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A Pathogenetic Materia Medica.

BY

THE MEDICAL INVESTIGATION CLUB

OF BALTIMORE, MD.

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A

Pathogenetic Materia Medica,

BASED UPON DRS. HUGHES' AND DAKE'S CYCLOPÆ-
DIA OF DRUG PATHOGENESY.

BY

The Medical Investigation Club

OF BALTIMORE, MD.

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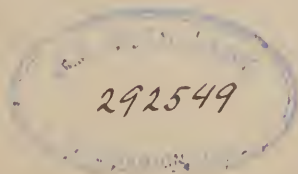
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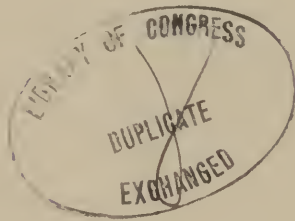
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LANCASTER, PA.

To

Richard Hughes, M. D. and J. P. Dake, M. D.,

This Volume is Respectfully Dedicated, in

Appreciation of Their Life Long and

Fruitful Labors in Materia

Medica.

ERRATA.

Page xv of Introduction, fourteenth line from bottom: for "Fathogenetic," read "Pathogenetic."

Page 31, ninth line from bottom: for "inflammatian," read "inflammation."

Page 32, first line: for "fauciua," read "faucium."

Page 45, under "Ears," the semicolon following tinnitus aurium should be a colon.

Page 51, foot-note, fourth line from top: second "pain" should be "pains."

Page 52, second line under "Stomach:?" "giddiness" should be followed by the exponent 2.

Page 57, under "Abdomen," second line: the semicolon following "region," should be a colon.

Page 107, twelfth line from bottom: for "nephrites," read "nephritis."

Page 132, line next to bottom: for "in," read "is."

Page 148, sixth line from bottom: for "estacy," read "ecstasy."

Page 199, under "Therapeutic Application," seventh line from top of paragraph: for "all," read "many of."

Page 245, the symptom under "Amelioration" should be followed by the exponent 2.

Page 261, under "Therapeutic Application," second line from top of paragraph: for "organs," read "centres."

PREFACE.

On Saturday, November 5th, 1881, the Medical Investigation Club of Baltimore, Maryland, was organized. The original members were Elias C. Price, M. D., R. W. Mifflin, M. D., William B. Turner, M. D., J. A. Gwaltney, M. D. (since deceased), and Eldridge C. Price, M. D. To this list of membership more latterly was added the names of O. Edward Janney, M. D., Henry Chandlee, M. D., George T. Shower, M. D., A. H. Barrett, M. D., F. B. Mickle, M. D. (since deceased), and Charles H. Young, M. D.

Owing to death and removal from Baltimore, the Club membership has been reduced, and for a number of years but six men have composed the organization, one of whom is now an honorary member.

At its inception the object of the Investigation Club was to do original work in the various fields of medicine, but during the winter of 1886 and 1887, it was decided to limit the work to a study of materia medica. As a result, the present plan of work was adopted, without the intention of publishing the results, however, but simply for the purpose of individual improvement. As the work progressed and its importance dawned upon the Club, it was decided to give the benefit of the researches in pathogenesis to the medical world, and hence a number of studies were published in monthly periodicals, the *Hahnemannian Monthly* and the *Southern Journal of Homœopathy* being chosen for that purpose. These specimens of our work met with so warm a welcome from the profession that we determined upon publishing our efforts in book form.

It is to be regretted that a greater number of drugs could not have been presented in this volume, but with the many other important duties of the individual members of the Club, it was impossible at present to undertake the arduous task of constructing additional syntheses. Unless one has undertaken to do work of this character, it is impossible to conceive of the

enormous labor and great amount of time necessarily expended in the details.

This book has been printed to correspond in size with the *Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis*, and may be used as a repertory of some of the most important and best proved drugs in that work, *i. e.*, of a number of those drugs which have been tested by not less than ten experimenters. Objection may be raised to the few drugs herein contained, and disappointment may be felt at the meagreness of some of the symptomatologies, but for neither of these important facts are we responsible; the burden rests upon those who have undertaken to give records of drug effects. These difficulties dimly show the need of a thorough and scientific reworking of the *materia medica*.

The records from which the various symptomatologies have been drawn are taken largely from the *Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis*, Dr. Allen's *Encyclopædia of Pure Materia Medica*, *Metcalf's Provings*, the *Transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy*, the autograph records of provings of gelsemium as found in the bound theses in the library of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, etc. To all authors and sources from which the material for this work has been derived, we here express our obligations.

The work is by no means complete; it includes but forty-seven drugs, but this is sufficient to make a respectable nucleus for an exhaustive, pure pathogenetic symptomatology of the future.

Of course we are aware of the many deficiencies in our work—none others more fully—but having accomplished our task as thoroughly as time and facilities have permitted, we submit this effort to the tender mercies of our medical brethren, and with the honest wish that they may derive as much pleasure and profit from its study as have its authors from its construction.

ELDRIDGE C. PRICE,
ROBERT W. MIFFLIN,
O. EDWARD JANNEY,
GEORGE T. SHOWER,
HENRY CHANDLEE.

INTRODUCTION.

In the early days of this age of books the very fact of the dearth of literature was sufficient excuse for the appearance of a book, even though it were a very poor book. This demand for books has finally created such an inexhaustible supply that the ever-modest author has found it necessary to apologize for obtruding his efforts upon the literary public. Not only is this overcrowded state of the secular book market true, but it is also the case in medical literature, and particularly in the department of homœopathic materia medica.

In submitting to the profession the results of these labors of the Investigation Club, as an excuse, explanation, or what you please, is offered the conviction that this compilation fills a place occupied by no other work, that it is needed, and that it is in accordance with the requirements of science.

It is unnecessary to note the various stages through which this work has passed; suffice it to say that early in the spring of 1888 the Medical Investigation Club was fully engaged in working upon the synthetic method.

The plan adopted divides the study of drugs into two departments: first, history; and second, symptomatology or pathogenesis. While the Club has engaged in a study of the history of individual drugs, yet it has been deemed wise at the present time to publish the pathogenetic and therapeutic investigations only, reserving for the future the possible publication of the historical researches.

The pathogenetic department, which is alone here considered, is arranged in several sub-departments:

1st. Introductory remarks relative to the records used and the records unused.

2d. The general sphere of action of the drug, drawn from poisonings and provings, with suggestions taken from experiments upon animals.

3d. The composite symptomatology or synthesis of pathogenetic effects.

4th. The application of the symptomatology to therapeutics.

In the general sphere of action of the drugs treated in this volume, it would have been a pleasant task to map out a regular and unvarying sequential order in which the various organs and tissues are affected, and to elaborate the details into novelistic interest; but an unvarying sequence of drug effects does not exist, and having pledged ourselves to give plain facts only, the results obtained may sometimes be disappointing, but they are at least as accurate as the obtainable records permit.

In the therapeutic department of each drug an effort has been made to adhere closely to the symptomatology of the drug, and the only departures have been made in the inferences drawn from the general sphere of action. This department is by no means full and complete, but is merely suggestive, and we trust to the future for many more additions.

The method of studying pathogenesis, upon which this work is based, is inductive, in that the symptomatology is drawn from the detailed symptoms of individual provers, and condensed as far as scientifically consistent into generalized pathogenesis; it is eliminative to the extent of omitting single symptoms to await future corroboration; it is analytical in that the provers' records are critically examined, and in so far as possible only *bona fide* drug symptoms retained; and it is synthetic in its reduction of the many symptoms variously worded, but having the same meaning, to a single form expressing the sense of the whole. Two words cover the whole method, *analysis* and *synthesis*.

According to the usually accepted dictionary meaning of these terms they are antipodal and can not be reconciled in any particular; but when we study their relation a little more closely we realize the fact that the processes expressed by the words are interdependent, and each only exists because of the other. For the purpose of analysis we can not begin with ultimate elements, but there must be a something to take apart, "to unloose, to dissolve, to resolve into its elements," as

Webster expresses it; and to synthetize there must be something separated so that it can be put together; therefore, analysis depends upon synthesis and synthesis depends upon analysis, and although they are antagonistic, each exists because of the other.

This plan of study is both disintegrative and aggregative, there is first separation and then combination. For the first time in the construction of detailed pathogenesis in the schematic symptomatology of the books, symptoms are analyzed and then synthetized. Sir William Hamilton says: "Analysis and synthesis, though commonly treated as two different methods, are, if properly understood, only two necessary parts of the same method. Each is the relative and correlative of the other." The details sustain the claim that the application of this plan to a reconstruction of drug effects, results in the production of a synthetic symptomatology.

The third sub-department, the symptomatology, demands a detailed explanation. A drug is selected for study; all the provings of this drug are carefully read, and each symptom of the whole collection is transcribed to its proper division in the Hahnemannian schema (which has been adopted), *e. g.*, all the mind symptoms found in *all* the records are grouped together, likewise the head symptoms, the eye symptoms, *et seq.*, to the end of the schema. Thus the whole collection of records is transcribed in a rearranged form and is ready for analysis.

Each group of symptoms is now carefully scanned and another transcription is made. This contains all the symptoms that have been experienced by two or more provers.

Of course the more provers that are similarly affected the more valuable are the symptoms they experience; therefore, to indicate its value we have affixed to each symptom the figure corresponding to the number of provers who have experienced it. This renders it necessary to condense the various expressions of one idea, which have been used by the different recorders, into one phrase which will not do violence to the meaning of any prover, and yet give full significance to the symptom. Thus in *bryonia* we find the following ear symp-

toms, as expressed by five distinct provers: "Whizzing in ears. Ringing in ears." "Singing in ears. Whizzing in ears." "Hissing in left ear." "Humming in ears." "Noise in left ear as of water pouring over a dam. Roaring noise in right ear." Observe that of these five provers but two give expression to their sensations in the same phraseology; to these, of course, credit is given in their own words, while at the same time fitting expression must be used to sense the meaning of the whole five observers, and hence the condensation gives: "Noises in ears:⁵ whizzing in ears.²" Six words here give the idea, which, according to the old detailed manner of recording, demands the use of twenty-nine words.

It is this composite method of expression which suggests the particular underlying state causing the symptom thus typefied to which the term synthetic pathogenesis is due, and which is the salient point of the work of the Investigation Club.

The higher the exponent attached to the symptom (granting the symptom to be consonant with the sphere of action of the drug), the greater will be one's confidence in that symptom. There are also some symptoms which have occurred in only two or three provers, which are probably quite as trustworthy as those experienced by more provers; but the average high-exponent symptom is more valuable than the average low-exponent symptom, and quite probably a large number of the latter would have been omitted if health records had preceded the provings. Isolated symptoms, *i. e.*, those appearing in one record only, are excluded. By this exclusion, however, the single symptom is not condemned as of no value, but it is omitted simply because it has no verification and may be a mere peculiarity of the individual. Future drug tests must decide the point.

Early in this work the question of the proportion of provers to each symptom to be recorded in the composite symptomatology or synthesis, was discussed, and after canvassing the advisability of various percentages, the rule was finally adopted that only symptoms experienced by two or more provers should be recorded. Upon putting this rule to the test it was surpris-

ing how large a number of symptoms were left in the original proving-records awaiting future verification. (That is to say, it is surprising how many of the symptoms at present recorded in the works on materia medica are to be found in *one* proving only.) It also became obvious that if a much larger proportion of symptoms were excluded, the new plan of work would be more than iconoclastic, for it would not only demolish the *ikon*, but it would threaten the very foundation of our pathogenesis, the general sphere of drug action; and to deliberately do this would insure our mistrust of pathogenesis (and upon pathogenesis homœopathy itself is based), simply because few other details would find place in the final symptomatology than those indicative of local gastric and bowel disturbance, reflex head symptoms, and a few others of a like nature. Especially is this true of the vegetable drugs. This would occur with disheartening persistence in nearly every drug. After an experience gained from the reconstruction of the drugs in this volume, the Club feels assured that the decision was a wise one, and consequently, in the synthesis of drug effects, each symptom has an exponent, the figure corresponding with the number of provers who experienced the given symptom (as hereinbefore explained), and by comparing the exponent of each symptom with the total number of provers of the drug under consideration, its percentage value may be found. This allows the practitioner to judge of the pathogenetic weight of each individual symptom; nothing of value is omitted and he can use all the symptoms or he can reject all but those having high-value exponents.

And now a word about punctuation in its relation to the arrangement of the symptoms. In the symptomatology of bryonia we find the following sentence: "Constipation⁹: with small⁴, hard motions⁵, and urging to stool⁴." The colon following "constipation" indicates that the symptoms constituting the balance of the sentence were experienced by the same provers having "constipation." The exponent figure always applies to that part of the sentence between it and the preced-

ing figure; or, if there is no other figure in the sentence then the single exponent applies to the whole sentence.

Not only have pathogenetic records proper been utilized, but poisoning cases have also been included, as there is no cogent or logical reason why symptoms resulting from poisonous doses of a drug should not be utilized in a synthetic study of provings. The toxic cases are classed with the recognized provings because both are pathogenetic, the only difference is one of degree, it being impracticable to draw the line between a group of symptoms preceding death and a group of symptoms expressing a condition that has just missed a fatal termination.

An objection may be raised to this liberal method of studying drug effects by drawing attention to the fact that violent effects of crude drugs are gross symptoms, and by the attempt to differentiate such gross effects from the finer, dynamic symptoms; but it is only possible to draw an arbitrary line between these crude effects and the more subtle pathogenetic disturbances. In consequence, all results have been utilized which are believed to be pathogenetic, whether in mild or in fatal cases of drug effects, always, however, carefully excluding all *ante mortem* manifestations that are obviously due to rapidly approaching dissolution.

Much has been written of late on the subject of primary and secondary effects of drugs. While the Club agrees with the so-called physiological school of medicine in acknowledging that the differentiation of action and reaction of drugs is of great importance, and thinks that much would be gained, primarily to the science and secondarily to the art of medicine, by a thorough knowledge of the subject, yet, however desirable it may be to see this question settled, its ultimate solution is not within the province of this work. Therefore, the effects of drugs are given, as far as it has been possible to disentangle them from the personal idiosyncrasies of the different provers, and to the future must be left the privilege of determining which symptoms are purely primary and which are purely secondary.

The synthetic method has never before been applied to the

study of *materia medica*, and it is believed that with the preliminary health-record its strict application in the future will produce a result more closely approximating a scientific *materia medica* than any that has yet been compiled. In fact, until a more scientific method is formulated, it is probable that the plan here adopted must determine the future status of homœopathic *materia medica*.

It is herein shown that far less is known of drug action, as founded upon the relation of pathogeny to pathology, than has heretofore been supposed. The work also discloses that a small proportion of prescriptions of homœopathic practitioners (especially the pure symptomatologists), is based upon pathogenetic knowledge, and a large proportion is the result of clinical observations or of arbitrary inference.

Simple clinical facts verifying the curative power of a drug may be as trustworthy as *a priori* pathogenetic information, but the difficulty is to prove them to be *facts*. Subjectivity, as placed by Dr. Beard in its relation to science, is accountable for more "verified clinical symptoms" than are the drugs to which the verifications are appended. As both clinical observations and inference are subject to strong personal bias, and as only strict analysis and synthesis of pathogenesis result in correct knowledge of drug action the authors are convinced that in addition to its value as a text book, this *Pathogenetic Materia Medica* will serve a useful end in calling to the attention of the thinking and working medical world the facts that, first, we do not need new provings, but re-provings of old drugs; second, that with the little reliable pathogenetic material we have it is obvious that a large proportion of our prescriptions are purely empirical; third, that this latter fact should be recognized and corrected as far as possible by re-proving the old drugs and synthesizing their pathogeneses; fourth, that this work of reconstruction should be undertaken and accomplished for the sake of the scientific status of homœopathy, as well as for the practical good that may result from the application of a system of therapeutics based upon so strict a method. It may be well to add, however, that these

investigations show that many of the symptoms which have been proven reliable in practice are really to be found in the pathogenetic records. It is to be hoped that the Women Physicians' Provers' Union, of the American Institute of Homœopathy, will do some valuable work in this pathogenetic field.

This collection of synthetic symptomatologies will be of value to the student at college as a means of teaching him positive effects of the drug unmixed with subjective imaginings, from which its sphere of action has been drawn, which in turn suggests to him its therapeutic application deduced from the pathogenesis.

The endeavor of the most progressive members of the older school of medicine, of late years, has been to study what they term physiological drug effects. These physiological effects are none other than what may be more correctly called pathogenetic effects. Consequently, as this volume deals exclusively with pathogenetic drug effects, the attention of the student of the older theories of therapeutic application may be attracted to it, and as no other work exists in which pure and exclusive pathogenetic effects are placed in relation to homœopathic therapeutics, it is to be hoped that this effort will initiate a desire among our brethren of the older school to drop all sectarian limitations, and with a determination to apply only the strict impartial tests of science to the analysis of homœopathy, make a critical study of the relation of pathogenesis to pathology.

In setting forth the merits of work possessed by the synthetic method, it is not intended to give the impression that clinical observations are considered of *no* value; such an intention is disclaimed. Dr. Farrington's *Clinical Materia Medica*, for example, is a valuable work and fills its place admirably, but a work on pure pathogenetic materia medica for the active practitioner is also necessary, and in the present advanced state of all branches of science and art, it is incumbent upon the medical profession to approximate as closely as possible correct knowledge in medicine, through which prescient therapeutics

may accompany correct diagnosis. To this end it is necessary that drug action should be more thoroughly understood, and certainly this is only attainable by study of drug effects upon the healthy, and the reduction of the results of our observations to a synthesis expressive of the undoubted effects of the drug upon the whole group of experimenters as a composite type. In this way the general sphere of action is also discovered, and from it legitimate inference of details may be drawn that are not supplied by the given symptoms. Thus a prescriber may select a remedy with a degree of accuracy heretofore unknown if he will only appreciate the fact that although all the detailed symptoms the given drug is capable of curing, may not have been experienced by any of the provers, yet many symptoms may be taken as indications for a prescription, because they can be analogous only to symptoms which result from such disturbance in the human organism as is referable to the peculiar manner in which this given drug affects a tissue, an organ, or a set of organs. To this class of scientifically deduced indications we should wish to adhere as closely as practicable, leaving pure clinical experience in its proper department of clinical aids to therapeutics; and using these aids always in the full knowledge that we are practicing empirically.

To approximate this perfection, this prescience which is the highest attainment of science, it is not only necessary to properly study provings and formulate a reliable symptomatology therefrom, but it is primarily necessary, as already remarked, that each prover keep a record of the manifestations of his normal health status before testing the drug, for unless he is familiar with his condition prior to taking the drug, he is not prepared to pass judgment upon the pathogenetic value of the many manifestations that are likely to occur during the proving. It is true that the exclusive synthetic method corrects to a certain extent the defects of the prevalent irregular modes of proving drugs; but for strict, scientific work, such only as the pathogenist of the future should do, the health record is indispensable.

One of the flaws in the present unsystematized materia

medica (*i. e.*, in our symptomatologies), is the dead-level value to which all symptoms are reduced. This is a serious defect, as it is the result of a false method, and prevents the student of materia medica from discovering the chief sphere of the drug's action; in consequence, unless an arbitrary gradation of the value of symptoms is formulated, the average novice in the art of medicine must conclude that the majority of drugs act in the same pathogenetic lines. This defect the Investigation Club has endeavored to overcome.

An arrangement by which symptoms are given their true value is impossible, if it is made according to their equal frequency of occurrence in individual provers; simply because the same symptoms rarely occur with equal frequency in each experimenter. But when a symptom persistently occurs in a large number of provers, it naturally falls into its proper position of relative prominence in the schema. Thus the wholesale reduction of symptoms to a dead-level is obviated by the very nature of the synthetic method.

Another point to which attention is called, is, that with few exceptions Hahnemann's provings have been excluded from this work. This is not because they may not have value, but it is because sufficient details can not be obtained to prove this, as the records at command give neither dose, preparation of drug, nor other important points, and as this method of condensation necessitates working from individual records, Hahnemann's proving as now extant are not admissible.

From experience in the study of drug tests, it is suggested that there is probably but one system of proving drugs by which reliable results may be obtained, and that is the system proposed by Dr. J. P. Dake. A properly managed college of provers would do more in ten years for the foundation of homœopathy upon a scientific basis than will the usual desultory work in fifty or a hundred years. No layman is qualified for drug proving unless possessed of considerable anatomical, physiological and pathological knowledge, or is under the constant surveillance of a physician. One is convinced of this from the many instances found in the various records of vague

and inaccurate terms which are calculated to mislead the student of materia medica, *e. g.*, pain in the eye, ear or throat, dimness of vision, diarrhœa, etc. They may mean a great deal, or they may mean nothing, according to circumstances and the significant detail which has been omitted. The symptoms of this indefinite character, which may be found in this volume, are due to this careless manner of expression, and it is for this reason that "throat" has been arbitrarily adopted in a generic sense, as including both fauces and pharynx.

Research in the field of pathogenesis also leads to the conclusion that for the purpose of constructing a materia medica according to the strictly scientific method, one must not only be a good anatomist, a good physiologist, and a good pathologist, but he must also be an expert etymologist. Therefore, should this work not appear perfect in the eyes of the critic, let him bear these facts in mind and be not too harsh in his judgments.

Above all, the fact is emphasized that this book is not offered as a substitute for all other works on materia medica. Its mission is two-fold; first, to show the need of a thorough and scientific re-testing of effects even of our best known drugs upon the healthy; and second, to furnish an illustration of the character of work believed to be necessary for the establishment of a practical working materia medica for the future. While believing heartily in the value of these synthetic symptomatologies, the necessity for collecting all possible reliable clinical indications for drugs is also recognized. The one essential point to sustain, is that however we may confuse the purely pathogenetic and the purely clinical observations of drug effects, in our own minds, these two classes of indications should be kept separate in works on materia medica purporting to be scientific, and in our medical colleges our students should also be taught the difference in the value of the pathogenetic and the clinical indication, and so far as possible they should be taught, first, the pure pathogenetic effect, and in corroboration of the theory the clinical verifications should then be introduced together with whatever of value is known

empirically of the use of drugs. The study of materia medica needs systematizing, and this is the authors' idea of how to begin to systematize it.

A Pathogenetic Materia Medica.

ACIDUM CARBOLICUM.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

This symptomatology of acidum carbolicum is drawn from twenty provings and seven poisonings, five of the latter having recovered. Of these records five were from doses of four drops to one gramme; nine from the first to sixth centesimal; six from olfaction; four from local applications, and three from ingestion of amounts not stated.

Only records found in the Encyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesy have been used. Some records were omitted, as follows: Proving seven, because the prover's symptoms simulated rheumatic pains, from which affection he had previously suffered on several occasions; proving twenty-one and poisonings one, two, four, six and fourteen as being generalizations, and other poisonings because they are either too indefinite or involve diseased conditions.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

The principal effect of carbolic acid seems to be upon the nerve centres, and as a result of the evident congestion we find a general muscular enervation as well as mental relaxation, headache, vertigo, coma, with contracted pupils; and in animals, clonic convulsions followed by paresis. Even the gastric symptoms, which are quite marked in the provers, are evidently more dependent upon this influence, and not due to local interference of function.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, twenty-seven: men, seventeen; women, eight; children, two.)

GENERALITIES.

A condition of enervation:⁵ expressed as "languor"².
General relaxed condition of the muscular system⁵.

MIND.

Depression of spirits².
Nervousness³.
Disinclined to sustained mental effort³.
Mental obtuseness⁴.
Unconsciousness⁶.

HEAD.

Vertigo⁸.
Head felt hot³: especially in forehead²; sensation of burning in head².
Feeling of fulness in head⁶: accompanied by headache³.
Headache¹⁵: with feeling of fulness³; principally frontal¹⁰; supra-orbital¹⁵; r. temple³; l. temple²; occiput³; with pain through eyeballs².
Character of pain: acute³, dull⁴, "neuralgic"²; with feeling of constriction, felt especially in forehead³.

EYES.

Sense of soreness in eyeballs².
Visual perception interfered with⁷: pupils immovable³; contracted and immovable².

EARS.

Tinnitus aurium².

NOSE.

Sense of smell unusually acute³.
Coryza².

FACE.

Sensation of heat in face².

Face cyanosed².

MOUTH.

Hyper-secretion of saliva³.

THROAT.

A feeling of constriction in the throat².

An irritable condition of the throat⁴: amounting to pain².

STOMACH.

Anorexia⁵.

Flatulence³.

Nausea¹⁰. Vomiting².

A sensation of heat in the epigastrium³.

A feeling of weight in the epigastrium³.

Pain in the stomach³.

ABDOMEN.

Abdomen felt distended².

Pain in the abdomen³.

STOOL AND ANUS.

Diarrhœa³.

URINARY ORGANS.

Urine very dark colored².

Quantity of urine increased³.

Urine scanty².

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Cough⁴: dry², moist².

Respiration slow and irregular³: mucous râles in chest².

CHEST.

Pains in the chest⁴: more especially in r. side³.

Oppression of the chest³.

HEART AND PULSE.

Pulse very weak⁵: accelerated².

Rapid pulse⁵.

NECK AND BACK.

Pain in the back⁴.

Aching sensation in the back².

LOWER LIMBS.

Pains in lower limbs⁵: aching³; a bruised feeling².

Heavy feeling of lower extremities³.

SKIN.

Eruption on skin³: vesicular, over whole body².

Numbness of skin of hands².

Skin cyanosed².

Coldness of skin².

SLEEP.

Drowsiness⁶.

CHILL. FEVER. SWEAT.

Chill⁴.

Sweat³: cold².

Felt feverish².

Heat of body increased².

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

Here we find a remedy for the common affection, **head-ache**; but the carbolic acid headache is often accompanied by a feeling of fulness, most frequently in the frontal region, and especially supra-orbital, suggesting **migraine**, and is sometimes accompanied by pain in the eyeballs. Or this fulness may become excessive, accompanied by dull pain and vertigo, interfering with mental activity and even progressing to unconsciousness, with a general relaxed condition of the muscular

system and slow, irregular respiration, strongly simulating **apoplexy** or **uræmic coma**.

The anorexia, sensation of weight and heat in the epigastrium, with occasional pain and flatulence point to decided interference with the function of **digestion**; and these symptoms may be accompanied by nausea, and even vomiting. This nausea was a number of times produced in provers by simple olfaction, and may not infrequently be met with as a reflex disturbance, such as the **vomiting of pregnancy**.

Carbolic acid may also be indicated in **pneumonia**, with much pain in the chest, especially the right side, with mucous râles, oppression of the chest, respiration slow and irregular, and a rapid pulse, easily compressible.

The aching, bruised pain in the back and lower extremities should suggest its use in **lumbago**, accompanied by a heavy feeling of the lower limbs.

The **skin** also feels the specific effect of the drug, a **vesicular eruption** being produced, which may extend over the whole body.

Other conditions suggested by the symptomatology are "**brain-fag**" as indicated by languor, nervousness and mental obtuseness; **tiinnitus aurium**; and **angina faucium**, with a feeling of irritation, at times amounting to pain, and accompanied by a sense of constriction in the throat.

It is also within the province of the present work to mention the local anæsthetic and the antiseptic properties of carbolic acid. In the latter sphere it held pre-eminence for many years; but the results of recent experiments, while not discouraging carbolic acid for general use, place several drugs ahead of it as an antiseptic agent.

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

Of the thirty-three proving records, and the twenty-six poisoning cases, resulting from prussic acid, recorded in the Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis, but fifteen in all have been used in preparing the subjoined symptomatology.

The provings in small type have been omitted because not made from simple hydrocyanic acid, and record No. 10, in large type, is rejected for the same reason. In these cases laurocerasus, bitter almonds or some similar preparation is used.

Of the poisoning cases five only are fitted for our purpose; one is too indefinite, twelve are not results of the simple acid, three are clinical, one is the result of an unknown quantity of acid and four are post mortem records which are useless for symptomatology. These latter records, however, were valuable in determining the general sphere of the action of hydrocyanic acid.

All the records obtained from both provings and poisonings are results of the crude drug; one was from a single olfaction, but the experimenter was very sensitive from previous use of the crude acid. The remaining provers ingested the drug in amounts varying from one drop of an apparently 9 per cent. solution to 326 drops of "tolerably concentrated acid diluted with same quantity of water." The largest doses taken at one time were 86 drops of this last solution, by prover No. 6, and a teaspoonful of Vauquelin's acid (3.3 per cent.), by poisoning case No. 4, both of whom recovered. The cases used are, therefore, proving-records Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11, and poisoning-records Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 14.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

Hydrocyanic acid is neither a deep-acting nor a long-acting drug. Fatal effects follow very soon after its administration;

i. e., death occurs within a few minutes, certainly within an hour.

Judging from cardiac and respiratory disturbances, and from the spasmodic contraction of the general muscular system, inference may be made that prussic acid acts powerfully upon the medulla oblongata and the spinal cord.

Other cerebral centres are also affected, as is evidenced by the general confusion of the head, dilated pupils, which are insensible to light, unconsciousness, etc.

Autopsies show the heart to have sometimes ceased beating in strong systole, and at others it is found in diastole and full of dark uncoagulated blood. These discoveries, together with its irregularity both in force and in frequency of beats, suggest actual convulsive action of cardiac muscular fibre.

The vital constituents of the blood undergo change, as is expressed by its fluidity. The heart's power is weakened and venous congestion is therefore prominent throughout the body, the nobler organs suffering more or less, especially the brain and lungs.

The disturbances due to this drug appear suddenly.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, fifteen: men, fourteen; women, one.)

GENERALITIES.

Tonic convulsions⁴.

Lassitude³. Weariness⁴: exhaustion³. Feeling of weakness⁴.

Did not feel well².

MIND.

Depression of spirits and ill-humor².

Indisposition to mental work².

Insensibility⁴.

HEAD.

Confusion of head⁷. Vertigo⁵.

Headache⁷: shooting pain².
 Sensation of pressure in forehead⁴.
 Pressure in head worse on right side².

EYES.

Sensation in orbits amounting almost to pain².
 *Obscuration of vision⁵: as of a fog before the eyes².
 Pupils dilated⁴: and insensible to light³.

FACE.

Muscles of face violently convulsed².
 Face red³.

MOUTH.

Sensation of dryness of mouth².
 Jaws tightly closed, *i. e.*, "teeth clenched³."
 Salivary secretion increased².

THROAT.

Sensation of scraping in the throat⁵.

STOMACH.

Appetite decreased³: complete anorexia². Nausea³.

URINARY ORGANS.

Diuresis, copious flow of urine².

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Sensation of scraping in the larynx².
 Irritation of mucous membrane of trachea².
 Dry cough².
 Dyspnoea⁶.

CHEST.

Sensation of constriction of chest⁴: occurring at 9 o'clock
 A. M.².

Sensation of pressure in side of thorax².

*Expressed as "dimness and fog," "a slight veil," "mist," "could see nothing clearly," and "blindness."

HEART AND PULSE.

*Uncomfortable sensations in cardiac region⁴: amounting to pain².

Palpitation of the heart².

Pulse slower than normal⁴; irregular in **frequency** of beats³; irregular in **force** of beats²; irregular and weak².

Pulse-beat quickened³: and irregular².

LIMBS.

Rigidity of thighs².

SLEEP.

During the day drowsiness⁴: and yawning³.

CHILL. FEVER. SWEAT.

Rigor⁴.

Sensation of heat².

Increased perspiration².

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

With our present limited knowledge of the pathogenetic effects of hydrocyanic acid, prescience suggests but few deviations from normal health wherein clinical experience has not already tested the remedial efficacy of the drug.

Epilepsy finds quite a close similitude in the effects of prussic acid. There is the premonitory vertigo, then the sudden insensibility and the tonic convulsions. The pupils become dilated and are insensible to light, and subsequently the head is confused, vision is obscured, the face is red, and lassitude supervenes with indisposition to mental application.

Headache.—The headache of prussic acid is pressive in character, with an occasional shooting pain. The head is confused, the pupils are dilated and vision foggy. The pres-

*Expressed by the four provers, respectively, as "palpitation and flying shoots," "slight pressure," "præcordial anxiety, alternating with slight throbbing pain," "neuralgic pain."

sure is pronounced in the forehead or on the right side of the head.

In **congestive headache** the acid should be studied.

Vertigo may be a concomitant of the headache.

Asthma.—Spasmodic asthma, with sense of great constriction of chest; palpitation of heart and dry cough.

Dyspnœa from cardiac or pulmonary disturbance caused by interference with the functions of the pneumogastric nerve may be relieved by this drug.

Cough.—**Irritation** of mucous membrane of **trachea**, and scraping in the larynx, with dry cough. Such a cough as may result from simple congestion of the respiratory mucous membrane caused by a simple "cold," or from cardiac trouble, should be relieved. Tightness of chest is also present.

Cardiac Derangements.—The heart is sensitive to the action of hydrocyanic acid, but functional disturbances are probably more amenable to its curative influence than are organic troubles. Uncomfortable sensations occur in the cardiac region, sometimes amounting to pain; there is palpitation, the pulse is irregular both in force and in frequency; and there is dyspnœa and a dry cough. Ill-humor and headache are also sometimes concomitants.

Acidum hydrocyanicum may also be studied in relation to **gastralgia**, **angina pectoris**, **hysteria** and **hypochondriasis**.

ACIDUM OXALICUM.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

The pathogenesis of this drug is derived from nine provings, and eight cases of poisoning, recorded in the Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis. The doses used in the provings ranged from five grains of the crude drug to the second dilution. Four of the poisoning cases resulted fatally, the quantities used being one-half ounce in two, 477 grains in another, the fourth unknown.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

In common with nitric and sulphuric acid, oxalic acid manifests the usual local effects: corrosion of the mucous membrane of the alimentary tract; nevertheless the dilutions produce irritation in the same regions. It also exhibits its toxic action on the brain, spinal cord, heart and lungs, producing headache, cerebral excitement, perversion of mental function, spasmodic movements of the extremities, severe pain in the back, disordered respiration, pains in the lungs and cardiac region, and accelerated pulse, which gradually becomes imperceptible.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provings, seventeen: male, fourteen; female, three.)

GENERALITIES.

Prostration⁶; lassitude³.

MIND.

Indisposed to mental exertion².

Cerebral excitement².

Anxiety, dread².

HEAD.

Confusion and heaviness³; vertigo³.
Headache⁹: frontal⁵; supraorbital².

EYES.

Sunken eyes².

FACE.

Features exhibit anxiety².

MOUTH.

Pains in hollow teeth³: molars².
Burning in mouth².
Irritation of tongue².

THROAT.

Irritation of throat².
Soreness in throat⁴: with scraping sensation²; with dysphagia².
Tickling in throat².

STOMACH.

Nausea⁷; vomiting³; inclination to vomit³.
Pains in stomach³.
Feeling of emptiness in stomach².

ABDOMEN.

Pains in abdomen⁸; about umbilicus³.
Rumbling in abdomen².
Distention of abdomen²; flatulence².

STOOL AND ANUS.

Stools frequent⁵: painful⁴, with tenesmus².
Great urging with stools².
Pain in anus².

URINARY ORGANS.

Micturition with sensation of scalding².
Urging to urinate².

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Respiration oppressed³; cough².

CHEST.

Pains in chest³: left³; burning².

Heaviness of chest².

HEART AND PULSE.

Pain in cardiac region².

Pulse feeble⁴; hard and quick³; almost imperceptible².

NECK AND BACK.

Pains in lumbar region⁴: severe².

LIMBS.

Spasmodic contraction of muscles of upper extremities².

Cramp in legs².

Weakness in lower extremities⁴.

Painful sensations prevail on right side².

SKIN.

Mottled appearance of skin³.

CHILL. FEVER. SWEAT.

Chilliness⁴.

Coldness of surface³.

Sensation of heat².

Cold, clammy perspiration².

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

Headache is a prominent symptom, the prevailing form being frontal.

Toothache is prone to affect the hollow molars.

Further symptoms in the region of the mouth call for the use of oxalic acid in **glossitis** and **stomatitis**; while dysphagia, soreness and scraping in throat would seem to require it in **angina faucium**.

Symptoms of **gastritis**, though apparently the effect of its corrosive action, would not be likely to mislead if the selection of this drug were made. Distention of the abdomen with rumbling and pain chiefly about umbilicus demand its consideration in affections of the small intestines.

Oppressed respiration, with pain in left chest, suggest its employment in **pulmonary hyperæmia**.

A variety of marked indications, simulating affections of the spinal cord, such as pains in chest, in cardiac region, severe pains in lumbar region, spasmodic contraction of muscles of upper extremities, weakness in lower extremities, characterizing this drug as a remedial agent of more than usual importance, would be likely to find alleviation from its use in **irritation of the membranes** and of the substance of the cord.

ACIDUM PICRICUM.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

Of the fifteen records in the Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesy, relating to acidum picricum, parts of No. 1 and the whole of No. 6 have been found unsuited to our purpose and Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15 are of use only after certain qualifications.

The parts of No. 1 that are rejected are sections *a*, *b*, *c*, *e* and *f*, because they are generalizations. Reference, however, has upon occasion been made to them in foot notes. Section *d*, being an average good record of a single prover, is used.

Record No. 6 has been excluded, because it is a note of supposed effects upon three persons produced by the 25th and 30th preparations of the acid.

The remaining records, Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15, are tables exhibiting the effects of the drug upon the urine only. These special results are not included among the records of the provers whose symptoms are all given, because symptom percentages based upon an aggregate of fourteen experimenters, including these four, would give an erroneous idea of the pathogenetic value of all other symptoms than the effects of the acid upon the urine.

Although these tables are not placed in the body of the symptomatology they are introduced in proper schematic order in a note, and they may be considered proportionately as valuable as any other effects of the drug.

Prover No. 11 is the only experimenter whose urinary symptoms are congruent with the tabulated records; he notes a heavy deposit of urates, and hence this deposit is included in conjunction with the records in the note.

These four tables which conclude the proving-records of picric acid, are given in the Cyclopædia with no other explanation

than a reference to the *Hom. Times* for 1878 (Vol. VI.), and the suggested probability that the dosage was "semi-substantial and repeated." In the *Times* of the year stated is the memorable discussion of Drs. L. B. Conch and S. A. Jones (together with some remarks by Dr. T. F. Allen) upon picric acid. From it we disentangle the fact that the above experimenters used the crude acid in very substantial quantities, "taking doses similar to those of Tabor, White and Jones," and on referring to the records of the latter gentlemen the statement is found that Tabor took thirty grains, White twenty-four grains, and Jones six grains, in broken doses, each respectively taking the drug for a number of days. Hence, for the limited ground covered, these tables are reliable records of the effect of the acid upon the urine.

Having noted the foregoing exceptions, we find, therefore, that ten records only have been used in constructing the body of the symptomatology of picric acid.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

The material from which to determine the action of picric acid is very limited; there are no deaths of human beings recorded from its effects, and we are in consequence compelled to infer the main-spring of action solely from the meagre symptomatology of the drug.

Carbazotic acid affects the cerebro-spinal nervous system, causing marked mental and physical lassitude with positive disinclination to exertion of any kind. *Post mortem* appearances of dogs and cats killed with the drug show that "the cerebellum, medulla oblongata and upper part of the spinal cord were 'completely disorganized, soft and pulpy,'" thus verifying the symptomatic indications of the action of the acid upon these regions.

The vegetative nervous system is also involved, as may be inferred from the irritation of the genito-urinary apparatus, the conjunctival mucous membrane and the alimentary tract.

So far as the action of picric acid upon the blood is concerned experiments are not sufficiently conclusive to form an intelligent theory.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, ten : male, seven ; sex not stated, but probably male, three.)

