temples and of forehead, with dizziness.

Feeling as if the brain was being pressed out in all directions.

* *Feeling as if the head was screwed up; walking caused the most severe sticking pains;* relieved toward 11 A. M., and disappeared toward evening.

* *Fine, drawing, very sensitive stitches across the forehead and temples*, recurring every four to ten minutes, and lasting several seconds.

* *Dull pain in the temples, coming on at intervals of perhaps a quarter of an hour*, and lasting a few minutes.

* *Very sensitive sticking in the left temporal region on waking in the morning;* it extended to behind the ear, and scarcely permitted him to open the left eye; disappeared after moving about in the open air.

* Neuralgic pains commencing under the left orbit, and running back to the ear.

Vertigo upon turning the head suddenly.

Vertigo, with staggering, and inability to walk.

° Neuralgic hemicrania, of the severest character.

° Symptoms simulating cerebral meningitis.

° Cephalalgia, generally nervous or congestive.

° Headaches of a nervous or neuralgic origin.

Face and Eyes.

Dark red, livid and puffed face, with burning heat in face.

* Twitching of the facial muscles, especially around the mouth and eyelids.

* Congested eyes and eyelids, with feeling of dryness in eyes.

* Deep-seated, dull pain in the back part of the eye.

* Bright flashes before the eyes immediately upon closing them

Intolerance of light (rare.)

Dimness of vision; can neither read nor thread a needle.

Pain in the eyes; dull, or sharp and increased at each cardiac pulsation.

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Eyes fixed and glassy; cannot compare objects or estimate their distances.

Dilated pupils, to an extent not caused by any other drug.

Can read well for a few moments, when the words run together and become indistinct.

When reading, the words seem to contract and expand with the action of the heart.

Spasmodic winking. Eyelids feel heavy and difficult to open.

Double vision; all objects seem elongated.

Dryness of the conjunctiva. (*Apparent* dryness.)

When closing the eyes he sees all kinds of spectres and unpleasant objects. (*See Allen's Encyc. of Mat. Med.*)

The field of vision is covered with colored phantasms.

Everything looks yellow. (*See Santonin.*)

° Neuralgia of the eyes, and orbital regions.

° Used extensively (and sometimes *abused*) by oculists to dilate the pupil in cases of iritis, cataract, etc., and to assist in examinations with the ophthalmoscope.

Ears.

Hearing morbidly sensitive—at night. (*p.*)

Illusions of the sense of hearing, ringing, roaring, etc. (*p.*)

Dullness of the sense of hearing, deafness. (*p.*)

Nose.

Redness and heat of the nose.

Great dryness of the mucous membrane of the nose.

Mouth.

Intense dryness of the mouth, tongue, fauces, soft palate, and the lips and throat, followed by a sensation of a viscid, sticky, acid secretion of a peculiar and very sickly, offensive odor.

The mouth becomes foul and clammy, and the tongue covered with a sticky white fur.

Smoking does not excite the secretion of saliva.

Mucous membrane of mouth dark and mottled.

³ Mercurial salivation. (It arrests the profuse secretion.)

Tongue.

Loss of sensation in the buccal cavity

Tongue dry, with red tip and edges.

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Tongue sticky and coated white.
Cannot move the tongue around in the mouth.
Difficulty of protruding the tongue.
Tongue feels thick; cannot articulate distinctly.
Teeth feel "on edge."
° Dry, parched and cracked tongue, in typhus.
° Paralytic symptoms of the tongue.

Throat.

Dryness of the pharynx, making it *almost impossible to swallow.*
No natural sensation when drinking; the water did not seem to touch the mucous membrane.
Cannot swallow solids without washing them down with liquids.
Mucous membrane of throat feels raw and irritated; it looks darker than usual, and mottled.
Swallowing appeared to give pain.
* Great difficulty in getting the child to swallow. Each attempt to do so produced paroxysms of suffocation, which appeared to threaten its existence.

Taste and Appetite.

Loss of taste; nothing tastes natural.
Everything tastes *salt.*
No appetite; partly owing to the dryness of the mouth and throat, which obliges him to *wash* his food down.

Gastro-Enteric.

Nausea, from the foul, sticky saliva.
Vomiting, profuse, hurrying him out of bed at night.
Easy vomiting of bitter liquid at first, afterwards tasteless.
Eructations, tasting like the yolk of eggs.
° *Gastralgia*, purely neuralgic: (very prompt cures.)
Violent, severe *sticking* pains in the umbilical region, during attacks of vomiting, at night.
Diarrhœa, hurrying him out of bed at midnight, preceded by urgent desire.
Stools copious and watery, coming out with a *gush*, relieving the pain at the umbilical region.
° Spasmodic or neuralgic colic.

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° *Constipation*, cured permanently by very minute doses continued for some time. (*Allopathic authority.*)

Urinary Organs.

The kidneys are active in the elimination of *Atropine* from the minute when it enters the blood until it is entirely removed from the system.

It causes an *excess* of uric acid in the urine.

It causes an increased flow of blood through the kidneys, and thus increases the urea.

The phosphates are increased by its administration.

Profuse and frequent urination. (*p.*)

"It is a most powerful *diuretic.*" (*Harley.*)

Retention of urine; the catheter has to be used daily.

° Nephritic colic, from passage of calculi.

* Violent, irresistible and ineffectual urging to urinate, with agonizing tenesmus. (*Hale.*)

* Paralysis of the bladder—probably the sphincter.

° Dysuria; it relieves the pain in many cases.

° Dropsy from Bright's disease.

° *Chronic albuminuria;* the albumen decreased rapidly.

Generative Organs.

° Neuralgia of the testes, with extreme sensitiveness to touch.

° Irritable uterus, with neuralgic pains in it, in paroxysms.

° Uterine colic, neuralgic and paroxysmal.

° *Ovarian neuralgia*, acute pains, in paroxysms.

° *Vaginismus*, a spasmodic disorder of the vagina, often an undoubtedly neuralgic disease.

* *Hyperæsthesia* of the vagina and uterine cervix. (*Hale.*)

[In these cases give the 6th + trit., and apply a cerate of 1 gr. to 1 oz., of cocoa butter or lard.]

Respiratory Organs.

Dryness of the *larynx*, causing a constant inclination to cough.

* The tough mucus in the larynx causes paroxysms of coughing, very severe, occurring every fifteen or twenty minutes, attended with difficult expectoration of thick, tenacious mucus, and followed by burning in the larynx.

° *Whooping-cough*, cured by the 3d centesimal trit.

› Spasmodic cough, in adults, after influenza. (*Hale.*)

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Sensation of a glow of heat in the lungs.
* Violent and suffocative constriction of the chest.
° Spasmodic asthma (by hypodermic injection).

Heart.

Pulse feeble and heart's action almost imperceptible.
Pulse rising from 60 to 140 beats, but no increase in the respirations. (*Harley.*)
Fluttering sensation in the cardiac region. (*Ib.*)
° Nervous palpitation of the heart, with red face and throbbing in the carotids. (*Hale.*)
° Palpitation at night, with debility and distress.

Extremities.

Trembling of the limbs.
Anæsthesia of the extremities; the sense of touch seems blunted and sometimes almost abolished; numbness and prickling of the hands, extending to the tips of the fingers.
Cannot tell when the hand touches an object.
Continued desire to open and shut the hands.
Jerking of the muscles of the extremities.
While drinking, the arm suddenly contracted, causing him to spill the water.
While walking, the flexor muscle would contract suddenly, throwing him to the ground.
Staggering, tottering gait.
On picking up a pin, it feels as if there were five or six of them.
Spasms of the muscles of the extremities.
Spasmodic contractions of extremities at night.
Coldness of extremities.

Skin.

[Dr. Sadler, of London, (*Med. Times and Gazette,*) reports an interesting case showing some of the physiological effects of *Atropine*, and the smallness of the dose capable of affecting a child.

He gave a child, three months old, a mixture containing 1-200th of a grain of Sulphate of Atropine. *In a few minutes the child turned a deep red*, "*like scarlet fever*," over its face and upper part of its body; the perspiration was checked, and the skin became hot and dry. This continued for five hours. The next morning only half the quantity was given; the same effect was produced, but only lasted for two hours. The third morn-

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ing only four drops were given (60 drops contained 1-200th of a grain) and this time without any effect. Six drops were given the next morning; the same redness appeared, but this time only lasted for half an hour. The six drops contained 1-800th of a grain. No narcotism was produced, even by the larger dose first given. The paroxysm of whooping-cough, for which it was given was slightly but not decidedly improved.]

Dark red or mottled efflorescent redness of the skin, like that in scarlet fever.

Dark red or purple redness of the face.

Scarlet red, hot and dry skin, on the upper half of the body.

Anæsthesia of the skin: the sense of touch is lost or perverted.

Thrusting pins into the skin causes no pain.

Water poured over the skin produces no sensation.

Skin *seems* unnaturally smooth, like glass.

Cold, pale and clammy skin.

° Useful in some cases of scarlet fever.

° In cases of retarded or suppressed eruptions, it will cause their re-appearance. (*Hale.*)

Sleep.

Sleepiness, or drowsiness with inability to sleep.

Deep, heavy, comatose sleep.

Heavy sleep, with muttering, incoherent talking.

He sits in a dull, apathetic or drowsy condition, and frequently gives a prolonged yawn.

Deep sleep, with red, bloated face.

Fever.

Continual chilliness all over.

Chills alternating with flashes of heat.

It stimulates the action of the heart, causing the pulse to rise from 60 to 140, with flashes of heat, red-hot skin, dry mouth and throat, with throbbing all over; a kind of erethistic fever, with general ebulition of blood. (*p.*)

Chilliness, with cold skin, pulse feeble, action of the heart feeble, cold extremities. (*s.*)

Fever, with low muttering, incoherent delirum.

° Useful in some typhoid fevers.

Generalities.

General anæsthesia of the skin and extremities. (*p.*)

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Hyperæsthesia of the whole organism. (*s.*)

° *Tetanus:*

[In a late number of the *British Medical Journal* is a case of Tetanus successfully treated by *Atropia*. On the fourth day of the attack one-sixteenth of a grain was administered every three hours.

Within twenty-four hours the clonic spasm became less severe and of shorter duration, and the tonic rigidly gave way, first in the legs and neck, then in the back, and last of all in abdomen and masseters. On the sixth day of treatment by *Atropia*, rigidity of masseters only remained. He was kept under the influence of *Atropia* for three weeks, and made a good recovery. The patient was "a healthy-looking lad, aged 14, who was seized with lockjaw and severe pain in the cervical and dorsal region, with fever, a few days after jumping from a coal wagon."

The reporter asserts that it cures on the theory of Brown-Sequard, namely: "Reducing congestion of the blood vessels of the spinal cord." It was certainly homœopathic to the condition, for the primary effect of *Atropine* is to cause spinal anæmia, the *secondary*, spinal congestion. For this reason the large dose cured.]

ARSENITE OF COPPER.

(*Cupric Arsenite. Scheele's Green.*)

PHARMACOLOGY.—This salt may be prepared by boiling three parts of pulverized white arsenic, with eight parts caustic potassa, in sixteen parts of water until the arsenic is deposited in the shape of a powder; pour this liquid into a hot solution composed of eight parts of the sulphate of copper and forty-eight parts of distilled water, stirring the mixture all the time; wash the precipitate well, and dry at a moderate temperature.

It is a bright green insoluble powder.

OFFICINAL PREPARATION.—Triturations to the 6th ×; then dilutions.

ANALOGUES.—*Arsenic, Agaricus, Belladonna, Cuprum, Æthusa, Œnanthe, etc.*

Mental Sphere.

Confusion of ideas, vertigo, and headache between the temples.

Dullness and fullness of the head.

Intense anguish of mind and body.

A kind of intoxication.

Head.

Severe headache, with dull pain in the forehead, and soreness of the orbital bones.

Throbbing pain in the right temple.

Headache between the temples; the pain seems to meet in the centre of the forehead, and thence to pass down the nose.

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Eyes.

Persistent boring pain in a small spot above the left superior orbital arch, with soreness when touched.
Dimness of the eyes, with profuse lachrymation.
Dark specks before the eyes; eyes are very sensitive.
Sparks before the eyes.

Ears.

Boring pain in the right ear.

Nose.

Soreness of the nose, with watery discharge from the nose.

Face.

Soreness of the bones of the face.
Œdema of the face.
Paleness of the face.
Violent twitching and jerking of the facial muscles of the left side, between the eye and the corner of the mouth.

Mouth and Throat.

Heavy white coating of the tongue.
Shooting pains in the upper jaw; the pains are intermittent and throbbing.
Burning sensation in the throat; soreness of the glands of the neck, with stiffness of the neck; moving the head aggravates the pain in the neck.

Stomach.

Nausea, with headache between the eyes, and metallic taste in the mouth.
* Vomiting and purging, with cramps and collapse.
Vomiting of mucus tinged with bile.
Great sensitiveness of the epigastric region to the least touch.
° Cramps in stomach and bowels, followed by tonsillitis.
° Nausea, with burning pain in the stomach and bowels; palpitation of the heart, with trembling of the limbs; headache, particularly in the forehead; jerking in the limbs.

Abdomen and Stool.

* Violent colic; frequent vomiting, with purging; cold sweats; intense thirst.
Great distension of the abdomen.

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Pains in the abdomen, sharp and cutting.
Diarrhœa; slimy stool.
° Asiatic cholera, with cramps in hands and feet.

Urinary Organs.

Strong-smelling urine.
Dark-red urine; burning pain during and after urination.

Generative Organs.

Male.—White, purulent discharge from the urethra; soreness of the penis, with pain in the prostate gland; tingling and burning in the urethra.
Perspiration of the scrotum, which is constantly moist and damp.
Boils frequently forming on the scrotum.

Chest.

Dull, stitching pain in left chest, between the sixth and seventh ribs, with a weak, numb feeling in the left chest, left side of the back, left shoulder and arm.
Constricted feeling of the chest.
Sudden debility, with dull pain in the heart, and sensation of oppression around that organ.
Palpitation of the heart, with trembling of the limbs.
° Angina pectoris. (*Hale.*)

Back.

Lameness of the back.
Severe pain under the scapula; worse when moving or breathing.

Upper Extremities.

Numb, weak feeling in left shoulder and arm.
Left arm feels numb and powerless, and a similar sensation soon afterward appeared in the left leg.

Skin.

Aggravation of a chronic irritation; itching of the arms and legs.
Pustular tumors(?) on the wrists and ankles.
Eruptions of the skin; œdema of the face; boils on scrotum.

Sleep.

Persistent sleeplessness.

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Fever.

Chilliness all over the body; creeping sensation produced by the contact of the clothing.
Intense thirst; cold sweats.
Pulse frequent, skin cold, with great depression.
Small, quick, irritated, or else spasmodically contracted, pulse.

Generalities.

Cerebro-spinal irritation; staggering gait.
° Chorea; syncope; spasms; severe convulsions.
° Epilepsy; death-like syncope.

ARSENIATE OF IRON.

(*Ferri Arsenias.*)

PHARMACOLOGY.—The arsenite of iron may be substituted for the above if necessary, although I do not consider it as assimilable as the arseniate, for the reason that the former is made with arsen*ic* acid, the latter with arsen*ious* acid. I have, therefore, made the *arseniate* officinal. (*Hale.*)

It may be prepared as follows: To a solution of the sulphate of iron add a solution of the arseniate of potassa (or soda) as long as a white precipitate falls. Wash the precipitated arseniate of iron on a filter, and dry it.

It is white when first formed, but quickly becomes green on exposure to air; is an amorphous powder, without smell or taste, insoluble in water, but readily soluble in muriatic acid.

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.—Triturations to the 6th ×.

(*See Therapeutics, Vol. II.*)

ARSENIATE OF QUINIA.

(*Quinia Arsenias.*)

PHARMACOLOGY.—The arsenite of quinine is used by many practitioners; but as I consider the arseniate the best preparation, I have made it offi. cinal. (*Hale.*)

The *arseniate* may be prepared by placing one and a half drachms of arsenious acid in a glass vessel, with five drachms quinia, and six fluid ounces of distilled water; boil till all is dissolved; filter and allow to crystalize spontaneously. To purify, dissolve these crystals, and then crystalize again.

The Arsenite of Quinia is prepared by placing sixteen grains of arsenious acid, eight grains carbonate of potassa, and one fluid ounce distilled water

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in a glass vessel; boil till all is dissolved, adding water to keep the quantity of the solution at one fluid ounce. To two and a half drachms of the solution add twenty grains sulphate of quinia, previously dissolved in distilled water by boiling. The arsenite of quinia precipitates in the form of a white, amorphous substance, which must be well washed and dried.

Soluble in alcohol, but not in water.

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.—Dilutions with alcohol; triturations.

(*See Therapeutics, Vol. II.*)

BADIAGA.

(*Fresh-water Sponge.*)

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.—Tincture and triturations from the dried sponge.

ANALOGUES.—*Spongia, Silicea, Carbo animalis, Kaolin, Kali bichromicum, Clematis, Sulphur, Iodine, Mercurius, Phytolacca, Baryta jod.*

Mental Sphere.

In spite of the headache, he is still clear in his mind, and more inclined to mental activity than before.

Upon the slightest emotion or thought, forcible pulsation of the heart

Head.

Dull, dizzy feeling of the head.

Congestion in the forehead.

Headache from two P. M. till seven in the morning, with slight aching pains in the posterior portion of both eyeballs, and in the temple.

During the day more or less headache, with pain in the eyeballs, worse in the left; more from one o'clock in the afternoon till seven in the evening.

Frontal headache during the forenoon, worse in the temples, and extending into the posterior portion of the left eyeball, aggravated by moving the eye.

Headache, with inflamed eyes.

During the afternoon, heat, pain and congestion in the forehead, worse at seven P. M.

In the temples and eyeballs, pain; to the temples from the eyeballs.

A very severe headache on the top of the head; remains the same in all positions; better at night after sleeping and

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better in the morning, returning violently after breakfast, lasting several days.

Headache, commencing between one and two P. M., lasting till between six and seven in the evening.

Headache and soreness of the body, aggravated, from seven to ten in the evening.

An excess of dandruff or dry, tetter-like appearance of the scalp, with slight itching.

Scalp sore to the touch, with tetter-like eruption on the forehead and dull, dizzy feeling of the head during the forenoon.

Eyes.

° Slight intermitting pains in the posterior portion of right eyeball and temple; more during the afternoon.

Pain in the posterior portion of both eyeballs, more in the left one; more between one and seven in the evening.

Inflammation of the eyes, especially the right.

Pain in left eyeball and temple, quite severe, extending to the left side of the head and forehead.

Twitching of the left upper eyelid (from triturating the Badiaga.)

Left eyeball quite sore, even upon closing it tightly.

Scrofulous inflammation of the eyes, with hardening of the meibomian glands.

Bluish-purple margin of the eyelids and blue under the eye.

Nose.

Itching of the left wing of the nose (while triturating the Badiaga.)

Profuse coryza, mostly from the left nostril, worse in the afternoon and P. M.

Discharge of thick, yellowish mucus from left nostril, during the afternoon.

Occasional sneezing, with more profuse coryza, most on the left side, with occasional stoppage of the nose; worse in the afternoon and evening.

Coryza and cough.

Face.

On forehead tetter-like eruption.

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Pale, ashy, or lead color of the face.
Stiffness in the maxillary joints.

Mouth and Throat.

Mouth hot and dry, with thirst for large quantities at a time
° Throat inflamed and sore, *especially* on *swallowing;* tonsils red and inflamed.
Mouth and tongue feel as if scalded.
Hawked up a viscid, solid lump of bloody mucus, in the morning.

Stomach and Abdomen.

Severe, lancinating pain in pit of stomach, extending to the vertebræ opposite and to the right scapula, and at times to the right side, resulting in a pleuritic pain.
A lancinating pain, with a bounding movement in the region of the liver.
Bowels costive; hæmorrhoids.

Urinary Organs.

Sharp pain in the right kidney.
Urine high-colored and reddish.
Severe, sharp lancinating pains in and near the orifice of the urethra.

Groins.

° Indurated, inguinal glands. (*Hering, Mat. Med.*)
° Syphilitic bubo in the left groin; a longish swelling, as hard as a stone; border rugged, like a scirrhus; at night violent lancinations, as if with red-hot needles. (*Ib.*)
° Buboes originating with consensus or cellular irritation, with shooting pains, if suppuration has not commenced, will disappear in three days completely, if with rest, low diet, cold local application, the tincture of *Badiaga* is given, one drop in a tablespoonful of water, every three or four hours. (*Ib.*)
[c] Buboes, with decided fluctuation, are scattered and absorbed from six drops of the tincture, every day in water. (*Ib.*)

Cough and Chest.

While lying on the right side in bed, and at the moment of becoming unconscious by sleep, severe oppressive suffocating attacks, from suspended respiration, causing a

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quick effort to prevent suffocation, by changing position.
On full inspiration, pleuritic pain; aggravated pain in side.
Occasional severe paroxysms of spasmodic cough, ejecting viscid mucus from the bronchial tubes, which at times comes flying forcibly out of the mouth, more during the afternoon; caused by a tickling in the larynx.
Cough, with yellowish mucous expectoration; better in the warm room.
A sense of sharp, lancinating pain in the right supra-clavicular region, in or near the sub-clavian artery, lasting several minutes during the evening.
Pain in the upper part of the right chest.
Pleuritic pain in right side, also on the left; increased with stitches on both sides, aggravated on motion or full respiration, with soreness of the whole body, especially the chest.
Severe stitches in the side, especially the right side, from the seventh to the eighth rib; aggravated by the least motion.

Heart.

Severe vibrating tremulous palpitation of the heart, even while sitting or lying quiet, upon the least elation or other emotion of the mind.
While lying in bed, forcible pulsations of the heart felt and heard, extending from the chest up into the neck, upon the slightest emotion or thought.
Palpitation of the heart, with a fluttering and vibrating upon the slightest emotion.
Occasional spells of severe jerking, fluttering palpitation of the heart upon a sudden elating thought or emotion of the mind, even while sitting or lying.
While lying on the right side, the heart is both heard and felt to pulsate from the chest up to the neck.
Midnight, while in bed, vibrating palpitation of the heart, lasting but a few minutes, after which, while lying on the right side, a sensation as if the lower lobe of the left lung was settling down, or being collapsed—relieved by changing position.

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Neck.

A very stiff neck.

Soreness and lameness, with stitches in the nape of the neck, aggravated by bending the head back and forth.

° Glandular swellings on the left side of the face, throat and neck, nearly all of the size of a hen's egg, some hard, some suppurating; they disfigured and enlarged the whole region considerably, since his early youth, now twenty years; in often repeated doses, lessened it more than half the former size. (*Hering's Mat. Med.*)

Back.

Painful drawing near the spine to the left, downwards from the shoulder blade.

Severe lacerating pains and stitches in the posterior right side below the scapula, aggravated very much by throwing the shoulders back and the chest forward.

Pain in small of the back, hips, and lower limbs.

Pain in the front of the upper part of the right shoulder, afterwards in the left shoulder and arm.

Limbs.

Palms of the hands hot and dry, dry and husky.

An intermitting pain in the muscles of the lower posterior third of the right leg, with a sore, contracted, clumsy, bruised feeling of the arterior muscles of the lower third of the right leg, which is *aggravated by flexing the foot and going up stairs*, when the toes have a tendency to drop down, as if the foot were asleep.

The anterior muscles of the right leg sore, as if beaten.

Several small hard lumps along the shin bone.

° Lessened hard-cellular swelling of both legs.

Sharp, stinging pain in the posterior portion of the right heel, aggravated by the slightest pressure.

° Bad ulcers on the feet of horses.—(*Popular remedy.*)

° Hurts of the hoofs of horses. " "

° Chilblains. " "

A general soreness of the muscles and integuments of the whole body, especially the integuments; aggravated on motion, and especially by the friction of the clothes.

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Flesh feels sore, as if it had been beaten, and very sensitive to touch or friction of the clothes.

Sleep.

Awoke with frightful dreams and severe crampy pains in the metatarsal bones of both feet.

Restless night, could lie only a short time in one position, on account of the soreness of the muscles and whole body.

° At night violent lancinating pains in the limbs.

In the night palpitation, lying on the right side.

Headache better after sleep.

Fever.

Feverish, hot breath and mouth.

Hot and dry palms of hands.

Skin.

Itching on scalp.

° Scrofulous diseases, particularly swollen glands.

° Bruised spots from falls or from being beaten.

Flesh and skin sore to the touch.

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM.

(*Balsam of Peru.*)

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION.—The proper botanical name is *Myrospermum peruiferum*. It is the *myroxylon peruiferum* of Linnæus. It is known by the natives of Peru under the name of *Quinquino*, its bark and fruit as Quinquina, by the Mexicans *Hoitziloxitl*, and by the Brazilians *Cabureiba*.

It is a large tree, with a thick, straight, smooth trunk, and a coarse gray, compact, heavy, granulated bark, of a pale straw color, filled with resin which, according to its quantity, changes the color to citron, yellow, red, or dark chestnut.

It is found in low, warm, sunny situations in Peru, especially near the river Maranon; also in other parts of South America, and flowers from July to October.

The balsam met with in the markets is not constant either in quality or appearance, owing probably to its being procured from different species. That used for Homœopathic preparations should be procured from this species. It is prepared by incising the bark and collecting the juice upon rags, which, when saturated are placed in water. Upon boiling, the balsam rises to the surface, and is removed and put into vessels for purification and exportation.

It has a dark reddish-brown color in thin layers, is black in bulk, is of

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the consistence of ordinary molasses, an agreeable balsamic odor, a hot, acrid, somewhat bitter taste, and a specific gravity of 1.15.

The purity of Balsam of Peru may be ascertained by mixing ten drops of it with twenty drops of concentrated sulphuric acid, in a watch glass, and then diluting with water. If it is pure, a brittle resin is obtained; if not, a soft resin.

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.—A tincture may be made by dissolving in nine parts alcohol, and dilutions made as in other cases. Triturations from the balsam with coarse sugar of milk.

ANALOGUES.—*Aurum mur, Copaiva, Cubeba, Chimaphila, Kali hypophos, Iodine, Myosotis, Stannum, Sulphur, Thuja, Uva ursi.*

Head.

Heat and fullness in the head.
* Profuse thick discharge from the nose.
° Chronic, muco-purulent nasal catarrh.
° Ozæna—with ulceration.

Gastro-Intestinal Sphere.

Increase of appetite and digestion.
Heat and oppression of the stomach.
* Vomiting of food and mucus.
Nausea, with colic and diarrhœa.
* Catarrhal state of the stomach.
° Chronic mucous diarrhœa.
° Chronic dysentery, with bloody mucus and tenesmus.
° Irritable bowels after typhoid fever.

Respiratory Organs.

Heat and burning in the larynx.
Irritating short cough, dry.
* Cough, with copious expectoration of thick yellow, green, and fœtid muco-pus.
° Chronic inflammation of the larynx.
° Laryngeal phthisis—*not* tuberculous.
° Chronic bronchial catarrh—especially of old people.
° Loose, rattling cough, with thick, yellow, or green and fœtid expectoration—*after* pneumonia. (1-10th dil.)
° Suppression of the accustomed expectoration in bronchial affections. (6th dil.)
° Chronic bronchitis with purulent expectoration and hectic fever. (*Hale.*)
› I have seen persons laboring under perfectly formed phthisis,

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and seriously affected for several years, happily restored by the use of this balsam. (*Hoffman.*)

° Purulent, fœtid expectoration from vomicæ in the lungs. (*Ib.*)

(In affections of the bronchia and lungs, with scanty expectoration and fever, use the 6th dilution. If profuse purulent expectoration, and absence of fever, use the 1-10th dilution.) (*Hale.*)

Urinary Organs.

Increased secretion of urine.

* Scanty urine with mucus sediment.

° Chronic catarrh of the bladder.

° Chronic uterine and vaginal leucorrhœa. (?)

Fever.

General heat, with excited circulation and quickened pulse, but moist skin.

° Hectic fever in suppurations, phthisis, and chronic bronchitis.

Generalities.

° Debility, with slow, feeble circulation.

° Indolent ulcers. (*the cerate.*)

° Cracks in the nipples, fingers and hands. (*the cerate.*)

BAPTISIA TINCTORIA.

(Wild Indigo.)

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION.—This plant is indigenous, growing in most parts of the United States, in dry and poor soils, in woods and on hills. It blooms in July and August, having bright yellow *flowers*, in small loose clusters at the ends of the branches. It resembles a shrub, and grows from one to two feet high. The *fruit* is an oblong pod of a bluish black color. It contains indigo, tannin, an acid, and baptisin. When the whole plant or any portion of it is dried, it becomes black and affords a blue dye, inferior to Indigo.

There are thirteen species of the Baptisia in the United States. The most important are the B. *tinctoria*, B. *alba*, (with white flowers,) B. *leucantha*. (with white flowers.) These grow in the Western States on prairies, etc. and probably possess very similar qualities to the B. *tinctoria*, but none have been proven but the last named. As the other species may be mistaken for the one in use in our school, the botanical description of the B. tinctoria is here given from Wood:

"Smooth branching, *leaves* nearly destitute of a stalk, *leaflets* small, roundish, acute at base, very obtuse at apex; stipules bristly, falling off early; *racemes* loose, terminal; *legumes* nearly round. A plant with bluish

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green foliage, frequent in dry soils. *Stem* very bushy, about two and one half feet high. Leaflets about seven lines by four to six long, emarginate; *petiole* one to two lines long. *Flowers* six to twelve or more in each raceme. *Petals* six lines long, yellow. Legume (seed vessel) about as long as a pea-pod, on a long stipule, mostly one-seeded."

OFFICINAL PREPARATION.—Tincture of the fresh bark of the root, with strong alcohol.

The B. *leucantha* is equally active and trustworthy. (*Hale.*)

SPHERE OF ACTION.—It exerts a marked action on the blood and vascular system, the nerves of sensation, and on the intestinal lesions common to typhoid and other low types of fevers. (*Hale.*)

On the gastric mucous membrane and the great semilunar ganglion of the sympathetic nervous system. (*Bayes.*)

ANALOGUES.—*Bryonia, Agaricus, Kali chloricum, Nitric acid, Rhus tox., Muriatic acid, Arsenicum, Carbolic acid.*

Mental Sphere.

* Restless, uneasy frightful dreams, gloomy and cast down for several days.

Indisposition and want of power to think; unhappy; mind seems weak.

° The patient imagines he "cannot get himself together," as if the pieces of his body were scattered about. (*Bell.*)

° Stupefaction and drowsiness in typhoid, a "wild" feeling, with the headache.

Head.

Sharp pains in both temples.

Dull, heavy, pressive headache, very much aggravated by motion.

Dull feeling in occiput, with pain and fullness of the vessels.

Vertigo, a confused feeling, or swimming sensation in the head.

* Peculiar feeling of the head, which is never felt except during the presence of fever, excitement of the brain, such as precedes delirium.

* Headache which precedes and accompanies typhoid fevers.

Head feels too large, and too heavy, with numb feeling of head and face.

Soreness as if in the brain in frontal region, with pain, heat, and vertigo, worse on stooping. (*Muriatic acid.*)

Great tightness of the skin of the forehead, it feels as if it could be drawn to the back of the head, with pain in right eye, and pressive pain in right temple.

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Pressive pain in the forehead, as if it would be pressed in, with sharp pain in both temples, very much aggravated by motion.

Severe pain in occiput, with dull, stupid feeling all over the head, with sharp pain over the eyes.

Brain feels numb with stitches, or shocks in various parts of the head.

Head feels heavy, as if he could not sit up, day and night, causing a "*wild*" feeling, aggravated by noise.

Severe frontal headache with severe pressure at the *root* of the nose.

Burning in the top of the head, with soreness of the scalp.

Head feels very heavy with pain in the occiput.

Stiffness and lameness of the cervical muscles.

Frontal headache with fulness and tightness of the whole head.

Heavy pain at the base of the brain, with lameness and stiffness of the cervical muscles.

[The last five symptoms are from a new proving by Dr. Wallace.]

° The peculiar headache preceding and during typhoid and cerebro-spinal fever, also from brain exhaustion.

° Her head feels as though scattered about, and she tosses about the bed to get the pieces together.

Eyes.

Feeling as if the eyes would be pressed *into* the head, with great confusion of sight; cannot place anything till after looking at it a few seconds.

Vertigo, with sensation of paralysis of the lids, eyes smart and ache.

Bloated feeling of the eyes; eyes unusually glistening; disposition to have the eyes half closed; soreness in front part of the head upon moving the eyes or turning them upward; soreness of the eyeballs, eyes feel swollen, with burning and slight lachrymation; congestion of the vessels of the eye, they look red and inflamed.

Eyes feel sore and lame on moving them.

Nose.

Thick mucus discharge from the nose.

Severe drawing pains along the nose.

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Catarrh, with dull pain at the root of the nose.

Face.

Burning heat of face; face flushed and hot; external vessels of face distended and full; flashes of heat over the face, which feels flushed and very hot; cheeks burn.

Ears.

Deafness, or dullness of hearing, * during typhoid.
Roaring in the ears, with confusion of the mind.

Mouth, Tongue, etc.

* Profuse flow of saliva, with small vesicles and ulcers in the mouth.
Tongue feels as if it had been scraped or burnt.
* Tongue coated yellow along the centre, with flat, bitter taste in the mouth.
* Tongue feels dry on rubbing it against the roof of the mouth; smarts and feels as if burned.
Saliva abundant, viscid, with flat or filthy taste.
* Tongue coated white, with red papillæ protuberant, followed by yellow, brown coating in the centre, the edges red and shining.
Tongue feels swollen, thick, with numbness.
Teeth and gums feel sore, with bloody oozing from gums.
* *Great dryness of mouth and tongue, in fevers.*
° Chronic mercurial sore mouth, with fœtid breath.
° Stromatis materna, in feeble women, with offensive breath.
° Ulcerations of the mouth and fauces in diphtheria or small-pox, with fœtor.

(The Baptisia should be used topically as well as internally. *Hale.*)

Throat.

Sore throat, extending to the *posterior nares;* the throat feels sore and contracted.
Soreness of the throat, with scraping and burning.
Raw sensation in pharynx, with abundant viscid mucus.
Constrictive feeling in throat, with frequent desire to swallow.
Pricking sensation in upper part of pharynx.
Throat feels swollen and full; tonsils and soft palate injected with pain in root of tongue when swallowing.
The dryness of the mouth and tongue extends to the throat.

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° Angina, with swelling, but with *unusual absence of pain.* (*Dr. Miner.*)
° *Diphtheria*, with fœtid breath, ulcerations of throat, and great prostration.

Stomach.

Much distress in the stomach; severe pains every few moments in the cardiac region.
Dull pain in the epigastric region, frequently recurring, aggravated by turning over or walking.
Nausea, with eructations, followed by painful vomiting.
Disposition to vomit, without nausea.
* "Gone," empty feeling in stomach.
° Dyspepsia, following typhus, with great sinking at stomach, frequent fainting, and brown tongue in morning.
Feeling as if there was a hard substance in stomach.
Stitching pain in the cardiac portion of stomach.
Nausea, with want of appetite, and constant desire for *water*

Abdomen.

Constant pain in right hypochondriac region, with sharp, shooting pains in the bowels.
Severe colicky pains in the umbilical and hypochondriac regions, recurring every few seconds, with rumbling and desire for stool.
Pain in abdomen on pressure, with dull aching pain in the lumbar region on going to bed.
* Fullness of the abdomen, with borborygmus and diarrhœa.
Pain in the hypogastrium, with soreness of the abdominal muscles as if from a cold, or from severe coughing.
* Distension of the abdomen, with rumbling, and a feeling as if it would be a relief to vomit.
The small and large intestines filled with bloody mucus. (pathological appearance in a cat.)
° Abdominal typhus, with ulcerations of Peyers glands.

Liver.

Pain in the right hypochondriac region aggravated by walking; constant dull pain in the region of the gall bladder; the pain extends to the spine.
Soreness in the region of the liver; pain in the liver.

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° C:ngestion of the liver during typhoid fever.

Stools and Rectum.

In large doses Baptisia is a drastic cathartic.
Stools are generally dark, offensive, mucus and bloody
Vomiting and diarrhœa, with dark stools.
Rumbling in the bowels and desire for stool, with soft papescent stool with much mucus. (*p.*)
Severe constipation and hemorrhoids after the diarrhœa. (*s.*)
* Frequent, small, offensive, and acrid stools.
Dysentery, with offensive, bloody discharges.
° Dysentery after confinement, with violent colicky pains in the hypogastric region before stool, with great tenesmus; stools pure blood with a little mucus, occurring every five minutes.
° Dysentery, with bloody, mucus evacuations, tormina, brown coat on the tongue, with low fever.
° Autumnal dysentery, with tendency to typhoid fevers.

Urinary Organs.

Urine dark red and not very copious, with burning during emission.
Shooting pains in the region of the left kidney

Genital Organs.

Menses too soon and too profuse.
It is said to produce abortion.
° Fœtid lochia, with much prostration.
° Puerperal fever, with typhoid symptoms.
° Threatened abortion in typhoid fever.

Respiratory Organs.

Hoarseness even to complete aphonia.
Tickling in the throat, provoking a cough.
Difficult breathing increased.
Increased compass and frequency of the pulsations of the heart; pulsations seem to fill the chest.
Difficulty of breathing; the lungs feel tight and compressed; cannot get a full breath.
* Tightness of the chest; feeling of want of power in the respiratory apparatus, such as is felt during fever.
Constriction and oppression of the chest.

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Oppressed respiration; sharp pains in the chest when taking a long breath; throbbing in the heart so as to be distinctly heard.

Awoke with great difficulty of breathing, the lungs feel tight and compressed; could not get a full breath; felt obliged to open the window, to get my face to the fresh air.

° Dyspnœa during the low stages of typhoid.

Back.

Dull heavy pain in the lumbar region, very much aggravated by walking.

Back and hips are very stiff and ache severely.

Chills up and down the back as if ague were coming on.

Dull heavy aching in the lumbar region on going to bed at night; flashes of heat from the small of the back in all directions.

Upper Extremities.

Stiffness of the joints as if strained, and twitching in the left deltoid, and latissimus dorsi of left side.

Soreness of muscles of neck; muscular debility; feeling of weariness in the right arm and shoulder.

Hands feel too large, and are tremulous with a thrilling sensation as if going to sleep.

Lower Extremities.

Dull drawing pains in right groin and testicle; also in the legs and knee joints.

Burning heat of feet; feeling of pulsation.

Dull pain in the sacrum, extending round the hips and down the right leg.

Extremities feel hot, except the feet, which are cold.

Cramp in the calves when walking.

Aching in the limbs; heat and burning in the lower extremities so intense as to prevent sleep most of the night.

Skin.

A general redness, like Erythema, all over the body.

° A hot, pungent, but moist skin (in typhoid fever).

° Intense heat of the skin, which may be dry or **moist.**

Sleep.

Heavy sleep, with feverish feeling on waking.

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Sleeps well till two A. M., then very restless till morning.
Very restless sleep, with *frightful dreams*.
Dreams of being bound down with a chain across his mouth.
Cannot sleep after midnight.

Fever.

Feeling of greatly increased compass and frequency of the pulsations of the *heart*.
Pulsations of the heart seem to fill the chest.
The pulse (usually seventy) is ninety, full and soft.
Uncomfortable *heat* of the whole surface, especially the face.
* The feverish heat, at night, compelled him to move to a cool part of the bed, and finally to rise and open a window, and bathe his face and hands. With these symptoms there was a peculiar feeling in the head, which is never felt except during the presence of fever—a sort of excitement of the brain, which is the preliminary, or rather the beginning, of delirium.
Chilly sensations over the back and lower limbs.
* Burning sensation over the whole body, followed by perspiration, vomiting and diarrhœa of dark stools, debility, and slow, round, full pulse.
Thirst, and flashes of heat over the face.
General heat after going to bed.
* Heat and burning in the lower extremities so intense as to prevent sleep.
* Chill all day, with fever at night; rheumatic pains and *soreness all over the body; mouth and tongue very dry.*
* *Feverishness, with feeling all over as if bruised; the parts on which he is lying soon ache, and feel sore and bruised.*
° *Typhoid fever*, in the *premonitory stage* of bilious, gastric, or catarrhal origin — or from impure exhalations — it will often prevent the *access* of the fever. (*Hughes. Hale.*)
° *Typhoid fever in the first stages;* it will often *arrest* the disease, and bring about a rapid convalescence. (*Hale.*)
° *Typhus fever*, with heavy sleep, unconsciousness, delirious muttering, etc.
° *Fevers*, with drowsiness; pulse one hundred and twenty, and thready; lips parched and cracked; pasty tongue, heavily

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coated; great thirst; mind wandering; could not give a direct answer to any question; falls asleep in the middle of a sentence; delirious at night, and low muttering. (*Dr. C. C. Smith.*)

Gastric fevers, with nausea, vomiting, dry, baked tongue, rapid pulse, tenderness of the abdomen, diarrhœa. (*J. Harmer Smith.*)

° *Scarlet fever*, with dark-red eruption; dry, brown tongue, inclined to be red in the centre; fœtid breath; stupor; fever; dysenteric stools. (*Hale.*)

' *Catarrhal fever*, or influenza, when the prostration is excessive, and the sore, bruised pains and sensations predominate. (*Hale.*)

° *Bilious fevers; gastric fevers; enteric fevers; septic fevers.*

° Fevers setting in during dysentery, or any intestinal affection, and assuming a low type. (*Hale.*)

° Puerperal fevers, from absorption of purulent matters, or from infection.

° *Cerebro-spinal*, or "spotted fever." (*Dr. W. S. Searle.*)

Nervous System.

The hands felt large, and were tremulous, with a peculiar thrilling sensation through both hands and feet, somewhat like going to sleep—a want of circulation.

Intolerance of pressure on any part of the body—it caused soreness.

Numb sensations all over the body.

Sensation of paralysis of the eyelids.

Numbness and prickling, followed by temporary paralysis of the left side of the body.

The left hand and arm entirely numb and powerless.

Prickling numb sensations in the extremities, with burning and prickling of left side of face and head.

Generalities.

* Feels weak and tremulous, as though recovering from a fit of sickness.

Incapable of making any vigorous mental or physical exertion.

An indescribable sick feeling all over, with great languor.

Stiffness of all the joints, as though strained.

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* *A sensation all over the body as if bruised or beaten.*

Very great prostration of the whole system.

Lying in one position for a few moments, or upon the back, caused the sacral region to become exceedingly painful, as though I had lain on a hard floor all night, and induced the conviction that a short continuance of the same position would cause bedsore; when turning on the other side, the same sensation was produced on the hips. (*Dr. J. S. Douglas.*)

It prevents too rapid metamorphosis of tissues during illnesses, or from too long sustained mental and physical exertions.

BAROSMA CRENATAS.

(*Buchu.*)

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION.—It is a slender, smooth, upright, perrenial shrub, between two and three feet in height, with twiggy, somewhat angular branches, of a brownish purple color, growing in various parts of South America.

OFFICINAL PREPARATION—Tincture from the leaves, with dilute alcohol.

ANALOGUES.—*Copaiva, Chimaphila, Erigeron, Terebinthina, Uva ursi.*

[*No proving*, but its importance demands one; it would doubtless cause, secondarily, all the conditions given below. (*Hale.*)]

° *Gastric catarrh*, causing chronic dyspepsia.

° *Intestinal catarrh*, chronic.

° Chronic maladies of the urino-genital organs, characterized by *muco-purulent secretions*.

° *Chronic inflammation* of the pelvis, of the kidneys, and mucous membranes of the bladder, attended with copious discharge of mucus.

° *Irritable bladder*, from vesical catarrh.

° *Irritable* conditions of the *urethra*, as spasmodic stricture.

° *Gleet*, with profuse discharge.

° *Lithiasis*, with increased secretion of lithic acid. (*Pereira.*)

° *Prostatic affections*, with abnormal discharge.

° Incontinence of urine from irritability of neck of bladder.

° Dropsy; idiopathic anasarca.

° *Leucorrhœa*, complicated with vesical diseases.

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° Undue secretion from the mucous follicles of the urethra, the vesiculæ seminales or prostate, produced by excessive venery, or self-polution. (*Stille.*)

BROMIDE OF CAMPHOR.

(*Monobromide of Camphor.*)

[The Monobromide of Camphor consists of one equivalent of camphor united with one of bromine. (C. 10. H. 16 O, Br.) It is a white crystalline salt, having the odor of camphor, and to a slight extent that of bromine. It decomposes readily when exposed to the atmosphere, to a heat of 100. This new medicine, first used by a Belgian Physician, and then by Dr. Hammond, of New York, bids fair to prove a very useful remedy. No experience with its use in homœopathic practice—save my own—has yet come to my knowledge. I give the authority, and the doses used. (*Hale.*)]

OFFICINAL PREPARATION.—*Triturations.*

ANALOGUES.—*Ambergris, Coffea, Cimicifuga, (?) Gelseminum, (?) Conium, (?) Scutellaria, Thea, Valerian.*

Mind.

Delirium, furious, with red face and threatened spasms. (*p.*)

° Delirium, muttering, incoherent, with sleeplessness. (*s.*)

° Alternate paroxysms of weeping and laughing.

Head.

* Cerebral congestion, with great nervous erethism. (*p.*)

* Cerebral anæmia, with coldness, torpor and debility. (*s.*)

* Headache from mental excitement or excessive study. (*p.*)

* Headache from anæmia, with sleeplessness. (*s.*)

Generative Organs.

Debility, coldness and relaxation of the generative organs. (*p.*) (in man.)

Absence of sexual desire or power (*p.*) in both sexes.

* Sexual erethism, spasmodic erections, emissions, etc. (*s.*)

* Hysterical conditions, mania, etc., from irritation of the sexual organs. (*s.*)

Generalities.

* Epileptiform, hysteric and choreiform spasms. (*p.*)

* Coldness of the body and extremities, with cramps and jactitations.

[In cats and Guinea pigs it causes:

A lessening of the number of the pulsations of the *heart;* and it determines the contractions of the auricular muscles.

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Diminishes the number of inspirations.
Lowers the temperature in a regular manner. (*p.*)
Increase of the temperature of the body. (*s.*)
° It calms the cerebro-spinal nervous system and the circulation.
° Tremblings, excitability, insomnia and visual delusions.
° Insomnia with heart disease. (3 grs.)
° Insomnia (in locomotor ataxia) with nightmare. (12 grs.)
° Chorea, not able to walk or lie in bed. (16 grs. palliated.)
° Paralysis agitans. (4 to 15 grs. caused amendment.)
° Chorea in the left arm. (9 grs. daily, cured in five days.)
° Hysterical chorea with vomiting. (9 grs. daily, rapidly cured.)
° Insufficiency of the mitral valve. (Digitaline aggravated; under the Brom. Camph. the heart-beats diminished in frequency and became regular for two weeks after.)
° Nocturnal incontinence of urine. (cured by 6 grs.)
° Paralysis agitans. (much relieved.)

(See Therapeutics, Vol. II.)

BELLIS PERENNIS.

(*English Daisy.*)

DESCRIPTION.—The only Bellis (Daisy) indigenous to this country—B integrifolia; grows profusely all over the United States; has probably the same properties. The B. perennis is a native of England.

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.—Tincture of the plant; infusion.

ANALOGUES.—*Arnica, Hamamelis, (?) Rhus. (?) Leucanthemum.*

A large boil on the back of my neck, (for the first time in my life,) right side, commencing with a dull aching pain; some difficulty and bruised pain in keeping the head erect; slight nausea, want of appetite, and a little giddiness in the head. Pain in the little finger of the left hand, as of a gathering; at the same time pain in inner side of left forearm, as of a boil developing; afterwards similar pain in right arm.

A boil beginning as a slight pimple, with burning pain in skin, increasing until in six days' time it was very large, of a fiery purple color, and very sore; burning and aching pain in it, accompanied with headache, extending from

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occiput to sinciput; of a cold, aching character. The brain felt as if contracted, with vertigo. This was followed by other boils. (*From provings by Dr. Thomas, in "Additions to Mat. Med.," London*, 1868.)

° Boils, all over the body. (*Dr. Thomas.*)

° *Bruises*, with extravasated blood. (*Ib.*)

° *Sprains* of ankle and wrist. (*Ib.*)

° *Whitlows.* (*Ib.*) (Dr. Thomas used it in the same manner as Arnica.)

BENZOATE OF AMMONIA.

(*Ammonia Benzoas.*)

PHARMACOLOGY.—This salt may be made as follows: Take of solution of ammonia three fluid ounces (imperial measure), benzoic acid two ounces (avoirdupois), distilled water four ounces; mix the solution of ammonia and the water, and dissolve in them the benzoic acid; evaporate at a gentle heat, keeping ammonia in a slight excess, and set aside that crystals may form.

It is in minute, white, glistening, extremely thin, four-sided laminæ, having a slight odor of officinal benzoic acid, and a bitter, saline, somewhat balsamic taste, leaving a slight but persistent sense of acrimony on the tongue.

Soluble in water and alcohol, when heated sublimes without residue; but is probably changed into acid benzoate.

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.—Triturations; tinctures in distilled water; dilutions to the 3d × with water.

The Benzoate of Potassa is now used more extensively, and may be the best preparation.

ANALOGUES.—*Benzoic acid, Colchicum, Ferr. mur. Lycopodium.* (*?*)

Head.

Rheumatic pains about the head and neck.

° Heaviness and stupidity of the head. (in dropsy.)

Face.

Bloated face, with swollen eyelids.

Urinary Organs.

* Very *scanty*, dark-red, bloody-looking urine, with strong ammoniacal odor, and red, thick sediment.

Scanty, dark and smoky-looking urine.

Frequent desire to urinate, with scanty discharge.

The urine is acrid and irritating. (primary effect.)

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Profuse and frequent urination.
Clear, limpid, and abundant urine.
The sediment disappears from the urine. (secondary.)
° Nocturnal incontinence of urine.
* Scanty, blood-red urine in rheumatic affections.
° Urinary troubles of infants.
° *Dropsy after scarlet fever*, or Bright's diseases.

Extremities.

° Rheumatic affections of the arms and legs and small joints.
° Dropsical swelling of the legs.
° *Jaundice*, from *suppression* of the biliary secretion (*not* from obstruction of the *ducts*). (*Harley.*)
Gout, when the small joints are red and swollen, or when fluid is deposited in the joint of the great toe; and also in cases when the lithate of soda existed in the joints of the fingers. (*Seymour.*)
° *Albuminuria;* the albumen in real dropsy diminished under its use. (*Ib.*)

BERBERINA.

PHARMACOLOGY.—Berberina is obtained from many plants, notably from Hydrastis, Coptis Columbo, as well as from the Berberis vulgaris, from which plant it takes its name. It is the *yellow* principle of the roots of all these plants. The Hydrastia sold as the active principle of golden-seal is principally Berberina. The true Hydrastia is composed of colorless crystals. The salts of Berberina, as well as the alkaloid itself, is very sparingly soluble in cold water or alcohol. The Muriate of Berberina is generally used, although many physicians prefer the Sulphate. A phosphate is now extensively used, under the name of Phosphate of Hydrastia. I think the Hypophosphite will be found superior to all others of its salts. The wrongly-named Muriate of Hydras*tina*, as well as other salts of Hydras*tina*, are all salts of Berberina.

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.—Triturations of the alkaloid or its salts.

ANALOGUES.—*Aletris, China, (Quinia,) Coptis, Columbo, Berberis, Hydrastis, Helonias, Nux vom., Pte'ea, Ferrum, Gentiana.*

(See Therapeutics of *Hydrastis*, and compare Pathogenesis of Berberis.)

° *Muscular debility*, atony and wasting.
° *Myalgia*, and all the pains incident thereto.
° Enlargement of the liver. (and spleen?)
° Intermittent fevers; remittent fevers.

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° Loss of appetite, with slow and imperfect digestion.
[Useful in all cases where Hydrastis is recommended *except in diseases of mucous membrane.*]

BI-SULPHIDE OF CARBON.

(Carburetum Sulphuris.)

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.—Tincture and dilutions.

Mental Sphere.

Loss of memory, and mental alienation.
Great absence of mind, with difficult comprehension of what is read.
They forgot what they had to do; sought for things which were lying before them; could not find the right words when speaking.
Cheerfulness, with inclination to sing.
Exhilaration bordering on intoxication.
Vehement and irascible. Dejection of spirits.

Head.

Frequent attacks of vertigo when sitting.
Dullness and vertigo in the forehead.
° Intoxication, to entire loss of consciousness, from drinking whisky.
° Asphyxia, from alcohol and from coal gas.
Great dullness of the head.
Pressing headache in the forehead, aggravated by reading and stooping.
Pressing frontal headache, with occasional flying, tearing pains in the temples.
Drawing, tearing pain from the forehead toward the temples; better in the open air than in the room, when at rest.
Frontal headache, more of a tearing nature, which goes toward the temporal bones.
Frequent, transitory, jerking stitches in the forehead; heat in the head and face.
Violent, pulsating pains in the temples (megrim), on awakening in the morning.
Head very painful when brushing the hair, particularly on the verte..

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° Violent pain in the head; headache increasing until it causes confusion of mind; feverish attacks; cold extremities, and spasmodic pulse.

Pain in the head is connected with the discharge of blood with the stool.

Eyes.

Weakness of the sight; objects seem as if fading away, on account of a mistiness, which spreads out before them.

Pupils enlarged.

Sensation of pressure in the sockets of the eyes.

Jerking stitches in the muscles of the right eye; intermitting and alternating.

Burning in the eyes, with pain in the forehead.

Heaviness of the eyelids, and dimness of the eyes.

A small pustule on the upper eyelid, with itching-burning.

Eye sunken, with strongly marked gray rings.

Quivering of the eyelids.

Ears.

Violent stitches and contractive pain in the left ear, at night.

Pressing, boring pains in the right ear.

Ringing in the ears, lasting several days.

Nose.

Everything smells like the drug.

Frequent sneezing.

End of the nose burns, and is quite red; eruption on the nose.

Face.

Face bloated up and red; convulsive jerking of the corners of the mouth.

In the mornings, after shaving, a red eruption on the cheeks and nose similar to the eruptions on the noses of hard drinkers, looking like tetter, and lasting till night.

Eruption makes its appearance after drinking a glass of beer.

Mouth.

Saltish taste of the phlegm hawked up from the fauces.

Constant accumulation of sweetish tasting water in the mouth.

Increased flow of saliva, with increased appetite.

Toothache, with a gradually formed swelling around the painful tooth.

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Drawing, tearing toothache, from evening until midnight, more endurable in the greatest cold.
Toothache in the molars of lower jaw, right side.
° Toothache brought on by warm food.
° Neuralgic odontalgia.
Sensation of coldness, first on the tongue, then in the mouth, which quickly rises to a stitching burning.
Burning, pungent pain on the tongue, as from peppermint, with peculiar onion or garlic taste.

Throat.

Immediately after lying down, tickling in the posterior portion of the palate, causing a violent dry cough.
° Rough, scraping pain in the left side of the throat when swallowing.
° Burning and scraping in the whole of the œsophagus, with difficult swallowing.
Severe stitching, contracting pain in the upper part of the œsophagus, as if a piece of bone had lodged there.
° Chronic pharyngitis.
Scraping, scratching feeling, with fine stitches in the throat.

Appetite—Thirst.

Increased appetite, with a pleasant warmth spreading through the stomach.
Great thirst; beer relished unusually.
After breakfast, headache, pressure in the stomach, diarrhœa.
After dinner, diarrhœa; tickling in urethra; pain in thigh; pain in feet.
After eating, and in the cold, all the symptoms disappear, or are ameliorated.
Aggravation of the symptoms from wine.

Stomach.

Rising of flatulence, tasting and smelling of the medicine; also disagreeable, putrid-tasting, nauseous fluid.
Acrid, burning eructations.
Heartburn so severe that it causes cough.
Extraordinary amount of loud eructations, and very stinking flatus in the evening; better from belching; inclination

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to vomit; pain in scrobiculum; pressure of stomach; impeded respiration.

Vomiting of greenish, bilious masses, accompanied with nausea, cold sweat, and dejection of spirits.

Increased amount of saliva in the mouth and stomach, producing nausea; accumulation of water in the mouth; eructations; fullness in the stomach and abdomen; rumbling and cutting in the abdomen, from wind; also cutting, tearing belly-ache; a bubbling in bowels, relieved by copious diarrhœic stools; also producing dullness of the head; attacks of vertigo; pressing frontal headache; surly mood; sleepiness during the day, and sleeplessness at night; confused dreams.

Inclination to vomit on entering a room, or when going out from the room to the open air.

° A single attack; vomiting a small quantity of bitter water.

Fullness of the stomach, with belching, yawning, and inclination to vomit.

Pressing, tearing pain in the chest, stomach and abdomen.

° Pressure in the region of the stomach, and under the sternum, with hepatic depression.

Pressing, stitching pains, of short duration, in the pit of the stomach, beginning at one point and radiating to the cardiac region, like neuralgic colic, followed by loud belching, which gives relief.

Very severe stabbing pains in the stomach.

Burning in the stomach and region of the liver, aggravated by pressure.

Pressure on stomach and abdomen increases nausea.

Hypochondrium.

Diseased condition of the liver, with swelling of the feet.

Unpleasant, undefined, painful feeling in the region of the left lobe of the liver, coming on in attacks; this pain changes to a pressing (distending), stitching feeling.

Under short ribs, stitches.

Abdomen.

Pressing, crampy pain in the abdomen; passing much flatus, both up and down.

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Pains in the bowels, with twisting, rolling, and rumbling, as if diarrhœa would set in.

° Colicky pains, cutting, with diarrhœa.

Griping pains in the bowels, followed by stool; after the stool the pains cease.

On awaking at 4 A. M., cutting in the abdomen, with a moving swelling as if from flatus or incarcerated wind; on taking a deep inspiration, and from pressure, this pain changed into a stitch pain, and settled in the region of the cœcum for about one hour; small passages of wind has no influence on this condition; turning in bed or bending increased the pain or brought it on anew after it had nearly passed off.

° Puffiness of the abdomen, with bruised, sore feeling of the abdominal walls.

° Fullness and distension of the abdomen.

° Flatulent complaints; sour smelling flatus.

Single, fine, jerking stitches, extending from the right side of the umbilical region toward the bladder.

In cœcal region, on taking a deep inspiration or from pressure, a cutting in abdomen changed into a stitching pain, settling in cœcum, often repeating.

° Strangulated hernia.

Stool.

Papescent stool, with urging; during the passage, and particularly afterwards, a feeling of weakness and trembling.

Stool always papescent and small; papescent stool with discharge of blood.

Papescent stools, preceded by the peculiar stitching, distending pains in the abdomen, and followed by griping, stitching pains in the cœcum.

During rumbling in the bowels, violent diarrhœa of sour-smelling stools, with tenesmus.

Awakes at 5½ A. M., with urging to stool; profuse, thin, yellowish evacuations, followed by burning at the anus, as from an acid.

° A chronic diarrhœa, which set in every four or six weeks, and lasted for one or two days; yellowish, frothy, sour-

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smelling fluid evacuations, with tenesmus and colicky belly-ache, particularly in the umbilical region, in the night.

Difficult, small stools, even when the passage is small and soft, as if from want of power in the rectum.

° Constipation, with belching after eating, with herpes.

No desire for stool for three days, when he had a soft passage, with discharge of bright red blood.

° Griping; urging before; pains before; tenesmus with the stool; with diarrhœa.

Anus and rectum, stitch-like, cramping pain; likewise in the bladder and urethra.

Burning and itching at the anus, with flying stitches in the rectum.

Urinary Organs.

After drinking a glass of wine, on urinating at midnight, violent, stitch-like, cramping pain in the bladder and neck of bladder, extending through the urethra; at the same time a similar pain in the anus and rectum.

Burning in the urethra when urinating; slight irritability of the mucous lining of the urethra; urine smells like sulphur; *increase of sulphates and carbonates in the urine.*

Strong urging to urinate.

Sexual Organs.

Entire want of sexual desire, and of erections; inability to have sexual intercourse (constant); increased sexual desire was observed in only one case.

Complete impotence, with atrophied testicles.

Erection at night, with emission of semen.

Stitching, burning pains in the left seminal cord, up to the abdominal ring.

Jerking, stitching pains in the left testicle and left seminal cord.

Left testicle and epididymis swollen and indurated.

Scrotum and penis shriveled and drawn up during the entire proving.

The previously regular menses appeared three days too soon.

? Labor-pains too weak.

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Larynx.

Hoarseness.

Sensation of contraction of the larynx upon swallowing the drug, producing great irritation to cough, even to strangulation, and expectoration of mucus.

Scratching and scraping feeling in the throat; irritation to cough.

Violent dry cough, from tickling in palate after lying down.

Immediately after lying down, violent, asthmatic, dry cough, brought on by a continued and irritating tickling in the upper part of the pharynx, causing much straining of the chest, and producing pain.

Cough from irritation in larynx, even to strangulation, and expectoration of mucus.

Anxious breathing, with pressure on the sternum; aggravated by the close air of the room and from going up stairs.

Expiration hot; breathing difficult; flying stitches and burning in the chest, quickly passing over, but frequently repeated.

Difficult breathing, with nausea.

Chest.

Throughout the whole chest, agreeable warmth, ascending from the pit of the stomach.

Congestion of the lungs, which appears to affect the upper lobes most.

Deposit of tubercles in the lungs, some ecchymosis and some infiltration. (Rabbits.)

Hepatisation of the lower or posterior lower surface of the lungs. (Rabbits.)

° In the first stage of tuburculosis of the lungs, before any, or yet only slight, fever has set in, flying, burning and stitches in the chest; quickly passing heat of the face; dry cough; difficult breathing when moving.

° *Constrictive, stitching, pressing pains in the chest.*

Jerking, stitching pain, first in the region of the right, and then of the left, lower ribs, quickly coming and going.

Periodical stitches in the left half of the chest, without cough.

Several violent stitches under the centre of the sternum, shooting upwards like a flash of lightning.

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Heart.

° Palpitation of the heart, with anæmic patients in an advanced stage of the disease; nun's murmur in the vessels of the neck; fever symptoms not frequent, and mostly at night. In one case, diminution of the pulse to fifty-two beats in a minute.

Neck and Back.

Painful stiffness in the neck and throat; rheumatic-like pains.

° Goitre.

Feeling as if a heavy load was hanging on the back (from one scapula to the other), weighing him down so that the head sank forward.

Continual backache and pain in the loins.

Violent pains in the back and loins, in the morning when awakening.

Upper Extremities.

Stitches from the shoulder joint to the elbow, or even to the wrist, especially violent after midnight, and during damp or cold weather.

° Crackling in the right shoulder joint from strong motions of the arms, either forward, backward, or upward.

° Crackling in the right shoulder joint from every motion, connected with more or less severe stitches from the shoulder joint to the elbow, on every change of the weather.

Violent rheumatic pain in the right arm, shoulder and neck.

° Pimples on the right forearm and hands.

Jerking pains in the joints of the hand, coming and going.

° Gout of the hand.

Itching and smarting of the hands, particularly between the fingers, where he discovered small vesicles.

° Vesicular, scurfy herpes on the dorsum of the hand.

Pricking, stitching sensation in the fingers, more or less through the whole day.

Lower Extremities.

Jerking, stitching pains at different places, particularly on the tuber ischii, and at the insertions of the gracilis and sartorious muscles at the knee.

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° Rheumatism of the lower extremities; the slightest motion brings on violent pains, particularly in the hips and knees, with redness and swelling of the feet from a severe cold.
° Dropsical swelling of the feet, arising from diseased condition of the liver.
° Inflammatory sciatica in left thigh, brought on by taking cold, with entire inability to walk.
° Chronic sciatica in right thigh, movements of the limbs impeded.
Tearing pains in the right knee and ankle joint.
° Jerking, flying, stitching pains in the legs.
Violent pains in the ankle joints, as if broken, in the morning in bed; after getting up, the walking, at first, very difficult, but continuing to walk makes it easier.
° Audible crackling of the ankle when walking—ankle was sprained two years ago.
Sudden, violent, stabbing, piercing pain from the metatarsal bones through the toes, while walking.
Tearing pains in the left foot, particularly in the tarsal bones.
Feet, pains; underpart; hollow of the foot; soles of the feet.
Severe painful tenderness and bruised feeling in the soles of the feet; knee to the great toe stitches.
Painful cramp of the limbs; involuntary contractions and stiffness of the limbs; staggering gait, on account of general weakness of the muscles; paralysis; atrophy of the muscles.
° Chronic, rheumatic and arthritic affections without fever.
Jerking, stitching, tearing, flying pains, returning at regular intervals, for a long time.
° Rheumatism, either without fever or with slight fever.
° Tearing in the limbs, with herpes of the face.
° Tearing in all the limbs, coming and going, now in one and again in another limb; sour belching, and passage of much sour-smelling flatus; cold feet; stool not increased, but accompanied with tenesmus.
° Rheumatism and gout; after the relief of the acute and inflammatory conditions, to be applied externally, with oil

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of almonds, or, when the sufferings are great, to be taken internally.

° Gouty swellings when not of too long standing.

Sleep.

Great sleepiness the whole day, but at night restless sleep.

Restless sleep, with continual rolling about in bed; particularly with the head.

Sleeplessness, *disturbed dreams*, starting as from fright, followed during the day by lassitude, want of energy.

Good and long sleep during the night.

Fever.

Heat of the whole body, with slight headache, followed by great debility, succeeded by sleep.

Coldness, with succeeding burning pain.

Coldness of the legs, with general warmth of the upper part of the body.

Cold face; coldness in mouth; cold extremities.

Pulse diminished to 52 beats; pulse, 90–93.

Strong pulse; spasmodic pulse.

Skin.

° Itch and herpetic diseases.

° Herpes phlyctænodes covering dorsal surface of the hand; vesicles appearing on a red, inflamed and swollen basis; partly close together, but mostly separated from each other. They contain an opaque, yellowish fluid, which is discharged, and forms thick, yellowish scabs; sometimes the discharge excoriates the surrounding parts and produces violent itching.

° Impetigo; pimples which form scabs, in the popliteal space and on the dorsum of the foot and hand.

° A tetter-like eruption on the left cheek, for more than two years, produced through scratching with the finger nails; spreads, and is covered with yellowish-brown scabs, disfiguring the face; almost unbearable on acount of continued itching.

[2] Herpes exedens; together with constipation and alternating of cutting pains in abdomen and flatulency; drawing and tearing in the limbs, and particularly in the head.

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Itching on both thighs, right side of the back to the region of the kidneys, and on the right forearm, which necessitates scratching. On inspection, small, colorless pimples are seen, which, on scratching, are more irritated, and through the friction they redden, get points, and finally form an itch-like eruption.

Nodules on scalp, pustule on eyelid, eruption on nose and face.

° Slight burning of the left hand with boiling water; bright redness without much pain or swelling.

° Wrist joint was scalded with boiling water, several days ago; wrist much swollen, blisters partially opened.

BROMIDE OF AMMONIUM.

(*Ammonium Bromidum.*)

PHARMACOLOGY.—This salt may be prepared by dissolving Bromine in water of Ammonia. The liquid becomes heated, Nitrogen escapes with effervescence, and the solution assumes a slight yellowish color, in consequence of an excess of Bromine after saturation. After evaporation the Bromide is obtained in four sided prisms, sometimes crossing each other at right angles.

A better method than this is by adding to Bromine and water a sufficient solution of hydrosulphate of Ammonia to discharge the color, filtering to separate the sulphur, and then evaporating to dryness.

Soluble in 1.5 parts water, and in 13 parts alcohol.

It is incompatible with acids and acid salts.

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.—Mother-tincture; (prepared by dissolving one part in nine parts distilled water). Dilutions in water up to the 3×, afterwards with alcohol.

ANALOGUES.—*Bromides of Potassium, Sodium, Lithium,* (*Drosera, Spongia, Secale, Ustilago.* (?)

Head.

* Sensation as if a band were tied around the head, pressing the hardest just above the ears.

* Pain in right side of head, near the eye, as if a nail were driven in.

° Sharp pain in left side of head.

In cases where there is suspicion of the existence of congestion of the base of the brain, and still more of congestion of the spinal cord, or its meninges, the Bromide of Ammonia is preferable to the Bromide of Potassa. (*Brown Sequard.*)

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* Headache from congestion of the brain.
° Epilepsy, when the predominant symptom is intense congestion of the brain. (*Brown Sequard.*)
° Cerebro-spinal meningitis; in the congestive stage. (*Hale.*)

Eyes.

° Pain around both eyes, into the head.
° Right eye full of white, stringy mucus.
Looks as if a membrane were growing over the eye, like a pterygium.
Both eyes very sore and red; lids stuck together in the morning.
Eyeballs unnaturally full, large.
Every evening eyelids droop, and it is painful and difficult to raise them.
° Strumous opthalmia, conjunctivitis, corneitis, leucoma.

Nose.

Discharge of stringy mucus from the nose.
° Catarrh of the anterior and posterior nares, of thick, stringy mucus.

Mouth and Throat.

White, stringy, tasteless mucus in the mouth.
Accumulation of mucus in the throat.
Fauces, and top of tongue for half its length, feel as if scalded.
Stinging in fauces, inclination to cough, relieved by sneezing.
Tongue very sore, as if burnt; cannot talk or read without pain.
Throat looks mottled, as if diphtheric deposit were commencing. (*See Brom. Pot.*)

Larynx and Trachea.

Cough caused by a secretion of mucus in the throat.
Tickling in the throat in the morning, with inclination to cough.
Irritation of the throat, with inclination to cough.
° Sudden, deep cough, spasmodic, causing a pain in the stomach.
* Irritation of the organs of respiration and stomach, accompanied with spasmodic cough, and even a distinct whoop, simulating whooping-cough. (*Okie.*)

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° Whooping cough, many cases. (*Drs. Harley, Gibbs.*)

* Cough deep, spasmodic, and very severe, and at times an interval of only a few moments, almost continuous for hours, especially when lying down at night, with a sensation of tickling irritation, with heat and burning. (*Hale.*)

° Cough distressing, hoarse, dry, spasmodic, asthmatic and exhausting, without expectoration. (*Talbot. Cushing.*)

Chest.

Tightness across the chest, with pain in the chest; inclination to take a long, deep breath.

Swallowing anything cold causes a feeling of distress the whole length of the œsophagus.

Sensation on top of right shoulder as if a heavy load were upon it.

Stomach.

Something seems to issue from the stomach, as if it would stop my breath, causing a faint and disagreeable sensation, and belching of wind, which relieves me.

Sensation as of hot air passing up the throat on the right side, though the stomach feels cold.

Back.

Feeling as though something were pressed hard against the right kidney; relieved by pressure, but leaving a pulling sensation.

Uterus.

° In all forms of uterine hemorrhage, whether from lesions of the uterus itself, from ovarian irritation, excitation, inflammation, or any of the various diseased or deranged actions peculiar to the ovaries or adjoining parts and viscera. (*Griffith.*)

° Amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa. I have used it with great alleviation of suffering. (*Griffith.*)

° Premature and profuse menses.