GENERALITIES.

General lassitude⁷ : tired feeling⁴ ; weakness³.

MIND.

Mental strength diminished⁴ : disinclination to study².

HEAD.

Vertigo³ : when assuming the erect position².

Headache⁹ : dull⁷ ; throbbing³ ; pain severe³ ; in frontal region⁶, where it is dull⁵, or sharp³, and accompanies gastric indigestion² ; in the vertex³ ; in the side of the head³ ; in left side of head³ ; in the temple¹ ; in left temple² ; dull ache going from right side to left side² ; pain in occiput³.

Sensation of heaviness of head³.

Sensation of fulness of head².

EYES.

Lids difficult to keep open².

Lachrymation².

Irritability of conjunctiva³ : smarting of eyes².

*Yellow sclerotics².

†Obscuration of vision².

MOUTH.

Bad taste in mouth².

*As a result of picratisation, Parisel found the conjunctiva of a clear yellow color.

†Expressed as "dim and confused," and as "while reading sight is blurred, seemingly from winking mucus over eyes; the air also appears smoky."

***STOMACH.**

Anorexia².

Eructations³. Nausea³.

Pain in region of stomach³. Sense of pressure in epigastrium².

ABDOMEN.

Sharp pains in abdomen⁴: rumbling².

STOOL.

†Stools softer and lighter than normal⁴: of a yellowish color and occurring in the forenoon².

‡URINARY ORGANS.

Pain in the bladder³.

Urine highly colored²; and increased in quantity³.

(NOTE.—The tabulated urinary records of experimenters Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15 give the following results:

*Increased thirst was present in some of Parisel's cases of slow poisoning, and in prover No. 9 it was also prominent. The latter, however, is the only legitimate prover noted in the Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis who had this symptom.

†Parisel remarks, of the effect of the crude drug upon himself: "The aperient effect was greater than that of absinthe. The same effect was complained of by a lady."

‡Parisel, in his generalizations from slow poisoning cases, says: "Another important symptom which often occasions the interruption of the experiment is a *sensation* about the region of the kidneys, which often turns to true pain, indicating evidently irritation of the kidneys." The same observer noted slight diuresis in a lady. In his observations from picratisation, he says: "The effect upon the kidney is very remarkable; the activity of this viscus, which was stimulated by tonic doses, is now diminished; the urine is less abundant, and its color varies from yellowish-orange to blood red, according to the intensity of the impregnation. Lastly, the acid comport itself as an irritant to the kidney. Its irritation is general, and if the organ is healthy may have no ill effects, especially if the ingestion of the drug be not prolonged. Besides the coloration and the quantity the urine varies in appearance. When picratisation is complete and strongly kept up, at the same time that decided anuria is produced the liquid becomes thicker and more viscid, as if full of flocculi. This appearance is generally due to mucus. When the urine arrives at this stage its color is always of a blood red."

Amount of sulphates and of chlorides increased³; amount of phosphates and amount of urine increased in quantity⁴; which latter, together with the three provers noted in the symptomatology, make seven in all, or fifty per cent. of experimenters who experienced increased flow of the urinary excretion; and, finally, the tables show the amount of urea to have been increased in all four experimenters, which, together with prover No. 10, makes the amount of urea increased in five provers.)

SEXUAL ORGANS.

Nightly erections³: violent and with seminal emissions².

* HEART AND PULSE.

NECK AND BACK.

Pain in the lumbar region⁴.

LIMBS.

Weakness of limbs⁶: lower limbs specified³; heaviness and weakness of limbs⁴.

Pain in anterior muscles of thigh².

Pain in calf of leg³.

Sensation of numbness in foot².

† SKIN.

* Parisel remarks of the action of the acid upon the heart, as follows: "Last and most important of all the phenomena of picratisation is the slowing of the circulation. This phenomena, which we have studied upon about thirty individuals, including ourselves, is only slightly manifest after small doses. But in proportion as the dose becomes larger the effect is more powerful." "Even with doses of 0.20 grm. taken within one hour we have found the difference to be on the average from four to five beats of the pulse. The effect is produced from one and a half to two hours after the ingestion of the dose. I ought to state that in two of these thirty individuals I found not slowing, but on the contrary a slight febrile disturbance."

† Parisel's generalizations show that "the first symptom (and the most apparent) of 'picratisation' is the coloration of the integuments, and notably of the conjunctivæ, of a clear yellow. The subject seems attacked with simple jaundice." This action of the acid is further verified by his additional isolated proving under paragraph "d."

DREAMS; SLEEP.

Drowsiness in the daytime².

Sleepless at night³.

Dreaming during the night².

AGGRAVATION.

Headache worse from motion³: from study and motion².

AMELIORATION.

Headache better in open air².

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

Even including clinical experience, picric acid has an exceedingly circumscribed field of application in disease; but when it is further limited to the indications deducible from its symptomatology, its uses are few indeed.

General Debility.—In the pathologically unclassified condition known as “general debility,” wherein prostration of the vital force exists, indicated by a disinclination for both mental and physical exertion, picric acid is suggested. Accompanying there may be occipital headache, vertigo, with the urine increased in quantity and highly colored. Examination of the urine may discover an increase in solids, *e. g.*, the sulphates, the chlorides, the phosphates, and urea, suggesting too rapid waste of tissue, which, in part at least, may account for the general debilitated condition of the patient. Dependent upon this “run down” state, the male genitalia may be irritable, and hence there are frequent nocturnal erections followed by emissions of semen, which further aggravate the condition. Furthermore, the night is either filled with dreams, or the patient is sleepless.

Brain Fag.—With the foregoing indications picric acid should prove invaluable in restoring health to the overworked student, the anxious financier, the busy tradesman, or any one who has too long burned the “candle” of life at both ends.

Headache.—The headache of carbazotic acid is predominantly dull in character, and is located chiefly in the forehead. It may, however, be in the side of the head, in the vertex, or in the occiput. A sensation of heaviness and of fulness of the head exists; gastric indigestion sometimes accompanies, and there is also vertigo, especially on assuming an erect posture.

Conjunctivitis.—The eyes smart, and are difficult to keep open, because of the irritable condition of the conjunctiva. Lachrymation is also an accompaniment.

Indigestion.—Beginning with the mouth we find a bad taste therein; there are nausea and eructations, and pain or a sense of pressure in the stomach.

Further down in the intestinal canal are pains also, together with rumbling of wind; the stools become softer than normal and assume a yellowish hue. Dull headache is to be expected as a concomitant.

Masturbation.—Violent nightly erections, such as are caused by picric acid, must certainly predispose to masturbation. If this condition be relieved, the tendency to the habit is lessened, and hence, a physical state favorable to a cure is attained.

Satyriasis.—The priapism accompanying satyriasis may be relieved by picric acid, and especially may this be true if the erections are followed by seminal emissions.

Insomnia.—The symptomatology of acidum picricum may be consulted in cases of sleeplessness, in men suffering from the effects of overwork, brain fag.

The drug may also be studied in relation to **loco-motor ataxia**.

ACONITE.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

The place taken by aconite in the therapeutics of to-day is solely due to the principle of similars. Forty years ago, Pereira merely used the drug as a "benumber of pain," and Trousseau and Pidoux rejected it as dangerous and useless; and it is with pride that homœopathy points to the manner in which the virtues of aconite have become of world-wide renown.

This knowledge was due to Hahnemann alone. In 1796 he evidently knew no more of the drug than was known generally by the toxicologists and therapeutists of the day; but in the first edition of his *Materia Medica Pura* (1811) is published the earliest intimation of the discovery of the great therapeutic value of aconite.

In approaching the pathogenesis of aconite we find an unusual amount of available material, both provings and poisonings. It was one of the drugs selected for study by the Austrian Provers' Society, and sixteen persons coöperated in these experiments. In addition, there are collected in the *Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis* the records of twenty-six provings and fourteen cases of poisoning; thus making a grand total of fifty-six provers, of whom twenty-eight were physicians.

Of the drug preparations employed, thirty-eight used the θ , three the 1x, three the 2x to 6x, ten the extract, one the fresh root, and one applied the juice to a wound.

The dosage ranged from one drop of the 1x to 400 drops of the tincture, one prover alone, Dr. F. Schwartz, taking three and a half ounces of the θ in about eighty days.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

In poisonous doses, aconite is a depressant to the cerebrospinal nervous system. Unless sufficient quantity has been taken to cause immediate collapse, there is usually first produced a sensation of numbness, tingling and prickling in the extremities, accompanied by a diffused warmth, at times increased to intense internal heat and profuse sweat. Extreme prostration, with restlessness and anxiety, soon occurs; and the pulse and respiration, which may at first have been accelerated, become slower and more feeble, the body becomes cold, with clammy sweat, and death soon closes the scene. Or there may be vomiting, delirium, convulsions, a comatose condition and every indication of cerebral congestion.

If the drug be administered more cautiously, but in substantial doses, the following symptoms arise: "In the course of twenty or thirty minutes a feeling of warmth at the stomach, occasionally accompanied by nausea or oppression of the breathing. A little later this sense of warmth is diffused throughout the body, attended by numbness, tingling and a sense of swelling of the lips and tongue. There is also tingling of the extremities. The feeling of warmth soon disappears, but the numbness and tingling continue much longer. Should the dose have been larger, or soon repeated, the same symptoms supervene more rapidly and with greater severity. The tingling extends along the limbs and there is more or less impairment of sensation. The pulse will have fallen fifteen or twenty beats, and become smaller and weaker than before, but still maintains perfect regularity. The respiration will have diminished and presents a slow, labored character. Great muscular debility now occurs, and giddiness on assuming the erect posture. A lethargic condition soon obtains, with much chilliness, especially of the extremities, which are cold to touch. Should these sensations disappear, the patient experiences a sense of languor for many hours.

"If the proving is pushed still further, lancinating pains in

the joints are frequently complained of; the sensibility of the surface is more diminished; headache, vertigo and dimness of vision are aggravated; the countenance grows pale and anxious; the muscular feebleness increases; the voice becomes weak, and the individual is frequently impressed with the dread of approaching death. The pulse may fall still lower, yet keeping regular; or may jump to seventy or eighty, becoming small and weak and probably more or less irregular. The surface is moist and reduced in temperature, and there is probably nausea or vomiting; still later the countenance becomes pale and sunken; there may be slight wandering and delirium; the voice is indistinct; the surface more cold, with clammy sweat, and every evidence of approaching dissolution."—(Fleming.)

But aconite has another set of symptoms of an entirely different character, due to its action on the sympathetic nervous system. This is its tendency to produce inflammation and fever. Although Hahnemann's use of it as a febrifuge was an induction "from the similarity of the concomitant symptoms with some in the pathogenesis of aconite, the administration of which had been followed by a great diminution in frequency of the pulse and a cessation of the febrile state," we are now able to offer indisputable evidence of its pyrogenetic power.

Dr. George Wood states that "should reaction take place from the usual chilliness, the circulation, respiration and general temperature are somewhat increased." The same statement is made by Fleming. In Hempel's tenth or twelfth case "the pulse at first collapsed, became fuller and rose to 100, the skin being hot and dry and the tongue coated, with headache and sleeplessness." One of the Austrian provers, Dr. Arneth, was so distressed by the febrile symptoms that (not knowing the medicine he was proving) he took several doses of aconite to obtain relief. Twelve provers had chill followed by dry heat; five had chill and heat alternating; and **twenty-two** experienced a general increase of heat. Three provers report temperature increased $\frac{1}{15}^{\circ}$ to $\frac{2}{10}^{\circ}$, $\frac{2}{3}^{\circ}$ and $1\frac{2}{3}^{\circ}$ respectively, and

in ten provers there was quickening of the pulse, with chill and heat, though no temperature was taken. But it is reasonable to infer that had the thermometer been applied, an increase of temperature would also have been found in many of these cases.

"If further confirmation of the pyrogenetic power of aconite had been needed it would have been supplied by the experiments of Professor Schroff, 1854. Repeatedly in their record we meet with expressions like these,—'much febrile movement,' 'general internal and external heat, with quick pulse,' 'the whole body was burning,' 'passes from the midst of cold to the midst of heat,' 'alternately hot or cold,' etc. Dr. Mackenzie, also, as the result of his recent experiments on animals, states that aconite increases the temperature until asphyxia sets in, the thermometer in the ear of a rabbit rising from 2° to 4° F." (Hughes); and Dr. Jousset records in three cases of poisoning in rabbits, a rise of from $1\frac{3}{16}^{\circ}$ to $4\frac{3}{8}^{\circ}$ F.

Hence we can but come to the conclusion that "aconite is a febrifuge because it is febrigenic," and in this lies the grand sphere of action of the drug. Its effect is upon the vaso-motor system, and "it is anti-pyretic, not by diminishing the hyperoxidation on which (ordinarily) depends excessive heat production, but by regulating the apparatus provided for heat liberation. It is in the fevers brought on by a chill, and in whose hot and cold stages alike the skin is dry and the cutaneous vessels tense, that it displays its greatest powers. And hence on the one hand the rapidity, and on the other the short duration of its action. When once the tension of the nervous and circulatory system has been relaxed, and the pent up heat liberated, aconite has nothing more to do." (Hughes.)

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provings, fifty-six: men, forty-eight; women, seven; children, one.)

GENERALITIES.

Unusual restlessness²⁰: especially at night⁸.

Weariness and exhaustion²³.

Soreness and stiffness of muscles².

Muscular twitchings².

*Neuralgic or rheumatoid pains in various parts of the body³¹.

MIND.

Timid and nervous⁵.

Very excitable³.

A causeless feeling of anxiety or apprehension¹³.

Crossness and irritability⁸; low spirited⁸.

Slight emotional disturbances⁶.

Indisposed to mental exertion⁶.

Thoughts distracted²; memory weakened⁴.

Feels dazed³; stupefied².

HEAD.

Confusion of the head¹⁴.

Vertigo¹⁸: on walking³.

Dulness and heaviness in head⁶.

Feeling of heat in head⁴; fulness in head⁵.

Pressive pains in head¹⁵: frontal⁹, vertex⁵, temples², occipital³.

Pain in head²⁴: pressive¹⁵, shooting⁸, dull⁴, drawing³; in vertex⁶; frontal¹³; temples⁷, right temple²; parietal³; occipital⁵.

Headache²³: pressive⁷, dull⁶, violent³, slight³, shooting³; vertex⁴; frontal⁵; right temple³; occipital².

EYES.

Itching of the lids².

Conjunctiva injected²; burning of the eyes⁴.

Eyes watery³.

Pain of eyeballs⁷: accompanied by a sensation as of pressure⁶.

Eyes brighter than usual².

Pupils dilated⁷; dimness of vision⁷.

Sparks before eyes²; flickering before eyes⁴.

Eyes sensitive to light⁶.

* Variously described as stitching, drawing, tearing, bruised, gnawing, crampy, prickling, shooting.

EARS.

Stitches in ear⁵.
Tinnitus aurium⁹.

NOSE.

Feeling as of incipient catarrh³.
Frequent sneezing²; fluent coryza³.

FACE.

Pains in face¹⁰: pressive⁵, shooting², drawing².
Paleness of face⁴.
Face hot⁷, red⁸, swollen³.
Increased heat **and** redness of face⁴.

MOUTH.

Burning, smarting, tingling or prickling sensation on lips, tongue and buccal cavity¹⁵.
Tongue swollen³. Tongue furred⁷: whitish⁴, yellowish².
Marked increase of saliva¹⁰.
Dryness of mouth².
Variations in sense of taste⁶: sweet³, disgusting², like pepper².
Numbness of tongue³.

THROAT.

Redness of soft palate and fauces⁵.
Burning in the throat¹³.
Condition of throat: dryness⁴; roughness³; scraping¹¹; causes frequent hawking²; irritation causing cough³.
Feeling of constriction in throat⁷: with pain⁴.
Cool sensation in fauces³.
Tingling in throat²; slight numbness of tongue and fauces².

STOMACH.

Loss of appetite¹⁰; loathing of food³.
Increased thirst⁹.
Frequent eructations¹⁶: empty⁶; sour³; with pressure in epigastric region¹¹.
Nausea¹⁷; vomiting⁷.

Sensation of warmth in stomach⁹; extending to mouth³.
Pain in epigastric region⁸; epigastrium sensitive to touch³.

ABDOMEN.

Rumbling in bowels¹⁰: at times loud and painful².
Distention of abdomen⁵; colicky pains in abdomen¹¹.
Heat of abdomen⁴; sensitiveness of abdomen to pressure³.
Transient stitches here and there in sides of abdomen⁷.

STOOL AND ANUS.

Stitches in anus⁴.
Loose stools with tenesmus⁷.
Stools urgent⁶; watery⁷; pappy⁴.
Loose stools accompanied by colicky pain⁵.
Stools copious and watery³.

URINARY ORGANS.

More frequent micturition⁷.
Urine increased⁴; urine scanty⁴.
Urine high colored⁶.

MALE ORGANS.

Burning along urethra when urinating².
Stitches at orifice of urethra⁴; burning at orifice of urethra³.
Pain in testes³.
Sexual desire much increased⁷.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Hoarseness⁴.
Pain in larynx³: with dry cough².
Hoarse, dry, resonant cough².
Feeling of constriction of larynx³: making respiration difficult².
Cough¹³: dry¹², frequent⁵, violent⁴.
Cough, with stitches in chest⁶.
Cough, with expectoration of bright-red blood²; with mucus streaked with blood³; with viscid mucus³.
Oppression of chest¹⁷; dyspnœa⁹; frequent deep breathing⁹.

Feeling of heat in chest⁵; feeling of exhaustion in chest³.
Pains in chest¹⁷: stitching¹⁴, pressive⁴, shooting².

HEART AND PULSE.

Stitches in cardiac region⁵.
Pressive pain about heart².
Palpitation of heart¹⁵: with anxiety⁶.
Præcordial anxiety³.
Pulse quickened⁹, full⁴, strong³, hard².
Pulse slow⁵; weak⁵; intermittent⁵.

NECK AND BACK.

Stiffness of neck⁷; drawing in cervical muscles⁵.
Painfulness in lumbar region⁴: pressive³, drawing².
Painfulness in dorsal region⁷: stitching², drawing².
Pain in sacral region⁵: pressive², aching², shooting².

UPPER LIMBS.

Pains in upper extremities¹⁵: more especially about the joints⁸.
Character of pains: drawing⁵, shooting³, tearing², pressing².

LOWER LIMBS.

Pains in muscles, tendons and joints of lower limbs¹⁴: drawing⁵, stitching⁵, pressive².
Weakness and powerlessness of lower limbs⁵; gait unsteady³.
Weakness of knees³.
Feet go to sleep².

LIMBS IN GENERAL.

Heaviness and weariness of limbs⁶.
Pains in various joints and parts of limbs²²: stitching⁶, drawing⁴, tearing².
Numbness of extremities⁴.
Tingling in limbs³.

SKIN.

Vesicular eruption on various parts⁶.
Formication in different parts of body⁸.

Itching of the skin⁶: with burning³; with dryness³; with prickling².

Surface of body cool and pale².

SLEEP.

Excessive drowsiness¹⁴.

Disturbed sleep²⁰: with restlessness¹⁴.

Sleep disturbed by dreams¹³: confused⁵, vivid⁷, causing restlessness⁸.

Starting when falling asleep².

CHILL. FEVER. SWEAT.

Coldness¹⁷.

Chilliness¹⁵: especially towards evening⁸.

Chill followed by dry heat¹²: followed by sweat later⁵.

Chill and heat alternating⁵.

General increase of heat²⁵: especially in face⁸; in head².

Heat with thirst²; heat followed by sweat⁶.

Increased temperature as shown by the thermometer³.

Increased perspiration¹⁴: profuse⁴; following chill³; cold sweat².

AGGRAVATION.

On motion: pains⁵; headache²; formication².

Toward evening: pain in head⁴.

On pressure: pain in various parts⁶.

On stooping or bending forwards: headache³.

When in a warm room: cough².

At rest: chilliness²; pains in back².

AMELIORATION.

At rest: pains².

In the open air: pains³; chilliness²; flushes of head².

After eating or drinking: chilliness²; nausea²; pains².

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

Generalities.—A feeling of great weariness and exhaustion, such as is found in the pathogenesis of aconite, is a not infre-

quent accompaniment of the incipency of many disorders. A little later, when **fever** has supervened, we have as generally indicative of the remedy, along with other symptoms, an unusual restlessness, the patient tossing from side to side, together with a causeless feeling of anxiety or apprehension.

The shooting pains in various parts of the limbs and about the head are quite common in the provings, and correspondingly aconite should be found useful in recent **neuralgia** wherever occurring, especially if of the congestive type. When about the head it is accompanied by a sense of heat or fulness.

Mind.—In the effects of **fright** or **vexation**, aconite is quite well indicated. On the one hand the patient is very excitable, timid and nervous, and may have a constant feeling of anxiety or apprehension though all cause be removed; or, on the other hand we find a condition of crossness and irritability, the patient not infrequently becoming low-spirited.

Head.—The **confusion** of the head and **vertigo** of aconite are quite prominent. These conditions are evidently caused by **cerebral congestion**, often the forerunner of apoplexy. The numbness and tingling of the extremities are also indicative of impending **paralysis**, which may be averted by the timely use of aconite. It is also called for in **congestive headaches**, especially frontal or of the vertex, with some heat and redness of the face and a dull, heavy feeling in the head, the pain being described frequently as “pressive.”

Eyes.—In incipient **glaucoma**, aconite has been found useful, the pain of eyeballs accompanied by a sensation as of pressure, and dimness of vision pointing to its use here. In the beginning of **inflammation of the eye** from cold, or mechanical cause, with injected conjunctiva, much photophobia, pain and watering of the eyes, aconite is a leading remedy.

Nose.—In the incipience of **catarrh**, commonly termed “a cold,” aconite is rapidly curative. We find here a condition of chilliness, possibly alternating with heat, a general feeling of weariness, the head dull and heavy, much sneezing, and often a fluent coryza consisting of thin, watery mucus.

Throat.—In *angina faucium*, aconite may be the only remedy required to stop the inflammatory action. There is some redness of the soft palate and fauces, with a sensation of burning, and not infrequently a dryness, roughness, or scraping in the throat, causing hawking or irritation to cough. A feeling of constriction of the throat is sometimes experienced, with considerable pain. This is probably what is known as “rheumatic sore throat,” the pain being seated in the muscles of deglutition.

Abdomen.—Aconite is well recommended in the incipience of *peritonitis*. There is much distention of the abdomen, with heat and sensitiveness to pressure, and sometimes transient stitches, or colicky pains. The loose stools with tenesmus, and with heat and sensitiveness of the abdomen, also point to *dysentery*, where indeed aconite is often found useful; and Dr. Guernsey finds key-notes for the *diarrhœa* of children in sleeplessness, much crying and irritability, and sudden, watery stools, as indicated in the symptomatology.

Male Organs.—In the earliest stage of *gonorrhœa*, unless in an old offender, give aconite until the inflammatory symptoms have subsided. This use is justified if we have more or less fever, much restlessness, burning along urethra when urinating, and occasional stitches at orifice of the urethra; in other words, in the incipience of the inflammation.

Respiratory Organs.—Although Hahnemann recommended aconite as “the first and chief remedy in inflammation of the windpipe (*croup, angina membranacea*)” there is no pathological foundation for such; and although many symptoms coincide the sphere of aconite here is probably confined to catarrhal and spasmodic croup.

The feeling of constriction in the larynx making respiration difficult, frequent, violent dry cough, oppression of the chest, dyspnoea and frequent deep breathing indicate an influence over *pertussis* and *asthma*.

In recent *hoarseness* from cold, often accompanied by pain in the larynx, with dry cough, aconite is frequently a specific;

as also in the **hæmoptysis** of active hæmorrhage, with feeling of heat and exhaustion in the chest, and cough with expectoration of bright red blood, or mucus streaked with blood.

In simple acute **pleurisy**, with the usual fever, thirst, restlessness, stitches in the chest, frequent dry cough and dyspnœa, aconite will often complete a cure. Also these symptoms added to oppression of the chest, and cough with expectoration of viscid mucus, or mucus streaked with blood confirm the applicability of aconite to **pneumonia**; but in either of these affections, time should not be lost in exhibiting aconite after the incipient stage. In acute **congestion of the lungs**, however, aconite will do all that can be expected, as indeed in congestion of any part.

Heart.—In stitching and pressive **pains** in the cardiac region, aconite should be found very useful. In all conditions of excessive action of the heart, with full, strong pulse, aconite is indicated; especially in **hypertrophy** and the **palpitation** incident thereto, with much anxiety.

Limbs.—The **rheumatic** action of aconite has much support from the provings, and it is justly considered a foremost remedy in the various forms of this disease. The drawing, tearing pains in muscles, joints and fibrous tissues, worse on movement or pressure, the frequent synochal type of fever, the stitches and palpitation of the heart, the copious perspirations all find their counterpart in aconite. In **stiff-neck**, **lumbago**, and other local rheumatic affections, and in **neuralgias** when presumably the fibrous surroundings of the nerves are diseased, aconite is will indicated.

Fever.—Pre-eminently in the therapeutic application of aconite is its position as an **anti-pyretic**. Its fever is essentially a synocha, not toxæmic nor sympathetic. The condition is “one of tension of the nervous and arterial systems, manifesting itself by restless anxiety in the one, and chill and heat, with thirst in the other.” The skin is hot and dry, the pulse full and hard. There is headache and feeling of heat and fulness of the head, with redness of the face, great restless-

ness and weariness. Of the **eruptive fevers**, measles is more frequently influenced by aconite than any of the others. It is only indicated in the more sthenic types of **scarlet fever** and **erysipelas**, with much dryness, burning and itching of the skin.

ACTÆA RACEMOSA.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

The Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis contains fourteen proving records of *actæa racemosa* and five poisoning records. Of these we have rejected the following:

Observation "d" of No. 1, because, as the prover, Dr. H. M. Paine, says, "these symptoms were more likely the result of a chill than of the single dose taken," during this observation. Record No. 14 is omitted on account of at least one serious defect: The preparation of the drug used in experimenting is not given. It is unfortunate that the generalizations of this record can not be used, because they are taken from "some forty male and six female medical students, who were entirely ignorant of what they were taking."

Of the poisonings, records 1, 3 and 5 are excluded, because they are clinical, and No. 2 is simply an indefinite statement of generalized effects.

This symptomatology, therefore, is derived from thirteen provings and one poisoning case.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

Like a large number of drugs, *actæa racemosa* acts upon both the vegetative and the cerebro-spinal nervous systems; the former, however, is the more prominently affected.

The **mucous membrane** of the naso-pharynx, buccal cavity, and intestinal canal suffers. There is also a general lassitude, chilliness, increased urinary secretion, skin eruption, and cardiac pains with palpitation.

The **muscular system** is disturbed, and besides general weakness we find pains in the neck, back, chest and limbs.

From disturbance in the cerebro-spinal centres, neuralgic pains in the head appear, together with vertigo; and sleep is disturbed by unpleasant dreams.

The cerebrum manifests little or no susceptibility to the effects of the drug, and from the symptomatology we are not justified in crediting *cimicifuga* with any influence over either the male or female sexual sphere; though clinical experience shows it to be a woman's remedy *par excellence*.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, fourteen: men, eleven; women, three.)

GENERALITIES.

A feeling of uneasiness². A nervous feeling².
Lassitude⁴: fatigue³; weakness².

MIND.

Not disposed to fix attention on any subject². Mental depression².

HEAD.

Vertigo³. Headache¹¹: frontal⁶; temporal²; acute pain in the side of the head²; ache in the vertex⁴; in the occiput⁴; pain dull⁴; pain acute³.

Fulness in the head⁴; dulness²; heaviness².

Pain extends from anterior part of head into occiput³.

EYES.

Pain over eye⁴: over left eye². Pain in eyes²; in eyeballs³.

EARS.

Slight pain in the ear².

NOSE.

Irritation of mucous membrane of nares².

Sneezing². Coryza³: fluent².

MOUTH.

Lips dry². Unpleasant taste in mouth⁵: very bitter².

THROAT.

Soreness of throat³; "rawness in the throat"².

STOMACH.

Appetite diminished¹: anorexia with repugnance to food².

Eruclations³. Nausea⁵. Faintness in epigastrium³. Pain in epigastrium². Great uneasiness in the stomach². Sensation of heat in stomach².

ABDOMEN.

*Sense of discomfort in hypogastrium³. Fulness of abdomen².

STOOL.

Looseness of bowels⁴: with pains³; thin diarrhoea².
Constipation².

URINARY ORGANS.

Increase in amount of urinary excretion⁴.

CHEST.

Pain on left side of chest³.

HEART.

Pain in region of heart, with palpitation³.
Pulse-beats above normal³.

NECK AND BACK.

Stiffness of neck²; pains in neck².
Pain in back⁴: in lumbar region².

LIMBS.

Weakness of limbs². Pain in lower limb².
Pain in arm extending down through whole limb to wrist².

* Expressed as follows: "Fulness and pressure in lower abdomen." "Soreness in lower abdomen." "Great hypogastric pain."

Nervous movements of fingers².

Pain in leg⁴: aching in region of tendo Achillis².

Pain in ankle².

Pain in right great toe².

SKIN.

Skin eruption³: on hands and wrists²; eruption resembling mosquito-bites². Itching of skin³.

SLEEP. DREAMS.

Somnolency⁶: during afternoon³.

Difficulty in sleeping at night⁴: awakened about 3 A.M. by dreams of trouble².

Sleepy during afternoon and wakeful at night².

CHILL. FEVER. SWEAT.

Chilliness⁵: during afternoon². Cool sensation of body².

AGGRAVATION.

Pains are aggravated by movement³.

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

So little does our symptomatology show actæa racemosa to affect the cerebrum that we have no pathogenetic authority for depending upon the drug in mental disturbance. Mental depression, with a general relaxed condition of mind and body, making concentration of the mind an effort (which is common to many other drugs), is the extent to which the mental sphere is involved; and although there is clinical evidence to show that the black cohosh may be useful in delirium tremens, yet with our present material for synthetic study pathogenesis does not sustain such indications.

Neuralgia.—In neuralgic headache the pain may be either dull or acute. It is chiefly located in the frontal region, but the side of the head, the vertex, and the occiput may be affected. The direction of the pain is from the front to the

back part of the head. Accompanying is a dull, full heaviness of the head, and vertigo.

The eyes may at the same time be involved, when there is pain apparently in the ball over the eye, especially over the left eye.

Influenza.—Fluent coryza, with sneezing; sore throat; unpleasant taste in the mouth; anorexia and nausea; headache and vertigo; stiffness of the neck; backache; chilliness; rapid pulse and general weakness.

Indigestion.—Anorexia with positive repugnance to food; nausea and eructations; faintness, pain or heat in epigastrium; unpleasant taste in mouth, characteristically bitter; sense of discomfort in hypogastrium and fulness of abdomen. And, finally, the bowels become loose and a thin, painful diarrhœa supervenes.

Myalgia.—Pain in the muscles of the neck, back, chest and limbs, suggest the value of actæa racemosa in myalgia wherever located. **Pleurodynia** may therefore be relieved by the drug, and likewise **torticollis**.

Rheumatism.—From the muscular pains caused by cinicifuga, and which are aggravated by movement, the drug may be studied in rheumatic affections. Concomitants may be rapid pulse, dry lips, diminished appetite and nocturnal insomnia.

Skin Eruption.—The eruption of cinicifuga resembles mosquito bites. The drug may prove useful in **urticaria** when the rash appears about the hands, as it sometimes does. There is more or less itching of the skin.

When actæa racemosa is more exhaustively and scientifically tested for its pathogenetic virtues, especially by women experimenters, many reliable symptoms that now have an exclusively clinical basis, may find pathogenetic verification as bearing a true homœopathic relationship to the pathological conditions for which the drug is now prescribed; but until the attainment of such an end homœopathic practitioners must content themselves with meagre homœopathic indications for the use of the drug, or acknowledge its application outside the existing pathogenesis to be entirely empirical.

ÆSCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

This symptomatology of *æsculus hippocastanum* has been prepared from the published symptoms of fourteen investigators, five of whom were residents of the United States, and nine foreigners, presumably Austrians.

The preparations used were the ground kernel, the tincture, and the first, second, third and sixth decimal potencies, either dilutions or triturations. Some symptoms obtained from the crude preparation and the saturated tinctures, notably nausea, water-brash and hawking of mucus, followed close upon the swallowing of the drug, and thus carry with them the question of local irritation, but the anal, cough, head and many other effects did not evolve for hours and days afterwards, and may accordingly be accepted as pure and simple pathogenetic symptoms.

A gratifying observation is that the hemorrhoidal and anal symptoms occurred in those two provers who were not attacked with diarrhœa, one having dry, hard stool, while the other one had normal evacuations.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

The literature of this plant narrates no fatal cases of poisoning from its use, although some of its provers have taken as much as one hundred and eighty grains of the crude kernel.

Æsculus in the form of a tea or decoction has been, and is still, much in use in domestic practice as a cure for whooping cough.

It is presumable, nay, certain that the pharyngeal and faucial symptoms hitherto accorded to *æsculus* are produced by its

action topically upon these tissues in its passage along them, and they can not be consistently incorporated here.

Æsculus acts upon the cerebro-spinal system, especially upon those filaments of the motor nerves which arise from the lower portion of the cord and are distributed to the mucous membrane of the colon and rectum; this action is well elicited in the provings, and we accordingly find that æsculus acts prominently upon the hemorrhoidal vessels; it also exerts an influence upon the mucous membranes of the eyes and upper air passages.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, fourteen: men, ten; women, four.)

GENERALITIES.

Neuralgic or rheumatic pains in different places⁷.

MIND.

Low spirited and gloomy².

HEAD.

Confusion in head³. Vertigo³.

Headache⁹: frontal⁵; dull³. (Two of the last are included in frontal headache).

Fulness in the head³: severe headache as if head would split².

EYES AND NOSE.

Burning and sensation of heat in eyes³.

Coryza⁸: secretion of thin and profuse³; with feeling in the mucous membrane of nose as if respired air was colder than normal².

MOUTH.

Taste in mouth sweetish².

Tongue coated yellow².

THROAT.

Hawking of thick mucus².

STOMACH.

Eructations⁴. Nausea⁶. Waterbrash³. Stomachache².

ANUS AND RECTUM.

Itching of anus².

Hemorrhoids of a deep purple color²; a feeling of fulness in the rectum as if it would protrude².

STOOLS.

Thin stools with griping in the bowels³.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Short cough from dry, tickling in the larynx⁵; dry, scraped feeling in the laryngo-tracheal membrane⁵.

Lungs feel very much engorged, with labored, rapid breathing².

SLEEP.

Drowsiness³.

CHILL AND FEVER.

Rigors³. Heat of skin in different localities³.

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

As will be seen in this synthesis of the provings of æsculus, the drug has a very limited range of action and accordingly will be found of benefit in but few diseases.

In **pneumonia** and other diseases of the air passages it must be given in the first stage of the trouble; the especial symptoms calling for its employment being short, dry **cough**, tickling in the larynx with dry, scraped feeling in the laryngo-tracheal membrane, lungs feel very much engorged, labored, rapid breathing.

In **influenza** and **catarrhs of the upper mucous surfaces**, the guiding and only constant symptoms are thin and profuse

secretion, with feeling in the mucous membranes as if respired air were colder than normal.

In **hemorrhoids** æsculus will be found definitely indicated by the deep purple color of the tumors, and a feeling of fulness in the rectum as if it would protrude, by a looseness of the bowels, and thin stools with griping in the bowels.

AGARICUS MUSCARIUS.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

All the records upon which the following pathogenesis is based are derived from the Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesy.

Of the twenty-four provings, No. 1 (Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases) and No. 3 (the reappearance of an old symptom after olfaction) are eliminated.

There are nine records of a series of poisoning cases, embracing twenty-three persons, five of whom died.

The symptoms were derived from preparations of the drug ranging from the tincture to sixth dilution, and in the poisoning cases chiefly from eating the fungus.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

Agaricus exerts its chief action upon the cerebro-spinal system, producing cerebral excitement, simulating in many instances delirium tremens, attended with incoördinate muscular movements. A stage of depression ensues, which progresses to coma.

There is also irritation of the cutaneous surface, referable to the peripheral nerves.

Post-mortem examination reveals a congested state of the meninges, dark blood filling the cerebral vessels, while the cavities contain bloody serum.

The entire mucous tract is congested, and the serous envelopes are inflamed.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provings, thirty-one: male, twenty-seven; female, four.)

GENERALITIES.

Prostration of bodily strength¹⁴.

Disinclined to exertion⁴.

Great sensitiveness to cold air².

Incoördinate muscular movements in various parts of the body².

MIND.

Delirium⁴: with loquacity².

Irritability⁷; depression⁵.

Indisposed to mental exertion⁵.

HEAD.

Confusion¹¹; vertigo⁷.

Head hot⁶; heavy³.

Headache¹³: frontal⁶; whole head²; in occiput³; in vertex².

Tearing pains in whole head²; left side²; occiput².

Pressive pains in forehead⁴: left side³; right side²; in occiput³; vertex²; left temple³; right temple².

Stitching in left side of head²; in forehead³; left temple².

Shooting in right side of head²; in forehead².

Drawing in forehead³.

Digging in occiput³.

Twitching in forehead²; in scalp².

Itching on scalp⁴.

EYES.

Weakness of vision⁵.

Pressive pain in left eyeball².

Twitching in left eye².

Quivering of upper lid².

Eyelids tender².

EARS.

Tinnitus aurium⁶; in left ear².

Deafness in left ear².

NOSE.

Coryza⁴: with acrid discharge².

Frequent sneezing⁵: with coryza².
Mucous membrane of left nostril sensitive².

FACE.

Twitching of the face⁵: left side².
Face pale⁴; red³.

MOUTH.

Secretion of saliva increased⁷.
Burning sensation in tongue³.
Dryness of fauces².
Taste bitter⁶; slimy².

THROAT.

Sensation of scraping in throat⁶; burning⁴; dryness³.

STOMACH.

Appetite diminished⁸; anorexia⁴.
Thirst increased⁷.
Eructations¹¹: empty⁴.
Nausea¹²: with inclination to vomit⁴.
Vomiting⁴.
Pressure in stomach⁸; pain⁶.
Full feeling in stomach²; empty feeling³.

ABDOMEN.

Rumbling in abdomen¹²: with griping³.
Cutting in abdomen³.
Pain in umbilical region⁷; in splenic region⁴.
Distention of abdomen⁴.

STOOL AND ANUS.

Urging to stool⁵.
Tendency to diarrhœa⁴; loose stools³.
Discharge of flatus³.
Burning in anus³; soreness²; itching².

URINARY ORGANS.

Frequent inclination to urinate³.

Increased discharge of urine³.
 Burning in urethra³: while urinating².

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Difficult respiration⁶.
 Cough dry³; spasmodic².

CHEST.

Sensation of tightness of chest³.

HEART.

Strong impulse of heart³; palpitation⁴.
 Stitches in the cardiac region².

NECK AND BACK.

Pain in sacrum⁶: bruised³; pressive²; stitching².
 Tension in nape²; in lumbar region².
 Pain under scapula².

LIMBS.

In General.—Weariness of all the limbs²; pains in the limbs⁶.
 Twitching in the limbs³.

Tearing pains in the limbs²; fornication².

Upper.—Pain in left deltoid².

Tearing pain in left shoulder²; in left upper arm².

Paralytic feeling in left arm².

Drawing pain in left forearm².

Burning in both hands².

Pricking sensation in left index finger².