Superior Extremities.

Great lameness, with sharp pains in back of left leg, midway from the hip to the knee.

Pains leave the right leg, and are felt in the left in same place.

Pains leave above the knee, and are felt below the knee, then in the ankle, then in the foot.

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BROMIDE OF IRON.

(*Ferri Bromidum.*)

This is obtained by heating gently in thirty parts water, two parts bromine, and one of iron filings. When the liquid has become greenish, it is filtered and evaporated to dryness in an iron vessel; and the dry mass is again dissolved and evaporated to dryness.

It is a black-red deliquescent salt, very soluble and styptic.

Soluble in water.

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.—Tincture; must be made as follows: Take of Bromide of Iron one part, add three parts of sugar and ten of distilled water. Dilutions, to the 3d × with distilled water; higher with alcohol.

ANALOGUES.—*Bromide of Potassa, Bromide of Ammonium, Caladium.*

(*See Therapeutics, Vol. II.*)

BROMIDE OF LITHIUM.

(*Lithium Bromidum.*)

PHARMACOLOGY.—This salt may be made by adding to a solution of iron and bromine in water an excess of the Carbonate of Lithia, filtering to separate the oxide of iron, and concentrating.

It is a very deliquescent salt; is soluble at 32° in .7 its weight of water.

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.—Aqueous tincture; (3 i to 3 ix.)and dilutions to the 3 × with distilled water.

ANALOGUES.—*Bromides of Potassa, Ammonia, and Soda, Chloral hydrate, Belladonna, Conium, Opium.*

° *Threatened apoplexy*, or cerebral congestion, with or without hemorrhage. A gentleman who had had one attack, and was in consequence hemiplegic, was taken with *vertigo*, *headache*, *numbness*, and thickness of speech. One dose of thirty grains removed the symptoms in less than half an hour! (Dr. S. W. Mitchell observes that it acts quicker than the other bromides.)

° *Epilepsy.* When the Bromide of Potassium loses its effect, or disagrees, the Lithium salt arrests the paroxysms.

° Epileptic fit every morning on rising; (cured by ten grains twice a day.)

° Relieved a case in which any prolonged mental exertion flushed the face, caused intense pain between the shoulders, and insomnia.

° It removes obstinate *sleeplessness* more promptly and surely than the other bromides.

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Skin.

It does not cause the *acne*, eruptions, and skin-ulcers of the other bromides.

BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.

PHARMACOLOGY.—This Salt is prepared by adding a solution of pure carbonate of potassa to a solution of bromide of iron. The iron is precipitated and the bromide of potassium remains in solution, from which it is obtained by evaporating. It forms white, pearly, transparent crystals. They are without smell, and have a sharp saline taste resembling that of common salt, but more pungent. They are unchanged by exposure to the air, and precipitate when heated. It is wholly soluble in water, but sparingly in alcohol.

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.—Aqueous tincture, (ʒ i to ʒ ix,) dilutions to the 3 × in dilute alcohol. Triturations in pure sugar of milk.

ANALOGUES:—*Bromides of Ammonium, Sodium, Lithium; Gelseminum, Conium, Chloral, etc.*

Mind.

Remarkable slowness of speech, and difficulty of collecting the ideas, and expressing them. (*Turnbull.*)

* *Profound melancholic delusions.* (*Dr. Wm. A. Hammond.*)

He imagined that he had been specially singled out for Divine vengeance, and he spent the greater part of the evening in loudly deploring his sad fate,—falling suddenly asleep at intervals of a few minutes. (*Ib.*)

He walked the room, groaning and wringing his hands; he thought he had been accused of robbing a friend, and that the officers were in search of him; with unsteady gait; hands and fingers in constant action; face pale and pupils contracted. (*Ib.*)

Loss of memory. He forgot how to talk; for instance, when asked what made him take so large a dose (sixty grs.) he was fully two minutes endeavoring to form a reply, and then was obliged to give up the attempt, with the remark "I can't." (*Ib.*)

Amnesic aphasia,—there was no difficulty of co-ordinating the movements of the tongue, so as to articulate distinctly any word he was told to pronounce. (*Ib.*)

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Gloomy ideas relative to his present and future condition, *with* weeping, moaning, and wringing of hands. (*Ib.*)

She fancied the boarders in the hotel insulted her. (*Van Beren.*)

Imagined the weekly bills of the landlord were the evidences of a conspiracy got up against her father. (*Ib.*)

While standing on the guards of the boat she suddenly gave a loud shriek, and declared she had seen her brother fall overboard. (*Ib.*)

Profound depression of spirits, with melancholy delusions. (*Ib.*)

She is very absent-minded, low-spirited and childish. (*Hammond.*)

Mental depression, *with* feeling of approaching death and great weakness. (*Thomas.*)

Feebleness of intelligence. (*Pletzer.*)

Decided lack of will and mental activity. (*Brown Sequard.*)

° Removes the delusions during and after delirium tremens. (*Begbie.*)

° Acute mania, *with* fullness of the blood-vessels of the brain. (*Ib.*)

° Frightful imaginings at night (in pregnant women during the latter months); they are under the impression that they have committed, or about to commit, some great crime and cruelty, such as murdering their children or husbands. (*Ringer.*)

° Night terrors of children, (not from indigestion,) with screaming, unconsciousness of what is occurring around them; cannot recognize, nor be comforted by their friends; sometimes followed by *squinting*. (*Ringer.*)

° Somnambulism in children. (*Ib.*)

° She is very fretful, crying at trifles, constantly brooding over the loss of a daughter; is almost crazy. From fretting, loss of rest, and want of nourishment, is seized with nervous dysentery. Cured by *Bromide of Potassium*, seven grains, every two hours. (*Caro.*)

° Spasms, from emotional or moral disturbances. (*Browne.*)

° *Puerperal mania.* (*Hale.*)

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° Delirium tremens, — not so good in the acute attacks of mania as in the "nervousness" which precedes it. (*Begbie.*)

° *Great despondency* — in men and women, — they "feel as if they should go out of their minds." (*Ringer.*)

* Deep depression, with painful delusions, with persistent sleeplessness, and dread of impending destruction of all near to her. (*Begbie, Wesselhæft.*)

Insanity, disappearing on suspending the use of the drug. (*Hammond.*)

Delusions that lewd women had got into his mother's house.

He imagined he was pursued by the police. (*Ib.*)

He imagined his life was threatened by members of his family. (*Ib.*)

He believed he had thousands of dollars sewed up in his clothing. (*Ib.*)

He appeared like a drunken man, except that his face was very *pale*, pulse sixty, skin cool, and pupils contracted. (*Ib.*)

Manner exciting and rambling; his hands constantly busy, either fumbling in his pockets, tying his shoes, picking threads from his clothing, or in searching for the gold which he imagined was concealed in the lining of his coat. (*Ib.*)

His character had undergone a radical change; from having been frank and brave, he had become excessively timid and suspicious of every trifling circumstance. (*Ib.*)

He several times attempted to throw himself from the window, and battered down a door with an axe, in order to escape from some imaginary danger. (*Ib.*)

Her memory was absolutely destroyed; she could not recollect the simplest things, and even forgot her own name and that of her husband, though reminded of both an instant before. (*Ib.*)

Frequently she would burst into tears for no cause whatever, and often from purely imaginary causes. (*Ib.*)

Incoherent, full of delusions, of no fixed character, and *Remarkably depressed in spirits.* (*Ib.*)

(This was the most prominent symptom.)

She had the erroneous idea that she was deserted by all her

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friends, and as a consequence, she passed all her waking moments, which were not many, in *tears*. (*Ib.*)

A fixed delusion that her child was dead; she declared she saw it dead before her; and when it was brought to her, she refused to acknowledge that it was hers, or had any resemblance to the one she imagined was dead. (*Ib.*)

Most intense melancholy, attended with fits of uncontrollable weeping, in a man. (*Ib.*)

Positive delusions of various kinds.

Brain.

It lessens the amount of blood circulating within the cranium and produces a shrinking of the brain from this cause. (*Hammond.*)

Heaviness of the head, with confusion of the head. (*Pletzer.*)

In a case of epilepsy, caused by cerebral-anæmia, each dose of 20 grs. *caused* an attack. (*Hammond.*)

Vertigo, both slight and extreme, with dullness of the head. (*Noac.*)

Drooping of the head; difficulty of holding it erect. (*Brown Sequard.*)

° The flushed face, the throbbing of the carotids and temporals, the suffusion of the eyes, the feeling of fullness of the head, all disappear, as if by magic, under its use. (*Hammond.*)

° Violent headache, from concussion of the brain. (*Ib.*)

° Mercurial headache. (*Roberteau.*)

° Convulsions—during acute meningitis, *after* the inflamation has declined, leaving serious damage. (*Ringer, Hale.*)

° *Delirium tremens;* it relieves the delirium (not furious) removes the delusion, and produces sleep. (*Begbie, Hale.*)

° Bad results from overtaxing the brain by intense study; too close attention to business; grief; anxiety. (*Ib.*)

° Calms excitement, removes the giddiness, noises in the ears, and perversions of the external senses from diseases of the brain. (*Ib.*)

' Cerebral irritations during cholera infantum; pupils dilated, eyes sunken, eyeballs moving in every direction without taking any notice; feet and hands blue and cold; pulse

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imperceptible. Fifty cases treated—no deaths. Dose one-half grain every hour. (*Dr. Caro.*)

°Head hot, feel as if in a furnace, with coldness and chills, etc., etc. See "Abdomen." (*Caro.*)

° A feeling of "lightness" and exhilaration takes the place of heaviness and depression. (*Simpson.*)

° *Incipient basilar meningitis.* A delicate thin female child aged five years, had complained for several weeks of severe headache, *nearly all the time*, worse at night. She would play a few minutes with other children, then lie her head down on a chair or other support, and cry with the headache. She grew weak, emaciated, dull, heavy-eyed; had no appetite; did not sleep well nights; when sleeping it was disturbed by groans, grinding of the teeth, starting up as if frightened; complains of terrible headache; tongue clean; pulse 90 to 100, quick and wiry; constipation; scanty urine, and too much heat about the head. A careful homœopathist had given Belladonna, Hyocia-mus, Cina, Bryonia, and other apparently well chosen remedies, without effect. I at first gave Belladonna, 200, then Sulphur, 200th, which mitigated the pain a short time. Agaricus 3d was tried without much effect. Finally *Kali brom.* one-half grain every three hours for a few days,—no perceptible improvement; then one grain every three hours, when decided improvement in all respects set in, and in three weeks she was quite well. As soon as decided improvement occurred the medicine was given at longer intervals. (*Hale.*)

Eyes.

Sight impaired, weak vision, with greatly contracted pupils.

Diminution of sensibility in the ocular conjunctiva, so that the finger may be passed with impunity over the surface of the eyeball without causing winking. (*Turnbull.*)

Weak sight, *with* intoxication and deafness. (*Stille.*)

Dilated pupils, *with* extreme vertigo and confusion of the head. (*Hering.*)

Pupils prominent. (***Noac.***)

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Pupils dilated, and contract very sluggishly under the influence of a very strong light. (*Turnbull.*)
Lusterless eyes. (*Baziro.*)
° Squinting, after night-terrors of children. (*Ringer.*)
° Dilated pupils and sunken eyes (in cholera infantum.) (*Caro.*)
° Eyeballs moving in every direction. (*Ib.*)
° Photophobia (as a collyrium, 2 parts to 30 of water.) (*Cambron and Rosignol.*)

Ears.

Diminution of hearing. (*Hammond.*)
° Ringing in the ears. (*Begbie.*)

Nose.

° Erythematous swelling of the nose.

Mouth—Tongue—Fauces.

Loss of speech. *Amnesic* aphasia. (*Hammond.*)
Much difficulty in talking. (*Ib.*)
Slight redness of the buccal and pharyngeal mucous membranes. (*Pletzer.*)
Slight tracheal and bronchial catarrh. (*Ib.*)
The fauces do not *contract* when touched, tickled, or even cut with instruments. (*Ib.*)
° Tongue pale and cold. (*Ib.*)
° Tongue red and dry (in cholera infantum.) (*Ib.*)
° Infants are choked every time they attempt to drink *fluids*, although they can swallow *solids* without difficulty,—no malformation of the throat. (*Ringer.*)
° Hot, dry months of teething infants. (*Caro.*)

Face.

A papular rash on face and nose, with heat and itching. (*McGregor.*)
Successive crops of small boils in the face, with troublesome itching. (*Bazire.*)
Acne-like eruption on the face, neck and shoulders. (*Brown Sequard.*)
° Expressionless face. (*Bazire.*)
° Acne, in young persons. (*Hale.*)

Jaws and Teeth.

° Difficult dentition of children. (*Caro.*) (*See Brom. Calc.*)

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° *Odontitis* in children. "I have never failed to relieve the child by its local application." (*Ib.*)

° After the first rubbing on, the gums, from being turgid, swollen, and red, they assume their natural color, and a certain amount of ease is felt. (*Ib.*)

° The salivary secretion is restored (in teething children), and as if by enchantment, agitation, carpopedal involuntary motion, vomiting, and looseness of the bowels disappear. (*Ib.*)

Mouth.

Irritation of the mucous membrane of the mouth and fauces, painfulness of the tongue, prominent pupils, rough and burning sensations in the whole buccal cavity as if burnt with caustic. (*Noac.*)

Increased secretion of saliva and mucus. (*Ib.*)

Short-lasting titillation in the fauces. (*Ib.*)

A state of insensibility of the *larynx* and *palate;* the fingers may be carried to the base of the tongue, touch the amygdalæ and posterior nares, and tickle the uvula, without inducing any effort at vomiting or deglutition. (*Huett.*)

° Restoration of the suppressed salivation in teething children. (*Caro.*)

* Fœtid breath; a peculiar sickening odor. (*Hale.*)

White tongue, involving the *edges* as well as the *dorsum*, and not necessarily furred, with great *languor*, *sleepiness*, and *anorexia*. (*Ib.*)

Gastric Symptoms.

Increased appetite. (*Noac.*)

Thirst in the afternoon. (*Ib.*)

Repeated repulsive eructations. (*Ib.*)

Violent nausea and efforts to vomit, with vomiting of a small quantity of mucus, with salt taste in the mouth. (*Ib.*)

° Troublesome pressure at the stomach after dinner. (*Hering.*)

° Loss of appetite. (*Noac.*)

Liver.

° Enlargement of the liver; under the use of half a grain three times a day, the belly rapidly assumes the natural size. (*Magendie.*)

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Stomach.

Slight catarrh of the stomach. (*Pletzer.*)
Peculiar pressure in the region of the stomach, succeeded by violent colic. (*Hering.*)
Weakness of the stomach, for some time. (*Ib.*)
° Vomiting when the ganglionic system is affected. (*Begbie.*)
° Vomiting during pregnancy. (*Cersoy, Hale.*)
° Vomiting in whooping cough. (*Dr. Bearfoot.*)
° Vomiting of *meconium.* (*Caro.*)
° Vomiting, with intense thirst. (*Ib.*)
° *Vomiting of drunkards* after a debauch. (*Hale.*)
° Chronic morning vomiting of drunkards. (*Ib.*)
° Vomiting, diarrhœa, cramps, coldness and collapse in cholera infantum. (*Ib.*)
° Vomiting with diarrhœa of teething children. (*Caro.*)
° *Cholera infantum*—many cases (160 cases treated); only three deaths. (*Ib.*)

Spleen.

° Enlargement of the spleen.
° Small tumor in the region of the spleen. (*Turnbull.*)

Abdomen.

° Ascites of hepatic or splenic origin.
° Constipation of years continuance. (*Hale.*)
Obstinate constipation. (*Pletzer.*)
Sensation of warmth in the abdomen. (*Heimerdinger.*)
Flatulence; frequent rumbling. (*Ib.*)
Frequent soft stools, preceded by colic. (*Ib.*)
Several papescent and afterward liquid stools. (*Ib.*)
° Bloody muco-purulent diarrhœa, with intense thirst, vomiting, eyes sunken, pupils dilated, skin corrugated and spotted blue, body cold, tongue red and dry, pulse imperceptible, urine suppressed. (*Caro.*)
° *Colic* in young children; the walls of the belly are retracted and hard, while the intestines can be seen at one spot contracted into a hard lump, of the size of a small orange, and the contraction can be seen through the abdominal wall to travel from one part of the intestines to another; these attacks are frequent and excruciating;

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are unconnected with diarrhœa or constipation, but are often associated with an apthous condition of the mouth. (*Ringer*, *Hale.*)

° Periodic colic, in infants, occurring about 5 P. M. every evening, with the above symptoms. (*Hale.*)

° Abdomen sunken, almost stuck to the vertebral column, in cholera infantum. (*Caro.*)

° Retention of *meconium*, with vomiting of all food, and obstinate constipation; in a child three days old, cured by 1-50 of a grain every hour. (*Caro.*)

° Painless diarrhœa, fifteen or twenty passages in twenty-four hours, *with* great chilliness, even in a hot room; burning in the chest; abdomen cold internally; pulse one hundred, weak; urine scanty, dribbling a few drops at start. "At every evacuation felt as if my intestines were sinking from me. I was restless and shaky as if from palsy." Dose five grains; after the second dose fell asleep for six hours, perspiring profusely. (*Caro.*)

° Summer complaint, or cholera infantum, is not an inflammatory affection, but arises from an *over excitement of the nervous* and vascular systems, and therefore the b. of p. is a specific. (*Ib.*)

° *Asiatic cholera*, in the first stage, arrests the vomiting, the cramps, and the rice-water discharges; restores the secretion of urine; the warmth and color to the previously cold and livid skin. (Dose twenty grains every hour.) Its use should be suspended when reaction or fever sets in. (*Begbie.*)

° Discharge of a considerable quantity of tar-like substance (decomposed blood), having a fœtid smell; accompanied with tenesmus in animals. (*Noac.*)

° *Spasmodic stricture of the sphincter ani.* (Hom. *World.*)

Sexual Organs. (Men.)

Diminution of sexual desire. (*Huett et al.*)

Absence of sexual desire, *with* impotence. (*Ib.*)

Semen is not secreted. (*Pfeiffer.*)

° ***Nocturnal emissions, with amorous dreams and erections.***

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° Excessive sexual desires, with constant erections at night. (*Hale.*)
° *Chordee*, during gonorrhœa. (*Ib.*)
° *Satyriasis.* (*Thiallman.*)
° Sensual and lascivious fancies and dreams. (*Hale.*)
The anaphrodisiac power of the b. of p. is due to contraction of minute afferent vessels of the corpus cavernosus. (*Pelvet.*)

Sexual Organs. (Women.)

Abolition of all sexual feelings. (*Hale.*)
Loss of enjoyment during coition. (*Ib.*)
° *Nymphomania.* (*Hale, Couch, Hammond, et al.*)
° Excessive sexual desires during the menses. (*Hale.*)
° Erotomania, a few days after the menses. (*Ib.*)
° Nymphomania during the puerperal state. (*Ib.*)
° Voluptuous itching, tingling and irritation in the external genital organs. (*Ib.*)
° Epilepsy from *ovarian* irritation.
° Epileptic attacks at or near the menstrual periods. (*Lay cock.*)
° Enlargement of the uterus ("sub-involution") after parturition, with abnormal discharges. (*Simpson.*)
° Diminished the size and alleviates the pain in fibrous tumors of uterus. (*Ib.*)
° Menstrual ailments. Before the menses: *headache;* during the menses: *epileptic spasms, nymphomania, itching, burning and excitement in the vulva, pudenda and clitoris; after the menses: headache, insomnia, and heat in the genitals.* (*Hale.*)
° Metrorrhagia from reflex irritation, or of nervous origin. (*Ib.*)
° Menorrhagia at the climacteric period. (*Garrod.*)
° Sterility from excessive sexual indulgence. (*Hale.*)
The menses are more scanty.

Urinary Organs.

In a few cases the urine contained albumen. (*Pletzer.*)
Pain in the region of the *kidneys*, spreading in the direction of the colon ascendens; afterwards copious secretion of urine. (*Noac.*)

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Diminution of the sensibility of the urethra. (*Caro.*)
Profuse urination, *with* thirst. (*Hering.*)
Thin, yellowish-white, copious urine. (*Heimerdinger.*)
Pale, thin urine, having a peculiar fœtid smell. (*Noac.*)
Diminished secretion of urine. (*Ib.*)
° Convulsions from Bright's disease.
° Abnormal irritability of the urinary passages. (*Ib.*)
° Nocturnal involuntary emissions of urine. (*Hewson.*)
° Suppression of urine in cholera infantum. (*Caro.*)
° *Diabetes millitus.* (Two cases.) Symptoms: emaciation; paleness; skin cold and dry; pulse rapid and feeble; tongue red and tender; gums spongy and bleeding; thirst excessive; appetite voracious; bowels constipated; *urine* pale, frequent, large quantity, of high density, and loaded with sugar; liver tumid and tender. (Twenty grs. b. of p. three times a day.) All the symptoms disappeared in six weeks; no relapse. (*Begbie.*)
° Neuralgia of the neck of the bladder. (*Pfeiffer.*)
° Spasmodic affections of the neck of the bladder. (*Hale.*)
° [The b. of p. is found in the urine two weeks, even four weeks, after it was taken in an animal.] (*Roberteau.*)

Larynx.

Loss of sensibility in the larynx.
Hoarseness, extremely painful and disagreeable. (*Hering.*)
Hacking cough, with dullness and confusion of the head. (*Ib.*)
° Hyperæsthesia of the laryngeal nerves. (*Mayhofer.*)
° *Whooping-cough, uncomplicated* by other affections.
° *Laryngismus stridulus*, uncomplicated. (*Mayhofer.*)
° *Diphtheria*, with quick pulse; fever; dry tongue; offensive breath; highly injected and dusky-red fauces; with patches of wash-leather exudation on tonsils or pharynx. (*Snelling, Belcher.*)
° Follicular and catarrhal laryngitis. (*Mayhofer, of Nice.*)
° Membranous croup, with *whitish* exudation. [Kali bich., when yellow.] (*Ib.*)
[A solution of b. of p. dissolves false membranes.] (*Laboulbene.*)
* Whooping-cough—the spasmodic action disappears in about

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five days, leaving a simple bronchial catarrh. It removes the anxiety and the vomiting; improves the appetite, and increases the strength. (*De Beaufort.*)

° *Nervous cough* during pregnancy, threatening abortion; the cough was dry, hard and almost incessant. Auscultation or percussion gave no evidence of disease of the head or lungs. Opium, Belladonna, etc., were tried for two months, without benefit. *Bromide of Potassium*, thirty grains a day, cured in two days. (*Dr. Cerson.*)

° Spasmodic croup, as the chief remedy, almost to the exclusion of other articles. (*Dr. G. T. Elliot, Hale.*)

Chest.

Slight bronchial catarrh. (*Pletzer.*)

Tightness of breathing. (*Noac.*)

Violent congestion of blood to the respiratory organs, occasioning spitting of blood.

° *Asthma* of a nervous origin. (*Begbie.*)

° Breath hot and hurried, with burning in the chest. (*Caro.*)

° Breathlessness, with nervous headache, and want of sleep. (*Begbie.*)

° Spasmodic asthma of children. In one case, great dyspnœa, no sleep, urine suppressed, general œdema, six grains every two hours; remarkable improvement now set in; the dyspnœa subsided; the lividity of the face and œdema disappeared, secretion of urine returned, and sleep was obtained; cured in seven days. In another case the result was similar. It did no good in old asthmatics. (*Hebr.*) *Browne.*)

"The respirations are affected in a secondary manner only." It appears to be influenced only mechanically, that is to say, its muscles are paralyzed, like the other muscles, more or less rapidly; early in frogs, and at the moment of death in birds and rabbits. (*Demourette and Pelvet.*)

Lower Extremities.

Debility of lower limbs; step tremulous and uncertain. (*Stille.*)

Loss of sensibility in lower limbs; pinching and burning causes no pain. (*Pache.*)

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Extremities cold, pulse slow and very weak. (*Turnbull.*)

° Legs and feet cold and blue, and on being touched would leave the white impress of the fingers for more than twenty-five seconds, — in cholera infantum. (*Caro.*)

Sleep.

Extreme drowsiness. Tendency to coma. (*Hammond et al.*)

She slept all night, and would often fall asleep in her chair, and in most uncomfortable positions. (*Ib.*)

He falls suddenly asleep at intervals of a few minutes. (*Ib.*)

A kind of stupor resembling that of the first stages of typhoid fever. (*Bazire.*)

° Deep, profound and quick slumber, (from twenty to thirty grains). (*Hammond.*)

° Obstinate insomnia, in case of mercurial poisoning. (*Roberteau.*)

° Sleeplessness during convalescence from acute diseases. (*Begbie.*)

° Night terrors of children; horrible dreams. (*Ib.*)

° Waking with severe headache, in a child. (*Hale.*)

° Grinding of the teeth during sleep, with moans and cries.

Skin.

An elevated, dark red eruption made its appearance on the right elbow, from which it diffused itself over the whole body, rapidly becoming pustular. The pustules were very numerous, isolated, distended with pus, and frequently cupped, so as to present a very fair counterfeit of the eruption in discrete variola. They were generally somewhat oval in outline, and varied from two to four lines in their longest diameter. When maturation had taken place there was no apparent base nor areola, and the intervening skin was healthy. If not interfered with desiccation followed, and scabs were formed and thrown off, and leaving the integument beneath reddened but sound. The pustules continued to appear for four or five weeks; the discoloration of the skin, however, remained for as many months. (*Dr. J. C. Merrill.*)

An eruption similar to discrete variola; a dark red elevated eruption, rapidly becoming pustular; pustules very numerous, isolated, distended with pus, often cup shaped.

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Heart and Pulse.

The minute blood-vessels contract immediately in the region of injection, and later throughout the organism, and the contraction is *succeeded by dilation.* (*Pelvet.*)

The *heart* alone survives many hours (in animals); when it stops, its irritability can be again aroused for some instants, to disappear at last totally. But from the commencement of the physiological or toxic action, the *capillary* circulation is diminished, and the pulsations of the heart are retarded. (*Damoeyette and Pelvet.*)

° Pulse imperceptible, with coldness and collapse. (*Caro.*)

° Pulse 100, weak. Pulse 50, small and feeble. (*Ib.*)

° Neuroses of the heart. (*Hale.*)

° It has a sedative effect upon the action of the heart.

Temperature.

The temperature of the body was reduced one or two degrees centigrade. (*Pletzer.*)

The temperature is sensibly lessened in warm-blooded animals first, and during many hours in the region injected, and afterwards throughout the organism. The phenomena depends upon the diminution of the capillary circulation, at first local, afterwards general.

° Body cold; skin corrugated and mottled. (*Caro.*)

° Shivering with cold, and cold skin, although the child was covered with mustard plasters. (*Ib.*)

Generalities.

The gait became staggering; false steps became frequent. Weakness of the muscles of the arms—but no vertigo. (*Pletzer.*)

It paralyzes the nerves of the spinal cord. (*Ib.*)

Intoxication, with loss of sight and hearing. (*Stille.*)

* Epilepsy from large doses in a case of cerebral anæmia. (*Hammond.*)

Unsteadiness of gait; he was frequently taken for a drunken man; was once arrested for supposed drunkenness. (*Hammond.*)

Well marked numbness throughout the body, and very decided diminution of sensibility.

Almost constant twitching of the fingers and a busy occupation of them in matters of no importance.

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Unable to stand or walk; face ashy pale; pupils contracted; loss of memory. Great weakness of the extensors of the legs and feet.

Vertigo, fainting and nausea.

Very emaciated, weak, and of a peculiar pallid color. (*Turnbull.*)

As an agent for lessening reflex excitability, exceeds all other remedies. (*Pletzer.*)

° Neuroses involving the brain and accompanied by convulsions. (*Ib.*)

° Mercurial trembling. (*Roberteau.*)

° *Lead poisoning.* (*Ib.*)

° *Infantile convulsions*, during teetl ing, whooping cough or laryngismus stridulus. *Spasm of the glottis;* it prevents the recurrence of the spasms. (*Ringer, Hale.*)

* *Epilepsy*, chiefly *grand mal;* rarely useful in *petit mal.*

Restless and shaky, as if from palsy. (*Caro.*)

It diminishes the abnormal vascularity of the great nervous centres.

Temperature.

The temperature of the body was reduced one or two degrees centigrade. (*Pletzer.*)

The temperature is sensibly lessened in warm-blooded animals first, and during many hours in the region injected, and afterwards throughout the organism. The phenomena depends upon the diminution of the capillary circulation, at first local, afterwards general.

° Body cold; skin corrugated and mottled. (*Caro.*)

° Shivering with cold, and cold skin, although the child was covered with mustard plasters. (*Ib.*)

It mitigates those convulsive movements and spasmodic twitchings, which are the results of the rapid conversion of sensory impressions, or of morbid reflex action through the medulla oblongata. (*C. Browne.*)

° *Quotidian ague* after quinine had been given for two weeks without result. "The sweating stage was unusually protracted and exhausting." "A full dose every three hours during a remission, cured." (*Begbie.*)

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* It removes pathological deposits of fatty matter only, while the iodide removes *normal* adipose matter. (*Simpson.*)

It diminishes the *reflex* excitability of the nervous centres. (*Brown Sequard.*) The functions of organic life are not disturbed. (*Huett.*)

° *Epilepsy*—especially occurring at or near the menses. (*Laycock.*)

Epilepsy may be arrested by it, but returns when this drug is suspended. (*Ramshill.*)

Paralysis agitans. (*Hammond.*)

° Trembling sensation throughout the whole body. (*Hale.*)

° Tetanus; a boy 15 years old, from suppuration of finger nail and exposure to cold by sleeping on the grass. Attacked October 8th. Discharged September 10th. Dose 20 grs. every two hours nearly all the time. A few days took 20 grs. every hour. (*R. Browne.*)

° *Chorea* in a female. The tongue protruded with a jerk; muscles of the face, right arm and legs in constant jactitation, quite violent. Eight grains every three hours; cured in two days. (*Dr. Hume.*)

° *Chorea* in a female, of several weeks. Unable to dress herself or work, and could hardly speak. Face, arm and leg of right side affected. Ten grains every four hours cured her in three days. (*Dr. Hume.*)

* *Symptoms from an affection of vaso-motor nerves*, namely:

I. Occasional sudden paroxysmal feeling of "numbness," a term employed by some to denote the sensation of "pins and needles;" by others that of "deadness" and "weakness," and by a third group an "indescribable feeling of something wrong."

II. A feeling of "largeness," or "as if the limb were swollen," there being at the time of its occurrence no change in the size of the extremity.

III. The occurrence of "aching," of "uneasiness," or of actual "pain," the latter not very severe.

IV. The feeling of "coldness," and occasionally, the obvious fact of coldness.

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v. The fact of sudden "weakness," sometimes termed a "paralyzed" feeling; the patient being unable to retain the grasp of an object, and hastily putting it down, or allowing it to fall. At such times the muscles do not respond readily to the will; the co-ordination of movement is defective. Such acts as writing or needle-work have to be discontinued, and generally such patients rub the limbs by, as it would seem, an almost instinctive impulse.

VI. The occurrence of sensations allied to cramp, or that of actual cramp, with varying amounts of pain. (*J. Russell Reynolds.*)

[Aconite, Gelseminum, Platinum, Pulsatilla, Lycopodium, Veratrum album, and Calcarea carb. have many of the above symptoms. (*Hale.*)]

"The symptoms due to large doses of the Bromide of Potassium may be stated as follows, in the usual order of their occurrence:

1. Contraction of the pupils. 2. Drowsiness. 3. Weakness of the arms and legs. 4. Depression of mind. 5. Failure of memory. 6. Delusions.

The first three of these are, I think, usual accompaniments of an active dose of the medicine. They simply show a sedative effect due to cerebral anæmia. In adults they never follow a less dose than ten grains. Doses of five grains produce no obvious effects. No permanent difficulty results from very large doses." (*Hammond.*)

Dr. Hammond asserts that to a condition of *cerebral anæmia* most of the obvious phenomena which follow its administration should be ascribed.

CACTUS GRANDIFLORUS.

(*Night-Blooming Cereus.*)

DESCRIPTION.—Stems cylindrical, rooting and very long, provided with five or six slightly prominent ribs, and furnished with small spines or thorns, disposed in radicated forms. Fruit shaped like an egg, covered with scaly tubercles, fleshy, of an orange or fine reddish color, filled with very small seeds of an acid taste. Flowers have an extremely sweet odor of benzoic acid and vanilla.

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OFFICINAL PREPARATION.—Tincture of the stems and flowers, equal parts; dilutions.

SPHERE OF ACTION.—Specifically on the heart and blood-vessels.

ANALOGUES.—*Aconite, Agaricus, Belladonna, Crotalus, Gelseminum, Iberis Kalmia, Lachesis, Naja, Lilium, Stramonium, Spigelia, Veratrum viride.*

Sensorium.

Hypochondria and invincible sadness; unusual melancholy.
Fear of death, extreme and continuous.
Love of solitude.

Head.

* Vertigo from sanguineous congestions to the head.
Heavy pain like a weight on the vertex; worse from noise.
* Face bloated and red, with pulsating pain in the head.
Feeling of emptiness in the head.
Very severe pain in the right side of the head, which is increased by the sound of talking and by a strong light.
* Pulsating pain in the temples, becoming intolerable at night.

Eyes.

Loss of sight; there appear circles of red light before the eyes, which dim the sight.
° Dimness of sight; weakness of sight recurring periodically.

Ears.

Pulsations in the ears day and night.
Noise like the running of a river, continuing all night.
° Hearing diminished from the buzzing in the ears.
° Otitis, from checked perspiration.
° Rheumatic otitis

Nose.

Dry and unpleasant coryza.
Fluent and very acrid coryza; nostrils sore.
Profuse epistaxis, soon ceasing; from acute congestion.

Throat.

° Constriction of the throat, preventing swallowing.
Fetid breath in the morning.

Appetite and Gastric Symptoms.

° Loss of appetite and loss of taste for food, with nausea.
Great appetite, but weak and slow digestion.
Bad digestion; all food causes weight and suffering in stomach.
° Nausea in the morning, and all day long.

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Stomach.

Acrid acid in the stomach, making food taste acid.
Violent burning in the stomach
Great thirst during the fever.
° Continuous pulsation in the stomach, in an old lady at the change of life.
Heaviness in the stomach after eating.

Liver.

° Acute and chronic engorgement of the liver from cardiac diseases.

Abdomen.

Distressing sensation in the bowels.
Very violent pains in the bowels, with burning sensation.
° Enteritis; also peritonitis.

Stool and Anus.

Bilious evacuations, with pain in the abdomen.
Morning diarrhœa, watery, preceded by great pain.
Sensation of great weight in the anus, with itching, with or without copious hemorrhage.
° Constipation from hemorrhoidal congestion.

Urinary Organs.

Constriction of the neck of the bladder.
Great desire to pass water, but cannot.
Frequent desire to urinate, with copious flow, straw color.
Urine passed by drops, with burning.
Urine reddish, turbid.

Generative Organs.

Women.—Painful constriction around the pelvis, which gradually extends upwards to the stomach.
Pain in the uterus and its ligaments, returning every evening.
Pulsating pain in the uterus and ovarian regions, extending to the thighs.
° Very painful menstruation.
Menstruation copious and painless.
Menstruation eight days too soon.

Larynx, Cough, etc.

Obstinate, sterterous cough, worse at night.
Spasmodic cough, with copious mucous expectoration.

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Cough, with thick yellow expectoration.
Dry cough from tickling in the chest.
° Various kinds of cough due to cardiac disorders. (*Hale.*)

Heart.

*Sensation of an annoying movement from before backward in the cardiac region, worse by day than by night.
* *Sensation of constriction in the heart, as if an iron band prevented its normal movement.*
Dull heavy pains in the region of the heart, increased by external pressure.
Pricking pain in the heart, impeding respiration and the movements of the body.
* *Very acute pain and such painful stitches in the heart* as to cause him to cry out loudly, with obstruction of respiration.
* *Palpitation of the heart, continues day and night, worse when walking, and at night, when lying on the left side.*
° Nervous palpitation of the heart, aggravated by the near approach of the menses.
° *Functional disorder of the heart*, from mental emotions, aggravated at the menstrual period.
° *Angina pectoris.*
° Palpitations, acute and chronic, even in organic diseases of the heart.
° Acute inflammatory affections of the heart, *idiopathic*, and even from rheumatism.
° *Acute carditis*, with blueness of the face; oppression of breathing; dry cough; pricking pain in the heart; cannot lie on left side; *pulse* quick, throbbing, tense and hard.
° *Chronic carditis*, with œdematous and cyanotic face, suffocating respiration, continued dull pain in the heart, dropsical effusion all throughout the body; cannot drink or speak, hands and feet cold, *pulse* intermittent.
° *Hypertrophy with dilatation;* patients pulseless, extremely exhausted, panting and sad, cannot lie down, or speak; has scarcely slept for fifteen days; forgetful, feet œdematous. (Is soon relieved, lies down and sleeps 12 hours.)
' *Organic diseases of the heart; valvular diseases*, (an invaluable palliative for many distressing symptoms.)

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° Heart disease, with œdema of *left* hand only, (no other remedy has this symptom.)
° A constant *fluttering* sensation in the stomach, over the location of the cœliac axis, in a spot about the size of a dollar; a burning line extends down from it to the lower ribs on either side; a hot flash shoots downward, frequently, (cured by a few doses.)
° Rheumatic inflammation of the heart, with severe pain in apex of heart, and pain shooting down left arm to the end of the fingers; dyspnœa, pulse feeble, 120, etc.
° Palpitation of the heart from any exertion, with excessive pain all over the left side between the scapulæ and sacral region.
° A whizzing, to and fro sound, or *bruit de soufflet.*
° Endocardial bruit, increased præcordial dullness, excessive impulse of heart's action, and evident enlargement of right ventricle.
° Great irregularity of heart's action—intermittent at times and of varying character—great *frequency* of action alternating with *slowness.* (Enlargement of left ventricle, with great irritation of cardiac nerves.)
° Irregularity of heart's action, from reflex irritation.
° Palpitation, with vertigo, dyspnœa and loss of consciousness.

Extremities.

Formication and weight in the arms.
Œdema in the hands—worse in the *left.*
° Pain in left arm, down to fingers, (in disease of heart.)
Œdema of the feet and legs, up to the knees.
Restlessness in the legs—cannot keep them still.

Sleep.

Sleeplessness without apparent cause; or from pulsations at the stomach, or in the ears.
Delirium during sleep.

Fever.

Chills, with chattering of the teeth; at 10 o'clock A. M., followed by burning heat with shortness of breath.
Burning heat at night, followed by a chill, then perspiration.
° *Intermittent fever, quotidian,* with chill, heat, dyspnœa, headache, stupefaction, great thirst, then perspiration.

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CAFFEINE.

PHARMACOLOGY.—Caffeine may be obtained by treating ground coffee with benzine, which dissolves out the caffeine and fixed oils. Distill the benzine solution to dryness, and boil the residue in water, dissolving the caffeine, which, on filtering and concentrating, is deposited.

Caffeine crystalizes in white, silky, long needles, which are slightly flexible and transparent, and have a specific gravity of 1.23. Taste weak, but bitter and unpleasant. It is fusible, volatile and soluble in water, alcohol or ether. The Citrate of Caffeine may be substituted for the pure alkaloid.

OFFICINAL PREPARATION.—Triturations up to the 3×; afterwards, alcoholic dilutions.

Head.

* Congestion of blood to the head, with flushed face and nervous excitement.

* Obstinate sleeplessness, especially in children and nervous women.

It increases the reflex excitability and may produce *tetanus*.

[The tetanus is considered by most authors a medullary tetanus, for it is not produced in the leg of a frog if the ischiatic nerves are cut; and it takes place in a limb, the circulation of which has been stopped by a ligature, before the subscutaneous injection of caffeine.

It produces at first an increased frequency of the pulse, but a diminution of its bulk takes place very quickly (one minute after the injection), and sometimes determines the immediate death of the heart.

The increased rapidity of the heart-beats, and the rise of arterial pressure observed, may be attributed to a paralysis, more or less complete, of the nerves proceeding from the ganglia to the muscles of the heart.

Three grains did not kill a dog in which artificial respiration was produced. *One fourth* of a grain killed other dogs in the same condition.]

(See "*Coffea;*" and "*Therapeutics*," Vol. II.)

CALABAR BEAN.

(*Physostigma Venenosum.*)

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION.—This is an irregular, kidney-shaped bean, about an inch in length and three-fourths of an inch in breadth; the product of the Physostigma Venenosum, a perennial woody creeper of Calabar, Africa, where the bean has been used by the natives as an ordeal test for criminals, witches, etc., since time immemorial.

It contains an alkaloid known as *physostigmia*, or *eserine*.

OFFICINAL PREPARATION.—Tincture with strong alcohol; dilutions.

ANALOGUES.—*Agaricus*, *Belladonna*, *Gelseminum*, *Solanum*, *Conium*, *Curare*, *Passiflora*.

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Head.

A feeling of buoyancy; desire to move and talk continually.
Dullness of the mind; sluggishness of the brain.
Dizziness, with great fullness of the blood-vessels of the brain.
° Congestion of the brain, with epileptiform attacks.
Constriction of the forehead and eyes, with heaviness of the lids; numbness and dizziness.
Dizziness and sensation of wavering in the brain, when walking, half an hour after tea. (*H. L. Chase.*)
Deep-seated pain in the forehead, with desire to rub it. (*Chase.*)
Dizziness in walking; it requires an effort of the will to keep from staggering.
Severe pressing pain in the forehead, as though something hard was bound tightly on it, accompanied by dizziness when walking.
Difficulty in concentrating the thoughts. (*Chase.*)
Confusion of the head, vertigo with loss of strength in the legs, as if he had been drinking. (*Cullis.*)
He staggers like a drunken man, and goes to bed with his head swimming.
Some headache over the right eye, lasting two days. (*Cullis.*)
Strange vertigo at night; she holds to the bedstead to keep from falling, and makes an effort to shake off that feeling. Her whole frame seems loosened and powerless.
Her thoughts wander and she has difficulty in fixing her attention.
Feeling of constriction around forehead and temples, changing into oppressive pain over the left orbit and extending to the forehead and temples, very troublesome in reading.
Heat and redness of the face.
Dull weight along the vertex, mostly on the left lobe of the brain. (*Wesselhœft.*)
Feeling of constriction around the entire top of the head, as if a tight cap were being pressed down as far as the temples, at the same time severe pressure along the sagittal suture, as if from fulness of the longitudinal sinus and dull aching in each temple. (*Wesselhœft.*)

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Dulness; was obliged to make an extra effort in speaking with people. (*Wesselhœfl.*)
Pressing from within outwards in vertex and temples.
During the forepart of the day he has at times a feeling of weakness, though there was uncommon mental activity. (*Cullis.*)
Sudden attack of headache with nausea and bitter rising, followed by dull pain under the sternum, increased by suddenly turning the head, bending forward or throwing the shoulders forward.
Headache with fullness and a sense of faintness, with a numb feeling down the left arm, pulse 50 to 60 with feeble impulses.

Face and Eyes.

Face hot and red.
Sensation of contraction of eyelids with difficulty of opening them, and a suffusion of tears, when opened wide. (*Chase.*)
Sensation of contraction of the whole left side of the face, with slight numbness; it required an effort to keep the eyelids open.
Eyes unusually free from black spots. (*curative.*)
For three days attacks of partial blindness, on attempting to write he was unable to see a line.
Alternation of dilatation and contraction of the pupil from oscillatory motions of the pupillary muscles, ending in permanent contraction. (*Leven.*)
Nystagmus. (*Leven.*)
Severe pain in the right side of the upper jaw, like toothache.
Sensation of contraction of the alæ nasi and upper lip, with frequent desire to rub them, which relieved for a time. 20 minutes. (*Chase.*)
Severe sharp darting pains in the right malar bone, aud in the ramus of the jaw on the right side.
Small boil on the inside of the right nostril, very painful, the pain extending up to the eye and right side of the head. It broke on the fourth day with very little discharge.
It stimulates the *sphincter pupillæ* and the *ciliary* muscles to contraction.

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It contracts the pupil even in dilatation the result of injury.

A decided tight feeling, referable pretty accurately to the ciliary region of the left eye (to which the solution was applied), as if something were creeping in it, (in five minutes). Ten minutes after, this continued, with occasional rather sharp pain in the ciliary region. An attempt to read with both eyes instantly increased this pain, and the type was confused, as if by a disturbance of the power of accommodation. Type looked smaller with the right eye than the left. I could see Jaeger 17, at 15 feet, but with a remarkable oscillation in the distinctness; the type came and went, at one instant quite clear, then indistinct, as if the ciliary muscles were undergoing irregular contractions.

Astigmatism; the vertical bars of a window were seen clear and sharp at from six to ten feet; the horizontal bars within the same range having their edges slightly hazy, but rendered clear by a concave cylindrical glass of 14 inches focus.

The pupil contracted (to the size of a pin's head) and remains so eighteen hours, then gradually relaxed during four days, resuming gradually its mobility under light whether falling on its own or the opposite retina. With the sudden contraction of the pupil came a sudden twilight gloom, as if an eclipse of the sun, but this gloom soon lessened and gradually disappeared before the pupil dilated.

When applied to the eye of a long-sighted person it restores vision (temporarily).

Short sightedness (in the normal eye).

Pain in the eyeballs, over the eyes, and in the head.

Profuse lachrymation.

° Dimness of vision.

° Paralysis of the circular fibers of the *iris*, and of the ciliary muscles of one eye; the dilated pupil and dimness of sight disappeared.

° *Prolapsus of the iris*, from injuries, even when the whole globe is vascular and irritated, and sight impaired; (under

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the topical use of the alkaloid, the prolapsus retracted as the pupil contracted).

° Prolapsus of iris, from sloughing of the cornea.

Stomach.

Tongue feels as if scalded.

Dryness and smarting at the tip of the tongue all day. (*Chase.*)

Numbness, tingling and smarting of the tongue and lips, with a constant desire to moisten them.

Soreness of the bowels, painful when moving about, aggravated by riding.

Soreness of abdomen, the spot is not larger than the palm of the hand.

Sense of distension with soreness of abdomen. (*Chase.*)

Colicky pains low in abdomen, succeeded by a copious loose discharge from the bowels. (*Chase.*)

Small intestines in a state of contraction, showing in places circular constriction, like internal strangulation.

Feeling as if he had bolted a piece of solid food of too large a size; the sensation gradually increases until it is very painful.

Burning heat in the stomach, with much belching of wind.

Urine and Sexual Organs.

Pain in the back, hips and lower part of the abdomen; thought the menses were about to appear, but this did not take place.

Slight stitches on the left side of the abdomen (female).

Dull pain and downward pressure in the back, accompanied by the appearance of the menses. (*Mrs. P.*)

Menses come on at the usual time without the usual unpleasant premonitory symptoms. (*Mrs. N.*)

Chest and Heart.

Pulsations through the whole body, particularly at the chest, each beat of the heart distinctly perceptible in the chest and temple. (*Wesselhæft.*)

Heart's action retarded with diminished impulse; rate 56; no abnormal sounds, the radial pulse irregular and weak.

Trembling and convulsive agitation of the heart. (*Leven.*)

Respiratory muscles in oscillatory motion. (*Leven.*)

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° Chronic bronchial catarrh, aggravated by talking.
° Cough, with inability to raise the mucus.
Heart's action tumultuous and irregular.
Heart's action feeble and irregular.
In some cases the heart goes on beating long after death (in animals).
The heart contained fluid blood and clots in all the four cavities, indicating death from paralysis of the muscles of the heart (in men).

Back and Extremities.

Sharp darting pains in the right elbow-joints, extending down the outside of the arm to the two middle fingers.
A numb pain in the knees and ankles, while sitting, with a desire to move frequently.
The limbs feel weary, as after great fatigue, with a constant desire to move.
Severe cramp-like pain in the left popliteal space; walking was very painful.
Heavy pain in the back, under left shoulder, continuing severe for an hour, and then slowly passing away. (*Mrs. S.*)
Sharp twinges in the right instep, and various twinging pains about the body. (*Wesselhæft.*)
Throbbing pains in the forehead; worse on moving. (*Wesselhæft.*)
Sharp darts through the right thumb, at the root of the nail, and several weaker ones through the finger joints of the right hand. (*Mrs. P.*)
Dragging pains over the left hip toward the back.
Slight twinging pains in the lower limbs, with sharp momentary twinges in the ankles.
Drawing rheumatic pains through the left shoulder.
Drawing pains low in the back and abdomen, with bearing down, as if the menses were coming.
Feeling of weakness, as though paralyzed, passes downward from the occiput through the back to the lower extremities; the feeling in the legs like that known as being asleep. (*Chase.*)
Slight exertion causes lameness and weakness of the back.

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Sleep.

After falling asleep wakes repeatedly during the night with terrible thoughts. He fears he is becoming crazy, and that he may get up and do some mischief. He dreams that he is a lion. Awakes at 4 A. M., with soreness, not a pain, in the left side of the abdomen, painful to pressure.

Irresistible desire to sleep. (*Wesselhæft.*)

Soporific sleep, extremely distressing, paleness of the face. (*Ib.*)

Drowsiness in the forenoon, even while riding or working.

Profuse perspiration, partly dispelling the drowsiness.

Great drowsiness after dinner; sleeps good, and sleeps just as well at night as if he had not slept in the afternoon.

In the evening not drowsy as usual, but wakeful.

Nervous System.

° Chorea in a boy of fourteen; the disease had lasted several months, and resisted Ferrum, Arsenic and Zinc; (cured in nine weeks by eighteen drops a day of the tincture).

° Progressive muscular wasting. (*Reynolds.*)

(It did no service in a case of paralysis agitans.)

° Chorea in a girl of twenty; (a rapid cure) with the tincture

° Chorea, of the right side; the tongue seemed too large.

General paralysis of the insane. (*Crichton-Browne.*)

° Traumatic tetanus, several cases; (cured).

° Epileptiform convulsions.

° Cerebro-spinal meningitis, in the tetanic stage. (*Hale.*)

General Symptoms.

Increase of secretion, particularly of the perspiratory, salivary and intestinal glands; the discharges that follow are occasionally free, producing severe sweating, insalivation, and catharsis.

The operation of the drug is spinal, not cerebral, acting upon the anterior or motor column, so as to suspend or deaden its energy or reduce the activity of its functions.

The powerless parts are those that receive their nervous supply from the spinal cord and its nerves. The muscles of the extremities and of respiration are most enfeebled; and the paralysis is primarily and always seated in the striped muscles.

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There is no failure of volition; the will is strong, but a difficulty lies in the way of carrying out its purpose.

Unable to move, though he makes the attempt.

The mind exhibits no defect.

Suspension of the functions of the motor tract, by which it does not conduct the impulses of the will through the cord to the muscles.

The paralysis is not exclusively owing to poisoned blood, as the lower limbs are first paralyzed, then the upper, then the trunk, then the neck.

A cramp-like condition in organs that are supplied with involuntary muscular fibres.

Pain ceases during rest, but commences again during motion; but by continued motion it is relieved.

Muscular trembling in different degrees; from a mere tremor up to a jerking of the muscles.

The muscles retain their normal contractility unimpaired, and still respond to direct irritation when artificial stimuli are applied.

The paralysis is commonly preceded by twitching or trembling of the muscles; in the lower animals these are often convulsive.

When movements occur, they have sometimes been uncoordinated; again, the palsy has been found to include the unstriped muscles; and furthermore, the functions of the brain may be disturbed. The first is only met with after entire loss of exercising the will. The second is, perhaps, due to extension of the poisonous influence to the sympathetic system.

Trembling, dizziness, and loss of power in the limbs in half an hour.

Fatal syncope, from paralysis of the heart.

Stupid and giddy; a sense of feebleness over the whole body, rendering progression difficult.

Sharp pains, shifting quickly from one place to another.

When the pain remained in any place for a short time the *spot became disagreeably sore.*

A sensation of heat, accompanied with sweat, extending from

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the fourth or fifth cervical vertebræ to the last lumbar. (*Beckwith.*)

° *Dyspepsia*, with great pain *immediately* after eating. (*Beckwith.*) *Also, Arg. nit. and Dioscorea. (*Hale.*)

Constriction of the intestinal canal (general).

° Constipation of years duration, from atony of the bowels.

CANCHALAGUA.

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION.—The proper botanical name is not known to me. I give the name as it appeared in the *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy.* "A small grass-plant, growing in patches; has a small, red blossom, not unlike the Forget-me-not (*Myosotis*), a round, woody stem and branches, lanciform leaves; indigenous to California." (*Dr. Richter, Philadelphia Journal of Hom., Vol. II.*)

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.—Tincture of the whole plant; dilutions.

Head.

Congested feeling, with pressive pains in the forehead; a sensation of fullness.

Tightness of the scalp; it feels as if drawn together.

Ears.

Piercing and stitching pains in the ears.

Buzzing and roaring in the ears.

Eyes.

Burning, first in the left, then in the right.

Stomach.

Increase of appetite.

Eructations and regurgitations.

Water-brash, with spitting of white mucus, and a trembling nervousness.

Sleep.

Sleeplessness.

Fever.

° *Fever and ague;* (tertian).

* Soreness all over, especially in the lower extremities.

Heat in the whole body.

° Intermittent fever; obstinate. (*Dr. Richter.*)

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CANNABIS INDICA.

(Indian Hemp.)

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION.—This plant is a native of Persia and the northern part of India. It is an annual, covered with a rough but very fine hair, almost invisible to the naked eye. Stem erect, branched, green, angular. Leaves opposite or alternate. Each leaf consists of five long, narrow, sharp-pointed leaflets, spreading from the extremity of a long lax leaf stalk. Flowers in axillary clusters; in the males drooping, and leafless at the base; in the females erect, and leafy at the base.

There are two species of the Cannabis, or Hemp, recognized in our Materia Medica—the Indica and the Sativa. Their difference, however, is rather in their physiological action than in the botanical characteristics, and these are undoubtedly owing to locality and cultivation.

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.—Tincture and dilutions.

ANALOGUES.—*Aconite, Arnica, Belladonna, Berberis, Bryonia, Camphor, Cannabis sat., Cantharides, Clematis, Copaiva, Digitalis, Dulcamara, Hyoscyamus, Lachesis, Lycopodium, Nux vomica, Opium, Petroleum, Pulsatilla, Sepia, Spigelia, Stannum, Stramonium, Terebinthina, Thuja, Uva ursi, Veratrum.*

Mind.

Moaning and crying.
Great anguish and despair.
Great apprehension of approaching death.
Horror of darkness.
Incoherent talking.
Stammering and stuttering.
Exaltation of spirits, with great gaiety and disposition to laugh at the merest trifle.
Full of fun and mischief, and laughs immoderately.
Exaltation of spirits, with excessive loquacity.
Uncontrollable laughter, till the face becomes purple, and the back and loins ache.
Laughs indiscriminately at every word said to him.
He begins a sentence, but cannot finish it, because he forgets what he intended to write or speak.
Imagines he is gradually swelling, and that his body is becoming larger and larger.
Very absent minded.
Imagines some one calls him.
Inability to recall any thought or event, on account of the number of different thoughts crowding on his brain.

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He fancies he hears numberless bells ringing most sweetly.

Imagines he hears music, shuts his eyes, and is lost for some time in the most delicious thoughts and dreams.

While listening to the piano he loses consciousness, and is seemingly raised gently through the air to a great height, when the strains of music become perfectly celestial; on regaining consciousness his head is bent forward, his neck is stiff, and there is a loud ringing in his ears.

His mind is filled with ridiculous speculative ideas.

Constantly theorizing.

His head feels very heavy, he loses consciousness, and falls.

On regaining consciousness, violent shocks pass through his brain.

In the daytime, dreams, returning periodically, or dreamy attacks.

He could not read, partly on account of dreamy spells, and partly because he had not full power of vision.

Fixed ideas.

He forgot his last words and ideas, and spoke in a low tone, with a thick voice, as if tired.

Every few moments he would lose himself, and then wake up, as it were, to those around him.

He was in constant fear that he would become insane.

Unpleasant shuddering through all the limbs, with a painful feeling of weight in the occiput, and a tetanic intermittent contraction of the muscles of the nape of the neck.

° Hallucinations and illusions following excesses in wine, and venery, and also arising from or during religious excesses, seem to me to demand this drug with the dietetic use of Phosphate of Lime. (*Gray.*)

° It has proved of great service against illusions of a spectral character, not accompanied by terror; such as arise in some forms of nervous fever and in puerperal mania. In this class of hallucinations my dose has not been less than 1-100th of a grain of the extract (*Gunje*) rubbed in sugar. (*Gray.*)

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Head.

Vertigo on rising, with a stunning pain in the back part of his head, and he falls.
Fullness in the forehead, as if it would burst.
Burning pain in both temples.
Heavy insurmountable pressure on the brain, forcing him to stoop.
Severe stitch in the right temple, gradually changing to a pressing pain.
Aching in both temples, most severe in the right.
Throbbing, aching pain in the forehead.
Dull, drawing pain in the forehead, especially over the eyes.
Dull, heavy, throbbing pain through the head, with a sensation like a heavy blow on the back of the head and neck.
Dull, sticking pain in the right temple.
Frequent involuntary shaking of his head.
Jerking in the right side of the forehead toward the interior and back part of the head.
Pain in the whole right side of the head.

° In my practice it has proved a wonderful remedy in subacute inflammation of the brain, in delirium tremens, and in a few cases of epilepsy. It has been eminently serviceable in hypochondriac affections of females, especially those somewhat advanced in life. It exercises a peculiar control over this class of maladies, and has sometimes effected speedy cures of cases which were bordering upon actual insanity. Some years since I made a few experiments upon Guinea pigs and rabbits with a tincture of Cannabis indica, and in most instances it caused an injection of the blood vessels of the entire brain; but its chief influence appeared to be exerted upon the tubercular quadrigemina and the parts in immediate vicinity. Indeed, the appearances it produced were very similar to those which have been observed from Opium, Belladonna, Alcohol, and from the ethers.—(*Marcy.*)

° A lady, aged about forty years, had been confined to her bed for seven months, with a morbid sensitiveness and great prostration of the entire nervous system. Her allopathic

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physician had treated her with Iron, Cinchona, Opium, and the other usual remedies of his school, without any benefit, until she had been in her bed almost constantly for the period above indicated. At this time she was placed under my care in the following condition: no apparent organic derangement in any part of her body. The organs all performed their functions with considerable regularity, but sluggishly. On attempting to make the slightest effort, in rising up in bed, or in making any exertion, she experienced a great sense of prostration, and a death-like sinking and weakness at the pit of her stomach, and to some extent in her chest. Pulse seventy-six and regular, but weak. Respiration and temperature of the skin natural. We put her on Cannabis indica, and after six days she was able to sit up for fifteen minutes without any serious inconvenience. The remedy was persisted in, and her improvement continued until at the expiration of six weeks she was able to sit up the entire day; to walk for half an hour at a time, and to ride out for an hour or two, with benefit. All her unpleasant symptoms in the chest and stomach have disappeared, and she is now quite well with the exception of a slight debility. (*Marcy.*)

Eyes.

Injection of the vessels of the conjunctiva in both eyes.

The vessels of the conjunctiva of both eyes are injected in a triangular patch extending from the internal canthus to the cornea; worse in the right.

Twinkling, trembling, and glimmering before the eyes.

Jerking in the external corners of the eye and eyelids.

Fixed gaze.

While reading the letters run together.

Ears.

Noise in the ears like boiling water.

Periodical singing in his ears, that always ceased as soon as he came to himself, and renewed itself whenever a dreamy spell came on.

Aching in both ears.

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Throbbing and fullness in both ears, and ringing and buzzing in the ears.
Sensitiveness to noise.

Face.

He looks drowsy and stupid.
Wearied, exhausted appearance.
Coldness of the face, nose, and hands, after dinner.
Profuse sticky sweat standing out in drops on his forehead.

Mouth.

Dryness of the mouth and lips; the lips are glued together.
White, thick, frothy and sticky saliva.

Throat.

The throat is parched, accompanied by intense thirst for cold water.

Appetite and Taste.

Increased appetite; every article of food is extremely palatable.
Ravenous hunger, which is not decreased by eating enormously; he ceases eating only from fear of injuring himself.
° Pastry and fat food, which previously he never ate without suffering from rancid risings and headache, are now digested readily.

Gastric Symptoms.

While eating, his stomach felt swelled and his chest oppressed as if he would suffocate, so that he was forced to loosen his clothes.

Stomach.

Pain in or near the cardiac orifice.

Stool and Anus.

° Costiveness.
Sensation in the anus as if he was sitting on a ball; as if the anus and a part of the urethra were filled up by a hard round body.

Urinary Organs.

Aching in both kidneys, keeping him awake at night.
Sharp stitches in both kidneys.
Burning in the kidneys.

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Pain in the kidneys when laughing.
Profuse colorless urine.
Urinating frequently, but in small quantities.
Urine dribbles out after the stream ceases.
He has to force out the last few drops with his hand.
He has to wait some time before the urine flows.
Urging to urinate, but he cannot pass a drop.
Frequent urination, with burning pain in the evening.
Burning and scalding before, during, and after urination.
Urging to urinate, with much straining.
The urging continues after urination.
Pain and burning during urination.
Stinging pain before, during, and after urination.
Uneasiness, with burning sensation in the penis and urethra, accompanied by frequent calls to urinate.
Intense burning at the orifice of the urethra during urination, and continuing afterwards.
Sharp pricklings like needles in the urethra, so severe as to send a thrill to the cheeks and head.
Feelings in the urethra as if there were a gonorrhœal discharge.
On squeezing the glans penis a white glairy mucus oozes out.
° It has also been useful in debility of the bladder with a paraplegic state of the lower limbs, used in alternation with Nux vomica of the same strength and continued many weeks. (*Gray.*)

Genital Organs.

Male—Itching of the glans penis.
Itching and burning of the scrotum.
Satyriasis; violent erections; priapism; chordee.
Excessive venereal appetite, with frequent erections during the day.
Erections while riding, walking, and also while sitting still; not caused by amorous thoughts.
Female.—° Menorrhagia, dysmenorrhœa, and inefficient or absent labor pains.
° Profuse menstruation and metrorrhagia. (*Hirschel.*)
° Metrorrhagia of parturient women. (*Hirschel.*)

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Larynx and Trachea.

Rough cough scratching the breast immediately under the sternum.

Chest.

Oppression of the chest, with deep, labored breathing.
He feels as if suffocated, and has to be fanned.
Anguish, accompanied by great oppression; ameliorated in the open air.
Pressing pain in the heart, with dyspnœa the whole night.
Anguish at the heart.
Painful sticking, as with the prongs of a fork, in the heart.
Pain in the heart, with palpitation when lying on the left side.
Stitches in the heart; accompanied by great oppression; the latter relieved by deep breathing.
It requires great effort to take a deep inspiration.
Palpitation of the heart, awakening him from sleep.

Back.

Pain across the shoulders and spine, forcing him to stoop, and preventing him from walking erect.

Upper Extremities.

Agreeable thrilling through the arms and hands.
The hands feel monstrously large.
Coldness of the right hand, with stiffness and numbness of the right thumb.

Lower Extremities.

Weariness in both limbs, almost amounting to paralysis; worse in the left.
Agreeable thrilling in both limbs, from the knees down, with sensation as if a bird's claws were clasping the knees.
The right limb feels paralyzed when walking.
The right limb suddenly gives way and falls.
He is unable to walk up stairs, on account of an almost entire paralysis of the limbs, with stiffness and tired aching in both knees.
Entire paralysis of the lower extremities.
Numb feeling of the sole of the left foot, then of the foot, increasing to a numbness of the whole limb. On attempting to walk he experienced intensely violent pains, as if

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he trod on a number of spikes, which penetrated the soles of his feet and ran upward through his limbs to his hips, worse in the right limb, and accompanied by drawing pains in both calves; these pains forced him to limp and cry out in agony.

Shooting pains in the joints of the toes of the left foot, worse in the great toe.

Aching and stitching pain in the ball of the left big toe.

Pricking and aching in the joints of the big toe of the left foot.

° One case of complete paraplegia was permanently cured by the Cannabis indica and Nux vomica, some three years since, in my practice. (*Gray.*)

Fever.

Pulse below the natural standard, as low as 46.

General chilliness; loss of animal heat.

° Dr. L. Warner has successfully prescribed the Cannabis in many cases of ship fever (*Typhus petechialis*).

Sleep.

Excessive sleepiness; day sleepiness.

Starting of the limbs while sleeping, which awoke him, when he feared he would have a fit.

Grating and grinding of the teeth while sleeping.

Talking during sleep.

He wakes before midnight, in a state of semi-consciousness; with inability to move; palpitation of the heart, slow, deep, labored and intermittent breathing, and a feeling as if he were dying.

He wakes before midnight overcome with dreadful sensations; imagines he is going to be choked; cries and moans for some time, when all the objects in the room appear double their respective sizes, and he falls asleep again.

Nightmare every night as soon as he falls asleep.

Sound sleep with melancholy dreams.

Dreams of danger and of perils encountered.

Dreams of dead bodies; vexatious dreams; prophetic dreams.

Voluptuous dreams, with erections and profuse seminal emissions.

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Generalities.

Agreeable thrilling through the body and extremities.
Great desire to lie down in the daytime.
Thoroughly exhausted from a short walk.
He feels so weak he could scarcely speak, and soon fell in a deep sleep.
Paralysis of the lower extremities and right arm.

CARBOLIC ACID.

(*Acidum Carbolicum.*)

PHARMACOLOGY.—This is an acid obtained from coal-tar, by fractional distillation and subsequent purification.

Carbolic acid, in its pure state, is a solid, at ordinary temperatures crystalizing in minute plates of long rhomboidal needles, white or colorless, of a peculiar odor, similar to creosote, and an acrid burning taste. Its specific gravity is 1.065. If colored brown under the influence of light and air, it is impure. It deliquesces on exposure, and ultimately becomes liquid. It is soluble in 20 parts water, its solution, if pure, colorless and remaining so; but if impure, colored brownish by exposure. It is very soluble in alcohol, ether, acetic acid, glycerine, and the volatile and fixed oils.

It is neutral to test paper.

OFFICINAL PREPARATION. — (1) Tincture (one grain to ten drops pure alcohol); (2) Triturations of the crystals with coarse sugar of milk.

ANALOGUES.—*Arsenicum, Baptisia, Bromide of Potassium, Bromide of Ammonia, Cimicifuga, Creosote, Lachesis, Mercurius corrosivus, et iod., Phosphorus, Nitric acid, Muriatic acid, Rhus tox., Sulphur, etc.*

[The symptoms here given are mainly taken from Dr. Hoyne's pathogenesis, given in the *Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica* for May, 1872, to which I have added Dr. Mitchell's symptoms and my own observations. (*Hale.*)]

Mental Sphere.

Entire disinclination to study; what he had accomplished seemed trifling.
Disinclined to work; even correcting proof is fatiguing.
Cross, loses control of temper readily.
Affection bestowed seemed distasteful.
Reading increased all the head symptoms, especially the pressing in the occiput, while the intellect was unusually quiet.
Dullness of intellect, which passed away after breakfast.

Head.

Forehead—Aching pain in the forehead (transient).

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Feels as if a band was around the forehead.
Headache in the forehead of a neuralgic character.
Burning pain in the forehead.
Dull (or heavy) *pain running from the forehead to the occiput.*
Feels as if a band was around the forehead.
Felt a dull feeling in the frontal lobe of cerebrum, which increased to a severe headache.
Awoke with a dull, hot, constricted feeling in the head, more especially in the forehead; followed before rising, by an acute piercing pain in the left supra-orbital ridge. This was circumscribed and might have been covered with a silver ten cent piece.
The acute piercing pain lasted only five or ten minutes, and ceased on my rising, leaving the spot where it had been sore to the touch for more than one day.
Vertex—burning pain in the top of the head.
Hard headache in the morning confined to the upper half of the head.
Sensation as of fine electric sparks in vertex, changing to a pricking itching, with desire to rub the part and relief from it.
In the vertex a feeling as if the brain was swashing about.
Temples—Burning pain in the right temple and top of the head.
Dull aching pain in both temples and back of the head, when leaning forward.
Occiput—Dull aching pain in back of head, and right side and temple.
Back of head feels sore.
Constant dull, pressure and pain in the *occiput* and the muscles of the back of the neck, especially just behind the ears. (*Mitchell.*)
A very great sense of weight on my neck, with a *tenderness*, *even to the touch, on the seventh cervical vertebræ.* (A persistent symptom. *Dr. F. N. Mitchell.*)
Constant vertigo, not relieved by shutting the eyes; *better* when walking fast in the open air; much worse when sitting down. (*Ib.*)

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Constant humming, buzzing sound in the ears, with the headache, *without* dullness of hearing. (*Ib.*)
Sides—Beating pain in right side of head.
The pains are the most severe on the right side.
Neuralgic pain in left side of head.
Scalp—Itching of scalp, first on right side, then on left.
Head feels sore when moving it; sore feeling after the headache.
The dull, hot, constricted feeling which was severe enough to become an ache at times, (relieved by pressing the head with the hands,) lasted all day long and late in the night.
Confused feeling in the head.
Feel as if I had a cold in the head.
Head seemed to swell and felt hot, even as though it radiated heat as from a hot stove.
Hard headache most of the night.
The headache did not locate anywhere in particular, but was as bad in the forehead as anywhere else.
Headache worse when bending the head forwards.
The headache continued until I went to sleep at night (all day.)
° Periodical sick-headache, generally just before or after the menses.
Headache with nausea; better from drinking a cup of green tea.
Pressure at first relieves the pain for a moment, but if continued increases the headache. However, if the pressure was removed, if only for an instant, and then re-applied, it would bring relief for a moment.
The head pains are the most severe and worse on the right side.
Feels very dizzy from the slightest motion.
A sensation, when stooping, of a coldness in one spot, followed by a clammy sweat on the head.

Eyes.

Very severe orbital neuralgia, worse *over right eye.*
Burning pain in the eyes, worse in the left.
° Pupils contracted.
Things look as if they were moving backwards and forwards.
Cannot see across the room.

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While writing, the letters seem to run together, so that it is with difficulty I can read what is written.
Eyes sensitive to light.
A constant dark spot in front of left eye.

Ears.

Beating pain, with a humming sound in both ears.
Constant humming, buzzing sound in the ears.

Nose.

Both nostrils plugged up.
Dryness of posterior nares.
When blowing the nose the mucus was bloody—bright red blood.
Feeling of expansion in the nasal passages.
Smell decidedly *more acute.*
Watery discharge from both nostrils while in the open air; ceasing when in doors—returning when entering a cold room.
Sensation at left wing of nose as of fine electric sparks; wants to rub the part repeatedly.
° Œzena, even malignant, with great fœtor, and ulceration. (*Hale.*)

Face.