Pains in upper extremities².

Lower.—Weakness of knees²; shooting pains in knee joints².

Pain in thighs⁵: tearing².

Cold sensation in left gluteus maximus².

Legs feel weary³; drawing pains in right leg².

Muscular twitching in left leg².

Drawing in left ankle².

Itching in left sole².

Burning sensation in feet².

Pains in lower extremities⁴.

SKIN.

Itching of the skin in various parts of the body⁴; on scalp⁴; in left sole².

SLEEP.

Restless sleep⁹; great drowsiness⁵; yawning⁵.
Lethargic sleep².

CHILL. FEVER. SWEAT.

Chilliness⁶; rigor⁴; warmth⁵.
Perspiration⁷.

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

One of the chief pathological conditions requiring the use of agaricus is **chorea**. There are muscular twitchings in various parts of the body; in the forehead, scalp, eye, face and the limbs generally.

Delirium tremens is likewise strongly simulated by the action of the drug.

In **apoplexy**, confusion, vertigo, hot head, lethargy, and paralytic feeling in the limbs suggest its use.

Headache.—The pains of a drawing, stitching, shooting character, located chiefly in the forehead, vertex or occiput, with symptoms of deranged stomach, render it useful in that form of headache caused by the excessive use of alcohol.

The **dyspepsia** of this drug is characterized by irregularity of appetite, eructations, nausea, vomiting, empty or full feeling in the stomach, with pain and pressure in that region.

Pain in the splenic region being so marked would favor its use in affections of that organ.

Pain in the sacrum and tension in the nape and lumbar region call for agaricus in **spinal irritation**.

Rheumatism finds many analogous symptoms in the tearing, drawing and shooting pains ranging through both upper and lower limbs.

Chilblains are indicated by burning, itching and pricking sensations in hands and feet.

There are strong suggestions of **typhoid fever** in the out-cropping of the various stages of chill, fever and sweat, marked prostration, delirium, confused, heavy head, frontal or occipital headache, pains in the limbs, rumbling in the abdomen, with distention, and the muscular twitching.

AILANTHUS GLANDULOSA.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

The provings of ailanthus as given in the Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesy are all utilized; No. 5, a generalization from three provers, being used as but one proving.

Of the poisonings, case 1 is of two girls, but apparently the symptoms of but one are given in detail, and hence it is used as but one proving. Case 7, a report of effects on three little boys, is also used as one proving. Cases 4 and 8 are omitted as being too indefinite. The preparations used in the provings range from one drop of the first centesimal every hour to tincture of roots and infusion of bark.

The poisonings are from the juice, inhaling smoke of stems, the aroma from the bloom, and from drinking water impregnated by the roots. None of these cases were fatal, although in several dangerous symptoms were developed. Whole number of provings, nine; poisonings, seven; total, sixteen.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

Ailanthus acts directly on the brain and spinal centres, as evinced by vertigo, headache, violent vomiting, followed by drowsiness, and at the same time restlessness and anxiety, and tingling or prickling over the whole body. Its main sphere of action appears to be upon the vegetative system.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.*

(Provings, sixteen: men, twelve; women, two; children, two.)

*Poison case 6, as has been stated, is used as a single proving; but it would be well to bear in mind the following symptoms accredited also to

GENERALITIES.

Muscular weakness³: tottering gait, with inclination to stagger².

A feeling of languor³.

Restlessness⁴. Anxiety².

Tingling and prickling sensation, involving the whole body³.

MIND.

Inability to concentrate mental effort⁴.

Confusion of ideas².

HEAD.

Vertigo⁶: accompanied by nausea².

Headache¹⁰: dull⁵, severe⁴, darting²; with numbness of arm².

Thick, heavy feeling in head².

Feeling of fulness in head².

Feeling of tension in head².

EYES.

Dimness of vision².

MOUTH.

Tongue coated³.

Variations in sense of taste².

THROAT.

Feeling of fulness in throat³.

Irritability of the throat with hawking of mucus³: puruloid²; with feeling of dryness².

Ulcers in throat².

three other members of the family, which might be utilized to strengthen a case, though too indefinitely stated to place in the symptomatology: Pale color of face³; coated tongue³; repeated vomiting³; constant, violent, increasing pain in the stomach³; tenderness over hepatic region³; pain in hypogastrium and hips³; constipation³; difficult micturition³; dry skin³; jaundice³; accelerated pulse³.

The exponent of all of these symptoms is 3. If used in conjunction with any corresponding symptom in the symptomatology, of course the exponents should be added.

STOMACH.

Loss of appetite³.

Nausea¹²: vomiting⁷; accompanied by giddiness.

Peculiar feeling of emptiness in stomach².

Burning in stomach². Pain in stomach².

ABDOMEN.

Uneasy feeling in the bowels as of approaching diarrhœa.

STOOL AND ANUS.

Diarrhœic stools³.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Aching in the lungs³: with excessive soreness and tenderness².

Pain in lungs³.

Violent cough².

Oppression of chest³.

CHEST.

Pain in chest³: under left shoulder².

HEART AND PULSE.

Pulse accelerated⁴.

BACK AND NECK.

Pains in the back³.

UPPER LIMBS.

Tingling in fingers².

LOWER LIMBS

Pain in lower extremities⁴: shooting²; in hips³.

SKIN.*

* In three cases there is evidence of action of the drug upon the skin, which is worthy of more than passing notice; case one from juice of the bark; case nine, the local effects of the aroma, and proving five from the tr. These symptoms, though not congruous, are indicative of decided activity of the drug in this direction.

Poison case 1. "Two hours after first attack was covered in patches with

SLEEP.

Sleep heavy². Drowsy but restless².

CHILL. FEVER. SWEAT.

Chills⁴: followed by heat³.

Cold perspiration².

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

The range of ailanthus in disease, as deduced from its present symptomatology, is quite restricted. It should prove useful in some **low, toxæmic forms of fever**, with much dull headache, a feeling of fulness and tension in the head, more or less nausea and vomiting, and great restlessness, but without exceeding muscular weakness.

These symptoms, in conjunction with a feeling of fulness, dryness and irritability of the throat, possibly ulceration of the throat, and the evidence of action upon the skin, suggest possible benefit in certain malignant forms of **scarlatina** and **measles**.

The pains in the back and chest with prickling and tingling sensations of the extremities promise benefit in **spinal conges-**

a miliary rash, of dark, almost livid color, on a dull, dingy, opaque ground, more profuse on forehead and face than elsewhere. Livid color of skin (which was dry), when pressed out by the finger, returned very slowly. A series of rigors followed by burning fever now set in and continued at intervals for a fortnight. Chill was always preceded by a miliary eruption, most copiously developed on forehead and face. Every year since this poisoning, patient has been attacked by a similar rash at season of blossoming of ailanthus, and is more or less ill with it."

Poison case 8. "Dr. Lindsley observed a case in which a young lady sleeping on a lounge by an open window in front of which was an ailanthus in full bloom, had upon her skin, wherever uncovered, a vesicular inflammation resembling the eruption caused by rhus. He applied the juice of a freshly broken twig of the tree to her arm, and it produced a copious eruption upon a surface much larger than the part touched."

Proving 5. "Dusky, bilious complexion, dark circles around eyes, irregular spots of capillary congestion, as in face of drunkard after a debauch."

tion; and the headache, confusion of ideas, and inability to concentrate mental effort is a condition not infrequently found in cases of "**brain fag.**" Doubtless further proving will evolve many other valuable applications.

ALOES.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

The provers of aloes, as given in the Cyclopædia, show unusual variety of age and condition. The list includes several children, a number of women and several physicians among the men. A few of the provers whose records are given in the Cyclopædia have been set aside for the usual reasons, but the records of thirty persons have been used, including one case of poisoning.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

Aloes seems to be one of those rare drugs which show a decided influence over one set of organs. It is eminently a specific, and produces its effects, other than those common to all drugs, upon the contents of the pelvis, affecting particularly the colon, including the rectum, and producing diarrhœa, or at least an unusually free action of the bowel. This result of its use is not due to mechanical irritation or local influence on the walls of the canal, or to any similar effect, but the active principles of the aloes appear to be absorbed by the blood and act through this medium, inasmuch as powdered aloes sprinkled over an abraded spot on the skin will cause a loose stool by being absorbed by the blood. However introduced aloes acts slowly, requiring from six to twenty-four hours to produce a stool. The eleven provers who mention the period elapsing from the moment of taking the drug to its production of a stool give the intervening time variously from two to twenty-one hours, the average being eleven.

Aloes appears to cause an irritation of the rectum and a congested state of the pelvic viscera, resulting in heat, feeling of

weight, tenesmus, and in women excitation of the menstrual function.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, thirty: men, nineteen; women, six; children, five).

GENERALITIES.

Lassitude⁵: weariness³; preceded by unusual vigor².
Dislike to any exertion³, which soon fatigues².

MIND.

Anxiety³.
Feeling of depression². Cheerfulness².
Indisposed to mental effort³.
Unusual mental activity².
Peevish³. Morose⁴: and ill-humored².

HEAD.

Confusion of head³. Vertigo⁴.
Headache¹⁴. Character of pains in the head: stitches⁴ (dull²); pressure felt in the head⁴; throbbing³; pressive²; drawing²; shooting sensation³.

Location of the pain: in the frontal region⁶ (pressive²); in the temporal region⁴ (pressive³, like stitches³); in the vertex⁴ (the places sore to touch²); in the occiput³.

Headache in the temporal region aggravated by walking².

EYES.

Pain in the right eyeball³.
Dim sight². Flickering before the eyes².

EARS.

Pains in the ears⁷: right³; left².

NOSE.

Slight nosebleed².
Coryza³.

FACE.

Face heated².

MOUTH.

Lips cracked².

The inside of the mouth feels dry³; sore².

Dry tongue³: with dryness of the mouth².

Increase of saliva, with eructations².

Unpleasant taste in the mouth².

THROAT.

Dryness of the throat⁴.

Sensation of fulness in the pharynx².

STOMACH.

Increase of appetite⁴: "hunger"².

Unusual thirst⁵.

Eructations⁶: with increase of saliva².

Nausea⁵.

Feeling of warmth in the stomach²; pressure³; pain³; rumbling in the stomach².

ABDOMEN.

Pain in hypochondria³: both sides².

Pain in the umbilical region⁶; griping²; twisting²; sending a shudder through the whole body².

Pains in hypogastrium⁵: feeling of weight or downward pressure in the lower abdomen and pelvis⁴.

Pains in the abdomen (special location not mentioned)¹⁰: griping⁵; cutting²; pain followed by stool⁶.

Flatulence¹¹: abdomen distended⁵; flatus drawing about from one place to another in the abdomen⁴.

Rumbling in the bowels⁶: accompanied by stools³.

Abdominal pains relieved by sitting bent².

RECTUM AND ANUS.

Pain at the anus⁹: burning⁴ (caused by passage of hot flatus²); cutting²; pricking².

Feeling of fulness in the rectum²; increased warmth².

Tenesmus¹⁰: frequent⁴; ineffectual⁴; accompanying stool⁵; persisting after stool⁴.

Irritation of rectal membrane as from hæmorrhoids⁴.

STOOL.

Bowels affected by the action of the drug²⁴: diarrhœa¹⁶.

Character of the stools: pappy⁹; thin⁷; copious⁵; soft⁴; yellowish in color⁵; containing mucus²; blood³.

Stools preceded by rumbling in the bowels²; griping⁶.

Stools accompanied by griping⁴; tenesmus⁵; burning in the rectum²; discharge of flatus⁷.

Stools followed by pain in the abdomen⁴; tenesmus⁴; pain in the rectum²; burning at the anus².

Hasty urging to stool³.

Loss of power in the sphincter ani, so that fæces are liable to be passed involuntarily⁵.

Irregular contraction of the sphincter ani, causing unusual dirtiness after stool, so that it is difficult to wipe the anus clean³.

Sensation as if more fæces would follow, continuing for some time after stool³.

Discharge of flatus⁹: with the stools⁷; hot flatus, causing burning at the anus²; tenesmus, followed by discharge of flatus without stool².

URINARY ORGANS.

Urine copious³; turbid³; high-colored³; scanty³.

SEXUAL ORGANS.

Female.—Metrorrhagia².

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Scraping in the larynx³. Cough⁴.

Dyspnœa⁵: caused by stitches in the chest³; with whistling in the throat².

CHEST.

Weakness of the chest².

Oppression, with dyspnoea².
 Stitches in the chest⁵: left side⁴; in the sternal region³.
 Undescribed pains in the chest⁴.
 Pains in the sides and back of the chest².
 Pressure under the sternum².

PULSE.

Pulse slower than usual²; increased².

NECK AND BACK.

Tension in the neck muscles².
 Pain about the shoulder blades⁴: dull, stitching pains².
 Pains felt in and near the sacrum⁷.

LIMBS.

Heaviness in the limbs².
 Pain in the forearm extending to the wrist².
 Pain in the fingers².
 Sensation as if a hair lay on the fingers².
 Pain in the thighs⁵: right⁴.
 Painful sensations in the feet⁴: as if sprained².

SLEEP.

Restless sleep⁴. Dreams³.

CHILL.

Chilliness⁵: with pain in abdomen².

AGGRAVATION AND AMELIORATION.

Pain in the temporal region aggravated by walking².
 Pain in the abdomen relieved by sitting bent².

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

Hemorrhoids.—Aloes is useful in cases of hemorrhoids when there is warmth in the rectum and a feeling of weight and fullness through the pelvis, with evident irritation and congestion

of the vessels in the lining membrane of the rectum, with cutting, pricking and burning pains at the outlet.

Diarrhœa.—Although aloes is not so well suited to the treatment of diarrhœa as that of dysentery, yet cases of the former are often under observation to which this remedy is well suited.

Rumbling and pain in the abdomen are present. The pain is usually gripping in character and is felt not only before the stool, but also during its passage, and often continues afterwards. The desire is urgent and hasty and the stool can not be retained but is liable to fall out of the rectum, owing to an apparent loss of power in the sphincter ani. The stool is pappy, thin, copious, yellowish in color, accompanied by discharge of flatus, with pain and burning at the anus. Straining is usually present.

A sensation as if more fœces would follow is often noticed, and this feeling lasts for some time after stool. There is also a peculiar condition described as an unusual dirtiness after stool, so that it is difficult to wipe the anus clean, due, probably, to irregular contraction of the sphincter ani.

Dysentery.—The case of dysentery suitable for the administration of aloes will present some of the peculiar symptoms mentioned under diarrhœa; but, in addition, it will be found that the stools contain mucus and blood, or may be composed entirely of mucus. There is frequent, hasty urging to stool, and tenesmus is severe, being experienced during stools and persisting for some time afterwards, although it may be that only flatus is discharged. Pain, often burning in character; irritation and congestion of the rectum are severe, and there is a feeling of weight and pressure in the lower abdomen and pelvis.

Pelvic Congestions.—Whenever any of the organs lying in the hypogastrium and pelvis are congested aloes should be considered. This use of the remedy would seem to apply more especially to transient congestions of the ovaries, uterus and lower bowel, but its use in those cases in which frequent

local congestions have given rise to more permanent increase in the size of these organs, or parts of them, promises good results.

AMYL NITRITE.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

A peculiarity of the provings of this drug is that several participants give symptoms produced by inhaling the vapor. This method of proving would doubtless be subject to criticism if applied to most substances, but nitrite of amyl not only diffuses readily into the air but penetrates the human system with great rapidity and produces such characteristic effects that inhalation furnishes an ideal form of administration.

Several sections of the article on amyl nitrosum in the Cyclopædia have been omitted because they consist of observations on various persons, usually third parties, about whom insufficient data are given; some of them, also, are clinical and others (two) relate to the experiences of persons mentally diseased. For these reasons sections 2, 6, 7, 19, 20 and 21 have not been used.

Seven of Dr. Wesselhœft's provers took the second centesimal dilution internally and three inhaled the drug, one of them giving also a proving made with the first decimal dilution. Others observed the effects of inhaling the vapor from a few drops.

Three of the provers were women and eleven were presumably men, there being no positive statement on this point.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

A most remarkable influence is exerted by amyl nitrite over the arterial system when inhaled, and to a less extent when taken internally.

Its effects appear to be produced by dilatation of the arterioles; resulting in sudden flushing of the face; a feeling of ful-

ness in the brain, with throbbing and vertigo; increased rapidity of heart action, and lowering of body temperature and blood pressure.

The accelerated heart-beat is due partly to a paralyzing effect of the drug on the inhibitory nerves, but chiefly, in all probability, to the dilatation of the arterioles. This allows more blood to remain in the tissues, to supply which an increased action of the heart is required. Doubtless, also, the fall in blood pressure contributes.

That amyl nitrite causes dilatation of the small arteries is proven by the experiments of Dr. Charles Aldridge, of the West Riding Asylum, who "caused seven persons to inhale nitrite of amyl, and in every instance found (by ophthalmoscope) tint of retina deepened and arteries perceptibly enlarged."

Experiments prove that the vapor of amyl nitrite has a deadly effect upon animal tissue, completely checking functional activity (Wood). Its influence over oxidation may be observed outside the body by exposing glowing phosphorus to its vapor—oxidation being promptly checked. Here a clue may be had as to the cause of the peculiar effect of the drug on the vaso-motor nerves.

Another phenomenon is a decided lowering of temperature, which is due, probably, to the fact that the nitrite circulating in the blood lessens the power of the corpuscles to carry oxygen, and the process of oxidation being decreased throughout the body, temperature is reduced. So far may the oxidation of the blood be interfered with that the arterial and venous blood assume the same hue, described as chocolate. (Wood.)

The effect upon the nervous system is to depress; diminishing the sensibility to all forms of irritation and interfering with reflex action.

It is evident, therefore, that nitrite of amyl is a powerful and also a dangerous remedial agent.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, fourteen: men, eleven; women, three.)

GENERALITIES.

Restlessness³.

Lassitude³: general².

MIND.

Confusion of mind².

HEAD.

Headache⁹: severe³; dull⁴ and heavy². Located in the occipital region⁵; in forehead⁴ (over eyes²); in the temples³.

Feeling of intense fulness in the head².

Throbbing of the head⁴: with flushing of the face³; throbbing in the ears².

Pressure³: from without inward².

Great heaviness of the head².

EYES.

Indistinct vision⁴: with injection of conjunctiva².

Pain in the eyeballs⁴.

Objects appear yellow².

EARS.

Throbbing in ears³.

FACE.

Face flushed⁹: deeply³; flushed and hot⁵; with throbbing in the head³.

STOMACH.

Nausea².

Heat in the stomach and along the œsophagus².

ABDOMEN.

Gripping pain in the abdomen².

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Dyspnœa².

CHEST.

Painful sensations in the chest⁴.

HEART AND PULSE.

Pain in the cardiac region³.

Pulse accelerated from 7 to 76 beats in the minute⁸.

NECK AND BACK.

Sensation of pain in lumbar region².

LIMBS.

Beating of arteries sensibly felt in the finger tips².

Pains in the extremities³: in the arm².

SLEEP.

Drowsiness⁴: during the day².

CHILL. FEVER. SWEAT.

Chilly sensations on the back².

Sweat⁴. Tendency to perspire easily on slight exertion².

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

Amyl nitrite is not a remedy likely to be commonly used in homœopathic practice, owing to the rapid diffusibility which renders it useless unless freshly prepared.

Bearing this point in mind, however, it may be employed in "flushes," especially those of the face, to which many women are subject, particularly at the menopause. Its appropriateness to this class of affections is well brought out in the symptomatology.

Congestive headaches are relieved by the drug when characterized, as they often are, by flushing of the face, throbbing and fulness of the head, with a heavy, dull sensation often amounting to pain, felt most severely in the frontal, temporal or occipital regions.

The peculiar physiological effects of amyl nitrite justify its use hypodermically or by inhalation to ward off attacks of **epilepsy**, to abort the cold stage of **ague**, to restore the proper action of the heart when this has been interfered with by chloroform or other cause, and to give relief in **spasmodic asthma**. In **angina pectoris**, which is not connected with structural disease of the heart, the inhalation of a few drops of amyl nitrite often gives decided relief.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARICUM.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

In common with the large majority of our drugs, antimonium tartaricum has been proved in the usual loose manner, without the proper preliminary health record. This inexpert, unscientific custom (not method) of attempting to obtain the pathogenetic character of drugs can not be too frequently nor too severely criticised. From such work the **reputation** of many drugs has been formed, but it is only by the strict scientific analysis and synthesis of pathogenetic records that the true drug **character** can be discovered.

In accordance with the plan pursued it has been found necessary to reject in whole or in part quite a number of the provings of tart. em. found recorded in the Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesy. These are as follows:

1. Fried. Hahnemann's provings; because there are no details.

2, 3 and 4. Gross, Rückert and Stapf; because the preparations of the drug are not given.

5. Hering's record; because the few symptoms given are without data.

9. *d.* Molin's fourth series of observations; because the 18th dilution is used.

14. The bulk of Ackerman's observations of effects in three healthy young men; because the generalization, with slight exception, is too indefinite to be used either as a full generalization or as detailed effects upon individuals.

16. Beigel's observations of effects on two men; because they are too indefinite.

19. *a* and *b.* Pareira; because they are indefinite generalizations.

20 and 21. Ringer and Stille; because they are also in-

definite generalizations; 22 *a*, because the little boy was undoubtedly sick at the time of giving the drug; 23, because it is a generalization, and 24, because this case was under treatment for some condition in which constipation was evidently present, and for which the tartar emetic was taken.

The poisoning cases rejected as a whole are Nos. 3, 8 to 24 inclusive, because clinical, too indefinite, or as reports of local effects of local applications of the drug.

Although a sufficient number of apparently trustworthy records have been found from which to form a tolerably satisfactory synthesis, yet it must be constantly borne in mind that not one of the provers of tartar emetic kept a record of his normal health symptoms prior to proving the drug. The balance of the provings and poisoning cases recorded in the Cyclopædia have been utilized.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

Antimonium tartaricum has a locally irritating effect upon any surface to which it is applied, but aside from this action it has a dynamic effect upon the mucous membranes, the cutaneous covering of the body, and upon the deeper tissues, through its action upon the vegetative nervous system.

According to Drs. Ringer and Murrell, "tart. em. is a protoplasmic poison which destroys the functions of all the organs of the body in the order of their vital endowments."

From post mortem examinations of human beings and lower animals dead from the effects of the drug, there is to be found a general congestion of all the mucous membranes, and of nearly all the vital organs; the spleen being among the few organs found to be normal.

That the alimentary canal suffers from the inroads of the poison, not only locally, but through the nerve centres, is illustrated by the fact that emesis may be caused by intravenous injection of the drug, even more promptly than when it is ingested. This dynamic action is also proved by substitut-

ing a pig's bladder for the stomach, and having previously administered an emetic dose emesis will occur in the usual manner as though the stomach had not been removed.

Inflammation and even ulceration of the intestinal canal is sometimes present.

The liver becomes congested, enlarged, softened and friable; or atrophied, hard and friable.

Concomitantly with the intestinal inflammation there may be peritonitis.

The kidneys are congested, and likewise the mucous membrane of the bladder.

The respiratory mucous membrane, from the nasal vestibule to the air vesicles, is inflamed. The lungs undergo hepatization, and, contiguously, pleuritis is present with effusion.

The brain, medulla oblongata, and cerebral meninges are found to be congested; and in addition the brain substance may be softened.

The nutrition of the skin is impaired; the cuticle manifesting disintegrative changes.

So general is the engorged state of the venous system that even the blood vessels of the heart are congested.

The blood is found in a dark fluid state throughout the body, and a general emaciated condition is present.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, twenty-two: men, sixteen; women, two; children, four.)

GENERALITIES.

Loss of flesh during provings². The total excretions of the body were augmented according to the dose³.

Restlessness².

Weakness⁷: ranging from a sense of fatigue to real prostration.

A sense of general discomfort, malaise⁷: ranging from uneasiness to a feeling of illness.

MIND.

Great mental depression².

HEAD.

Confusion of head³: dull feeling in head²; sensation of heat in head².

Vertigo⁴.

Headache⁴: in frontal region³; in vertex²; pressive in character³.

Sensation of fulness of head².

FACE.

Face pale³. Face red³: pale or red². Sensation of heat in face².

MOUTH.*

Disagreeable taste in mouth⁴: bitter taste². Mouth dry⁴.

Tongue furred³.

Increased secretion of saliva⁶.

THROAT.*

Increased secretion of mucus³.

STOMACH.

Anorexia⁶ (ranging from simple disinclination to eat to great aversion to food.)

Increased thirst⁶: with anorexia².

Eructions⁴: of a disagreeable taste².

Nausea¹¹. Emesis¹⁴ (of all degrees of violence, depending upon amount of gastric irritation).

Uneasiness in epigastrium³. Pressure in epigastric region².

Epigastrium painful⁶: sensitive to touch⁴.

* Out of one hundred and forty-four cases of pneumonia treated with *large doses* of tart. em., in twenty-six the drug produced a disagreeable metallic taste, dry mouth, burning in the throat, constriction of the throat and dysphagia. This verifies the symptoms of one prover, of a metallic taste, burning in the throat and dysphagia, and the constriction of the throat of another prover.

Sensation of fulness of stomach³. Sensation of heat in region of stomach⁴: amounting to burning³.

ABDOMEN.

Pains in the abdomen⁶: with loose stools². Rumbling in the abdomen³. Tenderness of the abdomen².

STOOL.

Diarrhœa⁹: thin and watery⁴; discharge of a whitish color².

URINARY ORGANS.

The water in the urine was lessened in proportion to the dose, and to the amount of excretion³.

Urine increased in quantity².

*Albumen in the urine².

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Dyspnœa³: with short, painful cough² (very little mucus expectorated).

CHEST.

Chest pain in left side on inspiration².

HEART AND PULSE.

Precordial uneasiness².

†Pulse accelerated⁹; feeble⁷.

*The microscope showed desquamated epithelium of the uriniferous tubules in one of these provers, but in common with all the others this prover kept no previous health-record and we know nothing of the state of his urine prior to the proving. He used by mouth and hypodermically, together, $4\frac{1}{4}$ grains of the crude drug in six days.

†The mean maximum of the rise (in three men) was forty-two per minute. Never during the nausea did the pulse, even after vomiting, sink to the normal standard. The pulse was weaker as well as quicker; that is, the wave of blood was smaller as felt by the finger. A diminution in the strength and extent of the heart's impulse was felt at the same time. The frequency and strength of the pulse were therefore in an inverse ratio. When the nausea ceased the pulse fell somewhat, but still remained frequent for a time; then increased again, and then finally declined. The second was never equal to the primary rise; it was greater and earlier in proportion to the dose.

LIMBS.

Weakness in the limbs³.

Cramp in lower limbs².

SKIN.

*Cutaneous eruption causing itching of skin of body².

Cutis anserina².

SLEEP. DREAMS.

Frequent yawning².

Sleep uneasy and restless at night³: full of dreams².

CHILL. FEVER. SWEAT.†

Sensation of coldness⁴: chilliness². Rigors⁴.

Sensation of heat⁴: followed by sweat³. Sweat¹².

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

The following is a legitimate deduction of some of the uses to which antimonium tartaricum may be applied in practice, drawn from the preceding synthesis.

Bronchitis.—Short, painful cough, with expectoration of very little mucus; more or less dyspnœa, thirst, and rapid, feeble pulse.

Although mucus may be present in the bronchi, yet the

The size of the pulse was greater than in the primary rise, and the heart's action was increased. A fall in the pulse ratio below normal was never seen by Ackerman during the first eight hours after a small or medium dose of ant. tart. The weakness of the pulse, *i. e.*, diminution of lateral pressure, was proved by Lenz by hæmodynamometric researches. The frequency of the pulse was referred to a weakened or paralytic condition of the vagus. (Ackerman's generalizations from the provings of the three men.)

* Verified in six clinical cases after the use of massive doses. The eruption produced in these latter cases was of bright, small, conical, distinct, hard pimples, with inflamed base, resembling the rash of variola.

† The "insensible perspiration" (skin and lungs) was increased by one-half in some cases, in others doubled or more than doubled. These included clammy sweats on forehead during nausea; perspiration during vomiting, and increased pulmonary exhalation. (Ackerman's generalizations from three men.)

cough is inefficient to expel it. A paleness of the skin may also be noticeable, because of the interference in the circulation of the blood.

The fine, subcrepitant rale of capillary bronchitis, supposed to be characteristic of tart. em., is not in the pathogenetic records.

Pneumonitis.—Accelerated pulse; flushed face; dyspnoea with rapid breathing; short, painful cough with expectoration of very little mucus; general restlessness and thirst. There may be anorexia and even nausea; the greater the anorexia the better indicated is tart. em.

Asthma.—When the catarrhal element predominates.

Gastric Catarrh.—When there is increased thirst, anorexia, dryness of the mouth or increased salivary secretion, tongue furred, pain and sensitiveness of the epigastrium, nausea and emesis. There may also be confusion of the head, headache, and vertigo.

Albuminuria.—The drug is probably worth trying in albuminuria, when there is concomitantly anorexia, loss of flesh, mental depression, general weakness, feeble, quick pulse, and dyspnoea.

Eruptions.—In *variola*, *varicella* and other pustular inflammations of the skin tartar emetic may be studied.

APIS MELLIFICA.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

Since the explosion of the old idea that animal poisons are innocuous when swallowed, we are not surprised to learn that apium virus produces its characteristic effects upon the human organism, whether introduced through the stomach or directly into the circulation by the hypodermic end of the "busy bee." The only difference is that the effects of the latter are more intense, not only locally, but generally.

The pathogenesis herein given is, therefore, due indiscriminately to both modes of administration.

In studying the effects of apium virus the records found in the Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis have all been used, excepting the following: Proving No. 2, symptoms too questionable; No. 8, a clinical case, the drug was given for ovarian tumors; No. 12, a record of local effects; No. 14, a clinical case. All the poisoning or sting cases have been utilized, excepting Nos. 15 and 16 (which should be numbered, respectively, 16 and 17), and 19, 20 and 22. They were omitted because one was a yellow-jacket sting, two were wasp stings, one was clinical and one a record of local effects.

In addition to the records in the Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis, we have made use of six other cases, the first five of which are from stings, viz.: "Bee Poisoning," by Dr. Dake, of Pittsburgh, reported in the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. VI, p. 385; a case by Dr. Bell, of Maine, published in the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, Vol. VI, p. 360; a record of Dr. Samuel Deans, of Massachusetts, in the *New England Medical Gazette*, Vol. II, p. 234; a case related by Dr. Marcy and published by Dr. Lilienthal in the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. XVI, p. 501; a case reported by Caroline E. Hastings, M. D., in the *New England*

Medical Gazette, Vol. XXII., p. 515. The sixth case is a fragmentary proving by an allopathic physician, reported in the *Homœopathic Recorder*, Vol. III, p. 259.

Besides the effects of the bee stings, the provings recorded in the Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis were obtained from the pure virus, a tincture of the whole bee, a tincture the manner of preparation of which is not stated, the first, second, third and sixth dilutions.

The symptomatology of apis is synthesized from thirty-four provings, of which twenty-three are the results of stings, and eleven the effects of administration by the mouth.

Although it is supposable that few persons are not more or less susceptible to the virus of the honey bee, whether it be ingested or subcutaneously injected, it nevertheless seems to be a fact that there are some individuals who are not affected by the poison, if we can rely upon the testimony of Dr. James Lembke, of Riga. He tried on himself the first dilution and the tincture, from November 11th to December 14th, 1858, without result. Ten other persons had the tincture given them "to the amount of one scruple to two drachms in the course of from two to five days. In these cases the result was null." The tincture is said to have been a good one, from a first-class pharmacy. Whether there are few or many who are subject to the influence of apis is a question of interest and importance to the future prover of the drug, but as the experimenters whose work we have analyzed certainly were susceptible, Dr. Lembke's observations have no bearing upon the vitality of our present effort.

Among the poisoning cases studied none were fatal, and hence we have no *post-mortem* appearance to assist us in defining the general sphere of action of the drug. Much has been written about this general field of action, but it is largely assumption. Though possibly sustained by supposed experience at the bedside, a synthesis of effects of the drug shows the common conception of the general sphere of the drug to have a very circumscribed pathogenetic foundation. For example, we have not found among the provings one symptom

indicative of disturbance in woman's sexual system. The apis of this symptomatology has no ovarian pathogeny.

Apium virus is not a long acting, nor is it especially a deep acting poison, though its effects may be violent while they last, and, as may be supposed, it is of less importance in chronic than in acute diseases.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

Apium virus acts pre-eminently upon the vegetative nervous system. There is a diminution of vital force, indicated by weakness, which may amount to prostration.

The circulation becomes weak, and sufficient sanguineous stasis ensues to produce œdema, which may be either general or circumscribed. The cardiac weakness may also be accompanied by dyspnœa.

The skin and mucous membranes are affected. The former is covered with a rash which itches violently, and sometimes œdema accompanies. There is irritation of the mucous membranes with an underlying œdema also. In consequence, from the alimentary canal there is emesis, or there are copious dejections; or, if the swelling extends down the respiratory tract, there will be dyspnœa.

The urinary apparatus also suffers from the virus, but not so severely as many symptomatologists would lead us to suppose.

From the mental condition and the headache of some of the provers, we judge that apis produces an irritation of the cerebro-spinal centres. A fair inference is that the brain is too full of blood.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, thirty-four: men, twenty-three; women, eight; children, three.)

GENERALITIES.

*A strange feeling throughout the whole body⁵.

*This was expressed by the five provers differently, as follows: "Sickly

Restlessness⁵. Lassitude³. Weakness⁴: weakness and trembling².

Prostration⁴: extreme².

General sore, bruised feeling³.

Swelling of the whole body². Face, neck and limbs swollen².

Twitching of muscles³.

Sensation of heat of whole body³.

MIND.

Mental agitation⁶. Anxiety⁴: great³. Irritable humor³.

Mental confusion⁴: semi-consciousness².

Depression².

HEAD.

Confusion of head⁵. Vertigo⁴. (Probably from congestion in three.)

Headache¹¹: dull⁶, of whom three had dull, heavy ache; sharp⁴; pressive³; in forehead³; sinciput³; side of head⁶, of whom three were on left side; temple⁶, four of whom in both temples; occiput³.

Sensation of pressure in head³; of fulness⁴.

Head feels big³.

EYES.

Pricking itching of eyelids³. Agglutination of eyelids².

Eyelids swollen⁵: completely closed².

Irritation of edges of lids⁴.

Pricking, itching of left inner canthus².

Eyes watery⁶.

Pain in eyeballs². Swollen feeling about left eye². Pain over eye².

Dimness of vision³.

NOSE.

Nose swollen². Stoppage of nose².

feeling;" "felt very unwell;" "indescribable sensation through whole body;" "felt so queer that she thought she would die;" "complained of a very strange feeling which she could not define."

Watery discharge from the nose³. Sneezing³: with watery eyes².

FACE.

The whole face is swollen⁵. Sensation of pricking in the face³.

The face is hot³, red⁵, purple⁴, pale². (In two of these provers it was first red and afterwards became purple.)

Burning on chin and cheek-bones².

MOUTH.

Dryness of the mouth².

Secretion of thick, viscid saliva².

The upper lip is swollen².

Pain in tooth².

Tongue feels as if burnt².

THROAT.

Secretion of thick mucus in the pharynx².

Throat irritated⁵: a raw feeling².

Sensation of constriction in the throat⁴. ☐ Dysphagia².

STOMACH.

Diminished appetite².

Great thirst².

Eruclations⁴: violent eruclations².

Nausea⁸: nausea and vomiting³; nausea in the throat².

Vomiting⁵: violent vomiting²; vomiting of bitter fluid³; vomiting and diarrhœa².

Sense of discomfort in the stomach⁵ (expressed variously as soreness, a pricking pain, heat, pressure, oppression).

ABDOMEN.

Pain in the abdomen⁵.

Rumbling in the abdomen with sensation as of approaching diarrhœa³.

Abdomen swollen².

STOOL.

Diarrhœa¹⁰: stools yellow³, watery⁴, yellow and watery², copious³, of pappy consistence³, lumpy², with tenesmus³.

Emission of flatus³.

URINARY ORGANS.

Burning in the urethra⁴: during micturition².

Frequent micturition⁷: frequent micturition at night²; urging to urinate³.

Urinary secretion scanty³.

SEXUAL ORGANS.

Male.—Uneasy sensation in spermatic cord².

Sexual excitement³.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Hoarseness². Larynx sensitive². Violent cough².

Irritation in the trachea³.

An itching, tingling sensation crept down the bronchial tubes, apparently as far as they extend². Sensation of swelling of the air passages².

Dyspnœa¹⁴: two provers specified rapid breathing, and two specified asthmatic breathing.

CHEST.

Oppression of the chest³. Bruised sensation in the chest².

Pains in the chest⁶: in left side of chest²; stinging pains through chest⁴.

HEART AND PULSE.

Pain in the region of the heart³: accompanied by dyspnœa².

Palpitation of the heart².

Pulse accelerated⁵: weak⁴; rapid and feeble⁴; scarcely discernible at the wrist³; full².

NECK AND BACK.

Tension in the nape of the neck³.

Acute pain in the nape of the neck³: tensive in character

and extending from the nape to behind the left ear, and spreading over the left side of the head².

Painful stitch in the right side of the nape of the neck².

Stitches through the chest and back at night².

LIMBS.

Cold limbs². Cold extremities². Twitching of muscles of extremities².

Tensive pain in the left shoulder².

Sensation of burning in palms of hands². Sensation of pricking in palms of hands⁴. Sensation of prickling in palms and on backs of hands².

Numbness of fingers². Sensation of burning in finger-tips².

Sensation of soreness in the legs².

Feet swollen³: feet found swollen at night on removing boots and stockings².

Sensation of burning in the feet².

Cold feet².

SKIN.

Irritation of skin of body¹⁰: itching⁹ (itching in circumscribed spots²); stinging⁴; prickling⁴; pricking²; a rash over the skin¹² (itching of the rash⁵, red rash⁴, white rash³, eruption like "nettle-rash⁵," red and white spots²).

Sensation of heat over surface of body⁷.

SLEEP.

Sleepiness⁸: great desire to sleep².

Restless sleep at night². Dreamful sleep³: full of care and trouble².

CHILL. FEVER. SWEAT.

Rigor⁶. Chilliness².

Fever². Sensation of heat³: flushes of heat².

General sweat².

AGGRAVATION.

Motion aggravates the headache⁴.

AMELIORATION.

Headache relieved by compressing head with hands³. (This ache was a "throbbing" ache in two proverbs.)

Twitching of muscles relieved by bathing feet in warm water².

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

Some of the pathological conditions for which apium virus is suggested by the foregoing symptomatology are as follows:

Angina Faucium.—The pharynx feels irritated, a thick mucus is secreted, and accompanying is a sense of constriction, with dysphagia. There is prostration, chilliness and sometimes aching of the muscles of the trunk and limbs. Nausea is also sometimes present. From these symptoms apis is suggested in **diphtheria**.

In **coryza** the drug may also be studied.

Diarrhœa.—The stools are copious in this affection, yellow and watery; sometimes pappy, sometimes lumpy. Tenesmus and flatus are also concomitants.

Dysuria.—In dysuria the urinary secretion is scanty; there is urging to urinate, with frequent micturition, during which there is burning in the urethra.