Sharp pain about the centre of the cheek, as if bitten by a mosquito.
Face flushed and burns.
Slight heat of face and forehead, especially the left side.
° Face blanched and bathed in perspiration.
Drawing pain in the jaw, right side.

Mouth.

Nasty taste in the mouth.
Swelling and soreness, internal side of left cheek, opposite the molars; the cheek is in the way of the teeth when biting.
° Interior of the mouth very white.
° Slight lividity of the lips and tips of the fingers.
° Tongue dry and chippy.
Aching of teeth of right upper jaw; grinding of the teeth.
° Toothache from caries, or from a cold.
° *Thrush* in children and consumptives (a weak wash).

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Throat.

Throat sore; felt slightly hoarse, as if taking cold.
Throat sore only when swallowing, and pressing upon the upper part of the larynx; worse on the right side.
Soreness worse on the right side.
Soreness of the throat on empty deglutition.
Sharp stitches in the throat.
The pain in the throat comes on every few moments; the pain is sharp and pricking.
Pricking burning in the throat, as if she had eaten something strong.
Much mucus in pharynx.
Dryness of pharynx and posterior nares.
Hawking of clear white mucus while in the open air.
Hawking from pharynx and posterior nares of much white mucus.
° Spasmodic contraction of the œsophagus.
Slight nausea in the throat.
Mucous membrane of the œsophagus dry and shrunken and of a brownish color.
° Ulceration of the throat, tonsils, palate, etc.

Gastric Symptoms.

Constant belching up of large quantities of wind.
Sensation as if the stomach was filled with wind, which ought to come up.
Wind in the stomach very troublesome; better after raising a sort of sweetish-sour liquid.
Nausea in the stomach.
Slight nausea in the throat.
* *Nausea nearly all the morning.*
After tea the nausea was better, but she was very drowsy.
After tea the nausea returned, and was increased by taking a little sherry wine.
Regurgitation from the stomach which tastes like buttermilk and cabbage.
In the afternoon, after dinner, long continued hiccough
Dull aching, uneasy feeling in the stomach.
Burning pain in the stomach.

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° Chronic vomiting of sarcinæ.
° Chronic vomiting of every meal.
° Vomiting in pregnancy.
° Inflammation of the stomach and duodenum.

Abdomen.

Aching pain in lower part of abdomen.
Burning pain in lower part of abdomen and top of the head.
Rumbling and rolling in the abdomen, with a sense of distension.
Rumbling in the bowels; a feeling as if diarrhœa would come on, after walking about.
While sitting, a crampy stitch in left inguinal region.
Abdominal muscles feel sore.
Constant sensation of distension in the abdomen.

Anus and Stool.

The anus itches and feels as if the skin was rubbed off.
Bowels seem torpid but not costive.
Desire for a stool all day, although I had had a natural movement in the morning.
Two natural stools per day, which is unusual, having generally but one passage in two days.
° Diarrhœa from bad drainage.
° Cholera infantum, with putrid, rice-water discharges, like foul eggs.

Urinary Organs.

Passed an unusual quantity of saccharine urine.
Urine increased, and had a strong smell.
Passed urine oftener than usual during the night.
Unusually free flow of urine—normal in color, odor and quantity.
The urine was voided about once in two hours, and was large in quantity—quality normal.
° Greenish urine, after scarlet fever.

Genital Organs.

Lascivious dreams, with emissions, followed by weakness and dejection.
Male—Sexual appetite very much decreased.
Awakened by unusual strong sexual excitement.

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Itching of scrotum and inside of thighs, relieved by scratching, but it soon returns.
Intense burning itching of the genitals.
Female—Menses came on two days later than usual, and were more profuse.
Menses much more profuse, and darker color than usual, followed by headache and great nervous irritability for twelve hours.
* Mucous tubercles on the labia and inside of the thighs, with discharge from the vagina.
° Puerperal fever, *with* putrid symptoms.
° Ulceration of the cervix uteri; obstinate. (*Hale.*)

Larynx.

* Short hacking cough, with tickling in the throat.
Constant inclination to cough.
Left side of larynx very sore when pressed upon—not true of the right side.
Irritation of the throat, causing a short, dry cough.
Expectoration of a large quantity of thick *whitish mucus.*
° Catarrhal laryngitis.
° Large granulations in the throat.
Coughed to clear the bronchi; expectorated a little.
° Catarrhal croup.
° *Chronic laryngitis*, threatening phthisis laryngea. (*Hale.*)

Chest.

Stitches in region of the heart.
Slight uneasy pains in right lung.
Dull aching pain whole left side of chest and abdomen, running around to the shoulder-blades.
While walking out of doors, feeling of expansion (of lightness) in the lungs; also in the nasal passages.
Sensation as of fine electric sparks on the sternal end of right clavicle; later on middle finger of left hand; later on vertex, changing slowly to a pricking itching, with desire to rub the part, and relief from it.
Respiration free and deep; inclination to take a deep breath.
Respiration stertorous, and smelling strongly of the fluid.

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Back.

Aching pain across the small of the back and in the lower limbs.
General soreness; worse in back, abdomen, chest and muscles of neck.
Neck feels lame and stiff, when moving the head.
Drawing in muscles of neck (right side)—think in splenitis capitis.
Soreness of the seventh cervical vertebræ.
While walking rapidly, after dinner, had spasm of the left common carotid artery.
Spasm of the left external carotid artery.

Upper Extremities.

Drawing pain in the left arm, from the shoulder to the elbow.
Constant tired, heavy feeling in left arm.
Lameness and soreness of right shoulder while walking.
Aching pain in right shoulder when bending forward.
Numbness of the skin of the hands.
Peculiar feeling of stiffness and discomfort (puckering) of the entire hand, which remained until night.
Sensation as of fine electric sparks on middle finger of left hand.
Appearance of a small pimple on middle finger of left hand, which increased in size until it became a sore resembling a carbuncle. The flesh suppurated until a probe could be passed nearly through the finger. (From the direct application of the acid.)
° Lividity of the tips of the fingers.

Lower Extremities.

Occasional pains in hips and shoulders.
Dull pain in right hip, ankle and left knee, most of the morning.
The pain in the hip has gone to the left shoulder.
Very severe aching pain in right hip joint, felt only while walking, not when sitting still.
Tingling in the left great toe, followed by a feeling as if pressed on.
Sensation, just below the knee on the shin, as if it was touched with a piece of ice.

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Fever.

° Miasmatic fever.
° Typhoid or enteric fever, in the stage of ulceration
° *Scarlatina maligna*, with putrid sore throat, etc.
° Pulse quick, feeble, *intermittent*, small, slow (60 to 100).
Chilly sensations; pulse 78.

Sleep.

Incessant yawning; feel languid and sleepy.
Slept heavy; awoke sore all over, especially legs (gluteal muscles), back, chest and arms.
Wakes often during the night.
Woke up in the middle of the night and found that he was bathed in perspiration.
Wakes frightened; paralyzed with fear.
Awakened by unusual strong sexual excitement.
Awoke with a dull, hot, constricted feeling in the head.
Passed urine oftener than usual during the night.
Dreams of fire; so vivid was the dream that he was awakened.
Had a great many dreams, some amorous, *others I was unable to recall.*
Dreamed that she could not get to sleep on account of thinking about the body I had enbalmed; thought she tossed about and then tried to wake me, to give her some medicine to stop thinking; she thought she could not wake me, and pulled me out of bed; and that I was bathed in perspiration, pale face; thought I was dead. She could not at first be persuaded that she had been asleep. Gave her a dose of *Nux* and she dropped to sleep at once, and slept soundly.

Skin.

Itching of the skin of various parts of the body; scalp, back of neck, left shoulder, left elbow, arms, right forefinger, buttocks, right thigh, outside of thigh, inner side of left knee, shin, calf of leg, ankles, face, nose, right cheek, abdomen, scrotum, genital organs.
Slight *eruption of a vesicular character* all over the body.
Vesicular eruption on the hands and all over the body, which itches excessively; better after rubbing, but leaves a burn

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ing pain. Neither *Arsenicum*, *Rhus*, or *Sulphur* had any influence over it. Disappeared after eighteen days without treatment.

* Pustular eruption.

* Acne; eczema; impetigo; scabies; psoriasis inveterata.

[c] *Confluent variola*, the pocks began to dry up on the eighth day, tongue clears off, *no secondary fever;* the pocks were dry all over the body on the twelfth day. (*Dr. Middleton, Hahnemannian Monthly, April*, 1872.)

° Indolent or irritable ulcers, with unhealthy granulations, and fœtid pus, (externally).

° Leprosy; prurigo; pityriasis; lupus; carbuncles.

° Pediculi, and vermin of all kinds on the body.

General Symptoms.

Complains of being very tired.

Cannot walk straight.

The pains seem to affect the right side first, and afterwards the same parts of the left.

Itching of various parts of the body.

Feels as if he had taken a violent cold.

General soreness, worse in back, abdomen and chest

Soreness as if I had taken much cold—think I have not.

° Body much swollen a short time before death.

All the muscles prominently used are sore and stiff.

° Cancerous affections.

CARDUUS MARIÆ.

(Blessed Thistle.)

DESCRIPTION.—*Root* perpendicular, strong, simple, with few fibres. *Stalk* from three to six feet high, upright, stem round, ribbed, arachnoid-wooley, branching half way up. *Leaves* longish, heart-shaped at the base, lanceolate sheathing; the very large radical leaves spreading in a circle, narrowing almost to a footstalk, pinnatifid, tipped with spines, the upper ones only serrate, the lower more or less folded or recurved; all naked, smooth, almost shining, green, *marked with broad white stripes along the veins.* *Flowers* reddish-purple or white. It grows in waste places in Southern Europe; found wild in middle Europe; common in England; scarce in Scotland; seldom, if ever, seen in America, except when cultivated in gardens. It is an annual, blooms from June to September.

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PHARMACOLOGY.—The root is bitter, the young leaves sour, the farinaceous seeds tasteless without the hull, bitterish with it, astringent. The *root* and *hull* of the seeds contain the medicinal principle.

OFFICINAL PREPARATION.—(1) Tincture of equal parts of the root and seed with the hull on. (2) Tincture of the hull; dilutions.

[Rademacher's tincture, with which most of the cures reported were made, was prepared as follows: To five pounds of the unbruised seeds add five pounds of highly rectified alcohol and five pounds of water; digest (macerate) with frequent agitation for a week; press and filter. (*Hale.*)]

ANALOGUES.—*Bryonia, Chelidonium, Chionanthus, Nux vomica, Podophyllum, Leptandra, Benzoic acid, etc.*

Mind.

Depressed, sad, hypochondriacal.

Head.

* Dull, heavy in the forehead over the eyes and in the temples
* Vertigo, with want of clearness of thought.

Gastric.

Bitter taste, and want of appetite.
Great nausea, pyrosis, eructations, and distension of bowels.
Violent nausea, painful retching, and vomiting of sour green fluid.
Tongue coated white in the middle.

Stomach.

Feeling of malaise in the epigastric region
Empty eructations after food taken against his inclination.
Pains in the stomach, continuing for two hours, preceded by vomiting.
° Morning vomiting in a pregnant woman; food remains undigested all day.

Liver.

* Swelling and painfulness of the liver.
° Tenderness and hardness of the right hypochondria, especially the left hepatic lobe; pressure there caused oppressed breathing and cough; stools brown; urine yellow; respiration asthmatic; expectoration thick and tough, with violent cough.
° Pain in the liver, with œdema of the feet, scanty bright yellow urine, and asthma.
° *Jaundice* (many cases).
° *Gallstones*, with jaundice, pain in stomach, vomiting of bile,

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etc. (Two cases cured by ½ ʒ tincture in a pint of water; a teaspoonful every two hours. (*Dr. Liedbeck.*)

° *An epidemic* of influenza with *hepatic* symptoms, viz: peculiar brown, gray, dirty complexion of patient, sometimes real jaundiced tint; sensitiveness of left hepatic lobes to pressure; bright, pale yellow, seldom dark green stool; dark brown urine; oppression of the chest; stitches in the side; debility; fever; frontal headache. Nux, Chelidonium, Pulsatilla did no good; only Carduus promptly cured. (*Dr. Reil.*)

° Painful tenderness and swelling of the gall bladder.

° Hepatic affections, with hæmoptysis, asthma and cough.

° Portal congestion and obstruction and its consequences.

° Hypertrophy of left hepatic lobes, with tenderness of the cervical and dorsal vertebræ.

Abdomen.

Feeling of fullness in the hypochondria, obliging him to draw a long breath.

Inflation of the abdomen, especially on the right side.

Sensibility of the hepatic region to pressure.

Painful sensation of an undefined character in the abdomen, producing deep breathing, increased by violent movement.

Cutting colic in bowels here and there.

Stitches in the abdomen, as well as in the chest.

° Pain in the whole abdomen near the cœcum; cramps; urine normal; complexion smutty, yellowish; sleeplessness; great emaciation; hectic fever.

Stool.

Stool tardy, knotted, hard, brown. (primary.)

Stool soft, yellowish, thin, loamy, chocolate colored, pappy, and without bilious tinge. (secondary.)

Urine.

Urine at first normal, then as the bile disappears from the stools, it appears in the urine.

Golden yellow urine, diminished in amount, depositing a sediment; finally scanty and brown.

Female Sexual Organs.

° Affections of the climacteric period; megrim, metrorrhagia,

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leucorrhœa, and asthma, with consensual disorder of the liver. (*Reil.*)

Larynx, and Chest.

° Painful cough at night, obliging him to set up in bed.
° Expectoration of pure blood, or blood and mucus, generally connected with liver troubles.
° Expectoration of tough, clear mucus.
° Influenzas, which appear to cause severe derangements of the liver, even to jaundice.
° Cough of consumptives, and asthmatics.
* *Stitches in the side*—It relieves, but does not appear to remove the fever and oppression as well as Aconite.
° *Pleurisy*, in the first stage or chronic pleuritic pain.
° *Asthmatic symptoms*, connected with hepatic disorders.

Fever.

Heat followed by sweat, with full pulse and quotidian aggravations.

CASTANA VESCA.

(*Chestnut.*)

DESCRIPTION.—The common chestnut tree of the American forests.
OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.—Tincture of the ripe leaves.
ANALOGUES:—*Bromide Potassium* (*?*), *Drosera* (*?*), *Corallium* (*?*).

(No Provings.)

Larynx and Cough.

[I have found in all cases that it would, in from five to ten days, relieve the spasms in *pertussis*, and in about two weeks cure it; the little sufferer would whoop no more, but go on to a speedy recovery, to the great delight of myself and friends.—*Dr. Unzicker.*]

[One-half ounce of the leaves in a quart of water; the infusion was drank by the children. The same curative effects would probably follow the use of the lower dilutions.—*Hale.*]

CAULOPHYLLUM THALICTROIDES.

(*Blue Cohosh, Squaw Root.*)

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION.—This is a perennial smooth herb with matted, knotty rootstalks, sending up in early spring a simple and naked stem, terminated by a raceme or panicle of yellowish-green flowers supported on

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pedicels, and a little below, bearing a large compound leaf composed of three ternate leaves, without any common petiole. The whole of the plant is covered with a greenish grey powder when young. Stem smooth, purple when young, one to two and a-half feet high, dividing above into two parts, one of which, a large divided leaf stalk; the other bears a smaller double ternate leaf at the base. Flowers appear in April and May, while the leaf is yet small. Sepals six, with three small bractlets at the base, egg shaped and oblong. Petals six, thick and gland like, somewhat kidney shaped, and a hooded body, with short claws, much smaller than the sepals, one at the base of each. Pistil enlarged on one side, style short. Stigma minute and one sided: ovary bursting soon after flowering (by the presence of the two erect enlarging seeds), and withering away; the spherical seeds remain naked on thin, thick-set seed stalks, looking like berries, the fleshy integument turning blue; albumen of the texture of horns; seeds, one or two about the size of a large pea, erect and globe-shaped, and ripen in the later part of summer, and are said to form an excellent substitute for coffee, when roasted. Fruit, dry, sweet, and insipid. The root, which is the officinal part, is sweetish, bitter, and pungent, and affords a yellowish infusion, and yellow brown tincture. It is yellow inside, brown outside; hard, irregular, knotty, branded with many fibres. Grows all over the United States, in low, moist, rich ground, or on mountains and shady hills, deep woods, or near running streams, or on grounds which have been overflowed with water. An active principle or resinoid is obtained by precipitation from the saturated alcoholic tincture, called Caulophyllin. It is soluble in water, and partly so in alcohol.

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.—(1), Tincture from the root, with strong alcohol dilutions; (2), triturations of the pulverized root; (3), triturations of Caulophyllin.

ANALOGUES.—*Pulsatilla, Cimicifuga, Viburnum, Asarum, Ruta, Senecio, (Secale,) Cannabis ind., Uva-ursi, etc.*

Head.

Swimming in the head, a sort of vertigo, with dimness of sight.

Sensation of fullness of the head, with pressure behind the eyes, and fullness of the temporal arteries.

Dullness of the head, with contracted feeling of the skin of the forehead.

Sensation as if pins stuck in the forehead, with hard headache.

By spells a very severe pain in the temples, as if both temples would be crushed together.

° Rheumatic and neuralgic headaches; or headaches dependent upon uterine disorder, or spinal irritation.

Eyes.

Dimness of sight.

Pressure behind the eyes; profuse flow of tears.

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Mouth.

Sensation of dryness and heat in the mouth.
Distress in the fauces that causes frequent inclination to swallow.
Teeth feel sore and elongated
Tongue coated white.
° Aphthæ of the mouth in pregnant and nursing women.

Stomach.

Heat and fullness in the stomach.
Great thirst.
Distress in stomach and bowels, with drawing in right hypochondrium.
Empty eructations.
Canine hunger, with white-coated tongue.
Frequent gulping up of sour, bitter fluid, with vertigo.
° Spasms in the stomach, cardialgia, spasmodic vomiting, and excessive nausea, attending uterine irritation.
° Dyspepsia, with spasmodic irritation of stomach and bowels.

Abdomen.

Distension of and rumbling in the abdomen, with tenderness.
Severe colicky pains every few minutes near the umbilicus.
° Spasmodic and flatulent colic.
° Spasmodic action of the muscular tissues of the intestines, from irritation of the motor nerves, or from rheumatism.

Stool.

Constipation; stool every other day.
Watery stool, great quantity, but no pain.
Soft stool, very white.

Urinary Organs.

Copious emissions of pale or straw-colored urine.
Every few minutes sharp, stinging pain in glans penis.

Respiratory Organs.

° Spasmodic affections of the thoracic organs.

Back.

Dull pain in the lumbar region.
Severe drawing pain in the sterno-cloido mastoid that draws the head to the left side.

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Upper Extremities.

Elbows and wrists ache.
Constant flying pains in the arms and legs.
* Severe drawing pains in the joints of the arms and legs; also in wrists and fingers.
* Shutting the hand produces severe cutting pains in the second joints of all the fingers; they are very stiff.
° Inflammatory rheumatism of the joints of the hands.

Lower Extremities.

Drawing pains in the thighs, knees and legs.
Very sharp pains in left knee joint.
Ankle and toes of left foot are painful.
Knees feel very weak when walking.
All his joints crack frequently when walking and turning.
Pain in feet and toes, worse at night.

Generative Organs.

* Sensation as if the uterus was congested, with fullness, heaviness, and tension in hypogastric region.
* Spasmodic pains in the uterus, and various portions of the hypogastric region.
° Suppression of the menses, with spasms of the uterus.
° Dysmenorrhœa, spasmodic pains in the uterus.
° Menorrhagia, with threatened abortion; from want of good contractions after confinement.
° *False* pains during pregnancy.
° Prevention of premature labor, almost a specific.
° Deficient labor from rigidity of os uteri.
° Suppressed lochia, with uterine cramps.
° Retroversion of the uterus, causing paraplegia.
° Drawing in the groins (uterine ligaments.)
° Labor-like pains, occurring in any uterine disease.
° Abortion, with little or no flooding.
° Gonorrhœa (?)
° *Intermittent* uterine contractions. (Secale causes *continuous*.)
Menses too soon. (three days.)
Relaxation of the os uteri.
Profuse secretion of mucus from the vagina.
Increases the natural pains of labor.
Male.—Stinging pains in glans penis.

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CEANOTHUS AMERICANUS.

(New Jersey Tea. Red Root)

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION.—The Ceanothus is a small shrub, growing from three to four feet high, from a dark red root, which varies widely. During the Revolutionary war, the leaves were used as a substitute for tea. *(I have tasted tea made from them; it tastes very much like a poor quality of black tea.)* The leaves are egg-shaped, the broad end at base, with three ribs, toothed edges, downy beneath, very beautiful green in summer, but in the autumn turn a very bright and beautiful red; have a long leaf stalk. The branches are downy. The flowers grow in white clusters. The calyx has five lobes, which are colored, and curved in, the lower part with a thick disk cohering with the ovary, the upper part separating across the fruit. The petals are spreading, hood-shaped, on slender claws, longer than the calyx. The fruit has three lobes, and when ripe splits into three carpels.

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.—Tincture of the leaves; dilutions.

ANALOGUES.—(?).

Mind.

Used as a substitute for *tea;* said to have slightly exhilarating effects.

Mouth.

° Sore mouth after fever. (?)

Aphthæ of nursing children. (?)

Throat.

° Ulcerated sore throat after scarlatina. (?)

Spleen.

[During the late civil war I used this plant for splenitis, and so well satisfied have I been with the results that for six years I do not remember using anything else for enlarged spleen. I have used it in the worst cases I ever saw, from tender infancy to old age. I have yet to see or hear of its failure in a single case, however inveterate.—*Dr.* ——, *Atlanta Med. Jour.*]

° Enlarged spleen in a child a few weeks old, congenital.

° Enlarged spleen after ague, and abuse of quinine.

[The dose was a few drops, or teaspoonful, of the tincture, and the application of the tincture over the spleen.]

[In chronic cases, when the organ is no longer tender, under the use of the tincture, even without the friction, *it soon becomes painful and tender*, then sinks very rapidly to its normal size, and so remains, the patient no longer conscious of its presence.—*Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal.*]

Respiratory Organs.

° Chronic bronchitis.

Generative Organs.

° Leucorrhœa. Gonorrhœa. Syphilis. (?)

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CEDRON.

(Simaruba Cedron.)

DESCRIPTION.—The origin of this drug was for a long time unknown. Even so late as 1870 Hughes wrote: "CEDRON.—It is the fruit of a South American tree, (Simaruba Cedron—supposed to be a kind of cedar,) whose exact description is not yet ascertained."—*Pharmacodynamics*, and edit., p. 203.

He was probably misled by Dr. Casanova's papers in the *Monthly Homœopathic Review*.

Cedron is the *seed* of the fruit; and by consulting Hooker's *London Journal of Botany*, Vol. VI, p. 556, it will be seen that M. Planchon had given a name and botanical station to the so-called "nondescript Cedron," long before Dr. Casanova had penned his paper.

The earliest mention of the Cedron is found in *The History of the Buccaneers*, *Anno* 1699.

The native Indians first offered the seeds for sale in Carthagena in 1828

Dr. S. A. Jones, who has written up this drug, published in the *American Observer*, said of his work: "When this *resumé* was begun, a more painstaking piece of work was designed. It has long been laid aside; and now that other and more pressing duties are upon us, it is published simply because from no other single source can the practitioner get all that is pathogenetically known of *Simaruba Cedron*. The remedy certainly appears capable to fill a larger sphere than our meagre clinical reports show it to have occupied."

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.—Tincture of the seed of the fruit; dilutions

ANALOGUES.—*Arnica*, *Cimicifuga*, *Cornus*, *Cinchona*, *Quinine*, *Sepia Sanguinaria*, (*Nux? Eucalpytus, and perhaps Eupat. perf.*)

Mind.

Gloomy, depressed spirits; disposition to weep; inquietude and excessive anguish.

Dullness of the senses; torpor of the mental faculties, and uneasiness; dread of friends, (in females particularly.)

Head.

Head dull and heavy in the morning; distensive headache, increased during the night; temporal arteries enlarged.

Bending of the head backward, with pressure on the occiput and parietal regions, as if these parts were going to burst.

Forehead cold, and as if it were empty, in the morning.

Pressure at the right temple, causing a dull pain in the whole right side of the head; disappears wholly toward noon.

Headache increases in the open air, (toward 9 A. M.)

Pressive pain over the eyes, as if a band were tied round the parts.

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Pressure at the top of the head, slight in the daytime, somewhat violent just at the moment when the shivering begins; it never wholly ceased during the whole proving.

Toward 6 P. M. shuddering soon followed by a dull and heavy frontal headache, spreading to both parietal regions.

Pulsating sensation in the temple, and a twisting pain behind the right ear, changing to a dull pain and extending to the temples.

The whole head feels swollen and heavy, most on the right side.

Pressure on the occiput in the morning; in the forenoon, occasional sharp, jerking pains in the occiput; successive sharp pains in the occiput, abdomen and lower limbs. (These pains in the head are dull, except those in the occiput, which are acute.)

At 10 P. M. dull pain in the top of the head, with sharp flying pains in all the joints of the extremities; worse in the feet, particularly the first joint of the great toe.

Awoke late in the morning, after a sound sleep, with dull pain in the vertex, and with dull pain in the whole upper head.

Throbbing in the temples increasing to pain; pain across the forehead, over the eyes, from temple to temple; beating in the temples, increasing to pain and extending over the ears.

Headache, especially in the bottom of the orbits (compelling him to close the eyes), and extending to the occiput.

Eyes.

Eyes protruding and red, with pressive pain extending to the forehead.

Pupils fixed and dilated; dimness of sight.

Objects appear red at night and yellow in the daytime.

Eyelids injected bright red, and painful when pressed.

Enlargement of the meibomian glands and conjunctiva.

Sensation in the eyes as if one had wept a good deal; itching of the eyes; redness of the eyes, and itching of the inner and outer surfaces of the eyelids.

Conjunctiva inflamed and dry.

Rose early, dizzy; could not see to light a candle, and could not tell when it was lighted.

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Ears.

Singing in the ears as of crickets; buzzing of the ears toward noon; hardness of hearing at night.

° Antidotes the effects of Sulphate of Quinine on the auditory nerves.

Face.

Flying heat of the face alternated with chills, toward evening, with bloated appearance.

Cheeks red and burning at night, pale and cold in the morning.

Pressing or tearing pain in one or both cheeks, with occasional shoots under the orbits.

Spasmodic twitchings of the *levator palpebræ superioris* during three successive nights.

Toward 6 P. M. constant heat in the face, which looks animated.

Icy coldness of the tip of the nose, even in the midst of febrile reaction, the face being red and burning.

° Prosopalgia, more frequently in women than in men, generally on the right side, recurring in regular paroxysms of indefinite duration, with spasmodic distortion of the muscles corresponding to the affected region (the *zygomatic* process almost always).

° Chronic intermittent prosopalgia always coming on at 7 or 8 P. M., and lasting from two to four hours.

Mouth, Tongue, Throat.

Mouth dry, with viscous saliva when talking; lips dry, with desire to moisten them often.

Intolerable prickling itching of the tongue, obliging her to rub it incessantly against the palate.

Slightly yellowish coat on the root of the tongue, with a nasty, sickish, bitter taste of the mouth.

On rising in the morning, gulping up of a bitter wind; tongue coated yellow; bitter taste in the mouth.

Awoke with dull pain in the whole head; tongue coated yellow; sickish taste; sour taste; the saliva becomes sour at night.

After talking, the saliva becomes white and thick like cream.

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Taste as of iron in the mouth, causing a profuse flow of saliva; constriction of the throat, which scarcely allows her to swallow the saliva.

° Mouth and tongue very dry; difficulty of speech; great thirst all the time.

She felt at times as if the tongue was paralyzed, with pricking of the tongue.

(These symptoms *appeared only with* the catamenia, and lasted as long as that discharge; at the termination of which she had a profuse ptyalism and leucorrhœal flow.)

Appetite—Thirst.

Loss of appetite; appetite is impaired as the proving progresses.

Thirst; desire for cold water at noon and warm during night.

Aversion to cold water during the evening; great thirst and desire for cold water; thirst, and craves only warm drinks.

Stomach.

Eructations of bitter wind from the stomach before rising in the morning, with dull pain in the temples.

Sensation as of a stone on the stomach; rolling pain in the stomach; sensation of heat and fullness in the stomach.

Distension of the stomach, and disposition to nausea, generally aggravated by rest, but relieved by walking, and by eating.

° Uncomfortable feeling of the stomach, which obliged him to lie down; great sensitiveness of the præcordial region; pulse small and hard; dryness of the mouth and fauces; depressed spirits and inquietude, relieved by food and drink.

(These symptoms appeared every day from 10 to 11 A. M., lasted from one to two hours, after which there was prostration of body and mind for an hour or two.)

Abdomen.

Abdomen hard and distended toward evening; flatulence in the morning, with slight colic and discharge of fœtid wind.

Borborygmi in the left side of the abdomen.

Sharp pain alternately in the cœcum, liver, and spleen.

Successive sharp pains in the occiput, abdomen and limbs;

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pains only in one place at a time; on getting warm in bed, flying pains in the region of the ascending colon, liver and spleen—kept him awake most of the night.

Stool.

Constipation; unsuccessful urging to relieve the bowels.

Copious stool, with excessive tenesmus.

Yellowish loose evacuations (three days after taking large doses of Cedron).

Whitish stools, mixed with fragments similar to clotted milk (in other provers, three days after large doses).

Slight colic, followed almost immediately by a copious evacuation of a substance that looked like curdled milk, white, with a slightly yellowish tint (from chewing the nut as an antidote to the bite of a *coral snake*).

° Semi-liquid, whitish fæces, somewhat like starch; white, frothy, and papescent evacuations immediately after meals, accompanied with slight colic and discharge of inodorous wind.

° Involuntary discharge of urine and fæces.

Urine.

Scanty urine; frequent ineffectual urging to urinate.

Frequent emission of large quantities of pale urine.

Dark urine with sediment; urine of a dark-red color; scanty urine, with deep yellow color.

Genitals.

Nocturnal erections and intense venereal excitement (many provers.)

Genital excitement at daybreak, with a discharge similar to leucorrhœa, and swollen mammæ with some pain (in two married women.)

A discharge like gonorrhœa, continuing three days and ceasing spontaneously on omitting the drug (in a young man.)

Dreamed all night (I seldom dream) of pleasant social interviews with female acquaintances, and woke with firm erections in the morning.

Larynx.

Larynx constricted and tender; difficulty of swallowing; difficult respiration with partial loss of voice recurring at intervals.

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Chest.

Oppression of the chest and throbbing of the heart.

Oppressive pain in the chest every now and then, extending to the back, with frequent desire to moan and take a long breath.

Palpitation of the heart and hurried breathing with headache.

Pulse increased from 12 to 15 impulses per minute, in from 20 to 30 minutes after the dose. (This was a constant phenomenon in all the American provers—three women and two men. The doses were from one to three drops of the crude tincture.)

The oppression of the chest and throbbing of the heart occurred in nearly all the provers in whom febrile paroxysms were developed.

Back.

Pains in the loins and back on rising in the morning.

° Rigidity of the nape of the neck.

° Pain all along the spine.

Superior Extremities.

Laming and weary pains in the shoulders; passing pains in the elbows and forearms, with a cold sensation extending to the hands toward noon; sharp flying pains in all the joints of the extremities; arthritic flying pains continue, more or less, for more than four weeks, most in the feet and hands, some in the elbows.

Laming passing pains in the joints, especially the right elbow; pain at the elbow and right forearm, as from a shock or blow, lasting one quarter-of-an-hour.

Various nupleasant sensations, such as contusive pains at the elbow, etc., recurring periodically every morning at nine o'clock; hands unusually pale; hands cold; pains (when not febrile concomitants) relieved by friction.

° Numbness of the arms and legs.

° Irregular and uncontrollable movements of the left arm and legs.

Inferior Extremities.

On getting warm in bed, severe, sharp flying pains in all parts of the system; the pains in the limbs seem to be

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in the cartilages of the joints, particularly in the first joint of the great toe, and streaking *up* the bones; lancing pains in the joints of the knees; sharp flying pains in all joints of extremities, worse in the feet, particularly the great toe joint; smart rheumatic pains in all the joints of the limbs; sharp, lame pain in the right ankle; swelling of the feet, with extreme pain in all the joints; in the morning, pain at the heel as from an abscess, only when walking, for an hour, after which period it ceases entirely. Various unpleasant sensations, such as contusive pains in the elbow, or pains as from an abscess of the heel, recurred periodically every morning at nine o'clock; arthritic flying pains continued, more or less, for more than four weeks, most in the feet and hands, some in the elbows, more in the hips and knees; but most troublesome in the first joint of the great toes; pain relieved by motion and cold before *soreness* of the joints came on, when they are aggravated by motion and cold, worse at night.

Sleep.

A general feeling of fatigue after awaking, if the sleep has exceeded more than six hours, and a general weakness of body and mind.

No sleep, with a flow of confused ideas until five in the morning; all night very restless, frequently waking fatigued from lying in one position. Dreamed of quarreling with a dead sister and other dead friends, cried about it and awoke with a nightmare, and sensation of a stone on the stomach.

Fever.

Feverish paroxysms every day in some provers, every other day in others, toward eight P. M., preceded by depressed spirits, dullness of the senses and pressing headache at noon; cramps, then contracting and tearing pains in the upper and lower extremities, with a cold sensation in the hands and feet; mouth dry, great thirst and desire for cold water; chills and shivering; sometimes very strong shuddering of the whole body; palpitation of the heart

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and hurried respiration; pulse weak and oppressed. These symptoms lasted from one to two hours, varied much in intensity, and were followed by a sensation of dry heat, and then of profuse perspiration, full and quick pulse with animated red face; cold and pale in the apyrexia; thirst and desire for warm drinks.

At three o'clock P. M., shuddering all over the body, with malaise and desire to lie down; the shuddering is renewed by motion; hands, feet, and nose are cold; flying heat in the face several times; lastly, toward six o'clock in the morning, constant heat in the face, which looks animated, with smarting in the eyes, especially when closing them; lips dry, with desire to moisten them often; headache, especially in the bottom of the orbits, compelling him to close the eyes, and extending to the occiput.

While this congestion of the head lasts, the shuddering continues all the time; the hands, feet, and nose remain cold; urine of a dark-red color.

Toward six o'clock in the evening (immediately after dinner) cold all over; shuddering in the back, icy coldness in the feet; the hands are burning; sensation in the eyes as if one had wept a good deal.

In the evening toward 6½, half-an-hour after dinner, shuddering in the back and legs; unusual paleness of the hands; red face; heaviness of the head, stretching toward seven in the evening; general coldness all evening; increase of the headache in the open air (toward nine o'clock); pressive pain over the eyes as of a band of iron tied round the parts; no thirst during the shuddering; dry heat at night.

At 6½ P. M., feverish paroxysms with itching in the eyes, which is only stopped for a moment by rubbing; laming and weary pains in the shoulders; profuse emission of watery urine. Toward 5:30 P. M., prickings in the tongue; itching of the eyes; half-an-hour later shiverings, with heat of the face, hands pale, feet and tip of the nose cold.

Toward six P. M., shuddering, soon followed by a dull and heavy frontal headache spreading to both parietal regions, with redness of the eyes, itching of the internal and ex-

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ternal surfaces of the eyelids; icy coldness of the hands *and tip of the nose*, even in the midst of the febrile reaction (the pulse is 80), the rest of the face is red and burning; lastly, dimness of sight, dilatation of the pupils; objects look red; mouth dry, with thick, viscous saliva; constriction of the throat, which scarcely allows her to swallow the saliva; anxiety, restlessness, general malaise.