Cutaneous Erysipelas.—In cutaneous erysipelas the drug is better indicated than when the underlying tissues become affected. Accompanying is a sensation of burning, stinging, pricking or itching of the skin, and there is also a sore, bruised feeling, with œdematous swelling. If the face is the focus of the disease it will probably be œdematous, sometimes to the extent of closing the eyes, and the skin will be almost any degree of red, from pink to purple. Mentally the patient may be irritable, anxious, or he may lapse into stupor from extension of the disease to the cerebral meninges.

Urticaria.—In this irritating affection the wheals may be red or they may be white. They vary in size from a mustard

seed to elevations that cover several square inches. Intense itching is rarely if ever absent.

The more nearly the wheals resemble bee stings in appearance the more certain is apis to give relief.

Inferentially apis is suggested in œdema glottidis, pulmonary œdema, rheumatism, intermittent fever and conjunctivitis.

ARGENTUM NITRICUM.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

The twelve provings of *argentum nitricum* found in the *Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis* are used in this symptomatology.

The first group includes provings by Dr. J. O. Müller and four persons who conducted their provings under his care. One of these was a woman, aged thirty years; one was a boy of seven years; and the ages of the others, who were men, were twenty-two and thirty-two years. They employed the first, second and sixth decimal triturations, in water.

Another group consists of four men: Dr. Lembke and three others, who are also presumably physicians. All of these used the crystals of nitrate of silver dissolved in water.

Dr. E. P. Brewer furnishes the records of an involuntary proving in the case of a young man, aged twenty-one, who took one grain of silver nitrate twice daily for three days.

Lastly, Dr. J. H. Clarke furnishes a proving on himself, using the sixth centesimal dilution; and also a proving on a young man of eighteen years, who used the third dilution.

In addition, the records of five cases of poisoning have been utilized, including two young men, a woman of fifty-eight years, a boy and a child of fifteen months. In the case of one of these men, only a few symptoms relating to the skin are available.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

Argentum nitricum appears to expend its force primarily upon the mucous membrane of the eyes, mouth and upper air-passages, the bowels and the urethra; causing congestion and inflammation of these tracts, accompanied by all the phenomena

that usually attend such conditions of the mucous membrane in these localities.

Its influence over the nervous system is decided. Aside from other symptoms, this is indicated by the unusual prostration felt by at least one-half of the provers, often accompanying other symptoms in different parts of the body. This seems to be caused by the effect of the drug on the nerve centres, and in this respect differs from the adynamia of arsenicum, which arises, apparently, from molecular destruction of tissue.

As a poison the effects of silver nitrate are prompt and fatal, and a number of cases of poisoning have occurred, chiefly among children, owing to the frequent presence of lunar caustic in the house, resembling, as it does, small sticks of candy. When taken in poisonous amounts vomiting ensues, with a dry, burning sensation in the mouth and throat, soon followed by epigastric pains. The influence of the poison then passes to the nervous system, as shown by a succession of convulsions, which are sometimes limited to one set of muscles, by dilated and insensitive pupils, insensibility of the skin and loss of consciousness. The condition of the sufferer may now seem to improve and he may even fall asleep, only to be soon rudely awakened by the onset of a similar series of symptoms—death hovering near. Were it not for the fact that the best antidote—common salt—is always so near at hand, doubtless more deaths from this substance would occur.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, seventeen: men, twelve; women, two; children, three.)

GENERALITIES.

Convulsive movements³.

Loss of consciousness².

Tremulous weakness³: in the daytime².

Weariness³; debility²; general prostration².

MIND.

Loss of consciousness².

Mental operations are sluggish, so that continued thought requires special effort, mental effort is irksome and there is a disposition for the mind to wander².

Tendency to sit and brood².

HEAD.

Confused feeling in the head⁴: painful³; felt on awaking².

Giddiness⁴.

Headache⁶: very severe³; distressing and dull²; tearing pain²; sensation of drawing, with pressure²; the head feels heavy and full, especially in front³. Pain located in the forehead⁵, and on the side of the head². Felt on awaking³. Increased by motion³.

Itching of the scalp².

EYES.

Lids stuck together by mucus².

The conjunctiva is inflamed and very red³.

Lachrymation².

Pricking sensation in the eyes².

Pupils dilated and insensitive to light².

After using the eyes they pain and smart⁴.

EARS.

Shooting pain in the right ear².

Ringing in the ears².

NOSE.

Severe itching in the nose²; sneezing²; increase of mucus³.

FACE.

Severe pains in the face⁶: shooting³ (in the cheek²).

Pain located in the left infra-orbital region³.

MOUTH.

Inside of the mouth darkened in color²; corroded in patches².

The lips are parched².

Teeth inclined to ache³: molars².

Tongue coated⁵: white³; yellow at the base².

The tongue is dry³; the tip red and painful³ (it burns²). The papillæ are enlarged⁴: on the side of the tongue². The tongue smarts².

Increase of saliva⁴.

*Variations in the sense of taste⁵.

THROAT.

The fauces feel parched³; sore².

Soreness in the pharynx³; dryness².

The presence of mucus causes much hawking and spitting³.

Tickling sensation in the throat causes a flow of water from the eyes²; causes also attacks of coughing².

On swallowing, a feeling as if a splinter had lodged in the throat².

STOMACH.

Great hunger³. Appetite diminished³.

Thirst².

Eructations³: frequent²; violent².

Nausea⁴: with a feeling of faintness².

Pains in the stomach³. Oppression⁵.

ABDOMEN.

Pain in or near the liver¹. Tenderness in the hepatic region².

Pain about the spleen³.

Pain (location not stated)⁷: colicky². Tenderness². Uneasiness².

Flatulence with rumbling⁴.

STOOL.

Diarrhœa³: soft³; watery²; copious²; papescient²; slimy²; mucous and fœtid²; greenish in color and mixed with mucus².

Occurring at night⁵: midnight to sunrise³. During the day-

* Expressed as follows: Food tastes like straw; flat taste in the mouth after rising; peculiar metallic taste in the mouth; bitterish taste, or like soap and water; peculiar bitter taste.

time². Stools painless²: preceded by colic². Passed with a quantity of noisy flatus³; with rumbling in the bowels⁴.

URINARY ORGANS.

The urethra feels swollen³, hot², sore².

Stabbing or shooting pain in the urethra³.

Frequent micturition⁶: strong urging²; burning during and after micturition².

The quantity of urine is increased³: pale².

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Cough³: short², dry², violent²; induced by tickling in the larynx³.

Much mucus in the trachea and pharynx³.

CHEST.

Oppression³: causing sighing².

Pain in the left side of the chest².

HEART.

Oppression in the region of the heart².

Palpitation⁶.

BACK.

Tired and weak feeling in the back².

Heaviness and "drawing" in lumbar region².

Pain in the back⁵: in the region of the scapula²; in the lumbar region³; about the sacrum⁴.

LIMBS.

The limbs feel weary and debilitated⁵: as after a long journey³; tremor of the limbs².

Pain in the shoulders, increased by movement².

Pain in the axilla²; elbow²; wrist²; fingers³ (shooting²).

Severe, tearing pains in the legs³.

SLEEP.

Drowsy during the day⁴: towards evening².

Restless sleep⁷: with tossing about³; with vivid dreams⁶.

SKIN.

Itching blotches, irregular in shape².

Yellow vesicles on a red base³: with burning².

Darkened appearance of the skin².

Itching on the scalp².

CHILL. FEVER. SWEAT.

Chilly sensations³: at night, with sweating².

Sensations of heat².

Sweating⁴: during the night³.

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

The general characteristics of arg-entum nitricum, or those constant peculiarities of the action of the drug which are brought out in so large a proportion of the provers as to be considered characteristic, are, (1) a tendency to affect the mucous membrane; and (2) great general prostration, with weakness and weariness of the limbs.

Diseases of the Nervous System.—Assistance may be expected from arg-entum nitricum in nervous affections, especially when located in the brain or spinal cord; as, for instance, **nervous prostration, chorea and epilepsy.** In such cases as it is likely to prove useful, there will be sluggish action of the mind, continued thought requiring special effort. This effort is irksome and the mind is disposed to wander from the subject. There will also be present painful confusion of the head, with heaviness, felt especially in the forehead; vertigo; dilatation and slow response of the pupils to light; loss of sensibility of the skin; tremor of the limbs; local or general spasms and loss of control over consciousness. It will be noticed also that the patient feels weak and weary as if having exercised too much, when really very little had been attempted.

While there is tremor of the limbs, together with weakness, it should be remarked that incoördination of muscles does not appear in the symptomatology except in the cases in which

convulsions were produced. The diseases most likely to be influenced by argentum nitricum are those in which the nervous system has become weakened, with general loss of tone.

In **neuralgia** this remedy relieves when the pain shoots along the nerves, the most severe pain being felt in the head. The headache is usually most severe in the forehead, but is felt also in the temporal region. The pain appears not to be sharp, but rather a distressing, heavy or full feeling, with a sensation of pressure. This distress is most severe on awaking in the morning and is increased by motion. Connected often with these symptoms is a confused sensation in the head, with giddiness. From the marked general debility experienced by the provers, it seems fair to infer that argentum nitricum would give relief in **brain-fag** and the headache so common to professional and business men.

Diseases of the Eye.—The eye symptoms were very prominent in the provers who were effected in this organ, showing the undoubted presence of **inflammation of the conjunctiva**. Pricking in the eyes, with smarting and lachrymation, were symptoms early noted. After using the eyes they become sensitive to light, with renewed smarting and burning. The pupils are dilated and insensitive to light. The conjunctiva is much injected and pours out mucus, which seals the lids. These symptoms suggest the use of argentum nitricum in **conjunctivitis**, especially when it assumes the purulent form.

Diseases of the Alimentary Canal.—Nausea and pains in the abdomen, with tenderness, attended by great debility, are symptoms which accompany many affections of this tract, and they are also symptoms of argentum nitricum. The tongue is dry and coated white; yellowish at the base and red at the tip, which pains and smarts. The lingual papillæ are enlarged, the flow of saliva is increased and taste is impaired, while thirst is marked.

An important application of this remedy is in **diarrhœa**. The stools are soft, somewhat watery, light or greenish in color, mixed with mucus or slimy matter, rather copious and fœtid.

They are painless or else preceded by slight colic, and are more frequent during the night, especially during the period from midnight to sunrise. Flatulence is a decided feature; there is rumbling in the bowels and the stools pass with a quantity of noisy flatus.

Bearing these symptoms in mind and also the general prostration before mentioned, and adding to these restlessness, thirst, loss of appetite, nausea and tenderness of the abdomen, there is presented a picture of **cholera infantum** which will be easily recognized by all. This disease has often been relieved by argentum nitricum.

It is sometimes the case that an infant, especially when fed artificially, will have an attack of diarrhœa during the summer from which it seems never to fully recover, but grows better or worse until it drifts into **hydrocephaloid**. These cases are often benefited by argentum nitricum and finally restored to health, provided the surrounding circumstances are favorable.

Diseases of the Urinary Tract.—Occasionally it happens that a strong injection thrown into the urethra for **gonorrhœa** sets up an inflammatory condition of the urethra and bladder. When an inflammation of this tract results from this cause, or from any other, and the urethra feels hot, sore and swollen, with stabbing and shooting pains, this remedy is useful, especially with frequent urging to urinate, with burning in the urethra during and after the passage, while the amount of urine discharged is increased.

ARNICA MONTANA.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

The Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis is the only source from which this symptomatology has been drawn. The symptoms of Hahnemann are of course not available in such a work as this, which can only be elaborated from original records or exact copies thereof. All the reports from the Cyclopædia above mentioned have been utilized excepting the 3d and 24th poisoning cases; the first of these two has been omitted because attempt was made to antidote or neutralize the action of the arnica taken by the administration of camphor, ignatia and phosphorus, and the omission of the latter is due to the circumstance that the potency of the arnica taken, the 18th dilution, was higher than the limit at which the compilers of this work drew the line.

The forty-two recorded provings of this drug are full and complete with symptoms, and the doses taken should leave no doubt as to the zeal of the provers; but apart from nausea, pain in stomach, vertigo and such general symptoms which even too much healthful food will produce when swallowed, we have the number six (6) as the highest exponent of any pathognomonic symptom of the drug, to wit: erysipelas of face; but this symptom is really valuable, for it was produced in six different subjects from the **internal** use of the drug.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

Through its action upon the nervous system, both the cerebro-spinal and the sympathetic, the effects of arnica are manifest upon the muscular system, and the fasciæ and tendons of the animal body, upon the skin and cellular tissues, upon

the lymphatics, and upon the system known as the motor-nervous.

All experimenters with arnica notice the similarity of its action to those conditions produced by violence to the animal body, such as by blows, falls and similar injuries.

If the administration of the drug be continued steadily it has been proven capable of producing fever of a low grade, and even of begetting blood poisoning by purulent infection. Upon the capillary vessels of the body arnica stimulates their function and power of absorption.

This drug has the power of producing spinal irritation, paralysis and kindred conditions by its action upon the cerebro-spinal axis through the motor-nerves. Dyspeptic symptoms and even typhoid conditions arise from the irritating and inflammatory effects of this substance upon the tissues of the digestive canal.

Arnica has a decided action upon the skin and cellular tissues of animal life, producing vesicles, and it has in very susceptible subjects developed widespread erysipelatous inflammation of a violent degree after its external employment.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, forty-two: men, twenty-eight; women, twelve; sex unstated, two.)

GENERALITIES.

Lassitude³. Malaise². Inability or disinclination to work⁴.

MIND.

Depression². Anxiety².

HEAD.

Confusion of head⁸. Vertigo¹². Pressure in head². Headache¹⁴: parietal², left side², in temples³; frontal⁶, pressive².

EYES.

Dimness of vision². Swelling of eyelids².

EARS.

Tinnitus aurium².

NOSE.

Epistaxis⁴.

FACE.

Pallor of face². Redness of face². Itching of face².
Facial dermatitis⁶: with eruptions⁴, vesicles³.

MOUTH.

Increased secretion of saliva³.
Scraping sensation in mouth¹.
Burning in mouth³. Eruption on lips².

THROAT.

Scraping in throat³; burning in throat⁸; burning with scraping⁴.

STOMACH.

Eruclatations⁷. Vomiting⁸: violent⁴. Nausea⁹. Loss of appetite⁴: with increased hunger³. Pains in region of stomach¹⁰: constrictive³, cramping³. Other sensations in stomach than pain or nausea¹³: pressure⁵, burning³.

ABDOMEN.

Rumbling in bowels². Tympanitic distention of abdomen⁴.
Flatulence⁴. Pains in the bowels¹¹: constrictive pains², colic⁴, cutting with diarrhœa³.

STOOLS.

Diarrhœa⁶: with pains³, colic². Urging to stool³.
Bowels sluggish².

URINARY ORGANS.

Frequent micturition².

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Cough².

CHEST.

Pain in chest³.

HEART AND PULSE.

Præcordial anxiety². Pulse quickened⁴; slowed²; feeble⁵; irregular⁵.

NECK AND BACK.

Pain in the back⁶: between shoulder blades²; in the spinal column³; dorsal region²; pressive².

Pain in the neck³.

LIMBS.

Pains in the limbs and joints³: pressive².

SKIN.

Skin hot²; cool and dry². Eruptions on skin³: blisters². Redness of skin³. Itching of skin⁴.

SLEEP.

Somnolence⁸. Sleep disturbed⁵: restless³, with dreams⁴.

CHILL. FEVER. SWEAT.

Increased perspiration³.

NOTE.—The minds of homœopathic physicians have become so imbued with the idea, and with reason therefor, that arnica is a remedy to be exhibited in all cases of injury that some small explanation here becomes necessary. Although capillary congestions, stases of blood and shock are frequently of an origin other than direct violence, yet certainly very many cases of such conditions are the result of trauma; therefore, although a previous injury is not absolutely essential to the administration of this drug, yet it will be found that the existence of a mechanical shock or injury, past or present, is an indicant greatly emphasizing its selection.

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

In scanning the pathogenesis of arnica it becomes apparent that its chief use must lie in diseases and conditions whose pathology presents a state of engorgement and capillary congestion; in this view we find the drug indicated for **wounds, bruises, contusions**, sprains and injuries of all kinds, both for the primary injury and for the remote or subsequent effects.

In all such conditions enumerated arnica has undoubtedly been proven a most admirable remedy for neutralizing the bad effects of all **mechanical injuries**; **ecchymoses** and **bloody effusions** disappear almost like magic under its use, always providing that it be exhibited soon after the injury has been sustained.

In cases of **shock, concussion**, etc., it is also very serviceable in removing the symptoms thereof rapidly and effectively; in contusions there is no drug that will so quickly restore the muscular fibre to its healthy and normal condition as arnica.

Arnica is a remedy to be remembered in **cephalagia**; a very large number of its provers suffered from this symptom. A **frontal, pressive** headache accompanied with **vertigo** and more or less **confusion of the head** should certainly be promptly relieved by it.

In **nosebleed** arnica should be consulted, as epistaxis was a feature of four of its provers.

In **anæmia**, with confusion of the head and vertigo, especially if attended by depression of the mind and anxiety, arnica will prove beneficial.

In **pulmonary hemorrhage**, and in fact all kinds of hemorrhages resulting from mechanical violence, arnica will be found a valuable remedy, and its use is warranted by its known action upon the muscular coats of the blood-vessels.

Injuries to the heart from overtaxation, as by climbing, rowing, etc., will be greatly benefited by arnica's proven action upon muscular fibre.

In gastritis, with much pain, pressure, vomiting and nausea, arnica may be exhibited with considerable confidence.

Gastrodynia, like gastritis, has frequently been cured by minute doses of arnica even when the disease is not of traumatic origin, by its power to produce pain in the stomach of a pressive or constrictive nature, burning, nausea and eructations.

The same painful symptoms of gastrodynia indicate the call for arnica in **gastric catarrh**, acute or chronic, with the addition of disturbance of the abdomen after eating, with flatus and much rumbling of the bowels.

In **intestinal inflammations**, **diarrhœa** and kindred abdominal complaints, arnica is called for by urging to stool and painful colic; if to these symptoms there be added some of the characteristic gastric indications the selection of arnica will be followed by good results.

Arnica proves a valuable remedy in **myelitis**, **tabes dorsalis** and **spinal troubles** generally, acute or chronic, with symptoms of pain in the neck and spinal column, **ecchymoses** upon the skin and coldness of the surface.

In **erysipelatous inflammations** arnica is a valuable and efficacious remedy; the skin is hot, red and painful, the **dermatitis** results in blisters and the patient complains of heaviness, weariness and soreness. If the erysipelas is of traumatic origin this remedy may be given with the fullest faith in its virtues.

Arnica should be of good service in **rheumatoid pains** if not in genuine inflammatory **rheumatism**, as witness its power to produce lameness and soreness of the muscles, pains in the joints and tendons, etc.

ARSENICUM ALBUM.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

The symptomatology of arsenicum is based on study of the effects of arsenious acid, arseniate of soda and arsenite of potash. The effort has been made to record only those symptoms produced by arsenicum. Symptoms from the following sources have been incorporated:

A series of provings by Prof. Imbert-Gourbeyre, of the medical school of Clermont-Ferraud, and eight of his students; to which is added a proving by an unmarried lady, Mlle. E. All of these provings were made with the fourth trituration of arsenicum album, with a supplementary proving of the eighth.

A valuable set of provings made by seven members of the Homœopathic Materia Medica Club of Allegheny county, Pa. Five of these were physicians (one a woman), and two presumably medical students. Five of the provings were made with a tincture prepared by dissolving ten grains of arseniate of soda in one ounce of water; two of them used a preparation having a strength of eight grains to the ounce; and one supplementary proving was made with the twelfth decimal dilution. Two of the provers give also a report of symptoms remaining two years later.

A proving of the second decimal trituration of arsenicum album by Dr. A. W. Woodward, and one of the same preparation by A. H. Webster, his student.

Two provings by Dr. Grauvogl, of arsenicum album, 10x and 3x dilution.

One by Dr. Stevenson, with arsenicum album, 3x trituration.

One by Dr. Beebe, with arsenicum album, 3x trituration.

One by Dr. Lippe, with arsenicum album, 3x trituration.

One by Dr. James Jones, with arsenicum album, 3x dilution.

One by Dr. Gouffier, with arseniate of soda.

One by Dr. Fredet, with arseniate of soda.

One by Dr. Sherwen, with arsenite of potash.

One by A. W. W. (Dr. Woodward's provings) with arsenicum album, 1x dilution.

One by C. S. (Dr. Woodward's provings) with arsenicum album, 1x trituration.

One by Mrs. M. W. (Dr. Woodward's provings) with arsenicum album, 2x trituration.

None of these thirty provers had kept any record of symptoms previous to proving, although all appear to have been careful observers. Their records are all in which entire reliance can be placed. They are full and furnish sufficient data on which to base judgment.

From the many hundred recorded cases of poisoning by arsenic, fifty-six reliable records have been selected, illustrative of the different types of poisoning, and have been used so far as they serve the present purpose. Some of these are in effect provings, and others show the action of arsenic when carried to a point not reached by any prover. At the same time care has been taken not to record any symptoms which show evidence of being due, not to the direct action of the drug, but to a secondary diseased condition set up originally by the arsenic but which has passed from the domain of pathogenesis to that of pathology.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

The employment of arsenicum as a remedial agent in disease, the records of its many cases of poisoning and of its provings upon the healthy have made this drug a familiar one to science.

Studied and written about from early times, a vast literature on this subject has accumulated, based upon these investigations. Consequently it is possible to study arsenic from different sides, and from these studies a good knowledge of the substance may be obtained.

Arsenic is well known as a rapidly-acting and fatal poison, and may be found in every tissue after death; and even when less than a lethal amount has been taken, the results are such as to lead to the belief that its influence extends to every organ.

Its action is specific, since its effects are produced not only when the drug is swallowed but also when injected beneath the skin, when applied to abraded surfaces, and when air is inhaled which has been impregnated with arsenic from wall-paper or trituration.

It is remarkable that arsenic, when acting as a poison, does not produce similar effects upon all persons, and therefore the description of one case of poisoning will not answer for all. This fact must be borne in mind to avoid error. Thus (1) the force of the poison may fall chiefly on *the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal*, accompanied by the symptoms usual to irritation of that tract; or (2) *the blood* may be most directly affected, as denoted by the presence of febrile symptoms; or (3) *the nervous system* may receive the shock, as evidenced by pain, convulsions, paralysis and collapse. Arsenical poisoning, then, may assume either the irritative, the febrile, or the nervous form. In thus assuming different forms of attack, arsenic resembles the poison of certain diseases, notably cholera. On page 421 (No. 2) Part III. of the Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis is related a typical case of the irritative form; numbers 8 to 11, beginning on page 424, illustrate the febrile, and numbers 13 to 22 exhibit phases of the nervous form.

Judging from a study of the action of arsenicum album, its influence is felt first along the upper part of the alimentary canal, producing nausea, pain and other symptoms, and then extends to the abdominal organs. Soon its influence reaches the blood, and, passing with this fluid throughout the body, acts upon every tissue, especially that of the nervous system, the mucous membrane and the skin.

It need not excite surprise that a drug whose action on the system is so decided and so general should produce that state of prostration or asthenia into which its victim falls and which

is so characteristic of arsenic; for there is in progress an actual decomposition of tissue—a change from the normal condition to a less vital one—which necessarily results in that sinking of the forces so generally observed.

The action of arsenic on the mucous membrane is marked and is best studied where most active; *i. e.*, in the stomach and bowels. The membrane is reddened, caused by the small vessels being engorged with blood so that the deep color is nearly uniform; the membrane is also thickened, softened, easily detached from the sub-mucous coat and patches of extravasated blood appear. This condition extends along the jejunum and ileum, often to an intense degree, and the rectum is similarly affected.

The lining membrane of the heart is reddened, the color being diffused or in spots. Fatty degeneration takes place in the muscular substance of the heart, and it is probable that this condition extends, in a greater or less degree, to all blood vessels. The blood, after death, is usually dark colored and fluid, with dark clots in cavities, and changes in its composition before death are shown by the presence of ecchymoses and hemorrhages. Says Stillé: "The microscopical and chemical peculiarities of the blood under the action of arsenic are of great importance in relation to the changes which the solids undergo, to the hemorrhages from the nose, the digestive canal, the urinary passages, to the ecchymoses found in the lungs, pleura, pericardium and heart, and to the occurrence of dropsy during the use of this medicine. The production of serous effusions as an ordinary effect, and of chronic anæmia as the consequence of prolonged exposure to arsenical influences, appear to furnish grounds for believing that in sufficient doses, arsenic, like mercury, tends to disintegrate the blood corpuscles, to diminish the proportion of fibrin and possibly also to attack still more directly the vital principle on which the normal qualities of the blood depends." This inference has received confirmation by the process of counting the corpuscles, and the conclusion reached by actual inspection is that both red and

white corpuscles are decreased in number. Arsenic has been well called a protoplasmic poison.

The mucus membrane of the air passages is congested and is sometimes covered with bloody serum. There are also indications of congestion, and even inflammation of the lungs. The pleura is congested and effusions of serum into the pleural sac have been observed.

Arsenicum is eminently a "characteristic" drug, for while its effects upon one organ differ from those produced upon another, yet there are marked characteristics which accompany its action upon the system and cause it to stand out from other drugs in its peculiar individuality.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, 30: men, twenty-seven; women, three. Cases of poisoning, fifty-six. Total, eighty-six.)

GENERALITIES.

Feeling of coldness⁶: relieved by warmth². Acutely sensitive to cold².

Restlessness²⁰: at night¹⁵. Nervousness⁵.

Malaise⁹. General prostration⁷. Weakness⁶. Weariness⁶. Tendency to faint³.

Aching, rheumatoid pains in muscles⁴; neuralgic pains¹⁰; feeling of numbness⁵.

Convulsions⁹: of the facial muscles⁴; tetanic³.

Paralysis¹⁰: motor⁵; sensory⁵.

Emaciation³. Jaundice⁶.

MIND.

Delirium⁵: active³.

Anxiety⁷: extreme².

Depressed in mind³. Gloomy³; irritable⁴; listless⁵; wants to sit or lie quiet³.

Loss of power to concentrate the mind⁷; indisposition to work³, to study³.

HEAD.

Confused feeling in the head⁷.

Vertigo³: with indistinct vision².

Feeling of heaviness or fulness¹²; dulness⁷.

Headache³⁶: severe⁹, shooting⁵, dull⁵, violent². Pain: felt in the frontal region¹⁵ (at the root of the nose², over the brows⁸—both sides⁵); temporal region¹⁰ (both sides⁴); felt in both frontal and temporal regions⁶; in the vertex²; occiput²; with a sense of constriction at the temples³.

Headache felt on awaking⁴, during the morning³, lasting all day⁹, felt in the evening², during the night³.

Scalp very sore to the touch⁴. Falling out of the hair⁴.

EYES.

The eyelids are swollen¹³, stiff³. Itching of lids².

The eyes feels as if sand was within the lids⁴; as if there was smoke in the room².

Feeling as if the eyes were pressed down by a weight²; they are sunken²; look red as from crying³.

Painful condition of the eyes²⁰: burning⁶; smarting⁵; soreness⁷ (increased by moving the eyeballs³); pain on pressure³.

Inflammation of conjunctiva²³: with injection¹⁹ (especially along the margins of the lids⁴); agglutination of lids⁴; with photophobia⁷.

Lachrymation¹⁰: accompanying conjunctivitis⁶; with smarting pain³.

The sclerotic coat tinged yellow³. Pupils dilated³.

Visual perception indistinct⁶: connected with burning in the eyes³; with vertigo².

EARS.

Noises in the ears³.

NOSE.

The nasal passages are obstructed⁹.

Burning sensation in the mucous lining of the nose⁵; the membrane is swollen³; bleeding⁵.

Coryza¹⁶: discharge thick⁹, fluent⁷, white³, yellow³.

FACE.

Anxious expression⁵; face drawn²; eyes sunken².

The face is swollen²¹: especially about the eyes¹⁴. It is pale⁴, flushed⁶, hot³, bluish³, brown in color³.

Eruptions on the face¹³: fine, red rash¹⁰ (bright red³); appearing in patches³; discrete, inflamed pimples³.

Spasmodic action of facial muscles⁴.

MOUTH.

Herpetic vesicles on the lips⁴.

Pains in the teeth⁵.

The mouth feels as if on fire⁴, dry⁴, sore²; the mucous membrane is reddened³, abraded in places³.

The gums are tender⁴, swollen². Streak at the edge of the gums⁵: crimson³, white².

Tongue is red⁴, dry⁶, moist³, fissured³, corrugated³.

Tongue coated¹⁷: thinly⁵; white⁶, yellowish-white³; coated in the centre and at the back but red along the edges and at the tip³.

Salivation⁶. Taste bitter², metallic².

THROAT.

The throat feels dry⁸, especially about the fauces²; feels hot⁴, even to burning³. Sore throat³.

Redness of the mucous membrane⁷, especially in the fauces³. Purplish appearance²; aphthous².

Tough, whitish membrane in spots over the pharynx². Secretion of mucus in the pharynx⁴: tenacious and starchy²; muco-purulent and mixed with blood². Frequent hawking⁵.

A feeling of constriction at the throat⁵.

STOMACH.

Appetite lost¹⁴: with disgust for food³. Poor appetite³.

Increased thirst¹⁸: intense⁸; insatiable³.

Eruclatations¹⁰: of food³; empty³.

Nausea⁴⁰: ineffectual inclination to vomit². Vomiting²⁹: frequent⁵; violent⁴; sour²; bilious³; green⁴; mixed with blood and mucus³.

Feeling of weight at the epigastrium².

Indigestion⁶: heartburn².

Sensation of heat or burning at the stomach¹³: extending along the œsophagus².

Pains in the stomach¹⁸: "stomach ache"⁴.

ABDOMEN.

Soreness or tenderness of the abdomen to pressure¹⁰: in the epigastric region⁶; through the whole abdomen³.

Pains in the abdomen²⁰: griping⁸; sharp⁷; pinching³; shooting²; dull²; felt most acutely in the epigastrium³, about the navel⁴, throughout the abdomen⁶. Paroxysms of pain¹².

Distention of abdomen³. Flatulence¹¹: rumbling in the bowels⁴ (with pain³).

RECTUM AND ANUS.

Burning at the anus³: with loose movements²; after the passage². Excoriations around the anus caused by diarrhœa².

Tenesmus⁹: with diarrhœa⁶; with dysentery³.

STOOL.

Diarrhœa²¹: frequent²; with griping⁴; followed by a feeling of relief³. Watery stools⁶; copious⁴; dark or black³; green²; mixed with mucus⁵, with blood²; foetid³; accompanied by flatus³.

Constipation².

URINARY ORGANS.

Urination difficult³; painful³; accompanied by burning². Urgent desire⁴.

Urine copious⁹; scanty⁴; high colored³ and scanty⁶.

Albumen in the urine⁸. Hæmaturia³.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Irritation in the larynx³. Hoarseness⁸.

Pain through the lungs³; soreness of lungs on inspiration². Mucous râles heard on auscultation⁵.

Cough¹³: dry⁶, short⁵, violent²; with thick phlegm³ (yellowish²).

Difficult breathing (dyspnœa)⁹.

CHEST.

A feeling of tightness or oppression⁵; soreness in the chest⁴.

Pain in the chest⁸: sharp stitches²; under right mamma²; on the left side².

HEART AND PULSE.

Forcible action of the heart⁵.

Pulsations above the normal¹⁹, per minute: 5 to 10⁴, 10 to 20⁴, 20 to 30⁵, 30 to 70⁶.

Full pulse³, weak⁴, small⁴, hardly perceptible⁴, irregular².

NECK AND BACK.

Stiff neck⁴.

Pain in the back¹⁶: across the shoulders³; lumbar region⁶ (about the loins³); about the sacrum³ (aching²).

Pains along the spine running from sacrum to neck²; neck to sacrum².

LIMBS.

Pains in the limbs⁹: cramps⁴. Twitching in limbs²; numb feeling⁴.

The joints are painful, stiff and crack on motion².

Muscular power lessened⁵.

The hands and feet burn².

Extremities cold⁸: on the surface².

The nails fall out².

Upper Limbs.—Loss of power in the muscles of the upper limbs⁵: in the hands².

Wearily aching in the arms². Crampy pain in the muscles³.

Pain in the forearm³; numbness².

Numb feeling in the hands²; they glow or burn³.

Pain in the fingers⁷: lancinating³.

Muscles tender to touch³.

Lower Limbs.—Muscular power lessened⁶.

The muscles of the lower limbs are tender to touch⁴: even to pain².

Pain in the hips⁵. Pain in the muscles of the thigh¹¹:

aching³, sore pains³; felt on the front of the thigh³, inner side².

Pain in the knees⁵.

Pain in the muscles of the leg¹³: aching²; cramp in the calves³.

SKIN.

Eruptions²³: bright red rash⁴ (scarlatinoid²); papular³; urticarious²; pustular⁷ (conical pimples on the face, close set and itching³); appearing in irregular patches⁵.

Redness of scrotum, extending to the thigh².

Scalp very tender to touch⁴.

The skin is hot⁷, cold⁸, clammy³.

Annoying prickling of the skin².

Itching¹³: persistent²; intense²; general⁴.

Falling out of the hair⁴; of the nails².

Jaundice⁶.

SLEEP. DREAMS.

Very sleepy in the daytime⁴.

Wakeful during the night⁵; restless sleep⁵ (full of dreams⁵); can not sleep, although the desire is strong²; starting from sleep³.

Dreams¹²: of quarreling³; of being in danger².

CHILL. FEVER. SWEAT.

Rigors³. Chilliness⁵.

Fever¹⁵: of intermittent* type⁴; remittent³. Chill followed by heat².

Sweat⁴: preceded by heat².

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

In the treatment of disease with arsenicum album its general characteristics, as deduced from the accepted provings, should be borne in mind. These are:

* Described as follows: Rigor for five minutes, recurring in three hours. Violent fever, followed by profuse sweats, returning regularly every other evening and lasting until morning. Intermittent fever. Attacks of ague, quotidian and tertian.

Adynamia.—There is scarcely a prover, or one who has in any way felt the influence of arsenicum, who has not experienced a feeling of general prostration, often to an extreme degree. This condition is probably due to the paralyzing effect produced on the nervous system through the blood; but, however caused, is very characteristic of the action of arsenicum.

Restlessness and Anxiety.—Connected usually with sinking of the vital force, is a peculiar restlessness, an inability to remain quiet, most marked at night; due, probably, to the irritation of nerve-fibre produced by the drug. It is an uneasy sense of the presence of an enemy within, which allows no perfect rest. Usually there is also experienced a mental anxiety. This has been observed by many provers.

Malignity.—The effect on the blood resembles that produced by a disease when it assumes the form known as malignant. Arsenic thus not only makes an impression on the system, but the impression is grave and the blood being evidently under a malign influence the tendency is towards death.

Thirst is a symptom very constantly experienced among the provers; it is incessant and insatiable.

The Pains are severe, often burning in character, and the parts affected are tender to touch or pressure and sensitive to cold.

SPECIAL APPLICATION.

Œdema.—The form of dropsy which is under the control of arsenicum is general, or such as is liable to become so, taking its rise in disorder of the heart, the kidneys, or the blood itself. The characteristic puffiness of the face, first noticed in the morning, becomes afterwards more extensive and permanent, the œdema being located usually in the ankles, limbs and abdomen.

Conjunctivitis.—Feeling of burning in the eyes which look red as from crying; intense congestion of the entire conjunctiva; sensation as of sand under the lids. The eyelids are inflamed on their margins and closed by viscid mucus. The

eyes smart and burn as from smoke; there is free lachrymation, photophobia, indistinct vision, severe pain in the eyeballs and over the eyes, pressure on the eyes being painful.

Coryza and Influenza are relieved by arsenicum when a feeling of burning is felt in the mucous membrane of the nose, with swelling and obstruction of the nasal cavities. The discharge is fluent or else consists of thick, whitish or yellow mucus. Pain in the forehead.

Diarrhœa.—The form of diarrhœa calling for arsenicum takes its rise in congestion or inflammation of the gastro-intestinal tract. Rapid loss of strength and weight, with weak and rapid pulse are present. Pain in the abdomen is severe; the stools are thin, greenish or black; often mixed with blood and very fœtid; accompanied by tenesmus. After stool, burning at the anus with excoriation. The abdomen is tender to pressure, the surface of the body cold.

Cholera.—A remarkable similarity exists between some cases of arsenical poisoning and Asiatic cholera, and arsenicum is one of the remedies to be relied upon in this disease. Besides the general characteristics, there are present violent and persistent vomiting of greenish matter and blood-mixed mucus; sharp griping and burning pain in the abdomen; tongue dry and cracked; icy coldness of the skin, which is clammy to the touch; stools watery, frequent, dark-colored; pulse feeble. Spasmodic action of the muscles.

Nephritis.—The symptomatology of arsenicum album does not furnish much evidence of the condition of the kidneys, and yet the presence of blood and **albumen in the urine**, noted by several provers, are very suggestive symptoms. It seems proper, in this connection, to call attention to the experiments of Dr. Quaglio, published in the *Allg. hom. Zeit.* LV, 85. To six young cats was given arsenite of potash in doses of from one-eighth grain to one-half grain daily, during several months, until all were dead. The urine of most of them, during the period they were under observation, contained albumen, fat globules, renal epithelium and fibrin casts. Post mortem examination of the kidneys showed them in every instance to be greatly en-

larged, hyperæmic, the tubuli full of fibrin, granulations and an oily fluid resulting from fatty degeneration of the epithelial lining of the tubuli. The cortical substance was brownish in color and broken down, exuding a reddish fluid when cut. All of the animals, in fact, gave evidence of the presence of Bright's disease in different stages. There is, consequently, a scientific basis for the use of arsenicum in nephritis.

Angina Pectoris.—Arsenicum album will be found useful in angina pectoris when the attack is characterized by great oppression or tightness of the chest with difficulty in breathing, severe pain about the heart and through the chest; pulsations feeble but increased in rapidity; the face is pale and drawn. The attack is apt to come on while walking. Relief comes from keeping in one position and from application of warmth. Attacks occur periodically and the violence of the attack varies from moment to moment. When the heart is affected secondarily in **anæmia**, **chlorosis** or other diseases attended by general weakness, resulting from interference with the integrity of the blood, and characterized by feeble and irregular action of the heart with frequent fainting attacks arsenicum is exceedingly valuable.

A tendency to fatty degeneration of the heart and other muscles may be successfully checked by the use of this remedy. Post mortem examinations in those who have died from the effects of arsenic show inflammation in many organs, and in some cases steatosis of the heart, liver and other organs appeared. In dilatation, resulting from deposition of fat in the heart, arsenicum is indicated.

Diseases of the Skin.—The remedy is useful in cases of erythematous, papular, urticarious, squamous and pustular eruptions distinguished by redness and tenderness, annoying prickling with intense, persistent itching. The eruption often appears in irregular patches.

Fever.—The form of fever controllable by arsenicum is apt to assume a **remittent** or **intermittent** type, the latter exhibiting a sequence of chill, fever and sweat, although one of these stages may be absent. The attack is accompanied by faint-

ness, inclination to lie down, pain in the limbs, head and chest, with oppression of breathing. Thirst is marked, nausea is felt, the face is pallid and there is restlessness with great prostration.

Scarlet Fever, especially the malignant form, may demand arsenicum, and it is especially helpful in post **scarlatinal nephritis** with its attendant œdema.

It is to be relied upon also in **yellow fever**, **variola**, and in malignant forms of **typhoid fever**.

BELLADONNA.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

A cursory glance at the Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis will explain why even a number of provings and parts of provings of belladonna there given are omitted in the following symptomatology. Proving No. 4, being a resumé of the symptoms of twelve persons, is admitted as a single proving after elimination of symptoms occurring in one of their number, No. 5, which are given in detail. No. 6 is also a resumé of the records of three provers and is admitted as one, excepting a few symptoms which are specified as having occurred in two of the provers. The record of No. 12 is omitted after the dose of hepar sulphur. No. 18 is entirely omitted on account of the ext. tarax. and pulv. rad. althæa combined with the belladonna; as also that of poisoning No. 3, because of the camphor contained in the menstruum, *i. e.*, soap liniment. Greding's epileptic cases are all omitted for more than sufficient reasons, as also poisoning No. 18. Proving No. 14 and poisoning No. 7 are not strictly pure, the one being of a sufferer from facial neuralgia, and the other of a patient who had received a dose of Hoffman's anodyne; but their symptoms are considered valuable and are admitted, one or two stars being affixed whenever symptoms from one or both are incorporated. The whole number of available provings are nineteen; poisonings, twenty-six; whole number of adults thirty-two. The preparations employed were the 4th cent. to the θ , fl. ext., liquor bell., powdered root or plant, and berries. All but two poisonings recovered.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

From poisoning by excessive doses of belladonna the following symptoms are quite constant: Dilated pupils; eyes dry,

injected and staring; mouth and throat excessively dry, which condition extends downward, causing spasm of the fauces and glottis; a diffuse redness of the skin; violent congestions, especially of the head, with redness of the face and throbbing; vertigo, confusion, hallucination, mania, jactitation of the muscles, convulsions and stupor.

From this it appears that by far the most prominent centre of action of belladonna is the cerebrum. We find here active congestion and inflammatory irritation of the nervous substance, prominently affecting the sensorium, from which point its action extends over the entire nervous system, "everywhere inducing excited but perverted functional activity, increased manifestation of energy, with diminution of real power and effectiveness. Such are the jactitation in the motor sphere and the delirium in the ideational which it confessedly accomplishes." (Hughes.)

"The most characteristic expression of belladonna is the flushed face, the throbbing carotids, full and bounding pulse, the wild delirium that ever attends its deeper operations." (Cowperthwaite.)

Its most important local action is upon the skin and mucous membranes. The skin, especially of the face, becomes hot, red and swollen. There is congestion and dryness of the mucous membrane of the eyes, mouth and throat, often involving the deeper tissues. The urinary organs are also frequently involved in the characteristic congestion.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, forty-five: men, twenty-seven; women, five; children, thirteen.)

GENERALITIES.

From slight muscular twitchings to violent convulsions^{12*}.
 Paralytic weakness¹. Restlessness^{**}.
 Weariness²; general feeling of debility¹.
 Pulsations through whole body².

MIND.

Violent rage or anger^{2*}.

Hallucinations^{4*}.

Delirium^{20**}: mild^{8*}; violent⁶, loquacious⁸; with convulsive laughter³. Convulsions⁴.

Unconsciousness¹²; comatose condition⁴.

Mental exaltation^{4*}.

Mind confused³. Felt stupefied².

HEAD.

Vertigo^{15*}: increased on movement².

Congestion of the head⁴; throbbing of head⁴; congestion *and* throbbing of head^{4*}.

Oppression of head²; confusion of head².

Head feels hot⁵.

Headache¹²: violent²; frontal³.

Pressive pain in temporal region².

EYES.

Heaviness of lids²; a feeling as if lids were paralyzed².

Eyelids swollen⁴.

Feeling of dryness of the eyes^{3*}; burning of the eyes³.

Conjunctiva injected^{10*}.

Appearance as if the eyes swam in tears².

Feeling of water in the eyes².

Eyes protruding^{7*}; unnaturally brilliant^{5*}; wild, staring look⁷.

Dilated pupils^{26**}: especially at night².

Sluggish or immovable pupils⁸.

Double vision⁹; letters appear irregular or multiple when reading³.

Weakness of vision⁴; obscuration of sight^{8*}.

Flickering before eyes².

Sharp pain about orbits⁴; pain in the orbits².

EARS.

Noises in the ears³.

NOSE.

Dryness of nostrils⁴; sneezing⁴.
Slight discharge of mucus from nose².

FACE.

Sharp pains about orbits⁴.
Convulsive contractions of facial muscles³.
Redness of face^{25**}. Swelling of face^{8*}: with heat⁴.
Erysipelatous appearance of face⁸.

MOUTH.

Great dryness of mouth^{13*}: with dryness of lips and extreme thirst⁴.
Pains in teeth³.
Tongue dry⁵. Tongue furred⁵; moist².
Abnormal sense of taste⁷: "sourish"².

THROAT.

Dryness of the throat^{17*}: fauces specified³; mouth and throat^{9*}; nose, mouth and throat².
Heat in throat²; burning in throat³.
Redness and burning in throat⁴: fauces specified².
Tonsils swollen². Sore throat³.
Pain in throat⁶; swallowing difficult⁵.
Hawking of mucus³.
Sense of constriction of the throat^{16*}: increased to spasm of pharynx and glottis at every attempt to swallow^{9*}.

STOMACH.

Loss of appetite⁷.
Thirst⁴: excessive².
Pressure in stomach³; eructations³.
Nausea¹³; vomiting³.
Feeling of heat in stomach².
Pain in stomach⁴: crampy².

ABDOMEN.

Distention of the abdomen⁸: painful².

Abdomen sensitive to touch³.

Gripping in abdomen⁴; dull, heavy feeling in abdomen².

Sharp pain in abdomen⁸: in inguinal region⁵; followed by stool³.

STOOL.

Diarrhœic stool⁵.

Alvine evacuations scanty⁶.

URINARY ORGANS.

Urine scanty⁸; dark colored².

Frequent urging to micturate, urine passed in small quantity and with difficulty⁶.

Urination copious⁴: and voided frequently².

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Hoarseness⁵.

Dryness of larynx³.

Cough⁵: dry and short³, "croupy"².

Respiration hurried². Labored breathing².

Respiration deep, sometimes yawning⁴.

CHEST.

Stitches in chest³.

HEART AND PULSE.

Stitching pain in cardiac region³.

Pulse accelerated²⁰: occasional palpitation³.

Throbbing of carotid and temporal arteries^{5*}.

Perceptible pulsation throughout whole body².

Pulse increased in force^{6**}: and frequency^{3*}.

Slow pulse².

UPPER LIMBS.

Pains in the shoulders³: tearing².

Pains in arms³, in hands².

Dryness in palms of hands².

Throbbing felt in arms².

Twitching of muscles of arms³.

LOWER LIMBS

Neuralgic or rheumatoid pains in feet and lower extremities³ (described as shooting, drawing, tearing).

Coldness of the feet².

Unsteady gait^{6*}.

SKIN.

Redness of the skin⁶: a diffuse redness of the whole body, closely simulating the appearance found in scarlatina^{4**}.

Redness and swelling of the face resembling erysipelas⁸.

Erythematous patches on different parts of the body⁴.

Slight itching of the skin³.

Skin burning⁵: with partial sweat⁴.

SLEEP.

Unusual drowsiness¹³.

Sleeplessness³.

Restless sleep².

Involuntary muscular twitchings during sleep².

CHILL FEVER. SWEAT.

Coldness approaching a chill².

Feet cold²; head hot⁴.

Sensation of increased heat of skin¹⁴: skin burning, with partial sweat⁴; increased temperature of body².

Transpiration more or less increased⁸.

AGGRAVATION.

On movement: headache²; vertigo².

AMELIORATION.

Dimness of vision relieved by coffee².

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

Belladonna in importance heads the list of Solanaceæ, and has a much wider range of action than any other drug of this group. Dr. Hughes says: "It is probably more frequently pre-

scribed in homœopathic practice for acute disease than any other medicine save aconite," and upon a careful study of the symptomatology we find this favoritism well grounded.

Motor affections.—Of the motor disturbances of belladonna, **eclampsia** is the most prominent. The provers experienced from slight muscular twitchings to violent convulsions. It is especially adapted to the excessive hyperæsthesia of the motor centres in childhood, and even in **puerperal convulsions** it may prove efficacious. Also several spasmodic conditions, as **pertussis** and **laryngismus**, should derive benefit from belladonna; a sense of constriction of the throat, often increased to spasm upon every attempt at deglutition, being of quite frequent occurrence in the provings. Suggestions are also found for its use in the **spinal paralyses**, and especially in **locomotor ataxia**. The injected conjunctiva, dilated pupils, diplopia, ptosis, darting pains in back and limbs, incontinence of urine, and tottering gait, are found in both prover and patient, though but little testimony of success in treatment can be adduced.

Mind.—In the mental and moral sphere belladonna has a varied range of action, including, as it does, mental exaltation, hallucinations, violent rage or anger, and various degrees of delirium. In **acute mania** and **mania-a-potu** we should expect decided results, bearing in mind the marked hyperæmia of belladonna, with its red face, injected and staring eyeballs, throbbing carotids, and at times furious delirium. In the delirium of fever belladonna may be either the leading or intercurrent remedy, especially in those of congestive or sthenic type.

Head.—The **vertigo** of belladonna is due to the general cerebral hyperæmia, and is worse on movement, as is also the **headache**. In this latter affection we still look for congestive symptoms. The face is most likely hot, red and swollen; the eyelids heavy, with burning and dryness of the eyes; the head hot and throbbing; and the pain more especially felt in the frontal and temporal regions. We may well understand why such a headache would be "worse on movement, or on lying down, and easiest in a quiet sitting posture."

In the variety of headache known as **hemicrania**, even vomiting may ensue, the nausea being secondary to the cerebral disorder. Here belladonna is pre-eminently indicated, and if of recent origin may be expected to speedily effect a cure.

In **cerebral congestion** from any cause we will find benefit from belladonna, but more especially in that of childhood which is of such frequent occurrence; and in the effects of **sun-stroke** it may rival glonoin. Even should the condition become one of inflammation of the encephalon, or its immediate covering, the pia mater, belladonna will still do good work, only stopping short of serous effusion.

The **neuralgia** for which belladonna is in such repute finds but moderate expression in the provings; possibly from the fact that the drug was not taken long enough to cause such effect. The only symptoms pointing this way are the sharp pains in or about orbits, and darting, drawing or tearing pains in the back and limbs. Dr. Hughes claims it to be a foremost remedy in neuralgia when occurring above the neck, "it having little influence over sciatica and other neuralgia." From the pains in or about orbits we might infer that the trigeminus was affected, and should expect to find a flushed face, throbbing head and the pains worse from the least movement.

Eyes.—The swelling and inflammation of the eyelids calling for belladonna is usually of an erysipelatous type, with much heat, redness and burning. The conjunctiva shares in the specific action, and belladonna is rapidly curative in the incipency of acute catarrhal and the inflammatory types of **strumous ophthalmia**, with dryness, burning and injection of the conjunctiva, frontal headache and general symptoms of congestion.

The curative action of the remedy in **iritis** may be due to more than the dilating effect upon the pupil; and in **retinal hyperæmia** and **choroiditis** with congestive headache, we should certainly turn for aid to belladonna.

Mouth.—The pains in the teeth and the general congestive tendency of the drug suggests its use in a common form of **toothache**, namely, inflammation of the dental pulp, often

assuming a neuralgic form, the pain shooting at every throb, the face flushed and the tooth sore to touch.

Also in the **teething of infants** belladonna is especially soothing to the febrile condition, with marked cerebral excitement and convulsive tendency.

Throat.—The throat seems to be “one of the cardinal centres of the action of belladonna.” For simple **angina faucium** it is almost a specific when there is much dryness, heat or burning, and pain on swallowing. The mucous membrane is highly injected, the tonsils frequently swollen, and there may be a sense of great contraction of the fauces, with difficult or impossible swallowing.

Stomach and Abdomen.—Although belladonna presumably affects the whole alimentary tract, the **thirst** and **nausea** are the only prominent symptoms pertaining to the stomach, the former occasioned by the dryness and heat of the throat, and the latter most probably a sympathetic condition depending upon the cerebral congestion. The distention of the abdomen, with sensitiveness to touch, reminds us of **peritonitis**; and this distention in some forms of **colic**, with sharp, griping pains, followed by urging to stool, calls for the exhibition of belladonna.

Urinary Organs.—The condition of the kidneys in which belladonna is found useful, is one in which the primary circulation is affected, the hyperæmia causing either diuresis or temporary suppression of urine, possibly even resulting in **albuminuria**; and Dr. Harley mentions that ingestion of the remedy may aggravate the condition unless “a very small dose” be given.

The condition of the bladder is one of irritation of the mucous membrane, with frequent urging to micturate, the urine being passed in small quantity and with much difficulty.

Generative Organs.—From the provings of belladonna we can gather no evidence of uterine disturbance; but by an easy inference drawn from the known condition of spasm, congestion and inflammation caused by the drug, we can safely advise

its use in several such conditions of the uterus and ovaries. In **uterine inflammation**, either following congestion or sub-involution, with swelling of the abdomen and sensitiveness to pressure, accompanied by frequent attempts to micturate, with scanty urine, belladonna is useful.

Respiratory Organs.—The cough of belladonna is dry and short, accompanied by a feeling of dryness of the larynx, and not infrequently also with hoarseness.

Skin.—Erysipelas is decidedly under the control of belladonna; the skin is smooth, dry, hot, shiny, with redness and swelling, some itching and burning, and with possibly a few small pimples. The face or head is the more common seat of the disease, which is accompanied by much throbbing, and there is usually a tendency to brain irritation. Even should there be metastasis to the brain belladonna may still be relied upon.

Circulation.—The **fevers** of belladonna seem to be those in which there is hyperoxidation in the nervous centres, and which are typified in those of a typhous kind, though not usually in the incipience, unless in the brain fever of over-excitement. The cerebral symptoms must not be confounded with those resulting from the high temperature, such as we may meet under aconite; but later, when the brain itself becomes involved. Here we will expect to have pulse much increased in force and frequency, face bright or deep red and turgid, pupils dilated, eyes injected and staring, skin hot and dry, delirium, at times furious. But occasionally there is unusual drowsiness, frequently accompanied by muscular twitchings during sleep.

Of the **exanthemata**, **scarlatina** is most prominently under the control of belladonna. The vomiting is at times violent, evidently from cerebral irritation, which is also evinced by other symptoms, from simple twitching to violent delirium. The rash should be of the smooth, Sydenham variety, the throat is bright red with swollen and glistening tonsils, the tongue is furred, or red and dry, with extreme thirst, and there may be severe throbbing headache.

A careful study of the symptomatology and general sphere of action of belladonna, may lead the practitioner to prescribe it in various other conditions of disease wherein it will prove to be the *similimum*.

BROMINE.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

Of the twelve provings and four poisonings of bromine in the Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogeny, the following have been omitted from this syntonatology: Poison case No. 3 contains symptoms from clinical cases, and is therefore ineligible. No. 5 is classed with No. 2 as a single proving, both being made in the same individual. Nos. 7 and 8 are also classed as one proving for the same reason.

Of the ten provings and three poisonings utilized, ten are presumably from men and three are uncertain. The effects noted were obtained from the first dilution to eight drops of the pure drug, from inhalations of the vapor, and in one poisoning case from one scruple taken at a single dose.

Owing to the powerful irritant quality of bromine a question might arise concerning certain symptoms being more than local effects. Hence any synthesis which includes one or more of these debatable symptoms is designated by a star, although in many cases such symptoms are supported by others of undoubted dynamic origin.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

Bromine is a powerful irritant, even the fumes of the drug causing irritation or inflammation of all the mucous surfaces with which it comes in contact.

Because of its volatile character this corrosive action is usually more manifest upon the respiratory organs of the provers, causing coryza, more or less salivation, a feeling of roughness and soreness of the throat, much oppression of the respiration, and a tickling, dry cough, with more or less pain

in the chest. Accompanying this irritative action we find spasms of the muscles of respiration and deglutition.

The mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels also shows evidence of the drug's action, it here causing nausea, colicky pains, and a tendency to diarrhoea.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, thirteen: men, ten; sex not stated, three.)

GENERALITIES.

A feeling of anxiety².

General weariness².

HEAD.

Vertigo⁴: confusion of head².

Headache⁶: pains in head sharp and stitching².

EYES.

Conjunctivitis, with slight pain in and over the eye².

NOSE.

Coryza^{4*}: with epistaxis².

"Stopped up" feeling of nose².

MOUTH.

More or less marked salivation^{5*}.

FACE.

Heat of face².

THROAT.

Roughness of the throat^{3*}.

Soreness of throat^{3*}.

Difficult deglutition².

STOMACH.

Eructations⁶.

STOMACH.

Eructations⁶.
 Nausea^{5*}: with inclination to vomit^{2*}.
 Heat in stomach^{4*}.
 More or less pain in stomach^{2*}.

ABDOMEN.

Sharp pain in bowels⁵: "pinching"².
 Rumbling in abdomen².

STOOLS.

Diarrhœic stools⁴.

URINARY ORGANS.

Increased urination³.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Respiration much oppressed or impeded^{8*}: spasm of muscles of respiration^{5*}.

Cough^{5*}: tickling with dry cough³; stitches in lungs with cough³.

CHEST.

Feeling of tightness of chest^{3*}.
 Pains in chest³.

HEART AND PULSE.

Pulse increased in frequency⁵: increased in volume³.
 Diminished frequency of pulse².

BACK.

Pains in dorsal region².
 Chilliness down back².

LOWER LIMBS.

Pain in knees².

SLEEP.

Unusual sleepiness during day³: wakeful at night².

CHILL. FEVER. SWEAT.

Coldness down back².

Sensitive to cold air².

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

The action of bromine is more prominent upon the respiratory organs. Here we find dry **cough**, spasm of the muscles of respiration, breathing impeded or oppressed, a rapid pulse, and a general feeling of anxiety; all of which symptoms point to its usefulness in **croup**, where, indeed, its efficacy has been frequently tested with success.

The pains and tight feeling in the chest observed by the provers lead us to infer that even **bronchitis** or **pneumonia** may find in bromine a similitum should other remedies be found wanting; and for dry, tickling **coughs**, so frequent in the colder climates, it should give immediate relief.

In **influenza** we have here a promising remedy, the provers having experienced much coryza, with at times epistaxis, smarting and inflammation of the conjunctiva, and lachrymation. Accompanying these symptoms we also find sensitiveness to cold air and a feeling of weariness, both concomitants of the first, and even second stage of influenza.

Headache and **vertigo** are prominent in the provings, and bromine may be of use in these disorders when idiopathic; but the most probable benefit in such ailments will be obtained when they are the result of **gastric derangement**, as here bromine may quite cover the whole ground. More or less pain in the stomach, with heat and burning, nausea and eructations, followed by rumbling and pinching in the bowels and **diarrhœa** would point to a well developed case of **indigestion**.

The provings exhibit no evidence upon which to base the use of bromine in **diphtheria**, its sphere in this disease being most likely that of a germicide; and, indeed, we may well believe the claim that bromine is in this respect the equal of chlorine.

BRYONIA ALBA.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

In preparing this study of bryonia the Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis alone has been used. Although the "British Pharmacopœia" allows bryonia dioica to be substituted for bryonia alba, yet this substitution is not admissible here, and therefore the provings of bryonia alba only are utilized. The provings of bryonia dioica found recorded in the Cyclopædia are by Dr. William Huber, Dr. Watzke, Dr. Würstel, and Aloys Loewy, a dentist, who are noted, respectively, as provers 4, 13, 17 and 18. Besides these, four poison cases are also excluded. The latter are cases 1 and 7, results of bryonia dioica; case 2, which is purely clinical; and case 3, which is too vague. All the remaining reports have been utilized. They consist of tests made with preparations of bryonia alba, ranging from the freshly-expressed juice up to the eighth decimal dilution, in all of which cases the drug was administered by ingestion only. Cases 4, 5 and 6 of the poisonings have also been used. The synthesis is therefore drawn from twenty-five cases in all.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

Bryonia alba, in common with a large class of our most useful drugs, attacks the nerve centres of vegetative life. Hence, we find much functional disturbance throughout the organism; but, in so far as we are able to discover, there is no unvarying sequential order in which the various tissues of the body are affected.

As shown in *post mortem* appearances in the lower animals dead from the effects of the white bryony the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract becomes congested and even highly inflated; the lungs becoming so profoundly affected as to

sink in water. The intestines are inflamed, with ulcerative tendency, and the liver and the kidneys also show an abnormally plethoric condition.

The serous tissues are also affected; the cerebral and spinal meninges are congested, and even the vessels of the brain are too full of blood, while the pleural sac is inflamed.

The *post mortem* lesions, which have been found in dogs and rabbits, probably exist to a greater or less degree in the human prover, as is suggested by both objective and subjective symptoms of the drug.

Furthermore, we have from man satisfactory evidence of the action of bryonia alba upon the muscular system and upon the circulatory apparatus.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, twenty-five: men, twenty-one; women, three; sex not stated, but probably male, one.)

GENERALITIES.

Languor³; weakness⁵; lassitude⁷. Disinclination for work². Fatigue⁴; prostration⁷. Pains in various parts of the body³.

MIND.

Irritability⁴; morose, ill-humor⁴. Depression of spirits⁴. Feeling of anxiety³.

HEAD.

Confusion of head⁶. Vertigo⁸.

Headache¹⁰. Character of pains in the head: pressive¹⁰, pressing from within outwards², drawing³, dull⁵, sharp², tearing², throbbing³.

Headache in frontal region¹² (pressive⁵, dull², over right eye³); in temporal regions⁹ (right temple³, left temple²); frontal and temporal regions⁵ (pressive in character³).

Pressive pain over left eye³; in forehead and occiput²; in temporal and occipital regions².

Parietal headache². Pain in the occiput⁷.

Sensation of heaviness of the head². Sensation of weight in the head².

Sensation as if scalp were stretched². Tenderness of scalp².

EYES.

Lids swollen and reddened². Irritation at right inner canthus².

Lachrymation of right eye³: with burning².

Pressive pain in eye³: in right eye². Conjunctiva of right eye red².

Pains in right supra-orbital region³.

Vision indistinct².

EARS.

Noises in ears⁵: whizzing in character².

NOSE.

Epistaxis².

Frequent sneezing⁶: with coryza². Nasal catarrh⁶.

FACE.

Sensation of drawing or stiffness of face⁴: stiffness of facial muscles².

Perspiration on the forehead².

MOUTH.

Taste bitter³, sweetish², insipid², pappy².

Tongue coated³: white². Tongue dry².

Excessive flow of saliva⁴.

Toothache⁴: on right side², in upper molars².

THROAT.

Irritability of the throat⁹; scraping sensation in the throat².

Sore throat². Hawking of mucus from the throat³, with disagreeable taste of sputa². Tough discharge from throat adhering to palate². Dryness of palate².

STOMACH.

Appetite impaired¹⁰: complete anorexia⁵.

Thirst⁷: desire for wine².

Eruclatations⁸: tasting of food eaten²; empty eruclatations².

Nausea⁹. Sensation of fulness of the stomach⁵; of pressure in the stomach⁴. Gastric region sensitive³: to pressure².

Feeling as of a stone lying in gastric region³: expressed by two provers, as a pressure as if from a stone in the **stomach**.

Pain in the stomach⁶: constrictive in character³.

Uneasiness in region of stomach². Sensation of heat in stomach².

Sensation of distension of stomach⁵: **distension**⁴; painful distension².

ABDOMEN.

Pain in umbilical region⁵: coming suddenly³; pinching in character². Stitches in umbilical region².

Pain in hypogastrium².

Pain in inguinal region⁴: left inguinal region²; pressive pain².

Abdomen distended⁶: tympanitic³.

Pains in abdomen¹²: griping⁷; pinching⁴; griping and cutting².

Intestinal disturbance¹⁴: rumbling⁶ (pain, distension, etc.); followed by loose stool⁵ (which relieves²); followed by passage of flatus³ (which relieves²).

ANUS AND RECTUM.

Sensation of heat in anus⁵: burning in anus following diarrhœa⁴.

Stools cause soreness of anus².

Sensation of heat in rectum³: burning in rectum following diarrhœa².

STOOL.

Constipation⁹: with small⁴, hard motions⁵, and urging to stool⁴.

Diarrhœa⁸. Loose stools⁸: watery³, fluid³, liquid². Stools soft⁶, copious⁵ (and loose³), loose with discharge of flatus³, acrid², papescant⁴. Loose, offensive stools².

Inclination to stool⁵. Urging to stool⁶: preceding the action⁴.

Pain in abdomen preceding and accompanying stools⁶. Rumbling in abdomen with urging to stool². Stool followed by sacral discomfort².

Emission of flatus¹⁰: offensive³.

URINARY ORGANS.

Frequent micturition⁵. Urine increased in quantity⁷. Urine increased in quantity and passed frequently³.

Urine scanty⁶: and hot². Urine highly colored².

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Quality of the voice altered⁴: hoarseness².

Cough⁸: dry cough⁵; cough with expectoration of mucus⁴, which is greenish in color²; irritation of the larynx with cough³, which is caused by tickling².

Respiration impeded¹¹: the cause expressed as constriction of the chest⁶, or as oppression⁵; the breathing is accelerated⁴, and there is inclination to breathe deeply² (sighing?).

CHEST.

Pressure in right chest³.

Pains in the chest¹³: confined to the sternal region⁵. Pains in the sides of chest⁷: left side⁶, right side⁵, both sides⁴. Chest pains are stitching⁷ (in the evening²); aching²; shooting²; tearing². They are also pressive², or throbbing².

The pains are aggravated by movement of chest muscles⁶: by inspiration³.

Pectoral muscles are sore to touch².

HEART AND PULSE.

Oppression in cardiac region².

Heart's action is quickened⁶. The pulse is strong³; full and hard²; weak².

NECK AND BACK.

Pain in the neck⁵: drawing², tearing².

Stiffness in muscles of neck². Drawing in the nape².

Backache². Pain in dorsal region². Drawing between shoulders². Pain in lumbar region⁴: tensive²; dull ache². Pressure in loins². Pain in sacral region³. Pain in sacro-iliac region². Pain in sacro-lumbar region³, tensive in character². Tension in the sacrum².

LIMBS.

Tired feeling in the limbs⁴: lower limbs².

Pains in the limbs¹⁸: in joints⁹; drawing in character⁷; tearing⁷; stitching⁵; "rheumatic"²; aggravated by movement⁷. Pains specified as occurring P. M⁴.

Pains in shoulders⁸: in right shoulder⁴, in left shoulder³, in both shoulders²; tearing², rheumatic².

Stitches in left shoulder². Powerless feeling in shoulder on attempting to move arm².

Pains in arms⁷: right arm³, left arm², both arms²; drawing⁴, tearing³, stitching³.

Pains in elbows². Pains in forearms⁶: right forearm², both forearms³; drawing⁴, drawing tearing², pressive tearing².

Pain in wrist⁵: both wrists²; drawing in character².

Pain in hand². Pains in fingers⁶: in finger joints⁵, fingers and finger joints painful and swollen²; pains are tearing², drawing², stitching², and are aggravated by movement².

Pain in hips³: right hip², left hip²; aggravated by movement².

Pain in knee⁹: left knee⁶, right knee⁴; drawing³, tearing and drawing², "rheumatic"²; aggravated by motion⁴.

Tendency to disintegration of skin of knee joint². Great weakness in the knees³. Knees feel tired².

Pains in the legs⁵: left leg³, right leg², both legs³; in the calf⁴ (left calf²); in shin³; left shin², both shins²; drawing in character³.

Pains in ankle⁴: right ankle³.

Pain in foot⁶: instep², heel²; drawing in character⁴.

Cramp of sole of foot².

Pain in toes⁸: of right foot⁴, both feet², right great toe², left great toe²; drawing⁴, or tearing in character³.

SKIN.

Skin eruption³: of a vesicular character². Eruption on the back².

Skin of knee joints irritated².

Itching of different parts of the skin⁵: of the skin of the back².

Burning pain in skin².

Perspiratory function stimulated².

SLEEP.

Yawning³. Sleepiness⁴.

Restless sleep⁸. Sleep disturbed by dreams⁷. Dreams⁹: exciting⁶.

CHILL. FEVER. SWEAT.

Shivering⁷: followed by heat², or with pains in limbs², or with loss of strength². Cold and hot by turns³. Cold feeling in back².

Sensation of increased temperature of body⁶.

Increased secretion of sweat⁸.

AGGRAVATIONS.

Pains in general are worse from motion¹²: of chest⁵ (by deep inspiration²), limbs², hip joint², knee².

Headache aggravated by motion².

Pains aggravated from touch³.

AMELIORATIONS.

Perspiration relieved rapid pulse².

Abdominal pains relieved by emissions of flatus³.

Pains better from movement⁴: pain in leg "going off while walking"².

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

In the light of the foregoing synthesis the following pathological conditions are suggested, in which bryonia alba may be employed with reasonable expectation of beneficial results:

Headache.—The pain is located either in the frontal, temporal or occipital region. Its distinctive character is pressive, a pressing from within outwards, as though the head were too full of blood, which is probably the case. The headache may, therefore, be considered of the **congestive variety**.

This headache is sometimes present in typhoid fever, gastric disturbance, or simple cerebral congestion.

Meningeal Inflammation.—When the membranes of either the brain or spinal cord are inflamed the drug should be studied.

In the former trouble headache is prominent; there is pressive sensation from within outward, and a dull heavy feeling of weight in the occipital region. The head is confused and vertigo is present. As reflex symptoms there may also be nausea and emesis.

Nasal Catarrh.—When there is frequent sneezing and lachrymation, with fluent nasal discharge, headache, and other concomitant symptoms of the drug, bryonia is indicated. **Epistaxis** may also be present from congestion of the mucous membrane.

Acute Angina.—When the inflammation has extended down the respiratory tract from the nares, the throat may become irritable, causing a scraping sensation which induces hawking, with the result of raising tough mucus, which adheres to the velum palati. The latter feels dry; the mucus may have a disagreeable taste.

Laryngitis.—There is **hoarseness** of the voice, tickling in the larynx, with dry cough and mucous expectoration. Bryonia may be thought of in croup.

Bronchitis.—The mucous lining of the bronchial tubes is inflamed, and there is dry cough, with pain in the chest on

deep inspiration; also a sense of constriction of the chest, and the breathing is accelerated. In the early stage the drug is probably best indicated.

Pneumonitis.—When the inflammation has extended down into the air vesicles there will be the characteristic dry cough, with mucous expectoration, which is sometimes greenish in color. The breathing is accelerated, with a feeling of oppression and an inclination to breathe deeply, which is checked by the acute pain thus caused. The heart's action is accelerated, there is thirst, and the patient is more or less prostrated. The pain may come only when inspiring deeply, or it may be continuous; in the latter case movement always aggravates. Should the pain be continuous it will be stitching, shooting, tearing, throbbing, or pressing; but whatever be the particular variety, the pain is characteristically *acute*.

The physical signs we would expect to be those of the first stage of pneumonia; but even in the period of hepatization, if the general symptoms of the drug be present, it should be prescribed.

Pleuritis.—The febrile signs and acute chest pains, which are aggravated by every movement, together with the dry cough, point to this painful malady. Probably no drug is more homœopathic to pleurisy in its outset.

Derangements of the Digestive Organs.—The digestive organs manifest numerous signs of derangement.

In *dyspepsia* the tongue is coated, there is bitter taste, anorexia, sense of fulness of the stomach with pain; also a feeling as of a hard substance lodged therein like a stone. There are nausea, eructations of ingested food, and even retching, with emesis. There may be also decided thirst, to quench which the patient may find wine especially to his liking.

With the gastric symptoms the head may ache, in which case the frontal region will be affected, the pain being of a dull pressive character.

Colic should find relief from bryonia when the abdomen is distended and there are pains over the whole abdomen, gener-

ally acute, accompanied by griping, pinching, or cutting, and being relieved by the passage of flatus and by loose stool.

In **diarrhœa** the stool is preceded by pain and rumbling in the abdomen, with tenesmus. The stool is loose, sometimes watery, offensive and copious, but without characteristic color. Sometimes the stools are acrid, in which case there is burning in the rectum and anus following the evacuation, but there is no objective excoriation.

The opposite condition of **constipation** of the bowels may exist, in which case the stool is small and hard, and attended by more or less tenesmus.

Urinary Organs.—The urine is passed frequently in large quantities; hence bryonia should be studied in **diabetes insipidus**.

The urine may also be scanty, and in the early stage of **nephritis** the drug should be studied.

The Circulatory System.—In **irritable heart**, and in **inflammation** of the cardiac tissue, the drug may prove useful.

The Muscular System.—**Rheumatism.** If there be any truth in homœopathy, then bryonia is **par excellence** a rheumatic remedy. The drug produces muscular pains throughout the body in all degrees of intensity, which are usually aggravated by moving the parts affected; but this is not always true, as some cases are relieved by movement.

Not only is muscle tissue attacked, but the serous tissues of the joints also suffer; and while bryonia is indicated in the early stage of the disease, the brain, or other organs constituted of serous tissues is involved. The characteristic pains of rheumatism are chiefly drawing or tearing.

The Skin.—This tissue shows signs of irritability by itching at various points, and also appearance of an eruption of a vesicular character.

Typhoid Fever.—The intestinal disturbance, especially the constipation, together with anorexia, headache and confusion of head, **epistaxis**, mental depression, persistent dreaming, and general prostration of the vital force, would suggest bryonia in typhoid fever.

CAMPHORA.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

In preparing this condensation of the provings of camphor the Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis has exclusively been used; and although the results obtained are exceedingly meagre, yet no other conclusion could be arrived at by a rigid prosecution of the method agreed upon.

All the provings in the above-mentioned work have been utilized with the exception of those of Lippert and Kneschke, who having taken the liberty to mix their camphor with magnesia could not be said to have experienced strictly a proving of camphor.

The poisoning case of Miss X., in the fifteenth part of said work (Appendix), has been used partially; the symptom following the administration of the sulphate of zinc, used as an antidote, of course are valuable to one endeavoring to obtain a perfect pathogenesis of camphor, but only those symptoms this lady experienced **prior** to the antidote have been included in this summing up.

As all the provers took more or less strong preparations of the gum the symptoms produced were invariably well pronounced.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

All the effects of camphor originate from its action upon the cerebro-spinal nervous system.

Upon the sensorium it acts powerfully and quickly, causing vertigo, confusion of ideas, convulsions, etc.; upon the subsidence of these manifestations the reaction is found to be intense heat and vascular excitement in the head.

There has been some dispute as to the exact *modus operandi*

of camphor, but Professor Stilles' opinion upon the subject is now generally accepted: that large or toxic doses produce chill and depression first; and if the subject reacts the secondary effects are those of simulation and excitement; that small or medicinal doses cause this stimulation and excitement without any previous depression.

The coldness and torpor which camphor causes in the stomach and bowels are characteristic of its primary action upon the mucous coating of these viscera; this is caused by its action upon the cerebro-spinal system, and the great coldness of the skin and surface which it evolves is caused by its influence upon the sentient nervous system.

Upon the genitalia its first effect is impotence with coldness and relaxation of the organs.

On the physiological action of camphor Dr. Chas. F. Phillips says: "It is singular how little is yet known with accuracy upon this point, notwithstanding the large number of strong statements that have been made by various writers respecting its action."

It is certainly known, however, that camphor in very large doses will cause death, preceded by delirium, coma and convulsions.

Upon animals many persons have experimented with large and fatal doses, and the *post mortem* appearances have proven that besides its action on the nervous centres camphor has the power of a direct irritant to the alimentary canal, and also to the mucous membrane of the genito-urinary organs.

One of the phenomena which has been often, though not always, noted in severe cases of camphor poisoning is dilatation of the superficial vessels, especially those of the head and face; this is usually accompanied by delirium.

On the whole, while our knowledge of the physiological action of this substance must be admitted to be very partial and confused, it is more than probable that Nothnagel is correct in his statement, that the apparent conflicting attributes of sedation and stimulation which have been ascribed to this drug are both correct, the difference being a matter of dose and occasion.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, forty-eight: men, thirty-five; women, nine; sex unstated, four.)

HEAD.

Confusion in the head¹¹.

Vertigo⁸.

Headache⁷: frontal².

STOOL.

Constipation².

URINARY ORGANS.

Frequent emissious of burning urine².

SEXUAL ORGANS.

Male.—Sexual instincts and powers excited³. Involuntary seminal emissions².

HEART AND PULSE.

Pulse slower than normal⁵; faster than normal⁷; vibratory².

SKIN.

Perspiratory action of the skin increased⁵.

Increased sensation of heat in skin³.

Feeling of coldness over the entire skin surface⁵.

Clammy sweating over the whole body².

Extremities pale, cold and numb³.

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

From the limited number of verified symptoms which are herein produced it will be seen that in a strictly homœopathic sense the use of camphor is very restricted; there are no grounds upon which a homœopathic physician can prescribe the drug upon the theory of similia, for coryza for instance, for

the provings show no such condition to have been produced; its action in such cases can be explained by and attributed to its astringent properties only.

In the provings of camphor we find that it produces vertigo and congestion of the head, and that it causes derangement of the faculties; therefore **vertigo** will often yield to its administration, and experience has proven that it is valuable in **vertigo** from **insolation**, especially if along with the sunstroke there are symptoms peculiar to camphor, such as a feeling of coldness with clammy sweat over the entire skin surface, and the extremities are cold and numb.

Camphor may be found at times of good service in **inflammation of the bladder and urethra**, but when it is given there must co-exist a certain amount of nervous shock, as evidenced by coldness of the skin surface, clammy sweating, etc.

The main sphere of camphor, however, lies in its use in **Asiatic cholera** and **choleraic affections**, but as the provings fail to show any specific action upon the intestinal mucous membrane we must again prescribe it upon its concomitant symptoms, to wit: the coldness of the entire skin surface, the general clammy condition of the skin, and the cold and numb extremities, and it is well known that the symptoms revealed are present in this grave disease.

CANNABIS INDICA.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

In the Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis are to be found thirty-eight records illustrating the action of Indian hemp upon human beings, twenty-seven of which are grouped under provings and eleven under poisonings. Upon closer examination, however, it is discovered that among the provers, records 4 and 5 are of single experiment. This is also true of records 6 and 7; and we, of course, use each of them, respectively, as single records, making two instead of four.

Record 21, besides embodying Gautier's experiments, is introduced by a limited account of the effects of haschish upon his friend Dr. ———. This latter we have used as a separate record.

In record 26, O'Shaughnessy's history of effects upon several pupils, which, down to the sixth line, is a generalization, is used in foot notes whenever the generalization verifies analogous symptoms in the synthesis. The balance of the record is legitimate material. Likewise in the succeeding record (which, by the way, should be numbered 27), in observation "d," Dr. Pease's generalizations from experiments upon about thirty of his friends, are also used as foot notes only. Observation "e," of the same record, is omitted because there is but one supposed result summarised from the two ladies noted, which is by no means uncommon with many women whose health is considered good, *i. e.*, "profuse menstruation which lasted five days."

The second poisoning record is a generalization of effects upon three men, and though it is interesting as illustrating the possibility of a fatal termination from an overdose, yet it is too indefinite for use.

Poisoning case 4 is a woman said to have had spasmodic asthma, but as asthmatic symptoms are not prominent we have thought fit to utilize the balance of the record, which has no bearing upon asthma. Poisoning case 5 contains material for two distinct experiments, and we have so used it. Poisoning 6, that of a woman, is rejected, because in the short record no symptom is reported which is congruent with any of those recorded in all other reports. Poisoning cases 7, 9 and 10 are omitted because clinical, and No. 8 could not be used because it is not only a clinical record, but also because of the hypersensitive skin of the subject, and also because he had formerly contracted syphilis, had used iodide of potassium, and the grain of cann. ind. was given for a pain in the chest.