The medicine being taken by the healthy prover, was followed by—

1ST. A certain state of mental excitement, and augmentation of vital energy; florid face, and a sensation of heat throughout the body; full and strong pulse; more or less perspiration and no thirst.

This group lasted from twenty to forty minutes in some, and disappeared after that time to return no more, without any other abnormal manifestation in their health; whilst in others, the symptoms were prolonged for one to two hours, and were followed by—

2ND. Depressed spirits; dullness of the senses, and torpor of the mental faculties; general debility, languor and faintings in some. When these symptoms are followed by those of the first group, the phenomena of both sets are often repeated, and at certain intervals of time; but neither of the two occur periodically, unless when they are together. Nor are they absolutely concomitant to pyrexia; for the paroxysms generally take place without them, as in the natural disease. It is for this reason that such phenomena were disconnected from category of the physical group; but whenever pyrexia occurs, or follows that condition, the symptoms, after weakness of the mind and body, are as follow:—

3RD. Great thirst; yawning; cramps and painful feelings of contraction in the lower extremities; cold sensation in hands and feet; chills and shivering of the whole body; palpitation of the heart; pulse weak and oppressed; hurried respiration; chattering of the teeth and shaking of the whole body; scanty and highly-colored urine; slight nausea in some, with yellow color of the skin and face in

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others; great debility; dilated pupils and confused sight. These symptoms lasted from one to two hours, and varied much in their intensity; after which—

4TH. Dry heat follows, with full and quick pulse; animated face; profuse perspiration; longing for cold in some, and for warm drinks in others; and discharge of pale urine in large quantities. These symptoms lasted from two to three hours, and were generally followed by a desire to sleep. The provers felt as if they were contused; sound sleep in some, and somewhat agitated in others during the night.

The apyrexia generally lasted from fifteen to seventeen hours, after which and *in about the same time as the previous day*, the paroxysms were repeated as per group third, and continued almost quotidian.

The chief characteristic of this remedy is a PERIODICITY *which is often clock-like in its regularity.*

CERASUS VIRGINIANA.

(Choke Cherry.)

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION.—This is a small tree or shrub, from five to twenty feet high, growing in woods and hedges. Leaves smooth, oval, or egg-shaped, the broad extremity at base, sharp pointed, thin, not shining, with edge serrate, the teeth being oval-shaped and sharp, veins bearded on each side toward the base; the leaf-stalk with two glands. The flowers are in short, loose and spreading branches; petals circular and white, appearing in May; outer bark greyish; inner bark green; leaves two or three inches long. The fruit is abundant, of a dark red color, very astringent to the taste, but not disagreeable.

OFFICINAL PREPARATION.—(1) Tincture of the inner bark; and dilutions to 3 × dilute alcohol: above, strong alcohol.

ANALOGUES.—*Digitalis, Laurocerasus, Lycopus, Collinsonia, Hydrocyanic acid, Amygdala, Ammonia, etc.*

Head.

Heavy, dull feeling in the head.

Stomach.

* Dyspepsia, with tendency to *acidification* of food.

° Slow digestion, with pyrosis.

° Loss of appetite, with weak, intermittent pulse.

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Generative Organs.

° Debility from spermatorrhœa.

Chest.

° Cough from functional or disease of the heart.

° Irregular and intermittent action of the heart, *with deficient impulse.*

° Hypertrophy, with dilatation.

° Pulse quick, weak and irregular.

° Debility after fever or any exhausting disease, especially in heart affections.

° Whooping cough. ° Phthisis pulmonalis (palliative).

Fever.

° Hectic fevers. ° Intermittent fevers. (?)

Skin.

° Ulcers. ° Scrofula.

CHELIDONIUM MAJUS.

(Great Celandine.)

DESCRIPTION.—Root cylindrical, reddish-brown, with many fibres; stem upright, hairy, branched, one to three feet high. Leaves soft, pinnate, netted, bright green above, glaucous beneath, with large trifid terminal lobes; tip oval, sinnate, or crenate; petioles winged, hairy. Flowers of four petals, yellow, in four-to-nine-flowered axillary cymes, each flower with a peduncle and bract; petals nearly round; calyx of two convex, green, deciduous, nearly smooth sepals; stamens twenty; divergent, equal.

Fruit a siliquose, many-seeded, knotty capsule, with two carpels.

Seeds shining, blackish-brown, with little pits. Duration, perennial.

There are, besides, but two species known as yet—one of which grows in Japan (Ch. Japanicum, Thumberg), and one in North America (Ch. diphyllum, Mich.)

In the whole of Europe no other plant grows which, when injured, gives out golden-yellow milk; and from this peculiarity, no plant is so well known to every village child. The milk of the root has a redder tinge than elsewhere.

This fluid is contained in special canals which reticulate over the leaves and open into main vessels along the ribs. Schultz first made known the movement of the juice, called by him Cyclosis.

If a recently gathered tender leaf be placed under a good microscope, one can see the reticulated canals colored by the yellow juice, and plainly distinguish the slow movement of the fluid, whilst crowds of globules pass through the petioles

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If a leaf be torn across, the yellow juice issues in drops out of the larger veins on both sides of the ribs.

On the skin the juice makes yellow spots, which on drying turn brownish-black, and also colors the dried root black.

The smell of the recent plant is disagreeable; the taste sharp and bitterish, especially of the root.

On drying, it almost entirely loses the smell.

The milk, when dry, tastes more bitter than sharp.

After chewing the plant, the taste remains for several hours, and gives a sensation of heat in the mouth, throat, and stomach. Eight pounds of the fresh plant lose one pound eight ounces by drying in the shade.

OFFICINAL PREPARATION.—Tincture of the whole plant; dilutions.

ANALOGUES.—*Agaricus*, *Æsculus*, *Bryonia*, *China*, *Carduus*, *Dioscorea*, *Lycopodium*, *Leptandra*, *Mercurius*, *Nux vomica*, *Podophyllum*, *Phosphorus*, *Sulphur*, *Sanguinaria*, *Myrica*.

Mental Sphere.

Depression of spirits; extraordinary dejection.

Incapacity for thought.

Cross, quarrelsome disposition. (*p.*)

Great calmness of spirits and cheerfulness. (*s.*)

° Restlessness and uneasy conscience, as if she had committed a great crime and could find rest nowhere.

° She thinks she must die.

° Thinking becomes difficult to her, and she easily forgets what she wants to do or has done.

Head.

* Tearing in left side of the occiput, over the ear and toward the front.

* *Repeated attacks of violent throbbing pains from nape to occiput.*

* *Frontal headache* and itching of the skin.

Shooting in the forehead under the skin.

Aching pains in both temples.

Tensive, heavy feeling in the top of the head extending to the occipital protuberance, and the head feels as if surrounded by a band; inwardly a pressing heaviness.

* Great weight in the occiput, and drawing in the nape from above downwards.

Giddiness, with weight in the upper part of the head.

On moving the head the neck is stiff on both sides, and painful on taking a deep breath.

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Feeling of undulation and weight of the whole head.
Shooting in the frontal bone over the left eye; thereafter on left side of the occiput.
Violent throbbing in the temporal arteries with headache; aching pain in right temple, then in right parietal bone, lastly close over the right eye.
° Throbbing headache.
° Twitching here and there in the head.
Congestion of blood to the head.
° Feeling of a cord about the forehead and temples, close over the eyebrows, as if the head were compressed.
° Pain in the head, increased by fresh air, cough, blowing the nose, and stooping.
Twitching here and there in the head.
° Vertigo on sitting up in bed.
Vertigo, with shivering over the upper part of the body.
Vertigo on closing the eyes, as if everything were turning in a circle.
° Vertigo, with tendency to fall forwards.
Great pain in the head, passing from within outwards, *especially toward the forehead, all day.*
Pressive, tearing pain between the eyebrows and over the right eye, tending to close the eyes.
° *Neuralgic pain over the right eyebrow*, periodically, every morning.
Violent throbbing in the temples, with great anxiety.
Periodical stupefying pains in the crown and left temple, so that her ideas are lost.
° *Violent drawing pain from the crown to the nape*, so that she is forced to draw up her shoulders, close her eyes, and tread lightly.
° Splitting pressure, and painful throbbing, in the occiput, worse on lying down.
Sensation of cold mounting up from the nape to the occiput.
When she wants to sit up in bed she has to raise her head with her hand, because the occiput seems to be fastened to the pillow and broken off from the rest of the skull.

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Creeping on the whole of the hairy scalp, and also on individual spots, passing off more or less when scratched.
Scalp on the crown painful; hot to the touch.
° Great falling off of the hair on the occiput when combed.
Pain in the roots of the hair when combed, as if there was ulceration beneath.
° Pressive headache, and heat in the head with the pains.
° Pressure as if from a band around the forehead and temples
° Weight in forehead, as if it were falling outwards.
° Pressing pain in left parietal region.
° Drawing pain in the occiput, with feeling as if the head were drawn backwards.

Eyes.

* Lids of both eyes are closed with dry mucus in the morning.
* Tearing, pressure and shooting in right eye, soon afterwards in left.
Pressure in the orbits.
Shooting in left eyelid; ° burning in lower eyelids.
* Tearing pain in the left eye and close above it.
° Photophobia, with pain in forehead.
° Violent pressive pain in left eye, in the middle of the ball, as if it was so large that the upper lid could not be let down over it.
* On moving the eye, pain in the eyeballs and feeling of sand in the eyes.
Increase of the pain by lamplight, relief on closing the eyes.
Pricking between the eyebrows toward the right eye.
° Stupefying pressure in the right orbit, as it were from without inwards.
* Pressure and pain in the upper part of the eyeballs, as if they were squeezed in, *more in the left than the right eye.*
Sudden jerk in the left eye, in the middle of the ball, as if it was so large that the upper lid could not be let down over it.
Continual pricking and burning, as if from a grain of sand, in the inner canthus of the left eye.
Redness and swelling of the lower tarsal edges.
Twitching and burning in the eyelids.

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° In the morning the lids are swollen and agglutinated.
Flickering and dazzling and brilliant specks before the eyes.
She sees blackish-gray specks before the eyes.
When reading or writing the letters run into each other.
Blackness before the eyes, with a sensation of faintness.
Yellow, jaundiced color of the eyes.

Ears.

Ringing, buzzing and rushing in the ears.
Burning in the left ear, while the right is cold.
Shooting in the ears.
Tearing in the meatus auditorius and temporal bone.
Frequent tearings from right ear into right teeth.
Hoarse roaring in the ears like a distant storm of wind.
A tearing pain behind the right ear, downwards.

Nose.

° Dryness and itching in left nostril.
Fluent coryza, with frequent sneezing.
On blowing the nose in the morning, thick blood appeared among the mucus. (Was subject to epistaxis.)
Prolonged pressing pain from the root of the nose to the nasal bone.
Itching and burning in the tip of the nose.
Tearing in the nostrils, most severe in the left.
° Feeling of soreness in the nostrils.

Face.

* Sunken countenance, with grayish-yellow face.
* Complexion strikingly yellow, as if from jaundice.
* *Redness of the left cheek*, passing gradually from bright red to dark red.
A small, defined, burning, dark red, circular, somewhat elevated spot on the left cheek.
Feeling of great cold in the face; cheeks pale and feeling cold.
Glowing heat in the face, with dark, obscure red complexion.
Vesicles on the lip and *alæ nasi*, forming scabs.
Burning, as if from nettles, here and there on the face.
Isolated stitches in the face, worse in the evening in bed; warmth aggravates, cold water relieves, the pain.

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° Pains in the teeth, lasting several weeks, chiefly in the whole of the left cheek, especially at night.
Toothache every night (for eight days).
Drawing pain in the molars of the right side.
Sudden jerk in the teeth, as if torn out.
Violent pains in the molars of the left side, which extend to the left ear and draw into the left eye, with swelling and redness of the left side of the face, whereupon an abscess formed on the hard palate (after rubbing the tincture into the eyelids).
° Jerking pain in right zygoma, as if torn to pieces.

Mouth.

Dry, chapped, and scabby lips.
Vesicle full of serum, as clear as water, on the mucous membrane of the lower lip.
Bleeding of the gums.
Dryness, so that the tongue almost clave to the palate.
Abscess on the left side of the hard palate, near the furthest molar, of the size of a bean (after rubbing the tincture on the eyelids).
Tongue in the morning covered with gray, shaggy, thick coat, which can be partly rubbed off.
Pricking on the end of the tongue; stitch in end of the tongue, left side.
Collection of water in the mouth, with nausea and giddiness.
° Dryness in the mouth and lips, with thirst.
° Redness and swelling of the uvula and tonsils.

Appetite and Taste.

° Bitter taste, whilst food and drink taste naturally.
Bitter in the mouth and burning in the stomach.
Loss of appetite, especially in the evenings (for six days).
Increased appetite, such as occurs in bilious affections.
* Great thirst, with dryness in the mouth and throat.
Much thirst for milk, (it previously produced flatus).
Longing for wine, which relieves the abdominal pain.
Whilst taking the medicine, inclination for warm drinks; after the proving, continual thirst for cold water.

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Great dislike to cheese, boiled food, especially flesh, and cold drinks.

Fauces and Œsophagus.

Slight irritation in the œsophagus, imperceptible when swallowing.
Slight shooting in the tonsils on empty swallowing.
Contractive spasm in the gullet, forcing him to swallow.
Scraping and pricking in the throat; roughness.
Smoking causes burning pain and acidity from the cardia up into the throat.
Heat and burning from the mouth down to the stomach.
A feeling as if some foreign body was mounting up in the throat, obliging him to swallow, and then going down again.
Hawking up of lumps of mucus.
° Feeling of dryness in the throat, with difficulty of swallowing.

Gastric Symptoms.

Bitter eructations, and bitter taste in the mouth.
Great nausea, with increased temperature of the body.
Nausea, with inclination to vomit; (from the external application).
° Nausea and retching during a fit of anxiety.
° Vomiting of tough mucus after severe nausea.
° Eructation, with heartburn.

Stomach.

* Pressure and oppression of the stomach, drawing up toward the chest.
Pinching, pressing pain in and below the scrobiculus cordis, increased by the touch.
Stomach pain for one hour, with eructation of wind, relieved by lying on the left side with the legs drawn up.
Spasmodic pain in scrobiculus cordis, toward the right.
° Violent pain in the scrobiculus cordis, as if the stomach was constricted.
° Digging pain in the epigastric region.
Feeling of heat in the stomach, with pressure and pricking.
Stitches in the pit of the stomach.
Cutting in the stomach, increased by pressure.

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Peculiar feeling of gnawing and clawing in the stomach, which passes off after eating. (*See Arnica and Lachesis.*)

° Pressure on the stomach, with eructation of wind.

° Pressure in the pit of the stomach, with oppression of the chest and difficult breathing.

° Distension of the stomach.

Hypochondria and Liver.

Stitches in the liver.

Dull throbbing and pressing pain in the region of the liver.

* Pressing pain in the region of the liver, on the edge of the ribs; the pressure of the clothes increases the pain.

* Pain in the region of the liver, which extends quickly downwards across the navel into the intestines.

° Spasmodic pain in the region of the liver.

° *Congestion of the liver*, also chronic disease of the liver.

° *Jaundice*, even the most obstinate functional kinds; also when caused by obstruction of the gall ducts from calculi, or biliary concretions. (*Hale.*)

° *Biliary calculi;* specific in many cases. (*Hale.*)

Abdomen.

Spasmodic contraction of the navel, with transient nausea.

Constricted feeling over the navel, as if the abdomen was tied round with a string.

* Violent pressing, periodically returning, and also continued spasmodic pain in the umbilical region.

* Painful distension.

* Pinching about the umbilical region as if stool were coming on.

Pain over the left hip, as if there was something thick and bulging there.

Spasmodic drawing pains in the inguinal regions, with pressure on the bladder.

Tensive, spasmodic pain on each side, extending from above down and inwardly, followed by a discharge of turbid lemon-colored urine.

Labor-like pain, drawing from the lumbar vertebræ over the hips toward the hypogastrium.

° Abdomen distended and hard, without pain on being touched.

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When coughing, the whole abdomen is painfully contracted.
Cutting in the intestines, as if from knives.
° Accumulation of flatus, with a full, bloated feeling in the abdomen.
Burning in the bowels.
Cold feeling and pressure in the abdomen, especially below the umbilical region, with cold of the whole body.
Pinching, extending toward the chest and back, relieved by passing flatus.
Constant pinching and commotion here and there in the intestines.
Feeling as if the intestines were torn out of the abdomen.
Sensation of turning and moving about the navel, as if an animal was wriggling through the bowels.
Rumbling, with diarrhœa following.

Stool and Anus.

Stool very hard and difficult, with pains in the anus in consequence.
Costiveness; stool like sheep-dung for two days.
Repeated thin fluid stools daily, from four to eight days duration.
° Mucous diarrhœa; ° painless diarrhœa.
Brown watery stools.
° At night, once, severe watery, whitish diarrhœa, with nausea after severe chill in the evening.
* Small, thin, bright yellow stools (characteristic of its primary action).
Soft, greenish stool, with cutting pain in rectum and higher up.
Pressure in the rectum, with urging to stool.
Periodic straining and pressure on the rectum, as if before stool, without result.
Sensation as if the rectum was forced out, with spasmodic constriction of the anus, lasting all day.
Cutting pains in the anus and rectum during a hard stool.
Burning and cutting in the rectum, with alternation of itching in the anus; vertigo; fainting sensation and failure of appetite.
Painful nodule on the margin of the anus.

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Crawling, pricking, and itching in the rectum, and on the perineum.

° Soft bright yellow stool, with straining and moderate pain in the anus afterwards.

° White, clay-colored stool, destitute of bile. (*Hale.*)

Urinary Organs.

Pressing pain in the left renal region.

Stitch in the left kidney on deep inspiration.

* Pain in region of both kidneys, which are very sensitive to pressure, even the bands of the underclothing give pain there.

In the morning on rising, violent stitches in renal region, making her cry out and then fall down.

She cannot lie on her back owing to pain in the renal region, and must also often change from side to side. Gets most relief by lying on her face.

Spasmodic pain in right kidney, with sweat on forehead and hands.

Spasmodic pain close above the os pubis, with frequent urging to pass urine.

Burning in the urethra when passing urine.

Shooting and cutting in the urethra on passing urine, and on moving the body.

° Shooting pains in the region of the bladder.

Frequent call to pass *urine; pale*, watery.

Call to make water every quarter-hour, passing some five times within one and one-half hours.

Had to make water ten to twelve times a day, and two or three times a night, and a great deal each time.

° Urine reddish and turbid immediately after being passed.

° Napkins reddish-brown from the urine; after drying still more darkly colored.

° Urine dark brown, turbid, forming bubbles on the edge like brown beer.

Urine has an excess of uric acid salts.

° Urine turbid as soon as passed, lemon yellow after previous pains in the inguinal region. In four hours a grayish yellow, mucus, cloudy sediment, without the urine being

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cleared. The inner surface of the utensil is covered with reddish crystals of uric acid as far as the urine reaches. The urine is turbid from an excess of acid uric salts, is deficient in chlorides, contains crystals of hippuric acid, mucous epithelium, and compact urinary cylinders.

° Urine bright red, *with a sharp acid smell.*

Urine with a strong ammoniacal smell.

Generative Organs.

Male.—Pressure and forcing toward the root of the penis.

Shooting and creeping on the glans.

Frequent erections even in the day time.

Pressure and tensive pain in the testicles downwards, with pressive pain in the occiput.

Drawing and stitching pain in the testicles.

Redness, heat and swelling of the scrotum. On the following day, on both sides there is here and there a raising of the epidermis from yellowish serum in flat vesicles the size of a pin's head, and from that to a small lentil, painful to the touch. In the evening the vesicles burst and the red and swollen skin, stripped of the epidermis, discharges a little fluid. On the morning of the third day the scrotum is covered with dry, thin, cracked, red scales.

Female.—Daily for 14 days constant burning in the vagina at precisely the same hour, forenoon and afternoon.

Menstruation set in two days earlier than usual, but more copious.

Menstruation four days too early, and rather in excess, after vertigo, staggering, pricking, itching pains in the head and limbs.

Menses very copious the ninth day, going on increasing for three days; about four days too late, with pains, lasting seven days.

A mucus discharge from the vagina for some days, coloring the linen yellow.

Menstruation passing gradually into leucorrhœa (suffered from this previously.)

Larynx and Trachea.

Sensation as if the larynx were pressed from without on the

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œsophagus, whereby swallowing, not breathing, is rendered difficult.

Severe shooting in the larynx, with a constrictive sensation.

Choking sensation in the throat, aggravated by breathing.

Pressure, with sense of constriction in the trachea, mounting from the sternum towards the larynx.

° Sense of constriction in the trachea, with deadly anguish, and a wish for eructation without success (at night on awaking.)

Rapidly following stitches in the larynx toward the outside and inside of the throat.

Scraping in the larynx, exciting a cough.

Frequent hoarseness, with dry cough.

Heat mounting from the chest to the throat, quite into the larynx.

Congestion of blood toward the larynx, with dull throbbing there.

Sensation of dust in the trachea, and throat, and behind the sternum, which could not be removed by cough.

Cough.

* Infrequent, slight fits of coughing, with spasms of the glottis on expectoration.

* Dry, hollow cough; violent spasmodic cough.

Cough, with severe tickling in the larynx in the evening.

° Whooping-cough. (Specific in certain epidemics.)

° Short cough, with short breathing.

° Frequent fits of short cough, with stitches in right side and difficulty of breathing.

° Much exhausting cough, especially in the morning, with much expectoration deep out of the lungs.

Strong fit of coughing, without expectoration.

Dry cough, lumps of phlegm being sometimes thrown out.

° Pain in the larynx when coughing, with pains in chest and sacrum.

° Shooting pain in the throat and region of the larynx.

Chest.

* Tightness of the chest, with oppression.

Shortness and difficulty of breathing, with tightness and anxiety of the chest.

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Difficulty of breathing, with shooting in the left thoracic region backwards.

* He can only breathe short, and with difficulty and anxiety, as if he must choke.

° Respiration impeded in the evening in bed.

° Short breathing and oppression, as if the breast were constricted and the breath could not pass.

Her clothes cause tightness of the chest, so that she has to loosen them.

Longing for fresh air to breathe more easily.

He cannot at each breath inspire as much air as he wishes, therefore expires quickly in order to be able to inspire again soon.

° Difficult respiration, with short fits of coughing, preceded by pain first in the right then in the left side of the thorax.

She must breathe quick and short in order to make somewhat tolerable the pains in the chest and back.

She cannot take a deep breath for violent stitches in the right side.

° Anxiety in the chest and oppression.

Congestion in the apices of the lungs, with dull throbbing in them.

* At each breath pain inside the chest, with short dry cough, which increases the pains and returns after short pauses. (Pulse 90.)

On stooping low, pain deep in the chest, especially toward the bodies of the vertebræ, so that the stooping could not be continued; also after walking fast, blowing the nose, and sneezing; at the same time more externally along the spinous processes.

Inward burning between the chest and shoulder-blades, with internal heat and want of breath.

On deep inspiration, painful tension around the inside of the base of thorax.

Stitch in the chest, with interruption of the breathing.

Stitches in the right side behind the ribs.

Stitches in the lower part of the left lobe of the lungs.

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In the left lobe soreness like a wound, aggravated by *deep breathing*, coughing and sneezing.

High up behind the sternum a spot which smarts like a wound.

Spasmodic pressure behind the sternum, in the middle, on a surface about two inches in diameter, on awaking in the night.

High up behind the sternum a feeling of dust, not to be removed by coughing.

Tensive pain in the whole thorax.

Constrictive pressure under each arm, as if the chest was tight-laced.

Drawing pressure from the right shoulder-blade, through the chest towards sternum.

On inspiration fine stitches like needles in the chest, passing from the left to the right side.

The seventh and eighth rib of each side are painful to the touch, and on drawing the breath, as if they were wounded, worse on the right side; a cold sensation steals from the spine to those ribs on the way to the sternum, worse on the right side.

Pains and jerking in the left clavicle.

Oppressive pain under the left clavicle up the neck.

Shooting in the right side, close under the mammary gland.

Tensive pain from the left pectoral muscle up toward the neck.

Lancinating pains in pectoral muscles.

° Violent pains in the sternum at each respiration.

° *Shooting*, jerking pain a little to the right from the lower part of the sternum right through toward the back, aggravated by breathing. By laying the trunk forwards the pain is worse in the chest; by laying it backwards, worse in the back.

° She must sit upright, and dare not move; otherwise the pains in the chest are intolerable.

Deep, pressive pain on the right side without cough, which does not allow deep inspiration.

Pain as if from a deep seated abscess.

Pain in the lower part of the wall of the chest on the right,

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quite to the right side, for the breadth of a hand, aggravated by each inspiration.

° Sudden, violent pain of the right side in the region of the seventh and eighth ribs, increased by respiration and movement for two hours, preceded and followed by burning headache.

Drawing pains from lower part of the sternum toward the right, quite round to the spine, with *sore pain* there, so that even the touch of the clothes increases the pain.

Repeated stitches, lasting some minutes, compelling short breathing; on attempting deeper breathing, intolerable stitches.

Stitches in right side for two hours, with chill, heat, and red cheeks.

° Violent stitches in the under part of throat, right side, aggravated by breathing, movement, and cough.

° Violent stitches for three hours, in right side, obliging her to inspire slowly and carefully, and also to speak softly; sometimes not to move or speak at all.

Tearing pressure in left axilla and thence toward the nipple.

Pain in left side as if bruised, *aggravated by movement.*

Awaking with stitches, confined chest, and anxiety; she cannot take a deep inspiration for the stitches.

Heart.

Stitches in the cardiac region on coughing.

Oppressive pressure in cardiac region.

Stitches in the region of the heart through the left side of the chest, so that she has to breathe short and quick.

Lancinating pains in the heart; and stitches under the heart.

Palpitation toward evening, after sitting down somewhat tired; and in the evening directly after lying down.

° Violent stitches in the cardiac region, followed by strong palpitations, with anxiety and agitation all day.

° Sudden great anxiety, with palpitation. (The beating of the heart is not accelerated nor irregular, but so strong that the clothes are lifted by the movement communicated to the thoracic parietes, and she hears it so plain that she fancies others must hear it too.)

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Neck.

* Drawing pain, tearing and stiffness in the muscles of the nape.
Weight in the nape of the neck and occiput.
Sensation of constriction in the muscles of the nape, as if the head were drawn back.
° Sensation as if the neck was broken.
Cracking and creaking in the cervical vertebra on moving the neck.
Pains in the first cervical vertebra for seven hours, increased by moving the head and by pressure.
Feeling as if the vertebra in the nape were torn out of their place.

Back.

* Drawing pains in the muscles of the back, with stitches and stiffness.
* Drawing pain between the shoulder-blades down to the sacrum.
* Burning in the back.
Shudder running down the back.
Tensive and pressive pain in the whole of the back, extending around toward the chest.
° Pain in the back, as if after excessive muscular straining.
° Wound-like pain in the lower dorsal vertebra, the five lowest ribs on the right, and the lumbar vertebra, aggravated by pressure and movement.
Violent pain at every breath, around the lower angles of the shoulder-blades.
Tearing pressure on the lower lumbar vertebra forward toward the haunch bones, *as if the vertebra were broken asunder*, only on bending forward and when he bends back; perceptible for many days even when walking.
Wound-like pain in the lowest lumbar vertebræ, as if it were dislocated or smashed.

Upper Extremities.

* Pinching, spasmodic pain on the inner edge of the right shoulder-blade, which hinders him from moving the arm.
* Stitches under right shoulder blade.

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* *Violent pains on the lower angle of the left blade;* from thence violent stitches right through the chest forwards.
The hands hot up to the middle of the forearm, and swollen, with distension of the superficial veins.
° Paralysis and weight of the arms, as if weights were hung upon them.
Drawing pain from the right shoulder down to the wrist, with cold and stiffness of the arm.
° Paralytic pains in the left shoulder and the whole arm.
Drawing pain from the left shoulder to the fourth finger.
In the evening in bed, violent pains in the right shoulder, with a feeling on moving the arm as if it was smashed; the arm is cold and stiff.
° Pain in left shoulder, as if broken or dislocated, with cold feeling in the upper arm.
° Pain in the right shoulder.
Tearing in the muscles of the right upper arm.
° Pain in the deltoid and biceps on moving the arm, all day.
Rheumatic pains from left shoulder to the elbow.
Paralytic drawing in the wrist joints.
Distension of the superficial veins of both hands.
Tearing, shooting pain in right metacarpals, much increased by pressure.
Burning in the ball and scalpel joint of the right thumb.
Tips of the fingers cold.
Stitch in the second and third joint of the right forefinger.
Fine tearing in the tips of the fingers.
Itching in the fingers (constant symptom).

Lower Extremeties.

° Lancinating pains.
° Bruised pain from the thighs to the calves, worse on walking and when touched.
From the hip bone to the toes of the right foot paralytic drawing pain, continuing the same whether walking, lying, or sitting, disappearing suddenly.
Legs feel as if bruised.
Tensive pains and sense of swelling in the thighs, for the breadth of two hands, midway between the hip and knee.

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° Shooting in the right hip.
Pain as if from a blow in the middle of the right thigh.
Burning, itching, and shooting pain in left hip joint.
Pain like dislocation in the left hip, preventing walking.
° Pain in right hip when on rising from a seat.
Giving way of the knees when standing and walking.
Weight and stiffness, and jerking and trembling in the knee joints.
Boring, drawing pain in the right knee.
° Pain in right knee, aggravated by movement.
Violent pain in the left knee.
° Feeling of stiffness in left knee joint, with burning.
She cannot extend the left leg without violent pains in the knee.
° In walking she is obliged to advance the left leg at full stretch, and can only extend it slowly for pain like a wound in the knee joint, when it is once bent.
Feeling of icy coldness in the legs, especially the calves and sides.
The right foot up to the knee actually cold while the other is warm.
Great weight in the legs.
Shooting, boring sensation in the bones of the left leg.
Drawing pains in the calves, aggravated by pressure.
Some burning, painful spots, with stitches in the middle above the tendo-Achilles; the pain is increased by scratching.
° Painful pressure on the outside of the ankle.
° Ankle joints painful, especially the right; worse when walking.
° Pressive pain in right ankle joint when sitting.
° Pain in left ankle joint, especially when walking.
Feet first cold then burning hot.
° Feet as if dead, and cold.
Tensive, burning pain in the bones of the right foot, on the joints of the toes.
Continued dryness of the feet, which usually perspire.
Stitches in the right heel; violent pain, hindering walking.
Cramp in the sole of the right foot, which near the toes was

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bent under; the cramp ceased on compression with the hand.

Burning; itching in soles of the feet.

Shooting in the right great toe.

Pain as if from a blow in the toes in bed.

° Weight in the legs, as if she could not step out, and as if she had to drag a great burden.

° Œdematous swelling about the malleoli.

Skin.

On the upper part of the right cheek many red, elevated pimples, raised in the centre and feeling pointed.

° Elevated exanthema on the face.

Red, inflamed, elevated spot, with a pimple in the middle; in the centre of the forehead itching and pricking, which disappeared again in a few hours.

Large pustules on the forehead.

The whole face, except the forehead, is covered on awaking in the morning with bright red, lentil sized, round spots, with pointed pimples in the centre.

Vesicles on the lip and also nose forming scabs.

Papular exanthema on a red base on the upper lip and right cheek.

° Red, round, burning spots on the forearm.

Pimples like pocks on the back of the right nates, with red areola.

Eruption of the face like miliary rash and measles.

Reticulated, red, itching, eroding spots, with swelling on the back of the hand.

* *Skin yellow all over, as in jaundice.*

° All the skin feels cool in spite of a very warm room.

Fever.

Chilliness and shuddering all over toward evening.

Cold all over, especially in the hands and feet.

° Chill, with cold feet, in the morning on awaking.

Chill, internal and external, with weight in the occiput, and drawing in the nape.

° *Heat.*— Heat without thirst, after lying down in the evening.

° Glowing heat in the head, with sharply defined, darkish red-

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ness of the cheeks; pulsation in the arteries; full pulse (at 90); faintness; difficulty of speech; nausea; short breath; and cold feet.

Much dry heat all over, especially in the face, with full pulse, and thirst.

Increased temperature all over, especially in the hollow of the hands, from whence the heat seems to proceed.

° Rigor in the evening, with chattering teeth and rigor; thereafter great heat, especially all over the head.

° Perspiration at night on awaking, especially in the palms of the hands.

° When lying in bed at night, a rigor comes over him, lasting nearly an hour, with external warmth all over, yet with goose skin; then follows perspiration for the whole night.

° Heat inside and out, with warm perspiration on the face.

Pulse 62, full and hard.

Pulse 50; after previous palpitation of the heart, with withered looking, pale face.

Sleep.

* Sleepy condition; she falls asleep as she sits; lethargy in the daytime in jaundice and hepatic congestion.

Sleepiness, with yawning, and stretching, and languor.

When awakened she falls asleep again directly.

° From 10 till midnight, phantasies in a half-waking state, without meaning or connection, and images of death and soldiering.

° Restless sleep, full of dreams.

" She cannot get to sleep for a long time, then sleeps well.

° Frequently in the evening, in bed, restlessness and excitement till toward midnight, preventing sleep.

° Sleep prevented by a sensation of numbness and coldness in lower extremities.

On awaking he cannot remember what he has dreamed.

Dream of a journey, remembering most minute particulars.

Dreams of corpses and burials.

Generalities.

* Periodical neuralgia of the facial nerves.

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* After food, very great distaste for work, and laziness with sleepiness.
° Great distaste for mental occupation.
° Prostration, exhaustion, and languor, with weakness in walking.
° Weariness and exhaustion of all the limbs, as after a long walk.
° Feeling ill, as if from influenza.
° Loss of consciousness.
° Drawing pains through the whole body.
° Wandering pains in the joints of the extremities, especially left side.
° On awaking, slight twitching in the muscles here and there.
° Twitching in arms and legs.
° Great emaciation, with total loss of appetite.
Sudden restlessness of all the limbs, compelling her to move; she cannot stand still, and on trying to do so steps with her feet.
Anxiety, vertigo, and heat of the head drive her into the fresh air; she feels better.
Long-continued fainting, with cold extremities.

CHELONE GLABRA.

(*Balmony.*)

DESCRIPTION.—A smooth perennial, with upright, branching stem, and large, white, rose-color, or purple flower. (It is called *Turtle-head* and *Snake-head*, because of the appearance of the corolla, resembling in shape the head of a reptile.) The flowers are sessile, in spikes or clusters; leaves lanceolate, on very short stalks. It grows in wet places; blooming from July to September. All its parts are very bitter.

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.—Tinctures; of the whole plant; dilutions.

ANALOGUES.—*Hydrastis, China, Myrica, Chelidonium, etc.*

Stomach.

Increase of appetite, with powerful digestion.
° Dyspeptic ailments, with hepatic disorder.

Liver.

° Jaundice, with loss of appetite and disgust for food.

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Stool.

° Constipation from hepatic torpor.
° Expulsion of lumbrici.

Fever.

° Specific in cases of quinine cachexia. (*Drs. Ball and Price.*)
° Intermittent fever after abuse of quinine. (*Ib.*)

CHIMAPHILA UMBELLATA.

(*Prince's Pine.*)

DESCRIPTION.—A small, evergreen plant, with a perennial, creeping root, which gives rise to several simple, erect, or drooping stems, from four to eight inches high, woody at their base. *The leaves* are wedge-shaped, leathery, serrate, smooth, a shining green on the upper surface, paler beneath, or irregularly white. *Flowers* in a terminal corymb, on nodding penduncles; they are white, tinged with red, and exhale an agreeable odor. The *C. maculata* is a variety only, with spotted leaves, or veined with greenish-white. It may be used for our tinctures, as it possesses identical properties.

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.—Tincture of the root and leaves; dilutions.

ANALOGUES.—*Cubeba*, (?) *Copaiva*, *Buchu*, *Galium*, *Pareira*, *Uva ursi*, *Cannabis sativa*.

(*No Proving.*)

Urinary Organs.

* Scanty urine, containing large quantity of muco-purulent sediment.
° Dropsy, from disease of the kidneys.
° Albuminuria, occurring during Bright's Disease.
° Increased amount of urine, with diminution of the lithates.
° Chronic catarrh of the bladder.
° Disease of the prostate, with waste of prostatic fluid.
° Hæmaturia, from chronic gonorrhœa.
° Dysuria in plethoric, hysterical women; scanty, frequent urination, and pressing, scalding, smarting pain; high-colored urine, depositing a copious mucus sediment.
° Urine thick, ropy, of brick color, and copious bloody sediment, with hectic fever and night sweats.

Stool.

Constipation, when connected with renal or cystic disease.
° Enlargement of mesenteric glands.

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Generative Organs.

* Excessive itching and painful irritation of the urethra, from the end of the penis to the neck of the bladder.

* Sensation of swelling in the perineum, as if on sitting down a ball was pressing against it.

° Atrophy of the mammæ.

° Tumors of the mammæ.

° Scirrhous tumor of the mammæ. (?)

Fever.

* Flushing of the cheeks and general heat, with accelerated pulse.

° Hectic fever, from chronic renal disease.

Skin.

° Glandular enlargements, especially of the lymphatics.

° In scrofula it seems to rank with some of the anti-psorics.

CIMICIFUGA RACEMOSA.

(Black Cohosh.)

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION.—This indigenous plant is very stately in appearance, and is found growing abundantly in shady and rocky woods, on rich grounds, from Maine to Michigan, and southward to Florida. The Cimicifuga is the Macrotys racemosa, or Botrophys serpentaria of Rafinesque; the Actea Racemosa of Linnæus. It is also known by the common names of squaw root, black snake root, rattle weed, etc.

The stem is simple, smooth, from four to eight feet high. The leaves are fine, alternate, the lower one nearly radical, divided several times, the upper one two-pointed. The leaflets oblong, egg-shaped, with the stem opposite, incised and from three to seven-toothed. The flowers are one styled, white, fœtid, in long slender racemes; sepals four or five, falling off early; petals white, four to six, and small; stamens slender, white, about one hundred to each flower, giving to the raceme the appearance of a long slender plume; one pistil with a broad stigma. The fruit is a capsule, ovoid and dry, having only one cell, containing numerous flat, smooth seeds, which are loosely packed, horizontally, in two rows. In the late autumn and winter any motion of the plant causes a rattling of the seeds, so much resembling the alarm of the rattlesnake as to cause the hunter to start involuntarily; hence its name of rattle weed, given by the country people. The root consists of a thick, irregularly bent, contracted body, from one-third to an inch in diameter, often several inches in length, furnished with many slender radicles, and rendered extremely rough and jagged in its appearance by the remains of the stems of successive years. The color is extremely dark brown, almost black; internally

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yellowish white. The odor is feeble but disagreeable; taste bitter, somewhat astringent, leaving a slight sense of acrimony. It yields its virtues partially to boiling water, and wholly to alcohol. The taste of the tincture reminds one strongly of laudanum.

The root is the officinal portion, and should be gathered early in autumn.

An *active principle*, named at the time it was discovered, *Macrotin*, is very extensively used by all schools, under the supposition that it contains all the virtues of Cimicifuga. Some of the following symptoms were caused by Macrotin, but it cannot represent all the pathogenesis, nor cure all the symptoms caused by this plant. It stands in about the same relation to Cimicifuga, as Atropine to Belladonna.

The *Macrotin* is a brown, dry, very bitter powder, and nearly ten times stronger than the tincture, by weight. It should now be called *Cimicifugin.*

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.—Tincture, with strong alcohol, of the fresh root; triturations of the dried root. Macrotin (Cimicifugin); triturations.

ANALOGUES.—*Caulophyllum, Colchicum, Digitalis, Stillingia, Glonoine, etc.*

Mental Sphere.

Miserable, dejected feeling; mind dull and heavy.

Delirium, with nausea, retching, dilated pupils

Vertigo; impaired vision; dizziness.

She feels grieved, troubled, with sighing.

* *Great melancholy, with sleeplessness (primary).*

Exhilaration, with pleasant thoughts (*secondary*).

* She is often startled by the illusion of a mouse running from under her chair.

* Delirium tremens, with nausea, retching, dilated pupils, tremor of the limbs, incessant talking, and changing from one subject to another, sleeplessness, imagines strange objects about the bed, as rats, sheep, etc., with quick, full pulse, and peculiar wild look out of the eyes.

* Apprehensiveness and sleeplessness in pregnant women.

* *Mental disorder:*—"Sensation as if a heavy black cloud had settled all over her and enveloped her head, so that all was darkness and confusion, while at the same time it weighed like lead upon her heart." (Cured by 1×.) (*Hale.*)

She was suspicious of everything; would not take medicine if she knew it; indifference, taciturn, takes no interest in household matters; frequent sighs and ejaculations. (Cured by *Cimicifuga* 200*th.*) (*Dunham.*)

Head.

▸ *Pain over the eyes*, and in the eyes, extending along the base of the brain to the occiput.

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* Severe pain over the *left* or *right* eye, extending to the eye and base of the brain, with dejection of spirits.
Sensation as if the temples were compressed.
Head feels as if pounded full of something.
* Dullness and heaviness in the head, as if he had been on a "spree."
Brain feels too large for the cranium; a pressing from *within, outward.*
Excruciating pain in the forehead, extending to the temples, on waking at 2 A. M., with coldness of the forehead.
° Severe remittent headache of long standing, occurring every day at same hour.
Moving the head, or turning the eyes, caused a sensation as if the cranium was opening and shutting.
Acute pain through the head during the day.
Dull boring pain in the forehead, over left superciliary ridge, at 10 A. M.
* Severe pain in forehead, extending to the temple and vertex, with fullness, heat and throbbing; when going up stairs sensation as if the top of the head would fly off.
° Pain in the head relieved in the open air.
° Excruciating pain in the forehead, with coldness of forehead; pain in the eyeballs.
° Nervous, rheumatic and menstrual headaches.
° Headache, with severe pain in the eyeballs, extending into the forehead, and increased by the slightest movement of the head or eyeballs.
° Dull pain in occipital regions, with shooting pains down back of the neck.
° Cerebro-spinal meningitis. (*See Therapeutics, Vol. II.*)

Eyes.

* Aching of the eyes, which feel heavy, lasting for days.
*Eyeballs exceedingly painful; with increased secretion of tears.
Stinging in the eyelids, with inflammation.
Eyes feel as if swollen; black specks before the eyes.
* Congestion of the eyes during the headache.
° Intense and persistent pains in the eyeballs.

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Ocular hyper-æsthesia

* Severe pain in the centre of the *eyeballs*, worse in the morning, lasting all day, aggravated by going up stairs.

* Sensation of *enlargement* of the eyeballs; they feel as if they would be pressed out of the head.

* Pain, as if situated between the eyeball and the orbital plate of the frontal bone.

Heat and swelling of the *eyelids*, with stinging pain.

Dilated pupils, with black specks before the eyes.

* Neuralgia of the eyeballs, without much congestion.

° Catarrhal and rheumatic ophthalmia.

The myopia was aggravated by large doses.

° Amaurosis; amblyopia; double vision.

Jaws.

Very severe pains in teeth and jaws, worse in under jaw and its articulations.

Pain in right superior maxillary bone and teeth.

° Rheumatic and neuralgic toothache.

Nose.

Stinging sensation in the nose in the evening.

° Frequent sneezing and fluent coryza during the day.

° Catarrhal condition of the mucous membrane.

Very profuse greenish and slightly sanguineous coryza.

Stuffed condition of the nostrils.

Face.

Severe pain in left jaw.

Heat on one side of the face, with lassitude all over.

° Pains in the head and face are constant.

° Catarrhal-rheumatic prosopalgia.

Mouth and Throat.

Offensive breath.

Dryness and sereness of the lips, with swelling of the back part of the tongue.

Accumulation of thick mucus upon the teeth.

° Swollen condition of mucous membrane in rheumatism.

Dryness of the pharynx, in a small spot, with inclination to swallow.

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Soreness of the throat when swallowing, and on pressure, with stiff neck.
Inflammation of the uvula and palate, worse on the left side; with copious coryza.
° Hoarseness, roughness and scraping in the throat.
° Dry cough, from irritation and tickling at the lower part of the larynx.
° Rheumatic sore throat.

Stomach.

* Eructations, with nausea and vomiting, with headache.
° Acute, darting pain in the stomach.
Slight pain in the epigastrium, extending to the left hypochondrium.
* Faintness and emptiness in the epigastrium, almost constant; (a very characteristic symptom.)
Sensation of internal tremor in the epigastrium.

Abdomen.

Flatulence, causing sensation of fullness in the abdomen.
Acute cutting pains in the umbilical region.
Severe pains in the bowels, with weight and pains in the lumbar region.
Dull griping, twisting at the umbilicus, more toward the left.
Periodic colic, with inclination to bend forward, relieved after stool.
° Rheumatism of the muscular structures of the abdomen.
° Neuralgia of the abdominal plexuses.
° Puerperal peritonitis, with suppressed lochia, delirium, etc.
° Abdominal myalgia, after confinement.

Stool.

Disposition to diarrhœa, with large papescent stool.
Constipation; fæces hard and dry.
Scanty diarrhœa with tenesmus.
° Non-inflammatory colics and diarrhœas of children.

Urine.

Frequent urination, with increased flow.
° Retention for eighteen hours, followed by profuse urine.
Profuse flow of pale, watery urine. (*primary.*)
Urine scanty and high colored. (*secondary.*)

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° It increases the excretion of the *solids* of the urine in rheumatism.

Generative Organs.

(*Female.*) * A sensation of weight and bearing down in the uterine region, with a feeling of heaviness and torpor in the lower extremities.
* The menses appear eight days before the time.
* Troublesome labŏr-like pains during pregnancy.
* Abortion in the early months of pregnancy.
Premature labor, with serious hemorrhage.
Prickling sensations in both mammæ.
Leucorrhœa, with bearing down pains.
° Vaginal and cervical leucorrhœa, without ulceration.
° Amenorrhœa, with excessive pain in the head, back and limbs; with dark circles around the eyelids.
° Retarded menstruation, with pressive, heavy headache, etc.
° Suppression from a cold; febrile symptoms; rheumatic pains in the limbs; uterine cramps.
° Congestive dysmenorrhœa, and of rheumatic origin.
° Uterine ailments of a neuralgic type.
° Dysmenorrhœa, with aching in the limbs, severe pain in the back, down the thighs, with heavy, pressing down, labor-like pains, cramps, tenderness of the hypogastric region.
° Menorrhagia; profuse flow, of a passive character, dark coagulated, with the characteristic pains.
° Uterine inertia during and after labor.
* Spasmodic, painful and intensely powerful but intermitting contractions.
° Suppression of the lochia, with severe uterine pain and threatened peritonitis.
° Threatened abortion, and habitual abortion.
° Prolapsus uteri, from deficient innervation.
° Ovaritis. °Irritable uterus.
° Post-partem hæmorrhage.
° Spasms of the broad ligaments.
° Sterility, from various causes.
° Puerperal melancholy and mania, with sleeplessness.
Male.—Pain and tenderness of the testicles.

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Larynx.

Constant inclination to cough, from tickling sensation in the larynx.

Hoarseness; short dry cough; fluent coryza.

° Troublesome hacking cough.

° Catarrhal cough of children, especially at night.

Chest.

Acute pain in right chest, extending from top to bottom, about two inches to the right of the sternum, aggravated by inspirations.

Lancinating pain along the cartilages of the false ribs, left side, aggravated by inspiration.

Transient and fugitive pains all through the chest, with cardiac palpitations.

° Aching, wearing pains in under left mammæ.

° Neuralgic pains through the chest.

Stitches in the region of the heart, and pain in left side of the chest.

* Pleurodynia, rheumatic or myalgic.

* Pleurisy, sub-acute (after Aconite and Bryonia).

° Chronic cough, dependent on nervous debility.

° Pains in the left side so common to females.

° A *sore, aching* pain in left side, below the nipple, relieved by a long inspiration. (in a man.)

Heart.

Pain in the region of the heart, with palpitations, and stitches flying through various parts of the thorax.

Pain and anxiety in the heart, with pain in left shoulder; the arm feels bound to the side.

Transient but severe cardiac palpitations.

Pulse weak, irregular, eighty per minute.

° Paroxysms, several times a day (in a woman at the change of life), of intense pain in the region of the heart; great anxiety; livid or purple color of the face; cold perspiration on the hands; numbness of the whole body, especially the arms; the heart's action seems suspended by spasms; she cannot speak or move; she feels as if suffocating; head forcibly retracted, and unconsciousness.

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° Palpitation of the heart; numbness of the arms; (pain down the left arm into the hand, and great exhaustion).
° Intense anxiety and pain about the heart, with pain in the shoulder, extending down the left arm.
° Rheumatic affections of the heart.
° Pericarditis, sub-acute, during rheumatism.
° Cardiac myalgia (with pain, irregular action, etc.)
° Functional disorder, from mental depression.
° Angina pectoris.
° Palliation in some organic heart affections, hypertrophy, etc.

Back.

* Stiffness of large muscles of the neck.
Drawing and pulsating pain in lumbar region.
* Dull, heavy aching in the small of the back, relieved by rest, increased by motion.
Stitches in the back, aggravated by motion or respiration.
* Cramping in the muscles of neck on moving the head.
* Rheumatic pains in the muscles of the neck and back.
Trembling and weakness in the back—sacrum.
In the morning, on bending the neck forward, a severe, drawing, tensive pain at the points of the spinous processes of the three upper dorsal vertebræ.
Dull pain in region of lower dorsal and upper lumbar vertebræ.
Weight and pain in lumbar and sacral regions, sometimes extending all around the body, somewhat below the crest of ileum.
Feeling of stiffness and constriction in muscles of the back.
° *Lumbago*—one of the most useful remedies.
° A painful affection known as "crick in the back."
° *Spinal myalgia*, falsely called spinal irritation, with pain, soreness, tenderness along the spinal column; a disease seated in the ligaments and muscles of the vertebral column, and generally of a rheumatic origin, or due to weakness of the muscular fibres.

Superior Extremities.

Dull pain in right arm, deep in the muscles, from the shoulder to the wrist.
Itching and redness of dorsal surface of the hands.

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* Neuralgic pains in all the extremities.
Pains which are cramping, with lameness and numbness.
° Muscular rheumatism of the extremities.

Lower Extremities.

Twitching of fingers and toes.
Dull, aching, burning pain in the great toe, extending up the limb.
° Sciatica, with numb, crampy, and laming pains.
° Rheumatic-neuralgic pains.
° Articular rheumatism; also muscular, especially in the large muscles.

Skin.

Prickling, itching, and heat of the whole surface.
Eruptions of white pustules over the face and neck, sometimes large, red, papular.
Papular eruption on back of hands and wrists.
° Varioloid — useful in some cases.

Sleep.

* Sleeplessness, from nervous irritation.
° Sleeplessness of children during teething.
° Sleeplessness, with melancholy mood.

Fever.

° Rheumatic fever of an acute character.
° Typhoid fever in some cases.
° Night sweats without organic disease.

Generalities.

Nervous system.—* *Chorea*, from suppressed menses.
° *Chorea*, from undue exposure to cold.
° *Chorea*, from rheumatic irritation of motor nerves, or anterior column of spinal cord.
° *Chorea*, from deranged menstrual functions; always worse at the menstrual periods.
° *Chorea;* the whole body in constant motion, with loss of speech, and mental depression.
° Spasmodic jactitation of limbs, or single muscles.
° Cerebro-spinal irritation, when the motor side is excited and there exists atony of the muscular system.

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It causes first great irritability of the nervous system, and secondarily, great exhaustion of that system.
Nervous exhaustion after the least excitement.
Great sensitiveness to cold air; it seemed to penetrate the system.
Continual restlessness in afternoon; desire to move about, not knowing what to do, or where to go.
General weak, ill, trembling, sinking feeling.
Tremors; so weak and trembling as not to be able to walk or study.
General lame and bruised feeling, as if sore all over.
It affects the left side most.
Severe *aching* in joints and back, as if attacked with variola

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CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA.

(Fringe Tree.)

DESCRIPTION.—This is a singular looking shrub or low tree, from ten to thirty feet high, growing from Pennsylvania to Georgia, on river banks and sandy plains. It presents clusters of snow-white flowers in May and June. (It is called the "Virginian Snow-Flower Tree," "Snow-drop Tree," etc.) The small fruit is a *drupe*, berry-like, with a "bloom" on it, containing a striated nut.

The leaves are often a foot long and nearly half as broad. There are three *varieties*, but all have the same properties.

OFFICINAL PREPARATION.—Tincture of the bark with strong alcohol; dilutions.

ANALOGUES.—*Chelidonium, Chelone, Carduus, China. (?)*

(No Provings.)

° Hypertrophy of the liver. (*Dr. Goss.*)
° Chronic *hepatic disorders, jaundice, etc.*
° The bark of the root, bruised, is sometimes used for healing wounds. (*Browne, "Trees of America."*)

(See Vol. II. "Therapeutics.")

CISTUS CANADENSIS.

(Rock-Rose.)

DESCRIPTION.—Sometimes called Frost-plant, because the roots throw off small icicles, with all the colors of the rainbow, which can be seen on frosty mornings—even when other plants show little dew-drops. It is a

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perennial herb, with simple, ascending, downy *stem*, about a foot high. *Flowers* large and bright yellow, in terminal corymbs; they open in the sunshine, and cast their petals the next day. It grows on sandy plains and rocky places, preferring limestone ground.

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.—Tincture of the whole plant in strong alcohol.

ANALOGUES.—*Ampelopsis, Belladonna, Calcarea, Corydalis, Graphites, Hepar sulphur, Kali bichromicum, Paris quadrifolia, Phytolacca, Stillingia, Lachesis, Lobelia cerulea.*

[All the following symptoms are marked by Hering as (°)curative.]

Mind.

All mental excitement greatly increases the sufferings.
Bad effects from vexation.
After supper, until bedtime, cheerfulness.
Mental agitation increases the cough.
Every mental excitement is followed by stitches in the throat, producing a cough.

Head.

Head drawn to one side by swellings on the neck.

Eyes.

Scrofulous inflammation of the eyes of long standing.

Ears.

Discharge from the ears.
Tetters on and around the ears, extending into the external meatus.

Nose.

Evenings and mornings frequent and violent sneezing.
Painful tip of nose, which at first grew worse and then was cured.

Face.

Flushes of heat in the face.
Caries of the lower jaw.

Teeth.

Very scorbutic gums, swollen, separating from the teeth, bleeding easily, putrid, disgusting.

Tongue.

Dryness of the tongue and roof of the mouth.

Throat.

Impure breath from disease of the throat.
Inhaling cold air causes pain in the throat.

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Inhaling the slightest cold air causes a sore throat, which he has not when inhaling in the warm room.
A feeling of softness in the throat.
Rawness, extending from the chest into the throat.
A feeling as if sand were in the throat.
The patient is constantly obliged to swallow saliva to relieve an unbearable dryness, especially during the night.
Continuous feeling of dryness and heat in the throat.
Dryness of throat from 12 o'clock noon, until 1 to 3 A. M., at night, then better until the next noon.
A small dry spot in the gullet for one year, then general dryness of throat—better after eating, worse after sleeping—as if tearing asunder, the patient must get up and drink water.
The inside of the throat looks glassy; on the back of throat there appear strips of tough mucus.
Periodical itching in the throat.
Tickling and soreness in the throat.
In the morning sore pain in the throat and dryness of the tongue.
Tearing pain in the throat when coughing.
Stitches in the throat, causing cough when mentally agitated.
Fauces inflamed and dry, without feeling dry; tough, gum-like, thick, tasteless phlegm brought up by hawking, mostly in the morning.
Hawking of mucus, constantly.
Expectoration of bitter mucus.
After discharging phlegm from the throat he feels generally much relieved.
° Ought to be specific in catarrh of the larynx, trachæa, and posterior nares. (*Hale.*)

Stomach.

Drinking water relieves the dryness in the throat.
After eating the dryness of the throat is relieved.

Abdomen and Stool.

All night till daybreak thin hot stool squirting out, of a gray-yellow color: three more before noon.
° Chronic dysentery. (*Dr. Comstock, of St. Louis.*)

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° *Chronic diarrhœa*—a very successful remedy in many cases The wind is not incarcerated as often as before.

Chest.

Feeling as if the windpipe had not space enough.

Pain in the windpipe; itching and scratching in the larynx.

Feeling as of rawness, extending from the upper part of the chest into the throat.

Cough from stitches in the throat.

Cough, with a very painful tearing in the throat.

Cough, and her neck thinly studded with tumors.

He bled at the lungs, and his scrofulous symptoms had returned.

In the evening, after lying down, and at night in bed, once a week or oftener, attacks of a kind of asthma; he draws his breath with such a loud wheezing that it wakens others sleeping in the same room.

He has the feeling as if the windpipe had not space enough.

Pressure on the chest.

Neck.

Scrofulous swelling and suppuration of the glands of the throat.

Mrs. C., of delicate constitution, when nineteen years of age, was afflicted with a cough, and her neck was thickly studded with tumors; using the Rock-rose she was restored, and has not been afflicted with any such symptoms since. (*Dr. D. A. Tyler.*)

Back.

Scrofulous ulcers on the back.

Lower Limbs.

A lad seven years old had the "white-swelling" of the hip for three years. The bone was dislocated upward and outward; there was a large opening on the hip, leading to the bone, into which I could thrust my finger. I counted three ulcers. He had been under several physicians who had given him up. After using a decoction of the Rock-rose, in two days his night sweats ceased; thirty-nine days after he was entirely well. (*Dr. J. H. Thompson.*)

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Sleep.

In the night swallowing of saliva on account of dryness.
Must get up in the night on account of dryness in the throat.
The dryness in the throat worse after sleeping.
On awaking pain under the hypochondria.
Night sweats attending suppurations.

Skin.

Tetter on the ears and hands.
Lupus on the face.
For scrofula a popular medicine in domestic practice.
Mr. C., from a child was afflicted with the scrofula, and had also grandular swellings on the neck; at the age of sixteen he was much worse, had eight abscesses on the neck, three ulcers on the shoulder and three on the hips; at forty years of age he had his head drawn on one side, and was unable to labor. After using the Rock-rose for four weeks, the ulcers broke, discharged and healed; the tumor lessened in size, his head resumed its natural position, and he went regularly to work. Later his scrofulous symptoms returned again, and he also bled at the lungs, for which he used it again with the same beneficial results. (*Professor Ives.*)
Hard swelling around all her syphilitic mercurial ulcers on the lower limbs.
Furunculi, commencing with small blisters. (boils.)

Conditions.

From noon until midnight the dryness of throat is worse; all the symptoms are worse in the morning.
Belladonna, Carbo veg. and Phosphorus acted favorably, between repeated doses of Cistus.

COCA.

(*Erythroxylon coca.*)

[A plant used by the natives of Peru, for the purpose of stimulation, and to enable them to perform arduous labor. These symptoms are collated mainly from Hering's pathogenesis.—*Hale.*]

PHARMACOLOGY.—This is a shrub growing wild, in South America, and largely cultivated in Bolivia, for the sake of its leaves, which are much

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used in that country for chewing. The plant which is propagated from the seed in nurseries, begins to yield in eighteen months, and continues productive for half a century. The leaves, on being picked, are dried in the sun, and then packed in bags. They are known in South America by the name of Coca. They were in general use among the natives of Peru, at the time of the conquest, and have continued to be much employed to the present time.

The leaves resemble in size and shape those of tea, being oval-oblong, pointed, two inches or more in length, by somewhat over an inch in their greatest breadth, and furnished with short delicate footstalks; but they are not, like the tea leaves, dentate, and are distinguished from most other leaves by a slightly curved line on each side of the mid-rib, running from the base to the apex. When well dried, they resemble, in odor, tea, and a peculiar taste, which, in decoction, becomes bitter and astringent. It has been found so impossible to import the leaves to this country without injury to their medicinal properties, that the tincture ought to be prepared from them as soon as gathered.

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.—Tincture with strong alcohol, from fresh leaves, dilutions.

ANALOGUES.—*Coffea, Thea, Scutellaria, Ignatia, Paullinia, Cannabis indica, Cypripedium, Phosphoric acid, etc.*

Mental Sphere.

* Slow in finding the words to express himself at times.
* Brain feels so muddled that he cannot read understandingly.
° Mind much clearer; spirits much better.
A peculiar sensation of isolation from the outer world.
On any one speaking to him, it seems as if the person were at a great distance.
Their excited imaginations conjure up the most wonderful visions; at one time consisting of indescribably beautiful and delightful forms; at another, however, of the most horrid figures.
Inclination to work, with sleeplessness all night; disinclination.
An irresistible inclination to feats of strength.
Shy; they flee the society of their fellow-men; seek concealment in gloomy woods or lonely dwellings.
Instinctive desire to make no motions at all.
° Always relieves him from unusual fatigue; producing perfect calmness of mind and body, and is never followed by any depression.
A kind of numbness, with a feeling of security, with retention of clear self-consciousness, and the instinctive desire to

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make no motion, not even to move a single finger, for an entire day.

During the evening, after the first dose at six o'clock, his hearing became painfully acute; he felt something like expectation; brain excited; and a rather painful pressure on the sides of the head.

° Mental depression.

Great anxiety, palpitation, humming in the ears the whole day, and sparks before the eyes.

° Peevish temper; hypochondria.

Nausea and vertiginous feeling, incapaciting for carrying on literary labors.

° Loss of energy.

Head.

Giddiness and dizziness; involuntarily stopping quickly when walking; the head inclined forward, with giddiness and fear of walking.

Giddiness, though slight, on going out in the open air early in the morning; objects appearing to turn before the eyes, for an hour's time.

Great dullness in the head, like the effects of a debauch.

Fullness of forehead; dull feeling over the whole brow; slight shooting pains in right temple; sensation of tension over forehead, as if an india rubber band were stretched over it.

Violent headache immediately over the eyes, with low ringing in the ears.

Dull frontal headache, which vanished with the setting of the sun, followed by a state of mental exhilaration.

A pressing headache on the right side of the occiput as well as of the right side of the forehead, with giddiness and chill after dinner, disappearing toward evening.

Headache in the afternoon, with chilliness.

Rather violent *headache*, with sensation of dryness in the throat.

° Migraine; a one-sided headache.

Eyes.

Great intolerance of light, with remarkable dilatation of pupils.

Black spots flying lightly before the eyes several times while reading.

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White spots before the eyes, so that on reading the book seems moulded white. (Chloral has "everything looks white.")

Flickering before the eyes; the letters seem to run together on the paper; it seemed as if he were writing with two pens; fiery specks float before the eyes. A sensation comes on as if some one were knocking about the eyes, with loud ringing in the ears; two hours later he can write without double vision or swimming.

Dullness of the head, with flying of fiery points from above downwards, and swimming together of the letters.

White spots and glittering serpentine lines before the eyes, with great uneasiness on going out after dinner, for an hour.

The eyes become very sensitive, reading cannot be endured long; some are troubled with slight headache, while others suffer from nausea and various disorders of the digestive apparatus, which may be compared with sea-sickness.

Disposition on the part of the upper lids to fall, without being sleepy.

After using for a number of days, on himself and others, there broke out a circumscribed erythema—on one an exanthema resembling herpes—around the eyelids.

Ears.

Acute hearing, and excited brain.

Loud ringing and buzzing in the ears.

Difficulty of hearing; it seems as if the sounds came from a great distance.

Nose.

Running of clear water from nose, and occasional sneezing, without having properly a coryza as he usually has it.

Face.

Burning, redness of cheeks, first left then right; white spot in the centre of latter.

Small boils on the face.

Quivering, trembling lips; pale lips and gums, with green, blunt teeth.

Ugly, blackish border around the angles of the mouth.

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On the lips a nettle rash; scabs; bleeding.

Mouth.

Toothache in a hollow tooth, at noon till evening, violent.

* Prevents caries of teeth.

* No taste in the morning.

* Much furred tongue.

Dryness of mouth on waking.

Throat.

Irritability of the pharynx, so that the stomach would not retain food.

* A distinct feeling of swelling of the uvula; difficulty of swallowing.

Swelling of the uvula without any particular redness, lasting from five o'clock in the afternoon and through the whole evening.

Feeling as if some mucus were at back of pharynx; not removed by coughing or hawking.

Early in the morning, after a very comfortable sleep, a sensation of dryness in the throat, very disagreeable on swallowing, as if swollen.

Appetite.

Not hungry at noon, as usual, nevertheless ate a good deal, and with appetite.

Quickly satiated, notwithstanding great hunger and good appetite at noon.

Wants food at an earlier hour in the forenoon, notwithstanding a distension of the abdomen, as if from overloaded stomach.

Digestion goes on with great activity.

An intense gnawing, hungry sensation at the pit of the stomach. (*Abies.*)

Morbid hunger, even to swallow animal excrements; (chronic symptom of chewers.)

Very little need of food, even with hard labor; incredible fatigues are endured with unusual vigor on the most meagre diet.

Always felt a sense of great satiety after taking the infusion

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in the morning, and did not feel a desire for his next meal until after the time at which he usually took it.

Prevents getting hungry; feels no hunger.

Retards approach of hunger, when taken as tea.

Enables the body to feed upon itself, without the hunger pains and weakness usually accompanying prolonged abstinence from ordinary food.

Drinking the decoction at three or four o'clock P. M., it has invariably and totally deprived him of all appetite for dinner, and of his rest at night; under these circumstances he always passed the night in reading or writing; he feels no fatigue or hunger on the following morning.

° Want of appetite (a remedy of doubtful value). (*Hale.*)

Stomach.

At noon, a peculiar feeling of emptiness in the stomach and abdomen; when walking, a painful contractive sensation in the stomach, and close to the latter, on the left side, a pain similar to the so-called stitches in the spleen.

Debility of the digestive organs; at first it seems to be slight uneasiness; soon reaches a frightful intensity.

° Catarrh of the stomach; a cup of Coca after dinner.

° After taking for five days twenty drops of the tincture, once or twice a day, his digestion became extraordinarily good, and continued so.

When walking, a pain about region of cardiac end of stomach, gradually increasing; would have amounted to a cutting pain; after standing it went off, returning in a week.

° Gastralgia, similar to that caused by coffee.

Abdomen.

* Violent belly ache, with rumbling, as if from flatulence; tympanitic distension of the abdomen, diminished by a frequent discharge of inodorous flatus.

° Spasmodic colic; given in the hospitals in Bolivia; had no effect in Valparaiso.

° Pituitous disease of the abdominal organs.

* Tympanitic distension of abdomen, diminished by frequent discharges of inodorous flatus.

° Hypochondriac pressure and tension after meals.

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Stool.

The dangerous obstructions which would result from the diet of the Indians—roasted maize and roasted barley, pounded into meal, and swallowed dry without anything—are prevented by the well-known purgative action of the Coca.

Stool easier than usual in the morning, and thinner; for three minutes after a feeling of want of further evacuation, without any; the soft stool of a normal color.

Teaspoonful musty diarrhœa, four stools during the early afternoon, without pain; stools different from his habitual looseness; stopped taking Coca, and had natural stools.

Ineffectual urging to stool; constipation, with abdominal distension.

Urine.

° Absence of the usual incontinentia urinæ nocturna.

Rose at night to urinate, as he had to do constantly a long time ago, but not lately, and it ceased after the proving.

Urine had an unbroken film over its surface, iridescent in certain lights, with an appearance like fissures in it, mapping it out, and a flocculent, pale sediment floating at the bottom, seen through the film.

Generative Organs.

Women.—Menses delayed for two days, came on about noon; got very profuse during the night, with some pain in the lower part of the abdomen; not in a steady flow as usual, but in gushes, awakening from sound sleep; after drinking the infusion morning and evening for a whole week.

Larynx.

Hoarse voice on waking at night.

Hoarseness, with tickling in the upper part of the trachea, and some cough.

° Feels much stronger in voice; can sing much louder and clearer.

° In phthisis laryngea, when from irritability of the pharynx, the stomach would not retain food.

After a strong infusion he could, during the whole day, climb the heights, and follow the swift-footed wild animals,

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without experiencing any greater difficulty of breathing than in similar rapid movements on the coast.

Great ease in ascending high mountains, and running amongst them, without any difficulty of breathing.

° Mitigates the difficulty of breathing, hæmoptysis, and sleepiness, incident to traveling among the hills, four thousand feet above the sea level.

° A strong tea prevents the usual breathlessness in climbing hills.

° Shortness of breathing, especially on making an ascent; in the forenoon, a tickling cough would cause a tingling.

° Expectoration of small lumps, like boiled starch, which he has had for some time, immediately after rising in the morning.

° Hawking up of small transparent lumps of mucus, chiefly in the morning.

° Asthma; (a useful palliative.) (*Hale.*)

° Oppression of breathing during nocturnal hours.

Chest.

Rather painful weight on the chest, with constant necessity to imbibe deeply, when sitting in the evening; sensation as if the lungs were too much distended; difficulty of breathing, even in bed; palpitation, with a weakness of the whole body, though not disagreeable, as if from great exertion.

° Emphysema; (a palliative, like Chloral.)

Heart.

After an infusion of the leaves, pulse becomes much accelerated, the beats of the heart being nearly quadrupled.

Great anxiety, and strong palpitation; he broke out in a copious sweat in the evening, nine o'clock, while in bed.

° Disease of the heart, functional, from over exertion.

Sleep.

° Inclination to sleep, but can find no rest.

Skin.

' Dry, papular eruption on back of the hand, of three years' standing, not cured by Kali. chrom., Sulph. ac., Fluor. ac.,

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etc., soon ceased to spread, gradually got paler, and has in some spots, where it was worse, disappeared.

° Protection from cutaneous diseases. (?)

Generalities.

Numbness of hands and feet.

° Suffered frequently from rheumatism, came on from the slightest cold; now not from the first of October till first of November, even not with very unfavorable weather.

During manual labor Coca has very little influence.

Ease in breathing, and feeling of freshness and vigor of the whole body, with great pleasure in walking quickly and far, notwithstanding the great heat and great power of the sun, in the forenoon.

Great bodily vigor, and endurance of great fatigue, notwithstanding extremely little nourishment and no sleep.

* Can nowhere find rest; nervousness and nightly restlessness of children during dentition.

° Erethism in the sensitive sphere; ° hysterical complaints.

° Debility during convalescence from typhus.

° Fainting fits from nervous weakness.

The Stramonium patient likes company, the Coca patient solitude; the Stramonium patient light, the Coca patient darkness.

COCCUS CACTI.

(Cochineal.)

PHARMACOLOGY.—This insect is found wild in Mexico and Central America, inhabiting different species of Cactus, and allied genera of plants. It is also cultivated to some extent in Texas and New Mexico. The female insect is the one used in commerce, and the one we use in medicine. They are collected and killed either by immersing in boiling water or over the heat of a fire.