The use of all other drugs by the various experimenters, in connection with the hemp, has been duly considered, and no symptoms have been used that the reporters have recorded subsequently to taking the second drug, except in the cases where aromatic spirits of ammonia were taken with the haschish, the evanescent character of the ammonia being such that all its effects must have rapidly disappeared, leaving the longer-lasting effects of cannabis indica undisguised and unimpaired.

Having made these alterations and corrections which are necessary, we find the material for our work to consist of thirty-one records, of which twenty-six have been classified as provings and five as poisonings. In all these records the effects have been obtained from the crude drug, in doses ranging from ten drops of the tincture to one and a half teaspoonfuls of a paste made from the dried leaves of the plant. This latter amount was taken by Mr. Bayard Taylor, and also by his travelling companion, Mr. Carter Harrison, and, as stated by the former, this was "enough for six men."

Besides this paste and the tincture the drug was used in the form of solid and fluid extracts, "Birimingi," and buds of the dried plant. A profound effect was also obtained by smoking the drug.

A point worthy of note is the high class of minds by whom

haschish has been tested. We have the traveller and poet, Bayard Taylor, his friend and companion, Carter Harrison, who afterwards became Chicago's assassinated Mayor, the French poet Theophile Gautier, etc., besides physicians, all educated men, well qualified to illustrate the striking mental effects of the drug.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

The promptness of the action of cannabis indica depends upon the size of the dose taken and the susceptibility of the individual to the drug. The shortest interval reported in our records as having elapsed between ingesting the drug and its first results is fifteen minutes, and the longest interval as twenty-eight hours. The continuance also depends upon the factors mentioned. A number of experimenters have experienced effects for days after the last dose, among whom are, notably, Dr. S. A. Jones and Mr. Bayard Taylor. The former reports undoubted results as continuing for two weeks, and the latter did not recover "for days." The average experimenter, however, attains his normal status within twenty-four hours. Cannabis indica, therefore, may be considered a comparatively prompt, but not a long-acting drug; and when prescribed in disease, results should be expected soon after its administration.

There are no cases of deaths reported from the effects of cannabis indica, either in man or in the lower animals; we have, therefore, no *post mortem* lesions to guide us in interpreting the *modus operandi* of the drug. But the symptomatic indications are so decided that there need be no hesitancy in pronouncing these effects due to the action of the drug solely upon the nerve tissue. So strongly does the symptomatic synthesis point to this fact that we may safely say there is probably no drug in the known materia medica whose action is so entirely limited to disturbances of the functions of the nervous system.

In using the expression, nervous system, we mean both the

voluntary and involuntary systems. Chiefly and most powerfully, however, are the cerebro-spinal centres disturbed. The cerebrum yields to the toxic influence, and we find more or less disturbance of the various mental faculties, viz: "Correct appreciation of the physical relations of things is to a greater or less degree perverted; illusions of various kinds occur, in which the special senses of sight, hearing, smell and touch become involved. The emotions and the ideational sphere are also invaded. Ratiocination, and the dependent will-power and memory, pass through various states of modification, from a primary over-excitement, stimulation, to a secondary weakness, obtuseness and final complete temporary obliteration.

As a result of this disturbance in the cerebrum head, eye and ear symptoms supervene, and the sleep is also disturbed and filled with dreams.

Indications that the vegetative nervous system is involved are found in the disturbance of the circulatory, the respiratory and the urinary functions. Furthermore, the perversion of the normal dynamis of the muscular system exhibited in languor, weakness and cataleptic manifestations, besides the peculiar general nervous "thrills," point still more strongly to the influence of haschish upon the sympathetic nervous system.

To the two great systems of nerve-force generation, therefore, must we look for the cause of all disturbances resulting from the great Indian nervine, haschish, according to the data at our command.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, thirty-two: male, twenty-seven; sex not stated, but probably male, four; one woman).

GENERALITIES.

Feeling of agility⁵: inclination to move rapidly³; walked rapidly².

Sense of lightness of the body⁵: felt as though walking on the air².

Muscular power impaired⁹. Languid and weak feeling⁷: with disinclination to exertion⁶.

A peculiar feeling throughout the body¹²: a sensation of warmth⁴; a pleasant sensation of warmth pervading the whole body³; a sensation as from an electric current³; *nervous thrills⁵.

Sensation of tingling over whole body².

Cataleptic rigidity of general muscular system⁴.

Pains throughout the whole body⁴: tensive in character².

† Nervous excitability⁴.

MIND.

A feeling of intoxication⁴: "felt drunk"².

Illusions¹³: pleasant⁸; ridiculous⁴; horrible³; fantastic visions⁶; visions of gorgeous combinations of colors²; illusions of hearing⁵; imaginary olfaction of delicious perfumes².

Time seems prolonged¹².

Things seem altered in appearance¹⁰: distance seems increased⁵; things seem increased in size³, *e. g.*, the room occupied seems more spacious than it really is².

Impressed with the idea of being in a different place from that really occupied⁴.

Near sounds seem to come from a distance⁵. Sounds are magnified in intensity². Common-place musical combinations are transformed into inexpressibly sweet melody².

Absurd actions⁴: inspired by the illusions under which the experimenter is laboring².

A mental condition in which the individual feels as though constituted of two separate existences, or of two halves (duality)⁶: in which one half is amused at the absurd thoughts of the other half².

*The "thrills" of haschisch are expressed by all the various experimenters as follows: "Occasional starts without any visible cause, like those of electric shocks." "Thrills." "Thrills. Extremely pleasant tingling of every fibre of the body." "Thrills which ran through my nervous system." "Felt the characteristic 'thrill' produced by the drug."

† Some of Dr. Pease's thirty friends had tetanic spasms; besides which poisoning case No. 1 had spasms, though the character of the spasms is not stated.

Acute sense of the ridiculous⁴.

* Lucid intervals in the mental aberrations².

† Talkative⁵: talking nonsense³.

Feeling of exhilaration⁷. Desire to laugh⁴: desire strong³.

Laughter¹²: apparently causeless⁷.

A sense of vague uneasiness².

‡ Fear, without apparent cause⁴.

Mental depression⁶.

State of revery³.

Power of thought weakened¹¹: comprehension impaired⁹; concentrative power impaired⁶. Stupidity, mental dulness⁷.

Will-power weakened³. Will-power destroyed⁴.

Mental power stimulated and augmented³.

Mental sensibilities intensified.²

Rapid succession of ideas⁸: † crowding of ideas².

Reminiscences of childhood⁴.

Memory weakened¹⁰: temporary forgetfulness⁴.

Unconsciousness, complete insensibility³.

(NOTE.—Of himself and his friends Dr. Pease reports as an invariable result of taking haschish the condition known as “clairvoyance.” Was this not a simple over-stimulation of the optic nerve? Whatever it may have been, it is somewhat strange that of all the other groups of provers no one reports such a condition.)

HEAD.

Vertigo³.

Headache⁶: frontal³; heavy frontal ache².

* Although this effect of the action of the drug is noted by but two provers, yet from the general character of many of the records this sudden transition to a normal state may be expected; especially is this true of those in which the condition of mental duality is observable, for in this state the partition walls between the real and the unreal are so slight that a trifling alteration of the mental attitude is sufficient to dissolve them.

† Several of O'Shaugnessy's pupils had also “unusual loquacity.”

‡ Some of Dr. Pease's thirty experimenters had great fear, at times, of things either real or apparent.”

† Several of O'Shaugnessy's pupils had crowding of vivid ideas.

Sensation of weight in forehead². Feeling of heaviness in in the head³. Sensation of heat in head².

Peculiar sensation passing up from the body into the head².

Sensation as though a liquid was flowing into the head⁵: with force³; which liquid feels as though it might be blood³.

Sensation of constriction of the head³.

Sensation of pendulum-like oscillation in the head².

EYES.

Sensation of irritation of eyelids³.

Conjunctiva congested³.

Pain in the eye².

Pupils dilated⁴: dilated widely². Vision indistinct³.

EARS.

Noises in ears¹⁰: buzzing³; singing³.

Sounds appear to come from a distance³. Sounds are magnified in intensity².

FACE.

Face red³; pale³; at first red, later pale².

MOUTH.

Dryness of mouth⁶: with thirst².

Tongue dry²; and cleaves to roof of mouth².

THROAT.

Throat feels dry⁶: fauces specified².

STOMACH.

* Appetite increased⁹.

† Thirst⁷: intense⁵.

Nausea². Sensation of heat in epigastric region³: burning sensation².

* Several of O'Shaugnessy's experimenters report extraordinary appetite.

† Among Dr. Pease's thirty provers a desire for water and a loss of appetite were noted.

STOOL.

* Thin, diarrhœic stools².

URINARY ORGANS.

Urine increased in quantity². Frequent urination³.
Great desire to urinate³. Dysuria³.

SEXUAL ORGANS.†

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.‡

Respiration oppressed².

CHEST.

Sensation of oppression of the chest⁴.

HEART.

Pain in præcordial region³.

|| Pulsations of heart increased in frequency⁸: and weaker than normal⁴.

Pulse stronger than normal⁴.

The pulse-beat was 78, 90, 108, 140 and 160, in the respective provers who noted the frequency.

BACK.

Sensation of warmth in back². Pains in the loins².

LIMBS.

An unusual sensation in the arm⁴: characterized as pain²; as though from a current of electricity². Arms feel heavy².

Heaviness of forearm².

Foot felt heavy².

* Dr. Pease reports of his thirty friends that "a painless, yellow diarrhœa was present in *every* case;" and "one or two were a little constipated for a few days." Prover No. 2 was also constipated for several days.

† O'Shaugnessy reports of his several experimenters: "With hardly an exception great aphrodisia existed."

‡ Dr. Pease and some of his thirty friends experienced a hard, dry cough after taking cann. ind.

|| In several of O'Shaugnessy's experimenters the "pulse was increased in fulness and frequency."

Extremities cold².

Pain in limbs⁴: acute². Numbness in limbs⁵.

SKIN.

Cutaneous sensibility diminished⁶: completely absent³.

*Sensation of warmth of skin of body².

Perspiratory function stimulated².

SLEEP.

Sleepy⁷. Deep sleep⁴: amounting to stupor².

Dreams⁴: of a pleasant character³. Wakeful sleep⁵.

CHILL.

Rigor².

AMELIORATIONS.

Coffee removed mental dulness².

Lemon-juice relieved mental torpidity⁴: enlivening the experimenter².

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

The uses of haschish in sickness which are based upon the foregoing synthesis of symptoms, are limited to maladies originating in perversions of functions of nerve centres. In the following pathological derangements, therefore, cannabis indica should be of use.

Alcoholic Intoxication.—The effects of haschish are certainly somewhat analogous to the acute effects of alcohol. Resulting from both individuality, there is mental excitement and a general confusion of ideas, absurd actions, weakened will-power, loquacity, silly laughter, and finally, stupidity and even complete insensibility.

Delirium Tremens.—When the alcohol habit is confirmed and the delirium of **chronic alcoholismus** supervenes, the drug

* In his experiments with several pupils, O'Shaugnessy reports that "surface of body glowed;" but whether this is objective or subjective is not stated.

is still strongly indicated. There is great nervous excitability, the will-power is weakened or gone, muscular power is impaired, hallucinations occur, and mental depression with a sense of fear may exist. There is headache and vertigo, with dilated pupils and indistinct vision; mouth, tongue, and throat dry, with thirst; nausea, and the general feeling of intoxication experienced by the victim of delirium tremens.

The vivid **hallucinations** of the sufferer should call especial attention to the hemp of India.

Mania.—Cannabis indica is indicated in **insanity** with illusions of various kinds. Especially is the correct appreciation of time and space affected; a few seconds are prolonged into hours, days, or an indefinite number of years, and near objects seem removed to infinite distance; near sounds also appear to come from a distance.

A sense of **duality** is experienced, the patient imagining himself to be two separate individuals.

During the apparent prolongation of time, the brain is crowded with rapidly succeeding ideas, and in this state the patient imagines himself to have passed through the most varied experiences, and naturally his conversation and actions are inspired by his illusions. Reaction may take place, and mental depression succeed, with causeless fear; or a state of reverie is developed; but of whatever character the mania there are from time to time lucid intervals.

Another fact to be remembered is that the pathogenesis shows no indication of a coarse or malicious tendency in the mental aberration. The **delirium** of cann. ind. is apparently dependent upon a derangement of the refined and higher mental qualities, *e. g.*, the poetic and the artistic.

That form of **estacy** following religious excitement, may also find its similitum in this drug.

In the **delirium of fevers** haschish may be studied. Especially is it suggested when the sense of duality is experienced, which is sometimes present in **typhoid fever**. In the cerebral form of this disease the drug should always be studied.

Catalepsy.—Catalepsy has been produced by Indian hemp, and relief may therefore be expected from the plant when this peculiar neurosis is manifested.

Neuralgia.—Nerve pains occur throughout the whole body, and there is a sensation as though an electric current pervaded the body; there is also a general tingling. In addition a nervous excitability is present, which further indicates involvement of the nervous system. The neuralgic pains are reported as tensive in character.

Headache.—Indian hemp produces a heavy frontal headache, with a sensation of weight in forehead. The blood seems to be forcibly impelled into the head, which naturally produces a sensation of constriction. Accompanying may be a sensation of pendulum-like oscillations in the head, and **vertigo** will be a prominent concomitant.

Vertigo.—Vertigo from over-stimulation of the intellect may be inferred as a legitimate indication for the drug.

Paralysis.—The tingling, and sensations as from an electric current throughout the whole body, with nervous thrills, impairment of muscular power, and pains and numbness of the limbs, all point to impending or even partial paralysis.

If, together with these symptoms, we find the patient laboring under various illusions, the condition known as **paralysis of the insane** is progressing, and the hemp will still be indicated.

Cannabis indica has been suggested in the treatment of **Morbus Brightii**, in the treatment of general anæsthesia, and in **catarrhalis senilis**; but the foregoing symptomatology does not justify its use in these affections. However, as with all other drugs, so a study of this synthesis of symptoms will discover indications for the drug in other pathological conditions than those here noted.

CANTHARIS VESICATORIA.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

All the records of the Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis have been utilized, except those portions which describe the local effects of applications.

Nine provings are presented, no reference being made to the strength of drug used, except in two cases, one grain of the powder, and 3d dil., respectively.

Of the twenty-four records of poisoning cases (including four observations of the constitutional effects of topical applications), four resulted in death, produced by one ounce of tincture in one instance, two drams of the powder in two, an indefinite quantity of tincture in the fourth. Of the remainder, where designated, one took an overdose of tincture, the others eight grains of the powder.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

Cantharis is characterized by the intensity of its effects wherever it exerts its action, which progresses steadily from irritation toward destruction of tissue.

The sensorium sustains a marked degree of the impression it produces upon the organism, but its most signal effects are presented throughout the urinary tract, strongly supporting the well known repute of the drug in that region.

Mucous membranes in general are subject to its influence, which extends through the digestive and respiratory regions.

The skin is likewise attacked, though it would seem that the most pronounced symptoms here are mainly due to local action.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provings, 33: sex unstated, 30; females, 3.)

GENERALITIES.

Prostration¹².
Restlessness¹⁰.
Convulsions²; convulsive movements².

MIND.

Loss of consciousness³.
Anxiety⁵; irritability³; moroseness².
Alarm²; excited mood².
Mental exhaustion².

HEAD.

Confusion of head⁴; vertigo⁸.
Pain in head¹⁰; in forehead⁴.
Pressure in vertex².
Vessels of brain gorged with blood⁴.

EYES.

Lachrymation⁴; dimness of vision⁵.
Burning in eyes³; objects appear yellow².
Painfulness of lids²; twitching of lids².

EARS.

Noises in ears².

NOSE.

Inflammation of nose externally³.
Mucous membrane of nose sore².
Disagreeable smell².

FACE.

Face sunken and pale³; hot³; red⁴; œdematous².

MOUTH.

Burning in mouth⁶; salivation⁵.
 Blisters on tongue²; on gum².
 Unnatural taste⁵.

THROAT.

Burning in throat⁹; constriction⁶.
 Throat painful⁴; dry⁴.
 Dysphagia³.

STOMACH.

Thirst⁸: excessive⁷.
 Nausea¹¹. Vomiting⁷: with retching³.
 Eructations⁵; loss of appetite⁴.
 Pain in stomach⁹: cutting².
 Burning in stomach³; distention³.

ABDOMEN.

Abdomen distended⁸.
 Pain in abdomen⁸: cutting², burning².
 Colic³; pain about umbilicus².

STOOL AND ANUS.

Loose stools⁴; slimy²; bloody².
 Tenesmus³; discharge of flatus³.
 Painful efforts at defecation².
 Pain in anus²; itching².

URINARY ORGANS.

Urging to urinate¹²: constant⁴; urine passes by drops².
 Frequent micturition³: attended with pain².
 Burning during micturition².
 Suppression of urine⁴; retention³.
 Strangury⁵; dysuria⁴.
 Urine passes involuntarily².
 Urine scanty⁴; copious².
 A few drops of blood pass instead of urine².

Urine bloody⁴, dark³, reddish², albuminous³.
 Pain in renal region⁴; kidneys congested³.
 Pain in bladder³; bladder congested³.
 Pain in pubic region².
 Ureters congested³.

MALE ORGANS.

Stitches in urethra²; distress while urinating².
 Sore pain in urethra²; swollen internally².
 Burning in urethra³; orifice inflamed³.
 Penis painful⁴; swollen².
 Gonorrhœal discharge from urethra².
 Pain in spermatic cord².
 Priapism⁵: constant²; emissions³.

FEMALE ORGANS.

Irritation of external genitals³: burning².

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Cough³; hoarseness².
 Difficult breathing³; respiration hurried².
 Pain in chest³; tearing in scapula².
 Stitches in chest³: right side².

HEART AND PULSE.

Pain in cardiac region²; violent palpitation².
 Pulse accelerated¹⁰.

NECK AND BACK.

Pain in sacrum³; in renal region²; in back².

LIMBS.

Pains in limbs⁴; in knees³; in hands².
 Weakness of limbs³.
 Extremities cold².

SKIN.

Itching on skin³.

SLEEP.

Disturbed sleep⁵; sleeplessness⁴.

Unpleasant dreams³.

CHILL. FEVER. SWEAT.

Chilliness³; heat of whole body²; profuse perspiration³.

Febrile symptoms⁵.

AGGRAVATION.

Headache worse from motion².

AMELIORATION.

Urinary distress better from drinking copiously².

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

In accordance with the foregoing symptomatology we may expect cantharis to prove serviceable in the following conditions:

Mania.—Restlessness, irritability, excited mood, unnatural sexual instinct, frequent micturition.

Hydrophobia.—Convulsions, salivation, burning and pain in mouth and throat, with constriction of the latter, excessive thirst, difficulty of swallowing, priapism, strangury and irritation of genitals.

Affections of Conjunctiva.—Burning in eyes, lachrymation, dimness of vision.

Erysipelas of Face.—Nose inflamed, face hot, red and swollen.

Angina Fancium.—Burning, pain and dryness in throat, with sense of constriction, and inability to swallow. Study the drug in diphtheria.

Pleurisy.—Stitches in right side of chest, hurried respiration, cough with hoarseness.

Peritonitis.—Fever; sunken face, cutting, burning pain in abdomen, with distention.

Dysentery.—Cutting and burning in abdomen, about um-

bilicus; slimy, bloody stools, with tenesmus of rectum and bladder, pain in anus.

Nephritis.—Pain in renal region, urging to urinate, with pain in penis, only a few drops of blood, or bloody urine passed at each effort.

Bright's Disease in early stage: with above symptoms, urine albuminous, passing to suppression and uræmia.

Cystitis.—Burning at neck of bladder, pain in pubic region, dysuria, slight discharge of high-colored urine, with pain along urethra.

Renal Calculi.—Great pain in kidney, extending along ureters to bladder and penis, scanty discharge of bloody urine, nausea and vomiting.

Gonorrhœa, especially when it invades the region of the bladder, with burning in the neck of that organ, tenesmus, a few drops of blood, or high-colored urine discharged, pain and burning in urethra, extending to orifice, constant priapism.

Spermatorrhœa.—Emissions, with the usual urinary symptoms.

Pruritus Vulvæ.—Burning and itching in vulva, with dysuria.

CARBONEUM SULPHURATUM.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

The symptomatology of carboneum sulphuratum has been extracted from the twenty-seven records of supposed effects of the drug, which are recorded in the Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesy. Of these records it was found necessary to omit fourteen (one of which is a proving, and the remainder poisonings) for the following reasons: Proving record No. 6, because it is a clinical report; of the poisoning cases, record No. 2, because it is a generalization of supposed effects of the drug upon a number of persons; No. 4, because it is a statement of effects of the sulphide and not of the disulphide of carbon; record No. 5, because it is a generalization; No. 6, because it is a report of mixed effects of the vapor of chloride of sulphur with that of the disulphide of carbon; and Nos. 7 and 8, because they are also reports of mixed effects. Poisonings Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 have also been omitted, because while they **may** be records of effects of the drug, yet there is a possibility of other factors having entered the problem. We would, however, call attention to the eye symptoms and conditions of these cases.

Besides these omitted records, it has been necessary to reject parts of three proving records, for sufficient reasons, viz.: from No. 4, all the intestinal tract details, because the experimenter was subject to attacks of diarrhœa; from No. 5, all neuralgic symptoms, because the experimenter was subject to odontalgia; from No. 8, all abdominal symptoms, because they were not unusual to the prover.

The drug was tested in various preparations from the crude substance to the 4th dilution, two ounces of the crude drug being swallowed by one of the cases recorded among the poisonings, but without fatal effect; another poisoning case, which

we have utilized, was exposed for half a day to the vapors of the drug, and also escaped death.

In all of the fourteen records of effects, which have been used in preparing this symptomatology, eleven are from males, two from females and one from a probable male, but whose sex was not stated.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

From the records of supposed effects of carboneum sulphuratum we can extract no very characteristic indications for the use of this drug. Bisulphide of carbon, however, is so comparatively little used and so much resembles some other of the anæsthetics in its volatility, that we are not surprised at this dearth of dynamic effects.

Its local action upon the **mucous membranes** is irritating; in fact, our records show its influence upon these tissues to be the most prominent of the effects of this sulphide. The eyes, nose, respiratory tract, and especially the alimentary canal, suffer. It is difficult to say how much of this effect is due to the local action of the substance and how much is due to the general systemic disturbance; but it is quite certain that the mucous membrane does manifest more or less disturbance wherever in contact with the disulphide.

The **muscular system** shows its perturbation in positive painfulness generally throughout the body.

The **circulation** is modified, a quickened pulse indicating this fact; and the **cutaneous function** shows disturbance, in the appearance of an eruption.

Mentally, there is an irritability, with effort in thinking, and even in sleep the mental equilibrium is not restored, as may be observed in the many dreams with which the experimenters were afflicted.

The indications of the action of the disulphide of carbon upon the general nervous system in producing convulsions, paralysis, etc., which have been observed in the lower animals, are not present in the records we have used.

From these observations, based upon the data at command, we must conclude that carboneum sulphuratum acts most prominently upon the mucous membranes.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, fourteen : male, eleven ; female, two ; sex not stated, but probably male, one.)

GENERALITIES.

Restlessness². Malaise². Weariness⁵.
 General pains throughout body².
 Sanguineous excitement².

MIND.

Cross humor².
 Thinking requires effort².

HEAD.

Vertigo⁵. Confusion of head⁸.
 Pain in head¹⁰: frontal⁶ (violent³, pressive⁴, slight³); in temple⁵ (pressive², drawing², tearing sensation², pain beginning in forehead and extending to temple², pressure in temples²); in parietal bone².

EYES.

Pressure *in* eyes²; *on* eyes². Pain in eye².
 Irritation of eyelids³: pustule formed on eyelid²; yellow discharge from eye².
 Lachrymation².
 Pupils dilated².
 Cloudy vision³.

EARS.

Tinnitus aurium³.

NOSE.

Nose stopped up². Sneezing².

FACE.

Herpetic eruption on face².

Increased warmth of face³.

MOUTH.

Sensation of burning of lip².

Toothache in molars of right side².

Tongue furred². Sensation of burning on tongue⁵: like pepper².

Increased secretion of saliva⁴: with nausea².

Sense of taste perverted⁷: bitter²; sour²; metallic²; pappy².

THROAT.

Irritation of throat⁶: causing cough³; scraping sensation³; scraping, rough feeling²; hawking²; pain in throat².

Irritation of fauces⁵: burning³; scraping².

Burning sensation in œsophagus⁵.

(These throat symptoms are probably local effects.)

STOMACH.

Unimpaired appetite³; diminished appetite².

Eruptions⁷: disgusting in taste²; of gas⁴; acrid²; with nausea².

Nausea⁵: with flow of saliva². Inclination to vomit⁴.

Pressure in stomach⁶. Sensation of warmth in stomach⁶: amounting to burning⁵. Pain in stomach⁴. Sensation of fullness in gastric region³.

ABDOMEN.

Pain in umbilical region².

Shooting pain in hypogastrium²; pain on pressure².

Sensation in bowels of coming diarrhœa².

Pain in abdomen⁷: griping².

Flatulence in abdomen⁶: rumbling in abdomen⁵. Abdomen distended³.

RECTUM AND ANUS.

Stitches in rectum².

STOOL.

Diarrhœa². Stool soft³: pappy². Stool thin³: watery²; scanty²; mucous².

Urging to stool⁴: hurried call to stool².

Discharge of flatus⁶.

SEXUAL ORGANS.

Pain in left testicle².

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Hoarseness⁴.

Cough⁴: severe cough². Irritation to cough².

Quickened respiration². Breathing laborious³: "dyspnœa²."

CHEST.

Discomfort in region of sternum³: pressure²; pain under sternum².

Shooting in side of chest².

HEART AND PULSE.

Rapid pulse⁵. Increased strength of pulse².

NECK AND BACK.

Pain in right sterno-cleido-mastoideus muscle²; in lumbar region²; in sacrum².

LIMBS.

Pain in shoulder³ (right shoulder²); in arm³; in forearm³; (sudden in character²); in wrist³; in thigh⁴ (jerking-shooting in character²) in knee⁴ (transient²); in foot³ (in joints of foot², in heel²).

Arm went to sleep².

SKIN.

Elevated, red, sore, itching eruption on skin².

Itching of skin³.

SLEEP. DREAMS.

Sleepy⁷: during latter part of day³.

Disturbed sleep⁶: dreamful sleep⁵ (disagreeable dreams²); restless sleep⁴.

CHILL. FEVER. SWEAT.

Chills².

Coldness of feet².

Increased warmth of body³.

AGGRAVATIONS.

Pains aggravated by movement⁴: headache².

Abdominal symptoms aggravated by pressure³.

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

There is probably no drug in the materia medica of which, in proportion to the size of its pathogenesis, so little therapeutic use is made. In his work on Pharmacodynamics, Dr. Hughes mentions specifically but one pathological condition in which the drug has been successfully employed, and that is in **tinnitus aurium**. For this use, as Dr. Hughes remarks, we have pathogenetic authority. There are, however, other morbid conditions in which carboneum sulphuratum may be studied, and wherein it may be found homœopathic, among which may be noted the following:

Headache.—The headache to which this substance is probably best suited, is that pain caused by gastric disturbance. This is a fair inference, from the fact that the ache is generally located in the frontal or in the temporal region. The ache is of the dull kind, the patient usually having a pressive, drawing, or tearing sensation. Accompanying this there may be confusion of the head, and vertigo.

Indigestion.—In acute indigestion carboneum sulphuratum may prove specific. The indications herein are comparatively numerous: eructation, especially of gas, with nausea and incli-

nation to vomit, accompanied by a sensation of fulness in the gastric region, pressure and positive pain in the stomach, besides a sensation of burning on the tongue, which is furred, salivation, perverted taste, present a picture of the condition in which the drug is indicated.

Diarrhœa.—If in addition to the foregoing there are abdominal pains, flatulence and rumbling, with urging and hurried call to stool, which is pappy, thin, watery, scanty, or mucous, with discharge of flatus, and accompanying stitches in the rectum, the disulphide of carbon should be prescribed.

Catarrh of the Respiratory Mucous Membrane.—Hoarseness is here present, cough, quickened respiration, labored breathing, pressure or pain under the sternum, shooting inside of chest, with rapid pulse and possibly chills. Such symptoms would lead us to think of the presence of **bronchitis, laryngitis**, or inflammation at some point in the respiratory tract.

Myalgia.—In myalgia we have authority for prescribing the drug. The symptoms indicative, are, pains in various muscles of the body from the neck to the extremities of the limbs, the joints appearing strongly affected. The pains are aggravated by movement. From the pains in the lumbar region we should think of the disulphide in **lumbago**.

Hordeolum.—From the irritation of the eyelids attributable to this drug, hordeolum may be successfully treated by it.

Urticaria.—The elevated, red, sore, itching eruption is here indicative.

CARBO VEGETABILIS.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

There is a proving of carbo vegetabilis reported in Vol. V of the Amer. Jour. of Hom. Mat. Med. (New Series), and recorded by Dr. T. F. Allen in the Supplement to his Encyclopædia.

This proving is by Mrs. Dr. J. L. C., who ingested quite a large quantity of crude charcoal; but unfortunately for the value of the record the drug was taken for "heartburn," and to "sweeten the stomach," and it is impossible to separate the primary pathological symptoms from the subsequent pathogenetic ones. This record has of necessity been excluded *in toto*.

The provings utilized in preparing this symptomatology are those reported by Dr. Conrad Wesselhœft in the Trans. of the Amer. Inst. of Hom. for 1877. The pathogenesis of carbo vegetabilis as found recorded in the Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis is drawn from this source.

The records of all the provers have been considered, except one, that of Mrs. M. D. Crane. This is rejected because, in effect, the symptoms are clinical: the cough and frequent urination which annoyed her before beginning the proving, were reported as improved from the use of the drug. The remaining nineteen provers whose records are used, mention having taken carbo veg. in the first, second or third triturations, with the exception of Wm. Owens, Jr. He does not state the degree of his trituration, but from the fact that the others all used either the first, second or third, it is probable that he also proved one of these triturations.

Of these nineteen pharmacometers, as will be seen, five only submitted health records: R. R. Trotter, Mrs. Stanford, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Cobb and Miss Mason. These health records

were obtained by giving the provers *saccharum lactis*, and hence their pathogeneses are of great importance. The experimenters supposed themselves under drug influence during the *sac. lac.* test, and hence, from their subsequent records of the supposed symptoms of *carbo veg.*, it is possible to eliminate the bulk of adventitious details, giving as a residuum a few strong probabilities.

The quality of the symptoms of this group of five provers, is incomparably better than that of the remaining fourteen, but as these alone do not furnish sufficient details from which to form a significant symptomatology, it is necessary to utilize the whole set of nineteen records, trusting to the elimination feature of our method to exclude the spurious symptoms and leave untouched the real ones.

It is to be regretted that Dr. Wesselhoeft was disappointed in his effort to have a primary *sac. lac.* proving (or health record) by all his provers of *carbo veg.*, but as he states, it was impossible to accomplish the task, and as a result we must be satisfied with this little leaven in our lump of charcoal, until a fuller and more scientific proving of this drug has been made.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

So far as it is possible to draw a conclusion from the character and number of those provings of *carbo vegetabilis*, its sphere seems to lie chiefly in the digestive apparatus, and to a limited extent in the respiratory mucous membrane; these systems being affected through the depressing influence of the drug upon the vegetative nervous centers.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, nineteen : men, fourteen ; women, five.)

GENERALITIES.

A general relaxed feeling⁶: expressed as weakness², languor², fatigue².

MIND.

Mental depression².

HEAD.

Vertigo².

Headache¹⁰: the pain is acute⁷; *dull⁵; frontal³; in **side** of head⁹ (both sides³); temporal region⁶ (of the left side³); parietal region³ (of the left side³); occipital region³.

Throbbing sensation in temporal region².

Scalp sensitive².

EYES.

Eyes weak, with inclination to keep them closed².

Pain in the right eye².

NOSE.

Discharge of mucus from the nose².

Sneezing².

MOUTH AND TONGUE.

Irritable condition of mucous membrane of lips, with tendency to ulceration².

Tongue furred².

Disagreeable taste in the mouth³.

THROAT.

Throat feels sore⁵. Expectoration of mucus from throat³.

STOMACH.

Appetite diminished².

Thirst².

Eructions⁴: which are sour and bitter².

Nausea³.

A faint feeling in the stomach². Uneasy sensation in stomach⁴: as though containing some foreign substance². The stomach is painful².

*Four of the latter are also included among the seven who had "acute" pain, experiencing sometimes dull and sometimes acute headache.

ABDOMEN.

Sensation of fulness in the abdomen². Flatulence³.
The abdomen is painful³; tender²; sore².

STOOL.

Constipation⁵ (slight in two provers).
Diarrhœa³ (none of whom had constipation).

URINARY ORGANS.

Urine increased in quantity⁴; of a light color³; passed frequently³.
Urgent desire to micturate³.
Urine scanty and dark².

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Irritability of the mucous membrane of the respiratory organs².
Cough³: with expectoration of mucus².

NECK AND BACK.

The cervical muscles are painful²; sore to the touch².
Pain in the lumbar region³: sharp in character².
There are uneasy sensations in the sacral region².

LIMBS.

Legs and arms are inclined to "go to sleep²."
Hands and feet cold³. Feet cold⁴; damp³.

SLEEP.

Restless at night². Wakeful at night³.
Sleepy during the afternoon⁴.

CHILL AND FEVER.

Chilly sensation³.
Sensation of increased heat of body³.

AGGRAVATION.

Headache is worse on motion².

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

General Debility.—A general debilitated state of the system is characteristic of carbo vegetabilis, due to its probable action upon the nervous system.

In this condition the circulation will be more or less disturbed and rendered less active than normal; in consequence, the hands and feet will be cold, the latter may also be damp. With this relaxation, there may be **mental depression**, the digestion may be impaired, and other concomitants, such as **constipation, headache**, etc., should be expected. Frequently micturition of large quantities of light colored urine will further suggest the drug.

Respiratory Mucous Membrane.—In **acute catarrh** of the pharynx, larynx, trachea, and even bronchi, carbo veg. may be of service. The throat feels sore and irritable, causing cough with expectoration of mucus. This sore feeling extends to the larynx, or even to the trachea. Though there is no pathogenetic authority for **hoarseness**, yet from these symptoms it may be inferred as a concomitant.

In an **acute "cold"** with chilliness followed by pain and soreness of the posterior cervical muscles and back, with the foregoing symptoms, vegetable charcoal should be a good remedy; and if the urine be dark and scanty, it will be even better indicated.

Gastric Derangements.—According to our pathogenesis, carbo veg. is indicated in flatulent **indigestion**, wherein the patient becomes nauseated and has sour, bitter eructations. The bowels become irregular, being usually constipated, or in some cases inclined to diarrhœa. The gastric irritation also extends to the fauces, the tongue becomes coated and there is a solution of continuity of the mucous membrane of the buccal cavity. As may be expected, the appetite is poor.

In the general abdomen there is a sense of abnormal fulness, which is proved to be real by the gaseous **eructations**. The abdomen is also painful, and sensitive to touch.

From interference in the digestive functions the circulation may become disturbed, a general uncomfortable feeling of debility experienced and also the concomitant, **restless sleep**.

Following this general systemic derangement we may expect an interference in the excretory function of the kidneys, and as with the alimentary dejections so we here find the flow of urine either too scanty or too profuse.

Another concomitant is **headache**, but there is no special characteristic pain, unless we consider the predominant acute pains as such, and either the frontal, sincipital, occipital, parietal, or temporal regions may be affected; though the "side" of the head is most frequently painful. We are not prepared to say that the headache of carbo veg. may not sometimes arise from other causes than gastric irritation, but however that may be, the drug should always be studied where there is persistent headache from this cause.

There are other pathological phases in which carbo vegetabilis is recommended by many writers and practitioners, but with our pathogenesis of the drug it is difficult to prove its homœopathicity to either the pathology or the pathological manifestations of many of the affections for which it is said to be efficacious: among which may be mentioned asthma, phthisis pulmonalis, chlorosis, hæmorrhoids, glandular diseases, intermittent fever and eczema. With our meagre provings, we are not prepared to deny that carbo veg. **may** be homœopathic to all these derangements, but certainly we are not prepared to say that it **is** homœopathic to them.

CHAMOMILLA.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

Despite the one thousand four hundred and forty-six symptoms collected by Allen, a meagre result is obtained from a synthesis of chamomilla, based upon the Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis, the omission of Hahnemann's record alone reducing it one half.

The available provings are seven, most of which are short, together with four cases of poisoning.

Proving No. 1 consists of a summary of constant effects appearing in five persons from taking the extract in from two to twenty-four grain doses daily, and is utilized as but one proving.

No. 2, by Dr. Schueller, one of the above, has symptoms given in detail; which symptoms have been eliminated from the above-mentioned summary.

No. 6 is by Reidhar, a student, who is described as "rather dyspeptic, tongue always white, subject to headache and pain in stomach, but is, on the whole, in good health." His symptoms of head and digestive organs are omitted.

Poisonings No. 2 and No. 5 are wholly omitted.

A case of excessive drowsiness in an adult, from drinking chamomile tea as a beverage is included in the Symptomatology, having been reported on good authority.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

The pathogenetic effects of chamomilla are far from being well defined. Decidedly, the most prominent and important action of the drug is upon the nervous system, both sensory and motor, causing an increased "susceptibility to morbid impressions and giving rise to general exhaustion and prostration."

The leading features developed in the provings are a condition of peevishness and ill-humor; a tendency to congestion of the head, with heat of head and face; some evidences of irritation of the digestive tract as evinced by nausea, a feeling of distention of the stomach and bowels, and griping with emission of flatus; stitching or drawing pains in various parts of the body; and a general feeling of weariness and fatigue.

Farther than this, experiments have not been pushed in man; but in frogs it has been satisfactorily proved that chamomilla lessens reflex excitability in a remarkable degree. In fact, it has been demonstrated by Grisar, "that an animal fortified with a dose of chamomilla oil is not capable of being tetanized by a dose of strychnia which throws an unprotected frog of similar size into characteristic spasm."

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Number of provers, eleven: men, five; women, two; children, three; uncertain, one.)

GENERALITIES.

Pains in various parts of the body⁵: drawing³, stitching³, shooting², tearing², pressing², pricking².

Weariness, feeling of fatigue⁴.

MIND.

Anxiety and restlessness².

Peevish, ill-humored⁵.

Low-spirited².

Indisposed to mental work².

HEAD.

Confusion of head².

Vertigo².

Tendency to congestion of head².

Feeling of weight in head².

Pain in head⁴: frontal², temporal².

EYES.

Momentary dimness of vision².

EARS.

Roaring in ears².

NOSE.

Crawling in nose as in the beginning of coryza².

FACE.

Sensation of heat in face⁴: cheeks red³.

MOUTH.

Toothache³, (described as tearing, boring or digging).

Teeth very sensitive to touch².

Tongue furred².

Abnormal sense of taste³: bitter².

STOMACH.

Increased thirst².

Frequent eructations².

Nausea⁴: inclination to vomit³.

Uneasy sensations in region of stomach³, (expressed [as rumbling, oppression, feeling of distension).

ABDOMEN.

Rumbling and griping in bowels as if diarrhoea would come on².

Griping pains in abdomen³: relieved by discharge of flatus².

STOOL.

Loose stools².