Cochineal has a faint, heavy odor, and a bitter, slightly acidulous taste. When powdered, it is of a purplish carmine color, tinging the saliva intensely red. It is composed of animal matter, and a peculiar coloring matter, or principle, called by most authorities, Cochinilin. This is a brilliant purplish red, very dry powder, unalterable in dry air, soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether, and is without nitrogen.

OFFICINAL PREPARATION.—Triturations of the *insect;* tincture with strong alcohol.

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ANALOGUES.—(1) *Bromide of Ammonia, Drosera, Corallium, Ipecac, Hyoscyamus.* (2)

I have only given the symptoms relating to cough, larynx, kidneys, and bladder, because they are the most characteristic of the drug. The complete symtomatology can be found in the third volume of Allen's Encyclopedia. It was first published in Medcalte's New Homœopathic Provings, 1863.

Cough.

Paroxysm of short cough, with expectoration of globular mucus.

Paroxysm of coughing produced by a tickling in the larynx and throat.

Paroxysm of cough for half-an-hour, and expectoration of a great quantity of mucus.

Cough which wakens him at six A. M., having remissions of a minute; it is at first clear, dry, and barking; subsequently some thick mucus is detached, and the effort of doing this causes desire to vomit, accompanied by an excoriated feeling of the throat, and a pressive headache.

The paroxysm of cough is renewed by the heat of the bed.

He can scarcely speak for coughing, in a warm room.

Very violent cough, which, notwithstanding the expectoration of mucus, is constantly excited by a tickling in region of bifarcation of the trachæa, the attacks go on increasing.

Dry cough in the morning, which lasts several minutes, and finally produces vomiting of mucus.

The cough annoys him all day, and at three P. M., an hour after dinner, is so violent as to vomit him.

The cough is so violent as to cause vomiting, and the expectoration of a great quantity of thick, viscous and albuminous mucus.

Violent cough, without expectoration, which lasts a long time in the morning.

A little greenish yellow mucus, tasting like liquorice, is detached by the cough.

° Cough of drunkards. ° Whooping cough.

Kidneys.

Pressive pain in the renal region, extending by degrees to the bladder and its sphincter, accompanied by vesical tenesmus and frequent emissions of deep colored urine.

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Pain in the kidneys, with increased secretion of urine.

Lancinating and boring pain in the region of the kidneys, in the evening in bed.

Sudden, acute, prolonged lancinations, extending from the left renal region along the ureters into the bladder.

Attacks of *nephritic colic*, but seldom and not violent—with very copious urine, and dull pain in the urethra.

He jumps about, bends himself, and rubs his hypogastrium in order to relieve the *spasmodic pains in the kidneys.*

Excessively violent pain in the renal region seizes him suddenly when sitting quietly in the afternoon; it radiates from the two sides of the kidneys, and differs from the pressive and drawing pain previously felt there, by its spasmodic character and extension, and can only be compared to the pain experienced in the testicles in consequence of a bruise.

Pressing pain through the ureters into the bladder; relieved by discharge of flatus.

At five A. M., wakened by a drawing pain in right kidney, extending along the ureters into the bladder, at the same time a single lancinating thrust, and continual pressure in the urethra and navicular region.

Bruised pain in the sacro-lumbar region and in groins (on waking.)

° Hæmorrhage from the kidneys.

Bladder.

Alternations of cramps, coldness and heat in the bladder.

Pain in the bladder during the night, with fruitless desire to urinate.

Excoriated, sore pain in the bladder.

Sensation of fullness and tension in the bladder, without desire to urinate.

She is obliged to urinate very often after dinner, which, together with a pressure analagous to that which is experienced at the period (of the menses), makes her think her bladder is diseased.

Feeling of fullness and pressure in the bladder extending towards the urethra, with constant desire to urinate and

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frequent discharge of normally colored and slightly acid urine.

Attack of pressure, tenesmus, and cutting pain in the bladder, during which the face becomes red.

The pressure and pain in the bladder continue even after the evacuation of urine.

Strong tenesmus of the neck of the bladder *after* urination with tension.

Very violent twisting pain in the neck of the bladder, lasting a quarter-of an-hour, and not ameliorated by the dis charge of urine or flatus.

The sensitiveness of the epigastrium extends throughout the abdomen; lancinating, drawing and pressive pains especially appear in the groins and vesical region, which obliges her to keep her bed.

Lancinations, as if from needles, extend from the bladder through the urethra, toward the glans.

Urethra.

Burning in the urethra *when* urinating, and continuing *after*.

The burning in urethra and titillation in meatus cease after the discharge of clear straw colored urine; the sensation returns, however, several times in the day before urinating.

The burning in the urethra and swelling of the vulva continue fifteen days.

Very violent *lancinating* thrusts in the anterior portion of the urethra and glans, a long time after having urinated when in bed at night; they force him to groan and cry out, and last a minute-and-a-half.

Burning pain in urethra, with sensation as if a little stone were sliding along the urethra.

Sensation in anterior portion of urethra *before* urinating, as if pricked with a blunted needle.

Very *violent lancinations*, along the urethra, toward the glans, lasting several minutes, after urinating (urine dark color.)

The meatus is so contracted and constricted that the urine flows very slowly, and as the vulva is excoriated the burning is very violent, and lasts an hour.

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Violent *pruritus* and *itching* at the orifice of the urethra, obliging them to rub it constantly.

Urine.

Very *frequent*, *copious* discharges (with more powerful stream) of *pale*, *watery* urine, both by *day* and *night* (primary effect.)

Frequent, scanty discharges of urine, but it is difficult, slow in coming, and takes place with *straining* and vesical tenesmus (secondary.)

Urine first normal in color; it then becomes citron-yellow, then brown, and finally red.

The urine becomes cloudy, and finally jumentous (namely, like that of a horse.)

The *odor* of the urine is sometimes *alkaline*, often *ammoniacal*, also *cadaverous* (the latter when it is dark colored and cloudy.)

The urine seems to be *thicker*, like oil.

Very *acrid* irritating urine.

The urine contains mucus in the form of filaments, clouds and flocks and sediments, and the sediment is entangled with much mucus.

Lateritous sediment; also a reddish sediment of the color of brick-dust, which adheres to the vessel.

[Purulent or bloody urine did not appear in the provings; but we do not know whether any chemical or microscopic tests were applied.]

(See Therapeutics, Vol. II.)

CODEINE.

[An alkaloid of Opium. Provings by Dr. Marcy and others.]

DESCRIPTION.—This substance was discovered in 1832, by Robiquet, in the muriate of morphia, prepared according to the process of Gregory. It exists in opium, combined with meconic acid, and is extracted along with morphia in the preparation of the muriate of morphia. When this solution of the mixed muriates is treated with ammonia, the morphia is precipitated, and the Codeine, remaining in solution, may be obtained by evaporation and crystalization. It may be purified by dissolving in hot ether, which, by spontaneous evaporation, leaves the Codeine in colorless crystals, which are octohedral. It is soluble in water, which takes up at

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60° 1.26 per cent; insoluble in alkaline solutions. Gives an alkaline reaction to test paper, and combines with acids to form salts.

ANALOGUES.—*Opium and its analogues.*

Mental Sphere.

Great mental exhilaration. (*p.*)
Depression of spirits, with dull headache. (*s.*)
Inability to apply the mind.

Head.

Heat in the head.
Dull headache soon after getting up in the morning, worse on the left side, and lasting about two hours.
Pulsating pain in the right temple, in the afternoon.
Dizziness on blowing the nose.
* Morning headaches, of a dull character, coming on after rising and lasting until noon.
° Headaches from fatigue and excessive mental excitement.

Face.

Itching and heat of the face and head, extending over the whole body.

Eyes.

* Involuntary twitching of the left eyelid, sometimes relieved by rubbing. (*Marcy.*)
Burning sensation in the eyes, worse in the left.
* Involuntary twitching of both eyelids, whenever he attempted to read or write (cured by the 5th.) (*Marcy.*)

Nose.

Entire loss of smell.

Mouth and Throat.

Lips dry and parched.
Tickling sensation in the throat in the afternoon and evening.

Larynx and Chest.

Sharp pain in the right lung on inspiration.
Severe pain in the chest and shoulder on motion.
Fullness and oppression of the chest, with stitching pains in the left lung on breathing.
Tickling in the larynx, which causes a cough.
Drawing pain around the heart, which beats loud and full.

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Painful pulsations of the heart on attempting to study or write.
° Short and irritating cough, worse during the night.
° Troublesome cough, with copious mucus, and sometimes purulent expectoration. (*Marcy.*)
° Night cough of phthisical patients. (*Marcy.*)
Irregular action of the heart from derangement of the ganglionic system. (*Marcy.*)
Violent pulsations of the heart and carotids.

Gastric Symptoms.

* Nausea and vomiting.
* Acute pains in the stomach, with empty eructations.
Great thirst, with a particular desire for bitter substances.
° Tenderness in the stomach, with violent pulsations of the heart and carotids.
° Gastric and abdominal neuralgia.
° Violent spasmodic pain at the pit of the stomach.

Abdomen.

Extreme tenderness of lower part of the abdomen.
Dull pains throughout the entire abdomen.

Stool.

Constipation, tenderness of the bowels, especially the transverse and descending colon.

Urinary Organs.

Increase of urine, it being lighter in color.
Semi-paralysis of the bladder.

Sexual Organs. (Men.)

Sexual excitement during the night.
Lascivious thoughts, causing frequent erections day and night

Back.

Sharp pains extending from the stomach and chest through to the back, between the shoulders, worse on right side.
Convulsive movements of the muscles of the back of the neck.
Acute pains in the region of the kidneys.

Neck.

Convulsions in the muscles of the neck.
Neuralgic pains from the occiput to the back of the neck.
Painful pulsations in the left side of the neck.

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Superior Extremities.

Involuntary twitching of the muscles of the arm.
On moving the arm a severe pain in the deltoid muscles.
Numbness of the hands and arms.
Pulsating pain in the left upper arm.

Inferior Extremities.

Sensation and power of motion impaired.
Involuntary twitching of the lower limbs.
Sudden pain in knee joint, rendering walking impossible for a few minutes.
° Neuralgic pains in the thighs and legs, and sub-acute rheumatic pains in the knee and ankle joints.
° Paralytic affections of lower extremities, with extreme restlessness.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.

(Hydrate of Chloral.)

PHARMACOLOGY.—Chloral itself is not used in medicine. It is an oily substance—a liquid. At ordinary temperatures it gives off pungent fumes. It is manufactured by the action of Chlorine on alcohol. United with water, this oily liquid is converted into a hydrate.

Chloral Hydrate is a volatile, crystaline solid, of a hot, burning taste; insoluble in cold chloroform, but very soluble in water, ether, and alcohol It occurs generally as transparent, colorless tablets, but sometimes acicular, or even in rhomboidal crystals. The compound of alcohol and chloral—*chloral alcoholate*—which resembles closely the hydrate, can be distinguished at once by its solubility in cold chloroform.

If an alkali be added to a solution of Chloral Hydrate, it breaks up into foresnic acid and chloroform, which, when water has been the solvent, at once separates in the form of oily drops.

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.—Tincture with strong alcohol; dilutions. (Watery solutions; usually 20 gr. to ʒ i.)

ANALOGUES.—*Ether, Chloroform, Bromides, Conium, Gelseminum, etc.*

[When given to cause sleep or allay suffering, in material doses, it is best prescribed in Syrup of Tolu, 10 grs. to the dram. It should be administered largely diluted. 20 grs. is the average soporific dose for an adult.]

Mental Sphere.

Great excitement and intoxication, without sleep.
Restlessness, with delirium and parched, dry skin.

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Insanity.—The following results have been gained by giving to insane persons a daily average quantity from twenty to thirty grains:

When patients are destructive and violent, the Chloral acts as an excellent hypnotic by night, and soothing agent by day.

Free from destructive habits, and gain in weight and strength.

Action of the bowels and bladder improves.

Appetite of the paralytic patients increased.

Those suffering from abnormal sensations are benefitted.

Cuts short the hallucinations in those predisposed.

Desire to maim and hurt themselves passes away.

Patients who suffer incessantly from hearing voices, some benefitted.

Melancholia has been benefitted.

That the greater the disorganization of the brain and the cord (as judged by the symptoms), the sooner does the system come under Chloral action.

Very easily irritated at trifles.

° Puerperal mania, it causes sleep when all other remedies fail.

Wandering of the mind; incoherent talking.

° Delirium tremens, when the brain is congested.

Head.

Congestion of the brain, with some mental excitement. (*p.*)

Cerebral congestion (fatal.) (*Hammond.*)

Pain which is excruciating in the occiput.

Great heaviness of the head; he cannot lift it.

Head feels as if compressed in a vice.

ᵛ Cerebro-spinal congestion, in several cases. (*Hale.*)

Eyes.

Aching heaviness in the eyes.

The eyelids feel so heavy that he can hardly lift them. (*Gels.*)

* Intense itching of the inner canthi and edges of lids.

* Red, injected, and blood-shot eyes.

* Puffy swelling of the lids.

* *Burning in the eye and eyelids.*

Watery eyes, especially when looking at anything

Eyeballs feel *too large.*

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Congestion of the retina. (*p.*)
Contraction of the vessels of the retina. (*s.*)

Sight.

Blindness, or great dimness of vision.
Disturbances of the power of accommodation. (*Crabbe.*)
Great hyperæsthesia of the retina.
He cannot see small objects, such as printed letters, but a few moments, when they gradually fade away.
If one eye only is used until objects fade, the other sees objects plainly for awhile. (*Gelseminum.*)
Everything looks white (*Coca*); color-blindness.
Dark spots before the eyes, as in amaurosis.
Gorgeous visions of arches, tapestry, of various vivid colors, pass before the eyes when shut, or open in the dark.
All colors are unusually bright.
Vibrations apparently in the eyes and head when lying down
Great sensitiveness to *light* and noise.

Mouth and Tongue.

Apparent swelling of the tongue, with sensations of stiffness, vibrating, quivering, etc.
Fears of suffocating from swelling of the tongue.
A choking sensation at the root of the tongue.
A black streak down the centre of the tongue.
Foam at the mouth; a kind of salivation.

Face.

° Neuralgia of the inferior dental branch of the fifth nerve. (*Ringer.*)
° Neuralgia of the temporal region. (*Ib.*)
Congested and livid face.

Teeth and Jaws.

° Neuralgia from decayed teeth, (a grain or two in the cavity stops the pain quickly.) (*Hale.*)
° *Odontalgia traumatica*, from pressure of the filling; the pain unbearable; worse when lying down. (Cured by ten grains. See *New England Medical Gazette, March* 1872.) (*Hale.*)

Stomach.

Retching, lasting an hour, during a surgical operation.
Does not usually disturb the stomach.

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Sudden and violent vomiting.

Stool.

° Diarrhœa, worse at night, during dentition; excessive nervous excitement.

Does not usually cause abdominal symptoms.

[In the very severe colic of children, when the pain threatens to cause spasms, 3 to 5 grs. will give prompt relief. (*Hale.*)]

Urine.

° Nocturnal incontinence of urine — in children.

Generative Organs.

(*Male.*) Loss of sexual power, with absence of desire and erections.

Impotence.

° Chordee, during gonorrhœa, very severe.

(*Female.*) ° It quickly mitigates the pain of *labor*, of *dysmenorrhœa* and *uterine spasms*, but should not be given when there is a tendency to hæmorrhage, as it increases that tendency, even to the production of purpura. (*Hale.*)

Heart and Circulation.

* Great dyspnœa, a sense of suffocation, oppression at the base of the chest (in front), and urgent thirst.

[The following case of poisoning from fifty grains illustrates its action on the circulatory system: *Cold extremities, an excessively rapid, weak, irregular and intermittent pulse; jactitation of the limbs; an intolerable sense of sinking and oppression at the pit of the stomach; gasping breathing, and confusion of thought.* I observed at this time and for three-quarters of an hour subsequently that the *radial, temporal, and tibial pulses* were all of the character I now describe—*frequent, weak, irregular in both force and rythm, and frequently intermittent, but that the heart was acting regularly*, although with *increased frequency and diminished force.* Stimulants, with white of egg were administered freely, warmth was applied to the extremities, sinapisms placed on the cardiac region, fresh air was introduced plentifully into the room, and at the end of an hour from my first seeing the patient, the pulse had become much steadier, though still very frequent and very weak. The syncopal feeling had diminished; the feet were warm, and there was a tendency to sleep. This state of comparative freedom from urgently dangerous symptoms lasted for longer than an hour, when, without any apparent cause, they returned with increased severity. The patient now seemed in the greatest danger. *The superficial pulses were almost imperceptible*, and when they could be detected, presented the character I have described. Still the heart was regular in its beat, although feeble, and intensely rapid in its pulsations. *The mind wandered much,*

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there was utter prostration of muscular strength, the limbs being extended, the head low, and the aspect was at times that of impending dissolution. There was great depression, *a sense of suffocation, oppression at the base of the chest* (in front), *and urgent thirst.* The treatment previously adopted was again pursued vigorously, and at the end of an hour and a half relief was obtained and sleep followed. The next morning I found the pulse quite regular, and of its normal frequency. The points of interest that occurred to me were: 1st, the dose; 2d, the time between its administration (one hour) and the appearance of symptoms; 3d, the recurrence of symptoms after their temporary cessation; 4th, the curious effect on the muscles, which was obviously not due to effect on the heart; 5th, the relief by food and stimulants. I found that the albumen of two eggs was followed by a calming effect, and a tendency to sleep.]

Skin.

Purpura hæmorrhagica, as the following cases show:

[M. A., female, aged 69, who had been an inmate of this asylum* for many years, and who was subject to periodical attacks of mania, occurring every six months, and ushered in by convulsions and coma, entered upon one of her wonted paroxysms on the 1st of March, 1870, and was ordered twenty grains of Chloral Hydrate three times a day. This produced sleep and cutaneous anæsthesia, and on the 4th of March, a very unexpected result in the form of a bright red blush, erythematous in aspect but permanent under pressure, over the chest and shoulders. This blush on March 6th had pervaded the whole trunk and limbs, and had become mottled with livid patches and deep red spots. The lips and buccal mucous membrane had contemporaneously become red and raw-looking, the gums spongy, and the tongue blistered and ulcerated in several parts. The breath was fœtid, the pulse 120, feeble and compressible, and the general condition that of great debility, with delirious excitement. On March 9th no material change had taken place, except that the ulcerations in the mouth had become more extensive and distressing; but on the 11th the petechial eruption showed signs of vanishing over the thorax and abdomen, where it had never been so severe as on the arms and legs, and where intervals of yellowish and white skin were now visible. The arms were of a red color, speckled with shreds of white, dead epidermis partially separated from the adjacent cutis, and the lips were covered with sordes and dried blood. On March 15th a sort of general desquamation had set in, the cutis being raised in thick round patches, like blisters from which the serum had been absorbed, the skin beneath being of a dull purple color, and in some places yellow. After this a large bed-sore formed over the sacrum, and some superficial cracks and fissures presented themselves in the neighborhood of the joints. Convalescence was, however, steadily maintained, and the patient was soon restored to her usual health.]

[L. T., female, aged 46, laboring under heart disease, left hemiplegia,

* West Riding Asylum. Cases reported by Dr. Crichton Browne. Monthly Homœopathic Review, June 1871.

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and dementia, with excitement, who was ordered, as a calmative, on February 24th, 1870, fifteen grains of *Chloral* thrice daily, and who seemed to derive benefit from the prescription until March 15th, when numerous reddish purple blotches were observed around the left elbow, which, on the following day, had enlarged and united with others of a similar kind which had come out on the shoulders and forearm. On March 17th several livid marks had broken out on the face, while the left arm had become swollen and indurated, and showed upon its red surface a mass of minute points or stigmata, of a much deeper red, and not disappearing under pressure. On the next day dull purple spots and discolorations—some small, round and circumscribed, others large and regular in shape—were seen on the legs, abdomen and back; being restricted in the latter situation to a band two inches in breadth along each side of the vertebral column. Along with these petechiæ there was great prostration of strength, a tendency to somnolence, weakness and irritability of the pulse, a raw state of the lips, which were entirely denuded of epithelium, and a fissured and thickly-coated tongue. On the 19th of March the spots and discolorations had spread in every direction, and had lost their vividness of hue, having assumed a deep purple tinge. Symptoms of pulmonary congestion also appeared. Strength gradually ebbed; and, after several slight attacks of syncope, death took place on the 22d of March. At the autopsy, thirty-one hours after death, the body was found covered with livid vibices and ecchymoses of various shapes and sizes, largest upon the limbs, smallest upon the abdomen. The ankles and feet were of a diffused purple color, and there was much sugillation of dependent parts. Rigor mortis was present. The outer layer of pericardium was adherent to the heart, which weighed seventeen ounces, had thin walls, dilated cavities filled with discolorized clots, and valves incompetent and enormously thickened and puckered. There was a sort of cartilaginous deposit on the outside of the right auricle. The right lung was congested and œdematous; the liver was fatty; the capsules of the kidney were thickened and adherent, with wasting of the cortical substance. In the head a large arachnoid cyst was found coexistent with the right hemisphere, which was flattened beneath it. It presented a reddish-green appearance, and contained several ounces of a bilio-sanguineous looking fluid. The whole brain weighed forty ounces; the right half weighed eighteen ounces, the left half twenty-one and one-half ounces. There were the rusty-brown traces of an old clot in the right corpus striatum.]

[*Note.*—Whether Chloral will prove a curative agent in this dreadful disease, must be shown by experience. The blood-disorganization may not be a *dynamic* effect of the drug, but due to its presence in the blood, and acting chemically. *Hale.*]

In several cases, and even several times in the same person, Chloral caused all the eruption and symptoms of an attack of scarlatina. (*British Journal of Homœopathy, April*, 1872.)

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Sleep.

Quiet sleep, apparently natural.
Comatose condition lasting for days, ending in fatal cerebral congestion.
Restless; screaming, noisy in sleep.
* Night terrors, especially in teething children.
Somnolence, during which he is conscious of all his actions, such as coughing, spitting, etc.
[20 grs. usually causes quiet sleep for six hours, 40 grs. for 12 hours.]

Nervous System.

° *Traumatic tetanus* (many cases).
° Puerperal convulsions in the last stages of labor. (*Dr. F. A. Lord.*)
° Chorea (many severe cases).
° *Infantile tetanus;* (two grs. at time of each spasm).
° Puerperal convulsions, arrested by 20 grs. (*Dr. F. A. Lord, U. S. Med. & Surg. Jour., May*, 1872.)
° *Tetanus*, from various causes, and trismus.
° Neuralgic and rheumatic pains.

Pathological Effects.

Ocular and palpebral mucous membrane is injected.
Vascularity of the ears without increase of heat.
Pulseless, with contracted pupils; temperature 91–2.
Experiments on rabbits, they exhale the odor of Chloral through their nostrils, a fact which would lead one to think that it was not decomposed in the blood.
Congestion of the abdominal viscera; mesenteric vessels are turgid, all the mucous membranes are injected, particularly that of the trachea, if examined during the experimentation.
The brain, cerebellum, and their membranes show an intense vascularity.
The duration of its action is in proportion with the feebleness of the patient.
In two cases of delirium tremens, quiet sleep was induced.
In a patient suffering from bronchitis with asthma, the Chloral gave relief.

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Deep and prolonged narcotism can be produced by the Chloral.

During a portion of the period of narcotism there may be complete anæsthesia, with absence of reflex action; a condition, in short, in which every kind of operation fails to call forth consciousness.

In fatal cases the functions are destroyed in the following order: *a*, the cerebral; *b*, the voluntary muscles; *c*, the respiratory; *d*, the heart.

The Chloral prevents in some small degree the coagulability of the blood, and in large quantities stops the process of coagulation altogether. In large quantities it also destroys the blood corpuscles, and produces general destruction of blood. But to produce deep insensibility, the dose administered need not be so large as to produce serious derangement of blood.

Hydrate of Chloral should be taken, to secure safe and satisfactory effects, on a neutral condition of the stomach.

If the stomach be acid, the Chloral is not taken into the circulation, and acts imperfectly.

If the stomach be alkaline, the Chloral is absorbed too rapidly.

An acid stomach should be neutralized before the Chloral is given.

CROTON-CHLORAL.

(Croton-chloral Hydrate.)

PHARMACOLOGY.—Croton-chloral Hydrate is formed by the action of chlorine gas upon aldehyde. It crystalizes in small glittering tablets, and is soluble, with difficulty, in water. Although its name would seem to signify it, Croton-chloral has no relation with croton oil. Chemically, it is a chlorated aldehyde of crotonic acid. When subjected to the influence of an alkali, there is first formed allyl-chloroform, a trichlorated body, which is rapidly decomposed into a bi-chlorated substance called bi-chlorallylene.

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.—Solution ʒ i to ʒ ix; dilutions.

It destroys the sensibility of the cranial nerves, affecting only the brain and nerves of the head; while chloral hydrate affects the whole nervous system.

(See Therapeutics, Vol. II.)

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CLEMATIS VIRGINIANA.

(*Virgin's Bower.*)

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION.—The Clematis Virginiana is a native of the United States, growing by river banks, in hedges and thickets, from Canada to Georgia and the Mississippi. It flowers in July and August. We use the bark, leaves, and blossoms. The leaves and blossoms should be gathered when mature, and used immediately.

It is a perennial, climbing plant, with a stem from eight to fifteen feet or more in length, supporting itself on shrubs, fences, and brush-work, by means of its long footstalks. The leaves are deep green, three fold; leaflets, egg shaped or heart shaped, sharp pointed, in lobes, dentated edges, and from two to three inches in length, by one to two in breadth; flowers in clusters, irregularly branched, often having the stamens on one plant, and the pistils on another; the clusters, in the junction of the leaf, footstalk and stem; sepals four, white, spreading oblong and obtuse; stamens from twenty-eight to thirty-six; fruit furnished with long plume-like tails, appearing in large downy-like tufts; seeds compressed.

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS.—Tincture of fresh leaves, bark, and flowers, with strong alcohol; dilutions.

ANALOGUES.—*Pulsatilla nig. and Nutt, Scutellaria, Ranunculus, Rhus, Aconite, Lilium tig., Coffea, Cimicifuga, Bromides, Clematis erecta.*

(*See Therapeutics, Vol. II.*)

COLLINSONIA CANADENSIS.

(*Stone Root.*)

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION.—The stem is simple, smooth, round, straight, from one to three feet high. Leaves with broadly toothed edges, pointed, having long footstalks, and only two or three pairs, heart shaped at base, broadly egg shaped, sharp pointed, a smooth surface, and small veins. Flowers opposite, on long footstalks, with short, oval shaped floral leaves, forming terminal, leafless, irregularly branched clusters. Corolla two-thirds of an inch long, yellow (exhaling an odor like lemon), tube-shaped at base, spreading above in two lips, the upper lip being very short and notched, the lower lobed on the sides, and fringed around. Stamens, two, long and protruding; anther oval, style protruding; seeds often aborting, only one ripening; root, perennial, knotty, depressed, very hard, with many slender fibres. It is called Ox-balm, Knot-root, etc.

This plant is indigenous, and found in rich moist woods, from Michigan to New England, and southward. It is, I believe, the only species of the genus in the Northern States. It flowers in July and September, and should be gathered while in bloom.

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS. — Tincture with strong alcohol, from the whole plant, or fresh root; dilutions.

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ANALOGUES.—*Æsculus*, *Arnica*, *Aloes*, *Dioscorea*, *Digitalis*, *Hamamelis*, *Ignatia*, *Lycopodium*, *Lycopus*, *Nux vomica*, *Podophyllum*, *Sulphur*, *Sanguinaira*.

Head.

Dull frontal headache, with lassitude and desire to sleep.
* Headache from suppressed hæmorrhoids.
Slight fullness in the head; throbbing in the head.

Mouth.

Tongue coated yellow along the centre or base, with *bitter* taste in the mouth.

Stomach.

Vomiting, with pain and heat in the stomach.
* Cramp-like pains in the stomach, with nausea.
° Indigestion associated with constipation and hemorrhoids.
° *Flatulence and spasms of the stomach.*
° Congestion of the pelvic viscera.
° Severe colicky pains in the hypogastrium.
Constant sensation of heaviness in stomach.
Sick feeling at the pit of the stomach.

Abdomen.

Sharp, cutting pains in hypogastric region.
Severe colicky pain in the hypogastrium, with desire for stool; nausea and faintness.
* Very severe pain in the hypogastrium every few minutes, compelling him to sit down.
° Colic, with flatulence and nausea, in cases where Nux and Colocynthis failed. (*Dr. Palmer.*)

Stool and Anus.

* Constipation, chronic, with much flatulence, and with hæmorrhoids.
Heat and itching of the anus.
Loose, papescent stool.
* Diarrhœa, mucous discharges, or watery, with cramp-like or spasmodic pains in the bowels, with vomiting.
° Hæmorrhoidal dysentery.
° Hæmorrhoids, bleeding, with alternate constipation and diarrhœa.
Stools preceded and followed by severe pains in the hypo gastric region.

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Copious stools of yellow, bilious matter, mucus, bile, blood, and with tenesmus.

* Light-colored, lumpy stool, with distress in the anus.

° Chronic diarrhœa after confinement; stools of mucus and black fœcal matter, with colic and tenesmus. (*Burt.*)

° *Hæmorrhoids*, obstinate and *chronic*, always attended by constipation; bleeding or not. (*Drs. Fowler, Holcombe, Barnes, Franklin, and many others.*)

° Chronic diseases of the rectum.

° Congestions of the pelvic viscera, with piles.

° Diseases of the rectum, associated with disease of the uterus.

Urine.

Urine increased in quantity.

° Chronic cystitis and nephritis.

° Catarrh of the bladder, especially with piles.

° Dropsy from cardiac irritability.

Generative Organs.

Female.—Amenorrhœa, from congestion of the uterus and pelvic viscera.

° Dysmenorrhœa complicated with piles and constipation.

° Prolapsus, with pruritus, dysmenorrhœa, and most obstinate constipation.

° Uterine diseases dependent upon diseases of rectum and bowels.

° Pruritus in a pregnant woman; violent itching of the genitals, parts badly swollen, dark red and protruding; she cannot lie down. (*Dr. Cushing.*)

Male.—Gleet (?)

° Varicocele, with extreme constipation. (*Fowler.*)

° Spermatorrhœa kept up by piles and constipation. (*Hale.*)

Respiratory Organs.

° Pulmonary hæmorrhage, with a short, hacking cough; he spat very tough and dark coagula, enveloped in viscid mucus; with uneasiness in the chest, but no pain, but with bleeding from the rectum the first day. (*Dr. Liebold.*)

° Hard, shaking cough, with bloody expectoration.

° Cough and dyspnœa, in connection with cardiac difficulties.

° Chest pains, alternating with hæmorrhoids.

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Heart.

° *Irritation of the cardiac nerves; cardiac hyperæsthesia.*

A functional disorder of the heart, with rapid, regular or irregular beating of the heart; pulse 130 to 140 per minute; the slightest motion or excitement aggravates the symptoms; periodical spells of faintness and oppression; attacks of syncope, with fullness of the chest and difficult breathing; and attacks of dyspnœa, with great weakness. (*Dr. Fenner.*)

(If these symptoms occur in persons subject to hæmorrhoids, or after suppressed hæmorrhoidal flux, the Collinsonia would be specially indicated.—*Hale.*]

° In cardiac disorders it seems to act by increasing the heart's tonicity; or after the heart is relieved, old hæmorrhoids appear, or suppressed menses return. (*Hale.*)

° Valvular diseases after rheumatic endocarditis. (*Paine.*)

° Palpitation of the heart in patients subject to hæmorrhoids, dyspepsia and flatulence. (*Hale.*)

° Disease of the mitral valve, the murmur diminished, and the patient greatly improved under its use. (*Dr. Shepherd.*)

Generalities.

° Used by the country people as a vulnerary, much as the Germans use Arnica, for bruises, wounds, sprains, etc.

° Dropsy, probably from heart disease, or feebleness of the circulation.

COMOCLADIA DENTATA.

(*Guao.*)

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION.—A tree growing in St. Domingo and Cuba. The stem erect, not much branched. Leaves divided, shiny and green above, with a round foot-stalk six inches in length. Six to ten leaflets on each side, with an odd one, which are oblong, sharp-pointed, toothed, furry and somewhat downy at the back. Juice milky, glutinous, becoming black by exposure to air, staining the linen or skin the same color, and cannot be washed off. It is supposed by the natives of Cuba to be death to sleep beneath this tree, especially for persons of a sanguine or fat habit of body.

OFFICINAL PREPARATION.—Tincture with strong alcohol, of the leaves or bark; dilutions.

ANALOGUES.—*Anacardium, Rhus tox., Rhus rad., and Rhus ven., etc.*

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Head.

Feeling of heaviness in the head—aggravated by holding the head down.

Shooting pains through the left temple.

On arising from bed everything looks dark; pains, relieved by motion and in the open air.

Face.

° Left side of face swollen; the left ear also all cracked and desquamating a substance like powdered starch. Cured in five weeks. (*Navarro.*)

Eyes.

Aching soreness in the eyeballs, which feel heavy.

Inflammation of the eyes; sees from right eye a red ring around the light of the lamp; closing the eye, the ring disappears.

Eyeballs seem too large.

Pains in the eyes increased by being near warm room, with profuse lachrymation.

Severe pains through the eyeballs, extending to occiput.

Painful, pressing out sensation in the head, as if something was pressing on top of the eyeballs.

Nose.

Intolerable itching of the nose.

Mouth, Teeth and Jaws.

Aching pains in the teeth.

Sensation as if the tooth was drawing out of its socket.

Sensation as if all the molar teeth on the right side were loose.

Pains in the teeth, relieved by pressure.

Inflammation of the gums of the lower jaw.

Tongue coated dirty yellow.

Lower lips blistered and swollen.

When the toothache stops the head feels large.

Larynx.

Spasmodic dry cough at night, with tickling in the throat, and constant dull pain under the left nipple.

Tittilating cough; hacking cough in the daytime

Abdomen.

A pale red flush, as if an eruption would make its appearance across the abdomen.

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Acute, sore pains extending across the abdomen above the umbilicus, affecting the breathing.

Genital Organs.

Continued tingling, itching of the scrotum during the night.
Intense itching on the lower part of the penis, also on inner side of the prepuce.

Chest.

Acute, sharp pains in left mammary gland, about one inch above the nipple, and leaves a burning sensation; it goes to right side and down right arm.
Oppression of breath, on account of sharp pains in left side.
° A sloughing ulcer on the right breast of a lady of thirty eight. (Cured in six weeks.) (*Dr. Navarro.*)
Constant pain across the chest.
Rheumatic or pleurodynic pains in chest.

Back.

Rheumatic pains and stitches in the back; the stitches leave a burning.

Superior Extremities.

Frequent rheumatic pains in the hands, arms and legs.
Vesicular eruption on the arms and hands.

Lower Extremities.

Severe pains in both knees; pressing down to the feet on the inside of the legs.
Pains, relieved by movement.
* Vesicular eruption on the legs; changing to pustules, and sometimes to deep, unhealthy ulcers.
[c] An indolent ulcer on lower third of right leg, near the external malleolus—of irregular shape and hard edges; the ulcer was deep, and discharged a sanious and fœtid pus; it had lasted six years. (Cured in four weeks by *Comocladia 30th.*) (*Dr. Navarro.*)
° Inflammation of left leg and foot, with violent fever; the swelling increased enormously, when the pain subsided; the skin became white and covered with shiny scales; cracked and discharged a sanious fluid. (Cured by *Comocladia 6th.*) (*Navarro.*)

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