Tendency to constipation⁴.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Inclination to cough from irritation in the trachea².

CHEST.

Oppression of chest².

Transient stitches in chest³.

HEART AND PULSE.

Stitches in cardiac region².

Slight palpitation².

BACK.

Pains in back³: and sacrum²; shooting².

LIMBS.

Arms go to sleep³; legs go to sleep².

Pains in joints and limbs⁵: upper⁴, lower⁵; drawing⁴, shooting⁴.

Feeling of weakness and weariness of lower limbs³.

SLEEP.

Drowsiness³; yawning².

Restless sleep³.

CHILL. FEVER. SWEAT.

Coldness³; shuddering².

Sensation of heat in face⁴.

Sensation of increased heat of body⁴.

Perspiration increased⁴: profuse².

Coldness, followed by heat and sweat².

AGGRAVATION.

Pains usually worse at rest².

AMELIORATION.

Gripping in abdomen relieved by discharge of flatus².

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

The more prominent of the persistent symptoms appearing in the provings of chamomilla, are the pains in various parts. These in the head and teeth seem to be purely neuralgic in character. With the **toothache**, the teeth are very sensitive to touch; and the **headache** and pain in the head is frequently accompanied by heat of the face.

The pains in various parts of the limbs and body partake more of a rheumatoid nature, being often pressing, drawing or tearing, though at times stitching or shooting. They are frequently accompanied by a sensation of numbness, a feeling of general weariness and fatigue, and weakness of the lower limbs. The pains are usually worse at rest, and may be attended with considerable restlessness and ill-humor.

This condition of restlessness, peevishness and irascibility, accompanied by pains in the alveoli, with heat and redness of the face, suggest the remedy in disorders incident to the **teething of children**, where it probably acts by quieting the reflex irritability.

This quality of the drug to lessen reflex excitability, as brought out in experiments on animals, should suggest its use in various similar conditions, it possibly even being of value in that dread disease, **tetanus**.

Hahnemann's recommendation of chamomilla in "**bilious fever**" is well founded in the provings. He says: "The (sometimes dangerous) disorder, resembling an acute 'bilious fever,' which is often brought on by violent, angry vexation, with heat of the face, insatiable thirst, bilious taste, tendency to vomit, anxieties, restlessness, etc., has so much homœopathic similarity to the symptoms of chamomilla that it can hardly fail to remove the whole sickness speedily and specifically." It may also be of value in **jaundice** from such causes, though there is not sufficient evidence of a primary action upon the liver. Chamomilla should also be remembered in **indigestion** and flatulent **colic**, with nausea, a feeling of distention of the stomach, rumbling and griping in the abdomen as if diarrhoea would come on; all symptoms being relieved by belching or the emission of flatus.

CHELIDONIUM MAJUS.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

The following condensation of the provings of chelidonium majus has been prepared from the original provings as recorded in the Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis, in all twenty-six provers.

The provings of Hahnemann have been omitted for the same reason given in other symptomatologies of this series, namely, inaccuracy as to the quantity and strength of the drug taken, and absence of data generally.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

The initial effects of chelidonium are those of a narcotic irritant, disturbing chiefly the digestive organs and liver, giving rise to congestions, jaundice and inflammations; and a more or less serious train of symptoms denoting hepatic disturbance. Also symptoms of disturbance of the functions of lungs and kidneys arise.

No fatal cases of poisoning have been reported, consequently the internal pathological states must be inferred from the symptoms produced.

The more remote action of chelidonium will be apparent upon the skin and muscular systems.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, twenty-six: men, seventeen; women, eight; sex unstated, one.)

GENERALITIES.

Pains felt in various parts of the body⁴.

Liveliness of spirits³.
Languor and prostration⁵.

MIND.

Great anxiety³.

HEAD.

Confusion of head⁴.
Vertigo while head was erect⁴.
Pressive frontal and occipital headache¹⁰.
Acute neuralgic pains in temples⁵: right³, left².
Pain over left eyebrow⁵: tearing².

EYES.

Itching of eyes³. Lachrymation of eyes in open air³.
Pain in the eyes as if the lids were forced down³.
Quivering of the right upper eyelid³.

EARS.

Ears feel stopped up⁴.
Ringing in both ears⁴.

NOSE.

Coryza thin and watery⁸: excoriating⁵, non-excoriating³.

TEETH.

Drawing pains in the teeth⁸.

MOUTH.

Taster bitter⁴, slimy³.
Tongue coated white⁴.

THROAT.

Sore throat as from cold³.
Mucus in the throat slimy and tough⁵.

STOMACH.

Nausea³. Nausea and vomiting relieved by eructations³.
Eructations of air⁸. Oppression in the stomach worse upon pressure³.

Stitches in stomach³; heat in stomach³. Violent pain in the scrobiculus cordis³.

Appetite increased³; diminished².

ABDOMEN.

Stitching pains in the region of the liver⁴.

Cutting pains in the abdomen⁵.

Rumbling of air in the belly³.

Painful accumulation of air or flatus about the umbilicus⁵.

ANUS AND RECTUM.

Discharge of flatus⁵. Pressure on the rectum³.

Spasmodic contraction of the anus³.

Itching of the anus and rectum with sensation as if the anus was forced out, with tubercles or piles at the anus³.

STOOL.

Bowels loose¹⁵: dark⁹, light yellow³, bloody³.

Stools large, thin, watery and painless⁹.

Stools pappy³. Stools thin and small³. Stools preceded by pain in the abdomen³.

URINARY ORGANS.

Frequent urination, with increase in quantity¹⁴.

Yellow, foaming urine⁵; dark green, turbid urine⁶.

Burning pain in urethra while passing urine⁹.

Smarting pain in the orifice of urethra³.

Dull, deep-seated pain in the kidney region³.

SEXUAL ORGANS.

Male.—Drawing pain in the testicles and cord⁴.

Female.—Menses too soon, increased in quantity and painless².

Discharge of mucus from the vagina, viscid and stains the linen yellow.²

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Cough⁵: spasmodic, with pain behind the sternum⁴.

Oppression of the chest¹⁴: at night only⁵.

Deep-seated, heavy, dull pain in whole of the right chest without cough, but with embarrassed respiration.³

HEART AND PULSE.

Severe anguish with palpitation of the heart³.

Pulse increased in number of beats².

NECK AND BACK.

Pain in the muscles of the neck⁹; with pressure⁴.

Pain in the back⁹.

Pain in and between the shoulder blades¹⁷; right¹⁰, left⁷.

Stiffness of the neck⁴.

LIMBS.

Upper.—Pain in and beneath shoulders¹⁷: right¹⁰, left⁷.

Lower.—Wandering pains in the lower extremities⁴: especially in the left³, worse when at rest³.

Sudden pressive pain in right knee⁴.

Flying stitches in right leg³.

Drawing pains in left leg³.

Intolerable pains in the heels as if the shoes were too short³.

Drawing pains and numbness of the muscles of the right hip, right hypochondrium and right knee³.

SKIN.

Red, indolent pimples and pustules here and there over body and face⁹.

Jaundiced skin, especially on forehead and nose⁴.

Itching of skin⁵: arms and back²; general itching³.

Dryness of the skin without increased heat³.

Perspiration⁴.

CHILL AND FEVER.

Chills and chilly sensations⁹.

Circulation more rapid than usual².

AVERSIONS AND DESIRES.

Aversion to movement, desire to be at rest³.

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

It is evident from the foregoing record, that apart from the incidental and singular symptoms, such as **toothache**, **wandering**, **rheumatic pains**, **megrin**, etc., that chelidonium will be found a valuable curative agent in some specific diseases, especially those of a pulmonary, gastro-hepatic and uro-poëtic pathology.

In **bronchitis** and **pneumonia** the especial indications for chelidonium are, the oppression of the chest especially worse at night, with violent **spasmodic cough** accompanied by pain behind the sternum; also when the trouble is situated on the right side and is complicated with an involvement of the liver.

In **duodenitis** the symptoms calling for chelidonium are well elicited in the provings: Hepatic region sensitive to touch, griping, cutting, stitching pains, stools thin, bright yellow; urine profuse, dark yellow; **icterus**, pain in and beneath the shoulder blade.

In **acute gastric catarrh** this remedy is indicated for white coated tongue, much mucus in mouth and throat, nausea relieved by eructations, heat, stitches and pain in the stomach, oppression in the stomach, oppression worse upon pressure; and if with these indications there also exists the characteristic duodenal and liver symptoms of the remedy it may be prescribed with great confidence.

Acute hepatitis will also be well combatted with this drug after the aconite or initial stage is past, the symptoms being nearly the same as those under gastric catarrh and duodenitis.

In **nephritis** we have dull, deep-seated pain in the lumbar region with **headache** and vertigo, urine profuse, turbid and red.

In **influenza** relieved by this remedy, we have added to the usual symptoms and prodrome of the disease, the characteristic discharges of chelidonium, "thin, watery and generally mild, but at times excoriating."

Pertussis.—Chelidonium is frequently indicated in whoop-

ing-cough, when **catarrhal pneumonia** threatens, when there is acute or dull pain in the liver extending to the right shoulder, jaundice, deep turbid urine, stools soft or bright yellow, **cough** frequent, dry, violent, hollow and exhausting.

CHINA.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

Of the nineteen proving and poisoning-records of cinchona found in the Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis, fourteen in all have been used; thirteen out of seventeen "provings," and one out of two "poisonings."

The reports rejected are as follows:

Provings Nos. 1 and 2 are simply notes referring to Hahnemann's *Fragmenta de Viribus*. No. 15 is a record of the effects of cinchona rubrum, and No. 6 is a generalization. Of the poisonings No. 1 is refused because it is a generalization of effects produced in men who work in the bark.

In this compilation we are pleased to note an experiment made by the great Doctor, Samuel Hahnemann. Including this, all the tests were made with the crude drug in either the tincture or the powdered bark; the poisoning case was the result of a strong decoction.

Of the thirteen experimenters, eleven were men and two were women.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

From the above-mentioned material it is possible to form only a superficial idea of the general effects of cinchona. We are able, however, to conclude that the drug deranges the sympathetic nervous system, the intestinal tract, and the circulation.

The vegetative nervous system evidences its disturbance by excitement or anxiety, tremulousness, cold sensation and disturbed cardiac action.

The circulatory apparatus through the nervous system, shows perversion in the palpitation.

The mucus membrane of the stomach and intestines is affected, but whether from the local drug effects solely, or through the local irritation **plus** the nerve centres, our data do not allow us to decide.

Upon the question of the affinity of cinchona for the liver and the spleen we can say nothing, and our records show but slight suggestion of its applicability to ague or diseases of malarial origin. In fine, Peruvian bark needs a scientific re-proving.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, fourteen: men, eleven; women, two; sex un-stated, probably male, one.)

GENERALITIES.

Trembling². Restlessness².

MIND.

Irritation of nervous system⁵: sense of excitement³; anxiety².

HEAD.

Head affected in some manner⁵: headache³.

FACE.

Face congested². Cheeks red².

MOUTH.

Increased salivary flow².

STOMACH.

Anorexia². Appetite good⁴: increased². Thirst².
Eructations⁶. Nausea⁵.

ABDOMEN.

Sensation of warmth in abdomen². Intestinal disturbance⁵:
"colicky" pains in abdomen²; rumbling²; abdomen distended².

STOOL.

Intestinal functions stimulated⁷: stools pappy²; diarrhœic².
Flatulent discharges³.

HEART AND PULSE.

Rapid action of the heart⁴: palpitation³.

LIMBS.

Cold feet².

SLEEP.

Unquiet sleep³: frequent waking².

CHILL FEVER. SWEAT.

Cold sensation². Chilliness². Sweat².

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

So limited is our reliable pathogenic knowledge of Peruvian bark that we shrink from suggesting its use in pathology; neither its general sphere of action nor its symptomatology furnish more than the merest outlines of hints.

Debility from loss of fluids, dropsical affections, icterus, chlorosis, hemorrhages, fevers of malarial origin, rheumatic, catarrhal and neuralgic affections may all find their similitum in china, but there is no proof of this in our study of the drug. The chief symptoms gleaned point as follows:

Digestive Derangements.—The drug may relieve disturbances of digestion when there is a sensation of warmth in the abdomen, eructations and discharges of flatus, nausea, thirst, **headache, palpitation of the heart and diarrhœa.** The appetite is, however, either unimpaired or increased.

Bulimia may find a remedy in cinchona.

Colic.—Pains in the abdomen with eructations and flatulent discharges suggest the drug in colic.

Since cinchona has such a reputation as a remedy for inter-

mittent fever, we can do no less than call attention to all the data contained in the symptomatology.

Intermittent Fever.—For this malady a few indications may be found among the symptoms produced by china, viz.: A sense of nervous excitement with trembling, headache, rapid pulse, wakeful sleep, intestinal disturbance, red cheeks, nausea, but withal a good appetite; though occasionally there is anorexia.

The foregoing is about all we know of the reliable pathogenetic effects of cinchona, and the therapeutice application of the drug as given is as large as our data will permit. There is probably no drug that more strongly teaches the fact that a thorough reproof of the materia medica is a necessity.

CHININUM SULPHURICUM.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

The proving records used in making the synthesis of symptoms of chininum are derived solely from the Cyclopædia.

The records which have been omitted are as follows:

The concluding four sentences of No. 8, which are in parenthesis, are not used because the indigestion noted was probably caused by a "moderate repast of pork and vegetables;" No. 12 is excluded because the experimenter was too much diseased generally to make a satisfactory test; Nos. 20 and 21 are omitted because the boy from whom the record was taken was convalescing from rheumatic fever; and No. 24 could not be used because too many symptoms are recorded to be probable results of the few doses taken, and also because the editors of the Cyclopædia have put the record into cautionary small type.

Twenty-seven of the twenty-nine records classified as poisonings have also been excluded, because they are either generalizations or reports of clinical cases; or they have been omitted from other causes which render them too indefinite for use.

In the records utilized we would call attention to a few points of interest, viz.:

No. 14 embodies two distinct provings, which have been classed as observation "a" and observation "b."

No. 18 embodies three distinct provings, observation "a," Mrs. E., observation "b," Mrs. L., and observation "c," Mrs. S.

In every case reported the crude drug was used, and the amount varied from .01 gm. to three drachms at one dose, the latter dose also being the largest aggregate amount taken by any experimenter.

After making the necessary corrections and omissions there are remaining twenty-four proving records and two poisoning cases—in all twenty-six drug tests from which to construct a symptomatology.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

In vain do we search the records of the effects of chininum sulphuricum for a uniform sequence of symptoms. In comparatively few of the experimenters were the initiatory effects manifested in the same organ or tissue, or function of an organ. In eight provers gastric symptoms were first observed, in five provers ear symptoms, in three the urine was first affected, in three the temperature, in three the circulation, in one the nose, in one the head, in one the limbs, and in one the stools were abnormal.

The majority of the comparatively large proportion of initiatory stomach symptoms is probably due to local drug effect, as it is a fact that nearly all drugs will produce gastric disturbance when taken in large crude doses. Hence, we must wait for further more exhaustive provings of chininum to indicate a uniform sequence of symptoms; which sequence some students of so-called "physiological" medicine consider a desideratum.

We will call attention to the additional fact that there is no evidence in the pathogenesis of this drug, of a three-stage febrile movement (chill, fever and sweat); the nearest approach to this combination being found in two provers who had "heat of the whole body followed by perspiration," and in one who had "rigor followed by heat of face." Nor is there evidence of the paroxysmal nature of any of the symptoms of chininum.

As Dr. Cowperthwaite says, "the physiological action of quinine is not definitely settled." It is supposed, however, to act directly upon the cerebro-spinal nerve centres, but as we have no reported cases of human autopsies at hand to verify this hypothesis, and as lesions found in animals dead from the drug can not decide the point without corroborative evidence from man, the question must remain *sub judice* for the present.

To judge from suggestive *post mortem* appearances in dogs, which are verified in the human symptomatology, it is through the vegetative nervous system that the sulphate of quinia chiefly exerts its influence.

Hence (exclusive of local irritation), there is more or less disturbance of the digestive functions, from which reflex headache results.

The circulation is accelerated, with diminished oxidization of tissues, causing rigor, with subsequent reactive elevation of temperature.

The renal function is perverted, the urinary excrement depositing abnormal precipitates.

This depression of the vital force is responsible for many other disturbances, among which may be mentioned a general sense of weakness, with mental depression, anaphrodisia, etc.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, twenty-six: men, twenty-one; women, three; one girl; sex not given, but probably male, one.)

GENERALITIES.

Restlessness at night².

Lassitude⁹: weakness⁸; "malaise"⁵; "prostration"³.

Trembling⁴: trembling of limbs².

Unusual sensation of heat².

Feeling of intoxication².

MIND.

Indisposition to mental activity³: difficulty in reflecting².

Mental depression⁴: "sadness," "anxiety²." Gay humor².

Delirium².

HEAD.

Vertigo⁹: with tinnitus aurium³.

Headache⁷: dull²; violent⁴; frontal ache⁵; temporal²; occipital²; headache with tinnitus aurium².

Sensation of congestion of the head². Sensation of weight in head².

Beating of arteries of head². Head feels dull².

EYES.

Eyes sunken²; red².
 Pupils dilated².
 Obscuration of vision³: blindness².

EARS.

Tinnitus¹¹: "roaring⁶;" "ringing³."
 Deafness⁴: "transient²."

FACE.

Face pale⁶: earthy color of face².
 Face red².
 Heat of face⁵: in the evening².

MOUTH.

Mouth dry³.
 Tongue coated⁵: yellow³ (yellow at root²); white².

THROAT.

Viscid mucus in throat².
 Pain in throat².

STOMACH.

Appetite increased⁴.
 Hunger⁵: "bulimia²;" hunger without increased appetite².
 Appetite decreased⁴.
 Thirst⁵: much thirst³.
 Eructations⁵.
 Nausea⁶. Emesis².
 Sense of heat in stomach². Feeling of drawing in stomach².
 Pain in epigastrium³: cutting in character².

ABDOMEN.

Pains in umbilical region².
 Movements in abdomen³: as if diarrhœa would ensue, and accompanied by passage of flatus².
 Distention of abdomen⁵.
 Cutting pains in bowels³: in epigastric and umbilical regions².

Uncomfortable sensation in hepatic region³: amounting to pain².

Pain in spleen².

STOOL.

Constipation³.

Ineffectual desire for stool³: accompanied by emission of flatus².

Stools softer than normal⁵: pappy²; liquid²; emission of flatus with stool². Emission of flatus⁵.

URINARY ORGANS.

Urine cloudy³.

Urine deposits a sediment⁶: of a yellow color⁴ (light yellow², and orange²); like brick dust²; deposit of crystals⁴ (quadrangular³, prismatic², rhomboidal², rounded²); precipitate of brownish corpuscles².

Deposit of mucus in urine³.

Urine increased in quantity⁴.

SEXUAL ORGANS.

Sexual functions depressed².

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Cough³.

Respiration accelerated².

CHEST.

Oppression in chest². Acute pain in front part of chest².

HEART AND PULSE.

Palpitation of the heart².

Accelerated pulse¹¹; pulse slower than normal³; weak⁵; strong².

NECK AND BACK.

Dorsal vertebræ sensitive to pressure³.

LIMBS.

Trembling of limbs³.
 Extremities cold².
 Weakness in feet².

SKIN.

Heat of skin³.
 Prickings in skin followed by perspiration².

SLEEP AND DREAMS.

Somnolence⁴.
 Nocturnal sleeplessness².
 Sleep disturbed⁷: nocturnal restlessness³.

CHILL. FEVER. SWEAT.

Rigor and sensation of coldness³. Temperature below normal⁴.
 Temperature slightly increased².
 Sensation of heat⁶: pervading whole body³.
 Sweat⁵. Heat of whole body followed by perspiration².

AGGRAVATIONS.

Pain worse on pressure of part affected².
 Pain aggravated by moving part affected².

AMELIORATION.

Pain relieved by pressure on part affected².

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

General Debility.—In states of the system characterized by tremulous weakness, which even amounts to prostration, with mental depression, chininum is indicated.

Anæmia.—Added to this state of general debility other symptoms may be present indicating impoverishment of the blood, such as a pale or earthy color of the face, vertigo, tinnitus aurium, a weak accelerated pulse, or even palpitation and anorexia. The sexual function may also be found depressed.

Such symptoms indicate chininum, whether they be from loss of vital fluids, from simple **spanæmia** or from **leucocythæmia**.

Delirium Tremens.—The mental anxiety or delirium, together with vertigo, headache, a feeling of intoxication and insomnia suggest the drug in the trembling delirium of the drunkard.

Headache.—The headache of quinia is most frequently located in the frontal region, though both temporal and occipital ache may occur. The pain is violent, and sometimes accompanied by roaring or ringing in the ears. The head feels full and dull, with sensation of weight therein and also of arterial throbbing.

Violent, full, throbbing headache, therefore, with tinnitus aurium and vertigo, form a clear picture of a chininum headache.

Vertigo.—Vertigo resulting from anæmia with concomitant tinnitus aurium suggests the drug.

Paralysis of Special Senses.—

Blindness, or partial obscuration of vision, with dilatation of the pupils, should lead to a study of quinine in **amaurosis**.

Deafness is a prominent symptom, and **tinnitus aurium** is of frequent occurrence in the pathogenesis, the sounds being noted as roaring or ringing.

Digestive Disturbances.—The functions of the digestive organs are disturbed, not only by the local effect of the sulphate, but also most probably through its action upon the nerve centres. The mouth is dry with yellow-coated tongue, thirst is present, also hunger, which may amount to positive bulimia. A peculiar condition may supervene in which the sufferer has hunger but no increase of appetite; or, as is sometimes the case there is simple anorexia. The prominent symptoms, however, seem to be hunger, thirst, eructations, distended abdomen, and pain in epigastrium.

As a result of this intestinal disturbance the bowels may become somewhat **constipated**, and an ineffectual desire for stool, with passage of flatus, may annoy the patient; or more

frequently the fæcal discharges are softer than normal, sometimes pappy or sometimes liquid; but no marked characteristic of the stools of quinia is discoverable in its pathogenesis.

Hepatic and Splenic Derangement accompanying malarial troubles, for which quinine is so largely dispensed, find no other pathogenic indication than an uncomfortable sensation in the hepatic region, which sometimes amounts to pain, and no other splenic symptom than simple pain.

Intermittent Fever.—There are no pathogenic grounds for prescribing chininum in paroxysmal derangements; but from its well known power in intermittent fever it should be remembered and studied when the following symptoms are present: Rigor and sensation of coldness, with temperature below normal. Sensation of heat pervading the whole body, and slight rise of temperature followed by perspiration. Headache, vertigo, tinnitus aurium, weakness, etc., are concomitants worthy of note. During the attack the urine may deposit a sediment, sometimes mucus and sometimes lateritious, which latter, under the microscope, may prove to be quadrangular, prismatic, rhomboidal or rounded crystals.

These crystals are either uric acid or some of the urates or phosphates, and should call attention to the drug when they are present in **liver disease, rheumatism, gout, leucæmia,** and in all febrile affections.

CICUTA VIROSA.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

Thirty-five records are used in this pathogenesis. Of these, one is a proving of the tincture and thirty-four are the results of eating the root or a decoction of the root. Several poisoning groups are classed as more than one proving, all the symptoms of the group being attributed to each person affected.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

Cicuta acts primarily upon the cerebro-spinal nervous system, the cerebral symptoms being the more prominent; and, as a reflex, we find more or less disturbance of the digestive tract.

Contrary to its analogue, strychnia, we note that cicuta impairs the mental faculties, total loss of consciousness being usually an early result of poisonings.

The spasmodic action of the drug is evinced in various ways, from simple grinding of the teeth or hiccough to violent convulsions.

These conclusions are supported by *post mortem* examinations and experiments upon animals.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, thirty-five: men, four; women, two; children, twenty-nine.)

GENERALITIES.

Convulsions²³: "epileptic"⁹.

Feeling of weakness⁹: with staggering².

Tetanus³.

MIND.

Unconscious²⁰: delirious⁵.
 Stupefied⁴.
 Anxiety².

HEAD.

Vertigo¹⁵.
 Heaviness of head².
 Shooting pains in head².

EYES.

Dilated pupils⁴: insensible to light³.
 Obscuration of sight².

MOUTH.

Trismus⁸.
 Grinding of teeth³.
 Foaming at mouth².

FACE.

Redness of face³.
 Face pale and distorted³.

THROAT.

Throat dry².

STOMACH.

Burning in stomach³: with thirst².
 Hiccough⁶.
 Nausea⁷. Vomiting¹¹.
 Swelling in præcordial region, which shakes diaphragm².

CHEST.

Feeling of oppression in chest².

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Respiration irregular⁷: with snoring and at times interrupted by hiccough³.
 Shallow breathing³.
 Breathing labored³.

ABDOMEN.

Pain in abdomen¹¹: violent⁴.

HEART AND PULSE.

Pulse small and slow⁴.

SKIN.

Coldness of skin⁸.

CHILL. FEVER. SWEAT.

Coldness of skin⁸.

Coldness of extremities².

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

Epilepsy.—From the pathogenesis of cicuta we should esteem it one of the foremost remedies in epilepsy or epileptiform convulsions. The attacks may be preceded by anxiety, vertigo, hiccough or vomiting, closely followed by obscuration of sight and violent clonic convulsions. The convulsions may be accompanied by trismus or by grinding of the teeth and foaming at the mouth.

Tetanus.—The condition of trismus obtaining in the provers, together with the other evidences of the spasmodic action of the drug, lead us to expect benefit from its exhibition in this intractable disease. Indeed several provers have experienced marked tetanus, accompanying a condition of unconsciousness.

Hiccough is another spasmodic condition in which cicuta has already achieved some repute, as is also **asthma**.

Headache.—Cicuta will give prompt relief in certain forms of "sick headache" from cerebral congestion. They are accompanied by vertigo, obscuration of sight and nausea or vomiting. At times there may also be coldness of the skin.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.—There is record of sixty consecutive cases treated with cicuta alone without a death (Dr. Baker of Batavia); and while neither provings nor poisonings indicate a febrile movement, *post mortems* confirm the symp-

toms pointing to cerebral hyperæmia and irritation; and we may properly place cicuta among the most valuable remedies in this dread disease.

Eczema.—Although cicuta is recommended for eczema of the face, redness is the only symptom occurring in the provers. Possibly the drug was not continued sufficiently long in any prover to produce the marked pustular inflammation ascribed to it.

CLEMATIS ERECTA.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

The Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis furnishes the entire record of provings from which the subjoined symptomatology is compiled.

No. 1 (Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases) and No. 16 are excluded, the last experimenter being very nervous, subject to congestions of the head, vertigo, tinnitus of right ear, slight illusions of vision and hemorrhoids.

The strength of drug used was the tincture, with the exception of three instances, in which the first dilution was taken.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

Clematis manifests its effects chiefly upon the skin, glands, urinary tract and sexual organs.

The eruption produced is most marked about the head, although it may involve the entire cutaneous surface, presenting in some cases a vesicular character.

The inflammation caused is most prominent in the inguinal glands and testes.

The urethral tract exhibits a condition similar to the effects of the gonorrhœal virus.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, twenty-one: male, seventeen; female, four.)

GENERALITIES.

Prostration¹³.

General bruised feeling over the body³.

MIND.

Depression⁸; irritability⁷; cheerfulness³.
 Disinclined to mental effort⁶.
 Mental activity².

HEAD.

Confusion⁸; vertigo⁵.
 Head feels heavy⁵, hot³.
 Pains in forehead¹⁰: pressive⁵.
 Pains in temple⁵: pressive².
 Pains in side of head³, in occiput³.
 Itching on hairy scalp⁴, over entire head².

EYES.

Indistinct vision³.
 Burning in eyes³; itching².
 Eyes red³.

EARS.

Impaired hearing².
 Noises in the ear³: ringing².
 External ears burning hot².

NOSE.

Frequent sneezing⁵, with watery discharge from nose².

FACE.

Warmth of face⁵, with red cheeks².
 Pain in cheeks²; in zygoma².

MOUTH.

Increased secretion of saliva³.
 Swelling of submaxillary gland³.
 Mouth dry³; tongue furred⁴.
 Toothache⁷: jerking³, shooting², relieved by cold water².
 Uvula sensitive².

THROAT.

Roughness in the throat².

STOMACH.

Appetite increased⁶; diminished⁴; anorexia⁵.
 Nausea⁷, with vomiting²; inclination to vomit².
 Thirst⁷; eructations⁴.
 Pressure in stomach²; tensive sensation in stomach².

ABDOMEN.

Distention of abdomen⁵, with rumbling³.
 Pain in abdomen⁴; in splenic region³; in hepatic region²; in hypochondria²; in inguinal region⁶ (with swelling of inguinal glands).

STOOL AND ANUS.

Constipation⁵: with straining².
 Loose stools⁷; discharge of much flatus³.
 Burning in anus².

URINARY ORGANS.

Frequent desire to urinate⁴.
 Discharge of urine diminished⁶; increased⁴.
 Urine turbid²; pain in renal region².
 Burning in urethra⁵.
 Discharge of mucus from urethra².

MALE ORGANS.

Pain in spermatic cords³: right².
 Pains in testicles³.
 Erections³; sexual excitement³.
 Itching in genitals².

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Cough⁶; tightness of chest³.
 Stitches in chest³; heat².

HEART AND PULSE.

Pulse accelerated⁷.

NECK AND BACK.

Pain in sacrum²; in renal region².

LIMBS.

Upper.—Pains in shoulder⁵; left²; in elbow⁵; in wrist⁴; in arms⁴; in forearm²; in fingers².

Arms feel bruised and beaten².

Lower.—Pains in thighs²; in knees⁴ (right²).

Weary, bruised feeling in thighs².

Itching on thighs³.

Legs exhausted, heavy and painful³.

Pains in calves³; in shins².

Heaviness of lower limbs².

In General.—Bruised feeling in the limbs³.

Heaviness of the limbs³.

SKIN.

Itching on hairy scalp⁴; on various parts of the body².

Itching on forearms².

Vesicular eruption, with burning and itching².

SLEEP.

Drowsiness⁷; restless sleep⁶; yawning³.

AMELIORATIONS.

Toothache relieved by cold water².

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

In all the provers **cutaneous irritation**, in various forms and localities, was manifested, and the inferences suggest the use of clematis in a more extended sphere than its symptomatology would seem to warrant.

In **Headache**, pains, chiefly pressive, are felt in forehead, temples and occiput, attended by a feeling of weight.

Eczema of scalp may be expected to yield to its curative influence.

Burning in the eyes, with indistinct vision, suggests its use in **Iritis** (probably rheumatic) as also in **inflammation of the lids**.

The **Toothache** is of a jerking character, relieved by cold water, accompanied by a free discharge of saliva.

Inflammation of the inguinal glands, with swelling and pain, points to its usefulness.

Prominent symptoms of **Gonorrhœa** are: Burning in urethra, with frequent desire to urinate, turbid urine, and mucous discharge. Persistence of the last-named symptom would indicate its use in **incipient stricture**. **Orchitis** is within the sphere of its influence, as shown by the pains in the testicles extending along the spermatic cords.

In **Rheumatism** benefit may be expected from its use, as pains in all the limbs, and a general bruised feeling are prominent symptoms.

COCA.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

The Cyclopædia is the source from whence the symptomatic synthesis of coca erythroxyton is drawn.

Nos. 16 and 20 are the only omitted records. The former is an indefinite generalization of effects upon Peruvians; the latter is a generalization of effects upon the voice.

Record No. 7 contains observations upon two individuals, and is used as two separate provings. (The record following is numbered ten, which is no doubt a mere typographical error.)

In Record 17 a few generalizations are introduced from several experimenters. These have been merged together with the symptoms of Montegazza and the whole used as one record.

Coca was proved with leaves, decoction, infusion, tincture, 1x, 2x, and 3d dilutions. The largest recorded quantity of the drug taken during any one test is thirty-six to forty cups of infusion of leaves in twelve days; and the smallest recorded quantity during any one proving is thirty-three drops of the 2x dilution and ten drops of the 1x dilution, covering a period of nine days. The largest recorded amount taken at one dose is an infusion of three ounces of leaves; and the smallest amount is five drops of the 1x dilution. The longest recorded period of time consumed in any one test is twenty-one days; and the shortest time recorded is three days. Several records are indefinite, both as to amount and time, except in so far as note is made that a considerable quantity of the crude drug was consumed. The poisonings have not been used; the generalizations are too broad.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

Although this drug has been largely used, yet comparatively

little has been satisfactorily proved of its action. Like coffee, tea and other drugs of this class, coca apparently prevents rapid waste of tissue. We can find no cases of death either in man or the lower animals, and hence are compelled to draw our conclusions from the symptomatology exclusively.

While coca acts upon both the great nervous systems, its effects are apparently more pronounced in the cerebro-spinal centres. This is noticed in the general mental and physical sense of well-being, in the disturbed, dreamful sleep, in the affection of the special senses, and in the inclination to unusual muscular exertion and the absence of fatigue thereafter.

The results of the action of the drug upon the sympathetic nerve centres are shown in the quickened action of the heart, and in the disturbed digestive functions.

We find, therefore, that coca erythroxyton chiefly affects the mind, the digestive organs, the muscular system and the circulatory apparatus.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, sixteen: men, twelve; women, two; girls, one; sex not given, but probably male, one.)

GENERALITIES.

Weariness⁶: in the evening³; listlessness³; weakness².

Stimulation of the nervous system⁶: manifested by inclination to physical exercise³; increase of muscular strength²; and unusual insusceptibility to fatigue².

Sense of general comfort².

MIND.

Mental buoyancy⁵: excitement².

Mental depression³: anxiety².

HEAD.

Vertigo⁵: on going into open air²; with headache³; on exercising².

Headache⁹: frontal⁴; side⁴ (right side³, right temple²); pres-
sive³; acute²; dull²; shooting².

Sensation of heaviness in head, "dullness of head"².

Headache relieved by open air²; relieved after eating².

EYES.

Eyelids inclined to close².

Sudden visual sensations⁴: scintillations³.

EARS.

Tinnitus aurium³: "humming"².

MOUTH.

Sensation of burning in mouth². Disagreeable taste in
mouth⁴: "bad taste"².

Coated tongue².

THROAT.

Dryness in throat².

STOMACH.

Hunger².

Appetite diminished⁷: total loss of appetite³.

Increased thirst².

Eruclations². Nausea².

Sensation of fulness in stomach².

ABDOMEN.

Borborygmus². Fulness of abdomen².

Sense of fulness in epigastrium².

STOOL.

Loose stool³; urging to stool³; stercoraceous smell absent
from fæces².

Constipation².

Flatulent discharge².

URINARY ORGANS.

Urine decreased in quantity².

SEXUAL ORGANS.*

CHEST.

Stitches in chest².

Sense of oppression in chest².

HEART AND PULSE.

Palpitation³. Pulse quickened³.

SLEEP AND DREAMS.

Sleepy during latter part of day³.

Sleeplessness⁴. Disturbed sleep⁷: restless sleep.⁵

Dreams⁴.

AMELIORATIONS

Symptoms relieved in open air³: headache².

Headache relieved after eating².

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

According to the foregoing synthesis, the therapeutic field of coca is quite circumscribed.

Derangements of the Nervous System.—After either mental or physical over-taxation coca may prove useful; whether from too prolonged brain work, sexual excesses, undue use of opium, alcohol or other agents causing depletion of nerve force. Such a condition will be manifested by general weakness, listlessness, mental depression and even anxiety, poor appetite, constipation, headache, vertigo and palpitation of the heart. Or an opposite state of increased mental activity may be present, in which the patient suffers from insomnia, or if he sleep he will be restless and disturbed by dreams. Coca should also be studied in cases where the patient seems endowed with more energy than muscular strength.

Nervous Excitement, per se, may sometimes find its similitum in coca, when the sufferer does not appear to lose either

* In two cases Montegazza observed a marked increase of sexual powers.

mental or physical force, although he may suffer from persistent insomnia.

Headache.—The coca frontal headache of indigestion is relieved in the open air, and also after eating. The head feels heavy.

The drug should be studied in nervous sick headaches.

Vertigo may also accompany the headache; but unlike the latter, it is not relieved on going into the open air, but is produced thereby.

Exercise also causes the coca vertigo.

Digestive Disturbances.—Coca interferes to some extent with the functions of the digestive organs. There is borborygmus, discharge of flatus, sensation of fulness in abdomen, urging to stool and loose dejections. Other concomitants are, thirst, nausea, eructations, dull frontal headache and vertigo.

Constipation is sometimes a symptom, but it has no marked features.

Dyspnœa, when caused by nervous cardiac palpitation, may be relieved by coca.

Cardiac Disturbance.—In palpitation resulting from interference with cardiac innervation (too prolonged brain work, sexual excesses, etc.) accompanied by a sense of oppression in chest, insomnia, mental depression, tinnitus aurium and anorexia, coca should be studied.

Insomnia.—Coca produces disturbed, restless, dreamful sleep.

No doubt there are many other deviations from health wherein coca is homœopathically indicated, but like many other drugs its pathogenesis is too meagre to justify more than a few therapeutic hints.

COCCUS CACTI.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

The Cyclopædia presents nineteen provings of coccus cacti, all of which have been used in making up the pathogenesis of this drug. No case of poisoning by cochineal appears. In this, as in some other instances, we are indebted to the Austrian provers for the necessary data, they having brought out the symptoms of the drug by proving it on twenty-three individuals.

The drug was taken either in substance, tincture, dilutions and triturations, varying from the first to the sixth. Several of the provers ran the entire scale, from the highest point to the lowest.

Sixteen of the provers were men, eleven of them being physicians. Two women and a boy of fifteen years also took part.

Taken altogether the proving is an excellent one, and the effects of the drug upon the system are well brought out.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

Coccus cacti appears to affect chiefly the mucous membrane and the muscles. On the former it produces a series of characteristic symptoms, apparently by interference with the free secretion of mucus, which becomes viscid and unable to perform its function of moistening the mucous surfaces. The mouth, tongue and upper air-passages become dry and rough; the taste pappy. The same condition is present in the larynx, trachea and bronchii, as evidenced by the dry, rough, scraping feeling, with hawking of mucus.

Very prominent is a constant cough, which seems to be caused by dryness of the mucous membrane as well as by the presence of viscid mucus in the air-passages. Hoarseness and dyspnoea still further give color to this view.

That the peculiar effect of the drug upon the mucous membrane extends to the stomach seems evident. The gastric juice is so altered—probably becoming viscid, like the secretions of the air-passages—that digestion is interfered with. That this is probably the case is evidenced by the occurrence of eructations, nausea, pain and a sense of fulness in the stomach and a feeling as if a round, heavy substance lay therein. That anorexia was experienced by some provers and about an equal number had unusual hunger does not militate against the suggested theory of the drug's action, since the anorexia would surely occur when digestion is interfered with, and, on the other hand, if the gastric juice be so altered as to be viscid and incapable of performing its function, hunger would certainly assert itself.

The bowels show some evidence of the same influence, as also do the bladder and urethra.

Coccus cacti, further, has a decided effect upon the muscles and seems to reach most of them. In the muscles on the front and sides of the thorax pain is felt, especially on the left side and about the heart.

The severe pain felt in the abdomen is probably also muscular, located either in the muscles of the abdominal walls or in the coats of the intestines themselves. We are led to this view from the character of the pain, the increase in vermicular movements and from the analogy of the action of the drug upon other muscular tissue. Pain in the muscles of the back, as well as the upper and lower extremities, is marked.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, nineteen: men, sixteen; women, two; a boy of fifteen years.)

GENERALITIES.

Restlessness².

Feeling of prostration⁵: exhaustion².

Extreme weariness³.

Pains in the muscles³: drawing and tearing².

MIND.

Cheerful⁴: unusually².
Irritable mood⁴: "cross"².

HEAD.

Confusion of head⁶.
Hot feeling in the crown².
Headache¹¹.
Character of pain: pressive⁵ (in the temples³); shooting³ (in the left temple²).
Location of pain: frontal⁴; in the temple⁵ (left², both temples²).

EYES.

Pain in the eye³.
Sensation of a foreign body between the eye and the lid².

EARS.

Itching in meatus externus².
Feeling as if the ears were stopped³.
Violent stitches in the ear².
Drawing sensation².

NOSE.

Edges of nostrils sore².
Mucous lining feels dry².
Discharge from the nose³: mucous².
Sneezing⁵.

FACE.

Redness of face².

MOUTH.

Feeling of roughness in the mouth². Dryness².
Toothache⁴: in right molars³; left².
Tongue dry³, and furred².
Tongue coated³: white².
Increased flow of saliva⁴: greatly increased³.

Taste: sweetish⁴ ("disagreeable, metallic, sweetish"²); bitter⁵ ("bitter, disgusting"⁴); metallic⁶ ("metallic, disagreeable"⁴, "and sweetish"²); pappy²; disgusting³ (and flat²).

THROAT.

Sore throat³.

Burning in the throat⁴: in fauces².

Scraping feeling⁶: in fauces².

Dryness⁵.

Feeling of roughness⁶.

"Hawking"⁵: constant²; of mucus³.

Sensation of constriction at the throat².

STOMACH.

Appetite increased⁷: hunger³; ravenous³.

Appetite diminished⁶: anorexia³; distaste for food².

Soon satiated².

Thirst³: great².

Tasteless eructations³.

Nausea³: retching⁴.

Burning sensation in the œsophagus².

Heartburn².

Sense of fullness in the stomach³, as if having eaten too much². Pressure⁵.

Pain in the stomach⁴: shooting²; "stomachache"².

Sensation of cold in the stomach².

Feeling as if a large, foreign body lay in the stomach².

Epigastrium sensitive to touch².

ABDOMEN.

Feeling of warmth through the abdomen².

Pain¹²: griping⁵; cutting³; about the navel³; in left hyperchondrium³; in the hypogastric region³.

Rumbling in the abdomen⁴: with discharge of flatus³.

RECTUM.

Shooting pains in the rectum³.

STOOL.

Diarrhœa⁵: copious²; pappy³; with griping³.
 Urging to stool³: often in vain².
 Discharge of flatus⁵: with loose stools².
 Constipation².

URINARY ORGANS.

Pain along the course of ureter².
 Feeling of pressure in the bladder².
 Pain in the bladder⁴.
 Burning in the urethra while urinating².
 Frequent micturition⁵: urging⁴.
 Urine copious²; dark colored².

SEXUAL ORGANS.

Increased sexual desire⁵: great desire⁴.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Irritation in the larynx which causes coughing⁶.
 Hoarseness⁹.
 Irritation in the trachea⁵.
 Painful sensations in the lungs³.
 Cough¹²: caused by persistent irritation in the bronchii²; short cough⁵; dry⁶; frequent⁵; "in short fits"⁴; disturbing sleep at night³; tending to produce vomiting².
 Expectoration⁸: easy and in large amount²; viscid and clinging²; yellow³; greyish lumps².
 Dyspnœa³.

CHEST.

Oppression of the chest⁴. Tightness². Feeling of pressure⁴.
 Pain in the chest⁸.
 Character of pain: shooting³; burning⁴; pressive²; stitches on both sides⁴. Pain relieved by inspiration².
 Location of pain: in the sternal region⁴; on the right side²; left side⁶ (cardiac region², felt in small spot²); about the left clavicle³.

The chest, especially the scrobiculus cordis, very sensitive to touch³.

HEART AND PULSE.

Pulse accelerated³.

Palpitation².

NECK AND BACK.

Pain in the neck⁵: nape²; left side³.

Pain in the back⁹: lumbar region⁵; near the kidneys³; in the loins²; about the sacrum⁶ (in both lumbar and sacral regions⁴).

LIMBS.

Exhausted feeling in the limbs².

Upper.—Pain in the arms⁷: in the scapula, extending to elbow²; in the shoulder⁵ (drawing pains³); in the elbow³; forearm³; fingers².

Lower.—Pain⁶: in the thighs⁴ (along the course of the large nerves and vessels²; violent stitches in the extensor muscles of the thigh like an electric spark²); in the calf of the leg²; toes⁵ (great toe²).

SKIN.

Burning feeling in the skin².

Pricking on the surface of the thigh as if from an electric current².

SLEEP.

Restless sleep⁸.

Dreams⁵: vivid²; amorous².

CHILL. FEVER. SWEAT.

Chill². Chilliness³.

Dry heat².

Chilliness in the daytime, followed by profuse sweat towards next morning².

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

It may be said, in a general way, that with the exception of headache and pains in the muscles, the diseases in which cochineal will give relief are those affecting some portion of the mucous membrane.

In **headache** the pain is located chiefly in the temples, although felt also in the forehead, and is pressive or shooting in character. There is a hot feeling in the vertex; the head is confused.

The head symptoms, although not numerous, are sharply defined, and eleven out of the nineteen provers had headache.

Muscular rheumatism may be relieved by coccus cacti wherever occurring, but more particularly when it attacks the muscles of the chest and certain muscles of the neck, back, abdomen and extremities.

In the chest stitches are felt on both sides or the pain may be described as burning, shooting or pressive. These sensations are relieved by inspiration, differing in this from most congeners. While pain is felt in nearly all parts of the chest, the left side is affected in greatest degree, having as a centre the cardiac region. Pain is felt also more to the left and upwards towards the clavicle. The chest becomes sensitive to touch, especially about the heart.

Coccus cacti does not seem to affect the muscles on the posterior surface of the body, except the nape of the neck and those about the lumbar region and the sacrum.

In the limbs the drug causes pain in nearly all of the muscles, especially the larger. These pains shoot from the shoulders toward the hands and from the hips towards the feet, appearing to follow the large vessels and nerves. In the thighs there are violent stitches in the extensor muscles, like electric sparks. After the pain there is an exhausted feeling in the limbs.

It would seem that the severe abdominal pains felt are located in the muscles, and the remedy should be useful in rheumatism

of this region. The pain is cutting or griping, and is felt especially in the left hypochondrium, in the umbilical and hypogastric regions, and is accompanied by rumbling with discharge of flatus.

Urinary Organs.—In affections of the urinary organs *coccus cacti* is of use when there is pain in the loins along the course of the uterus, in the bladder and urethra, with vesicle tenesmus, the urine copious and dark. There is a burning sensation in the urethra when urinating. The remedy should be of value in nephritic colic.

When affections of the respiratory tract come under consideration, the most remarkable action of this remedy develops.

Pertussis.—*Coccus cacti* presents a group of symptoms bearing a close resemblance to whooping cough, and its use in this affection should cut the disease short, or at least mitigate its distressing features.

The cough caused apparently by a persistent irritation in the larynx, is frequent, short, occurring in paroxysms, at times awaking the patient from sleep. There is a tendency to vomit after coughing, due probably to the adhesive character of the phlegm.

The mucus coughed up is abundant, very viscid and hard to remove. In the attempt to detach it from the mouth it is drawn out into long strings, thus producing the remarkable "characteristic" insisted upon by Dr. Farrington and others. Shortness of breath occurs with the cough and a feeling of prostration follows.

Acute diseases of the air passages exhibiting the symptoms just related demand *coccus cacti*, especially when there are present **sore throat** with dry, rough scraping feeling; **constriction**; constant "hawking" of viscid mucus; **hoarseness**; irritation in the trachea; painful sensations in the lungs and severe pains in the chest accompanied by oppression..

COLOCYNTH.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

Dr. Hughes mentions colocynth as a "crucial instance of the fruitful results attainable by the Hahnemannian process of 'proving' on the healthy body." "Here," he says, "is a substance which traditional medicine knows simply as a purgative. The modern experimentation on animals has done nothing for it; as a purgative, and nothing else, it still stands in the works of Ringer, Wood, and even Phillips. But a few physicians in Vienna agreed to test its effects on their own bodies; and lo! a range of action is revealed which at once puts it in a high place among specific remedies."

The following provings have been used in this symptomatology:

Cases of poisoning, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 11, 12 and 16, published by J. W. Metcalf; fourteen provings of the Austrian Provers' Society; four provings of Martin's Society; one proving by Dr. J. V. Müller, and Hechenberger's Colocynthology, making a total of twenty provings and six poisonings. The provings of Dr. J. P. Wurstl, of the Vienna Society, are omitted. His three provings lose much of their positive value "from the fact that he had formerly often experienced the same symptoms—gouty-rheumatic pains, toothache, diarrhœa, etc.—as he suffered while taking colocynth." "They are a little remarkable, however, from the fact that the drug proved a specific for those ailments, which have never since troubled him in the least."

Of Martin and his provers, Metcalf says: "At least as far as their results are exhibited, they have not remarkably enlarged our knowledge of the action of colocynth. The experimenters seem to have been somewhat too apprehensive and anxious; the symptoms obtained do not bear the impress of a drug sick-

ness, but look like fragmentary and purely subjective phenomena."

Dr. Hechenberger is described as "an ardent advocate and a stout defender, but a timid prover and a weak observer." Dr. Arneth as one who "possessed as sound an understanding, as unprejudiced a spirit of observation, as much acumen, honorable feeling and devotion to the truth as the very best of our opponents." It is worthy of note that he could obtain no symptoms from above the fourth dilution.

Dr. J. K. Bohm is described as "rather weak, small, pale, lean, subject to blenorrhœas of all sorts, accustomed to the greatest moderation, never affected with any serious illness, but atoning for every error in diet by a violent fit of colic." But few symptoms from him are incorporated.

Dr. Fleischman's susceptibility seemed to be pre-eminently shown in the bowels, "a discharge of blood from the anus occurring, which after more than a year still continues in more or less quantity daily." Before this proving he had never had a discharge of blood from the anus.

Dr. Joseph Rothansl closes his proving with the following interesting remarks: "I took four hundred and thirty-six drops of colocynth tr. in the whole. By far the most prominent and troublesome symptom in my case was the colic, which never came on except at night. The rheumatic pains in the limbs and joints are, however, much the more important phenomena, and with greater certainty ascribable to the drug, inasmuch as I had never experienced the like, either before or since."

Of the Vienna provers, twelve made provings with the trituration; two females proved the third dilution; Martin's four provings were with the trituration, as also Hechenberger's experiments; and Dr. Müller proved the fourth dilution.

Neither of the female provers developed any symptoms connected with the reproductive organs; and none of the provers have given any previous health record, though occasional remarks of interest concerning their condition of health at time of proving are appended.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

The first effect of large and poisonous doses of colocynth is to cause nausea and vomiting, soon followed by violent gripping, colicky pains in the abdomen, and diarrhœic stool. Sometimes the abdomen becomes swollen and sensitive to touch; and the stools, from being feculent, become bloody, with violent tenesmus. The vomiting and the colicky pains seem to be caused by the influence of the drug upon the solar plexus, and which may also be obtained by inunction upon the abdomen.

The rectum is the only portion of the bowel found inflamed from poisonous doses; but the specific action may extend higher; and in fatal cases, traces of peritoneal inflammation have been found. From the provings, also, we find the more important action of colocynth to be upon the stomach and bowels, and upon the sensory nerves throughout the body.

There is dulness of the head and a disinclination to sustained mental effort. These symptoms are followed by fulness of the epigastrium, with nausea and occasional vomiting, and pappy or loose stools soon occur, usually preceded by colicky pains in the region of the navel. The disturbance may even go so far as to simulate a true inflammatory condition of the lower bowel, with tormina and tenesmus, accompanied by mucous or bloody stools; or the influence extends to the peritoneum, with great distention and sensitiveness of the abdomen. The colic may be a part of the general rheumatic or neuralgic pains which occur throughout the body. The action upon the urinary organs is very decided, there being frequent desire to urinate, with increased flow of urine.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, twenty-six: males, twenty-four; females, two).

GENERALITIES.

Transitory pains in various parts of the body³.

Weariness, lassitude¹¹.

MIND.

Disinclination to sustained mental effort³.

HEAD.

Head confused².

Headache¹⁰: violent³, pressing⁴, tensive², throbbing².

Dulness of the head⁵: more especially in the frontal region³.

Pains in the head, ranging from dull to acute⁶: more especially in the temples⁴, forehead².

EYES.

Painful pressure in the eyeballs⁴.

Aching in the eyeballs².

EARS.

Noises in the ears³: roaring².

FACE.

Pains in various parts of the face⁴: orbits²; pressive³, drawing².

NOSE.

Fluent coryza³.

MOUTH.

Drawing, aching pains in the teeth⁴: most prominently affecting those of the upper jaw³.

Collection of saliva in the mouth².

THROAT.

Feeling of roughness in the throat³.

Dryness of the pharynx².

STOMACH

Loss of appetite⁴; disgust for food².

Unusual thirst⁴.

Rumbling in the stomach²; eructations¹¹ (empty⁵, bitter³).

Nausea³; vomiting⁴.

Feeling of pressure in the epigastric region².

A sensation of heat in stomach²; burning in stomach².

Sensation of soreness in region of stomach².

Griping, crampy pains in the epigastric region¹⁰: after eating³.

ABDOMEN.

Colicky pains in various parts of abdomen¹⁶: about umbilicus¹¹; pains described as violent¹⁰, griping¹⁰, cutting⁴, stitching², drawing²; aggravated by motion², or from eating³; relieved by evacuation of stool or flatus⁷, by bending over² (pressure?).

Isolated stitches in iliac region⁴.

Continued loud rumbling in the abdomen¹¹: accompanied by great discharge of flatus⁸.

Distention of abdomen⁷: accompanied by great sensitiveness⁵.

Uneasiness in the bowels with feeling as of approaching diarrhoea⁴; colicky pains in abdomen with urging to stool².

RECTUM AND ANUS.

Burning at the anus⁵: following loose stool³. Itching at the anus².

Great tenesmus¹⁰: accompanied by tormina⁶; with stools loose⁷, bloody³, or mucous²; better after stool².

Frequent urging to stool⁸: with griping³, and with inability to resist³; aggravated after eating².

STOOL.

Diarrhœic stools²²: preceded by griping pains⁵.

Thin, watery, painless stools⁷.

Copious fecal stools¹⁴: accompanied by great discharge of flatus².

Torpidity of the bowels, stools hard and unsatisfactory⁴.

Stools pappy¹⁰, thin⁸, mucous³, bloody³, yellow³, brown².

Copious discharge of flatus⁶.

URINARY ORGANS.

Burning at orifice of urethra after urinating³.
 Copious urination⁸: frequent and copious⁴.
 Urine passed too frequently⁶; urine scanty⁴.
 Urine deposits a hard sediment².

SEXUAL ORGANS.

Excited sexual impulse³.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Oppression of the chest⁵.
 Transitory stitches in the chest⁵: left side⁵; both sides².

NECK AND BACK.

Rheumatoid pains in the nape of the neck⁴: worse on motion².
 Painful weariness in the lumbar region⁴.

LIMBS.

Upper Limbs.—Pains in upper extremities⁷: drawing⁷; transitory stitches³.

Feeling of tension, pressing or stiffness in the upper extremities⁶: pressing³, tension², stiffness².

Lower Limbs.—Feeling of tension in the lower limbs, principally in the joints⁵: tension and stiffness².

Pains in various parts of lower limbs¹¹: drawing³, stitching⁶, tearing⁴, pressing⁴.

Feeling of heaviness or weakness of the lower limbs⁷.

Numbness of the lower limbs⁴: feeling as if they were going to sleep².

SKIN.

Itching in various parts of the body⁴: inducing scratching³.
 Furuncles³.

SLEEP.

Sleepiness with frequent yawning⁴.
 Sleep with vivid dreams⁵; restless³; with frequent waking³.

CHILL. FEVER. SWEAT.

A feeling of coldness⁵: over the whole body².

Febrile movement³: preceded by chill², and accompanied by thirst².

AGGRAVATIONS.

Colicky pains: worse after eating³; from motion²; towards evening³.

Pains in various parts worse during rest³.

AMELIORATIONS.

Colicky pains: evacuation of stool or flatus⁷; relieved by pressure³; quiet².

Pains in limbs relieved by motion².

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

The therapeutic application of colocynth, in accordance with the symptomatology, is somewhat limited. We find the remedy almost a specific for **colicky pains** in the stomach or bowels; the pains being described as violent, cutting or griping, most frequently about the umbilicus, and relieved by bending over (pressure) or from discharge of flatus or loose stool. This condition may be caused by **indigestion**; or it may be, as Dr. Farrington terms it, a “**nervous colic**” dependent upon irritation of the nervous system, rather than on any inflammatory condition.

Colocynth may, however, be found useful in **diarrhœa** preceded by griping pains, the stools yellow and pappy or thin; or during the course of a **dysentery**, the stools consisting of either blood and mucus or mucus alone, accompanied by great tormina and tenesmus, with relief after stool.

The **peritonitis** is probably that “caused by extension of inflammation from the abdominal organs covered by the membrane and is of a circumscribed character”.

Should this extend to the covering of the ovaries we may

have the **ovarian neuralgia**, for which colocynth has repute. But it is not alone in ovarian neuralgia that colocynth has proved of service. Its "grand sphere lies among the neuroses, and its pathogenesis has led to brilliant cures of **neuralgia** of the fifth and sciatic nerves."

The pains in the head range from dull and pressing to acute and are more especially in the temples. Pressive, drawing pains are also found in various parts of the face, and in the orbits and teeth.

Transitory stitching pains are found in various parts of the arms and chest.

In **sciatica** the pains are sudden, sharp and stitching, or they may be drawing, tearing, cramplike in character, and may be followed by numbness of the legs and feet. The pains also approach a rheumatoid character, being frequently in the joints, with feeling of tension and stiffness.

The **headache** of colocynth deserves more than passing notice. It appeared in ten provers and is described as tensive, pressing, at times violent, and usually located in the temples and forehead. Dr. Farrington classes it as **rheumatic or gouty headache**, and says it is an affection in which colocynth is very much neglected.

It would also seem that some application to **urinary affections** might be made. The "copious urination" points to an increased secretion, but probably less than the "frequent desire to urinate" would imply. Perhaps the effect is a part of the general action of the drug on solar and abdominal plexus, which it would be well to bear in mind.

CROTALUS.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

The symptomatology here considered is that of the virus of the crotalus family, and not of any one particular variety of snake. It is unfortunate that enough records of the effects of the horridus, the durissus, the cascavella, or some other variety could not have been collected from which to make a synthesis, but as the poison of these different varieties is probably identical, or at least the effects are so similar as to render differentiation almost if not quite impossible, a symptomatology of the effects of the virus of the crotalidæ, even though we accept it under the protest of an infringement of a general principle, yet may be considered legitimate. This synthesis, then, must be known simply as a study of crotalus.

The records that have been rejected are:

No. 8, Mrs. T., a clinical report.

No. 11, Dr. Oates, complicated with effects of alcohol.

No. 14, Drs. Humbolt and Manzini's observations of many inoculations are too general for any other use than as foot-notes.

Nos. 5 and 13 are both by Dr. Hayward, and although one is the result of internal medication and the other the result of inoculation, yet because made by the same experimenter they have been combined as one record.

Of the cases of bites rejected:

No. 1 has local symptoms only.

No. 2, section "b," is mixed with the effects of other drugs.

No. 19 is a record of a man intentionally allowed to be bitten in the hope of being cured of leprosy.

No. 21 is complicated with effects of alcohol and ammonia.

According to general rule no symptom is recorded in either a proving proper or a poisoning case after the administration

of a second drug; in consequence, only a very small number of symptoms of some of the cases of bites have been utilized; *e. g.*, both Nos. 7 and 14 have but two available symptoms, respectively.

Our symptomatology of crotalus has been drawn from thirty records: eleven are "provings," nineteen are "poisonings." The subjects were seventeen men, nine women, one boy, one girl, and two of unstated sex, but probably male.

Besides the bites and the inoculation of one-sixth of a drop of a mixture of equal parts venom and glycerine, the drug was proved in various preparations from the crude virus up to the third centesimal dilution.

All local effects of inoculations and of bites have been carefully omitted.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

It is to be regretted that more careful and scientific examinations have been made of post-mortem appearances in lower animals than in man; but from the material at command, together with the symptomatology, an idea of the general action of rattlesnake virus may be obtained.

Apparently, crotalus acts most powerfully directly upon the blood, and through this fluid the nerve centres are poisoned. The red corpuscles are attacked, and their crenated edges show a tendency to the disintegration preceding dissolution of the corpuscle. As a result of impaired function of the red corpuscles, the blood fails to absorb its proper supply of oxygen, and hence, when a sufficient number of corpuscles are rendered inoperative, death ensues as a result of the intoxication of the medulla by the accumulated carbon dioxide. The blood is found to be uncoagulable, because the albumen can not be oxidized.

All other nerve centres, both cerebro-spinal and sympathetic, suffer more or less from the same cause, and the results of crotalus poison may properly be attributed to interference in the nutritive function of the blood.

As may be expected from an agent which attacks so directly the food-carrier of the organism, but few tissues escape its effects, the mucous and serous tissues both yielding to the poison; the meninges of the brain and spinal cord, the pericardium, and the mucous linings of the air passages, and intestinal tract are all seriously involved.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provings, thirty: men, seventeen; women, nine; one boy; one girl; sex not stated, but probably male, two.)

GENERALITIES.*

Malaise⁴. Languor². Weakness⁵: powerlessness².
 Pains are intermittent².
 Prostration⁸: syncope⁴.
 In morning on awaking feels as if bruised².
 Hemorrhage because of non-coagulability of blood⁴: from mucous membrane².
 Swelling of whole body³.
 Burning pain in trunk, increased by touch².
 Restlessness².

MIND.

Delirium⁵.
 Sensitive to impressions³: noises².
 Mental depression³. Uneasiness⁴: amounting to anxiety³.
 Torpidity of intellect⁴: thought is an effort².
 Forgetful². In writing, spells words incorrectly².

HEAD.†

Vertigo⁵: while sitting, so great that equilibrium was maintained with difficulty². Confusion².

* Humbolt and Manzini report lassitude in fifty-nine out of seventy-four inoculations; jaundice in sixteen out of seventy-four cases, and state that the intermittent character of several of the symptoms is one of the most interesting and important of the points observed.

† Humbolt and Manzini found headache in 160 out of 187 inoculations.

Headache⁹: frontal⁷ (over left eye², in right side of forehead³);
in left side of head³; with nausea².

Pain intermittent². Acute pain².

Dull, heavy sensation in head⁴: in frontal region².

EYES.

Irritation of the conjunctiva⁵: red²; rupture of conjunctival
blood vessels².

Dilated pupils².

Obscuration of vision⁴: during reading².

EARS.

Sensitive to noise².

NOSE.*

Sneezing². Discharge of blood from nose².

FACE.

Face pale³; swollen⁴; color heightened².

MOUTH.†

Tongue swollen².

THROAT.‡

Irritation of throat⁵: sensation of swelling of velum².

Difficult deglutition².

STOMACH.

Great thirst⁴.

Nausea⁵. Emesis⁸. Nausea and emesis².

Sense of discomfort in epigastrium⁴.

* Humbolt and Manzini report coryza in sixteen out of seventy-four cases inoculated.

† Humbolt and Manzini found bitter taste in fifty-four out of seventy-four cases.

‡ Humbolt and Manzini found angina tonsillaris in seventeen out of seventy-four cases inoculated.

ABDOMEN.*

Pain in abdomen³: pain in colon².

STOOLS.

Diarrhœa⁴. Constipation².

URINARY ORGANS.

Urine increased in quantity²; high colored³.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Weakness of voice².

Cough⁴: with tickling²; with expectoration³; of blood².

Respiration labored⁵: and slow².

CHEST.

Oppression of chest³.

Pain in left breast².

Pain in chest, increased by touch².

HEART AND PULSE.

Rapid action of heart².

Pulse increased in frequency⁵. Pulse weak¹⁰: almost imperceptible³.

Pulse imperceptible at the wrist².

LIMBS.

Extremities cold⁴: and insensible².

Pain in shoulder³; in elbow².

Pain in thighs, worse on touch or movement².

Contraction of muscles of leg². Pain in ankles².

SKIN.

Eruption on skin².

Small tubercles under the skin².

Dark spot under the skin².

Skin dry².

Irritation of skin⁴: itching².

Surface of body cold⁶.

* Humbolt and Manzini report colics in fifty-four out of seventy-four cases.

SLEEP.*

Sleepy³: yawning².

Sleep full of dreams³: of an unpleasant character².

CHILL. FEVER. SWEAT.†

Coldness⁴.

Increased secretion of perspiration³.

AGGRAVATIONS.

Pain worse on movement².

Pains in trunk increased by touch³: burning pains aggravated by touch².

Pain in thighs worse on touch or movement².

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

As shown in its general sphere of action, crotalus affects primarily and profoundly the blood; we will therefore find the drug of service in affections depending upon disturbance in the functions of this fluid. Venous congestions generally and inflammations of a low type, with tendency to effusions from either mucous or serous surfaces, may receive benefit from the virus. These congestions also show signs of **ecchymoses** or even of **hæmorrhages**. In an advanced stage of sanguineous degeneration, where **gangrene** of some part of the body exists, crotalus may restore general and local vitality.

In **adynamia** from zymosis or sepsis, and in conditions with purpuric manifestation, the virus may be of use.

Delirium.—In delirium accompanying the low fevers, typhoid, remittent, yellow fever, etc., crotalus may be prescribed. There is, however, no characteristic form of delirium, unless the dreams of an unpleasant nature be so regarded.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—In this affection delirium is

* Humbolt and Manzini found drowsiness in ten out of seventy-four cases.

† Humbolt and Manzini found coldness in thirteen out of seventy-four; heat in forty-six out of seventy-four, and perspiration in seventeen out of seventy-four.

also present; the patient is sensitive to external impressions, especially noises; we find obscuration of vision with dilated pupils; contraction of muscles; and finally there will be ecchymosis showing the fluid state of the blood. Crotalus is best indicated in the malignant epidemic form of meningitis cerebro-spinalis.

Scarlatina Maligna.—In scarlatina and all other zymotic diseases with a tendency to fatal degeneration, crotalus may prove useful.

Diphtheria.—The throat symptoms and general malignant tendency call attention to crotalus in diphtheria.

Yellow Fever.—In yellow fever no drug is generally considered more homœopathic, and with our knowledge of its health-perverting peculiarities we must also recommend it. There are as indications of crotalus, malaise, weakness, powerless prostration, restlessness, mental depression, torpidity of mind, sensitiveness to noises, delirium, obscuration of vision with dilated pupils, flushed face, thirst, nausea and vomiting; and from the general action of the drug, vomiting of blood may be inferred; **epistaxis** also sometimes occurs. The vomited blood being degenerated and highly carbonized will be dark or black, hence the “**black vomit**” of yellow fever should be a “characteristic” indication for crotalus. There will also be abdominal pains, urine highly colored, loose bowels, feeble rapid pulse, hurried respiration, cold extremities with contraction of leg muscles, and finally death from poisoning of nerve centres by the vitiated blood.

Typhoid Fever.—The general symptoms characteristic of the altered state of the blood in typhoid fever indicate crotalus. There is frontal headache and vertigo; the pains in the head are intermittent; nausea is present, the hearing is intensified and noises annoy; the tongue is swollen, and inference would lead us to expect dryness; delirium is present; the bowels may be constipated, but more frequently there is diarrhœa, and we may legitimately expect intestinal hæmorrhage. The tendency is to a rapid and fatal termination. Although a certain

number of abdominal symptoms are present, yet it is in the cerebral or nervous type of fever where crotalus may be most useful.

Remittent Fever.—The drug should be studied in remittent fever when the tendency is to the pernicious variety.

Purpura Hæmorrhagica, typhus fever and **variola**, all present indications for this virus; and traumatic gangrene may find its similitum herein. In fact, crotalus should be studied in all low grade fevers with hæmorrhagic tendency, and in all malignant local inflammations with tendency to general pyæmic infection.

On the subject of crotalus in fevers, we suggest a careful study of Dr. C. Neidhart's monograph "On the Efficacy of Crotalus Horridus in Yellow Fever; also in Malignant, Bilious and Remittent Fevers."

CROTON TIGLIUM.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

In preparing this symptomatology, the records of twenty-eight experimenters are used out of a collection of forty found in the Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis. Ten of the twelve that were omitted are so-called provings and two are from the poisoning records.

The reasons for omitting these twelve records are as follows: Provings Nos. 9 and 13 and poisonings Nos. 1 and 4 are clinical records; provings Nos. 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 are records of local effects only. Besides these it has been necessary to omit sections of two other records, viz.: Observations "a" and "b" of proving No. 20, are voluminous collections of symptoms supposed to be the result of inhaling the oil, and are so multitudinous as to have a strong flavor of the purely subjective; observations "a" and "c" of record 23 have been omitted, because they are reported as having been produced by the fifteenth dilution.

The preparations used by the provers were all low, the majority being the crude oil. The highest attenuation was the fourth centesimal. The seed was swallowed in three cases.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

Croton tiglium acts most prominently upon the mucous membrane of the intestinal tract; the whole length of the canal manifesting signs of functional perversion. This is shown in the irritated throat and œsophagus, the nausea and vomiting with anorexia, pains in the stomach and abdomen, diarrhœa, etc. Many reflex symptoms also result therefrom, among which may be noted vertigo, confusion of the head, mental depression, rapid pulse, coldness of extremities, etc.

The skin also shows signs of disturbed function, in the appearance of an eruption, which is probably a pure effect independent of the drug's action upon the alimentary canal.

The disturbed dreams, increased perspiration and copious urinary secretion, may all be due to irritation of the digestive mucous membrane.

So far as experiments have been made we are not yet justified in extending the general sphere of action of croton oil beyond the mucous membrane and the skin; that is, the enveloping membranes of the body.

Unfortunately we have no recorded *post mortem* appearances in man to guide us in making an estimate of the general action of croton, but from fatal experiments upon the lower animals we are led to the belief that its effects are largely, if not entirely, due to its local irritating power.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, twenty-eight: males, sixteen; females, eight; one boy; sex not stated, but probably male, three.)

GENERALITIES.

Weakness¹⁰: trembling of extremities²; difficulty in walking a short distance²; weariness². Malaise³.

MIND.

Mental depression⁴: sadness². Crossness².

HEAD.

Sweat on forehead².

Vertigo⁵: with nausea².

Confusion of head⁵: confusion of sinciput².

Pain in crown of head³: shooting in character².

Pain in temples³: sudden and sharp².

Pain in forehead².

EYES.

Could scarcely open eyes; the eyeballs seemed to be infiltrated².

Dimness of vision². Blindness³.

Lachrymation³.

EARS.

Loss of hearing and sight².

Pain in ear³: aching in left ear².

NOSE.

Irritation of inside of nose⁴: inflammation of nose and whole face².

FACE.

Nose and whole face inflamed². Features distorted². Face pale².

Increased heat of face³. Sweat on face³: forehead². Eruption on face².

MOUTH.

Taste perverted⁶: bitter³; sweetish²; flat².

Increased secretion of saliva⁶.

Lips dry²; burning³.

Dryness of mouth². Burning sensation in mouth². Sensation of warmth in mouth².

THROAT.*

Sensation of irritation in throat¹⁶: in fauces⁶. Sensation of scraping in throat¹⁰: in fauces⁴. Tickling in throat². Sensation of dryness in throat³: in fauces². Sensation of burning in throat⁷: in fauces⁵.

STOMACH.

Sensation of burning in œsophagus⁶: of scraping⁴; of burning and scraping³. (These are probably local effects.)

* These throat symptoms are probably the result of the local effect of croton upon the mucous membrane, such as might be due to any mechanical or chemical irritant.

Nausea¹². Ēmesis⁸. Nausea and emesis⁶. Vomiting of mucus³; of bitter substance³.

Ēructations⁶: with nausea³; of water². Nausea⁴.

Anorexia⁵.

Pain in the stomach⁵: "stomachache"². Sensation of burning in stomach³; fulness³; pressure⁵. Empty feeling in stomach².

ABDOMEN.

Pains in abdomen¹⁸: acute¹³; colicky⁴; "cutting"⁵; "pinching"³; "shooting"²; pains followed by stool⁴; pains with stool³; pains with rumbling in abdomen²; pains in epigastrium³; pains in umbilical region⁸ (griping⁴, shooting², cutting², pinching²).

Abdomen distended³. Sound as of splashing water in abdomen².

Discomfort in hypochondrium³: pains²; discomfort in splenic region².

Sensation of coldness in abdomen².

RECTUM AND ANUS.

Burning in anus³; pains in anus⁶.

STOOL.

Diarrhœa¹⁹: liquid stools¹²; watery²; containing mucus⁷ (with tenesmus³); stools yellow⁵; copious³; involuntary²; hurried call to stool⁴; stool expelled quickly⁴. Discharge of flatus³: offensive².

URINARY ORGANS.

Urinary secretion increased⁷. Sediment in urine³: of brown color².

Urine cloudy².

Burning in urethra when urinating².

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Voice not clear³: hoarse².

CHEST.

Discomfort in chest⁵: oppression³; tightness³.
 Sudden pains in chest³: tearing in character².
 Anxiety in chest².

HEART AND PULSE.

Pulse rapid³; weak⁴; "small"².

NECK AND BACK.

Chilliness over back².
 Pain in posterior cervical region².

LIMBS.

Extremities cold³.
 Sudden pain in left foot³: tearing².
 Tearing pain in right shoulder².
 Tearing in right upper limb².
 Tearing in fingers³.

SKIN.

"Great irritation all over body"².
 Cutaneous eruption³: vesicular and desquamating².

SLEEP. DREAMS.

Somnolence³.
 Restless sleep³. Dreams disturbing sleep⁴.

CHILL FEVER. SWEAT.

Sensation of general coldness³. Sensation of coldness in
 back².
 Slight chill².
 Sensation of increased heat of body⁵.
 Perspiration⁶: on forehead².

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

To judge from the foregoing pathogenesis, croton tiglium finds its therapeutic use chiefly in derangements of the digestive organs and in skin troubles.

Diarrhœa.—The stools are liquid, with involuntary tendency, hurrying the patient, and shooting out suddenly. The discharge is copious and yellow. The stools may, however, contain mucus, in which case there is likely to be *tenesmus*. The discharge causes burning in the anus. There are also, accompanying, pains and rumbling in the abdomen, with a sound as of splashing water therein. The pains are quite acute, being shooting, cutting and pinching.

Indigestion.—In attacks of acute indigestion *croton tiglium* should be studied; particularly after the ingestion of locally irritating substances. There is irritation throughout the alimentary canal; burning and scraping in the œsophagus; pains, with burning, pressure and sensation of fullness (one or all), in the stomach; eructations, nausea, vomiting, and most naturally anorexia. Vertigo and confusion of head will also be present, with the headache principally in the front part.

As a natural result of such an irritated condition of the intestinal canal, diarrhœa frequently supervenes upon the stomach derangement.

Cutaneous Diseases.—From the symptomatology no very definite indications for *croton tiglium* can be drawn in skin troubles; but we know, however, that the drug will produce an eruption that *vesiculates* and finally *desquamates*, and it will also produce a sensation of great irritation all over the body. These meagre facts, together with the well-known power of *croton* to produce local irritation and even pustulation, render legitimate its use in eruptive diseases, including local effects of *rhus toxicodendron*.

Eczema.—In eczema with tendency to pustulate, the drug should be studied.

In **febrile conditions** *croton tiglium* may be found indicated. The patient has a slight chill, or more probably there is merely a sensation of general coldness; a sensation of increased heat of body presents, and finally perspiration appears. Of what this febrile state may be the precursor we have no positive data; but possibly intermittent fever may here find its simili-

mun, particularly if the attack be of the variety involving prominently the digestive organs.

General Indications.—The concomitant croton symptoms most frequently present when the drug is indicated, are, weakness, which may almost amount to exhaustion, with tendency to perspire easily, mental depression with perhaps crossness, and restless sleep.

Whatever may be the morbid condition calling for croton tiglium, examination will most frequently find the primary cause of the disturbance to be in the alimentary canal. This is a legitimate inference from the pathogenesis of the drug.

CUPRUM ACETICUM.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

There appear to be no provings of the acetate of copper except those recorded by Hahnemann. Our knowledge of its effects on the system is derived chiefly from the observation of cases of poisoning. In the Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis there are twenty-eight instances of poisoning by this drug, and these have been used in the following symptomatology. A number of sections in the article on cuprum were omitted because they described the effects of forms of copper other than the acetate. Several of the sections describe the poisoning of a group of people, and where these records could be separated and individualized this was done; otherwise the group has been counted as one.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

The effects of cuprum are most decided on the mucous membrane and the nervous system. Its salts have power to cause inflammation of the former, but it is upon the latter that its most powerful effects are perceived.

It appears to act as an irritant to the cerebro-spinal nervous system, the results being most marked in the higher nervous centres of the brain and the parts of the body connected with the pneumogastric nerves and the anterior portion of the spinal cord.

In the brain a form of intoxication is produced closely resembling mania; connected with which is an irritation of the convulsive centre which throws the victim into spasms, that may be general in character or, on the other hand, affect but a single group of muscles.

Irritation of the vagi is shown by persistent vomiting as well as by interference with the regularity of respiration and heart rhythm.

That cuprum aceticum affects the spinal cord seems evident from the violent neural symptoms exhibited, especially those of the abdomen and limbs. Severe griping pains occur in the bowels and severe cramps are felt in the leg-muscles.

It is not wholly improbable that even the inflammation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, which is so prominent a feature of copper poisoning, may be due, not so much to the local effect of the drug as to the action of the poison upon the trophic or other nerves ending in the mucous membrane.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, twenty-eight: men, thirteen; women, thirteen; uncertain, two.)

GENERALITIES.

Extreme weakness⁵.
 General prostration³.
 Convulsions¹².
 Unconsciousness⁴.
 Emaciation⁵.
 Pains felt generally over the body².

MIND.

Mania³.*
 Hallucinations².*
 Anxiety².
 Depression of spirits⁴.

HEAD.

Vertigo².
 Headache⁵: severe³.

* Several other cases occurred, but the exact number could not be ascertained.

EYES.

The eyes are sparkling and prominent².

The eyes appear sunken³.

Pupils dilated².

FACE.

Face flushed².

Face pale⁷: pallid⁵.

Haggard appearance⁵.

Jaws tightly closed².

MOUTH.

Soreness of the gums³: gums retracted from the teeth².

Line of color along the edges of the gums and teeth⁴:*
purple², greenish².*

The tongue is moist⁴, and red².

Coating on the tongue³: cream-colored².

STOMACH.

Anorexia⁶.

Thirst⁷: violent³.

Hiccough³.

Nausea³.

Severe retching².

Vomiting¹³: frequent²; violent³.

Matters vomited: greenish³ (greenish mucous²); blood².

Pains in the stomach⁶: griping².

Burning sensation in the œsophagus².

Epigastrium very sensitive to touch⁵.

ABDOMEN.

Flatulent distention of abdomen⁷: hard and painful⁴.

Abdomen flattened³.

Pains in the abdomen¹⁶: violent¹⁰; colicky or griping⁶.

Exquisite sensitiveness of the abdomen to pressure³.

STOOL.

Constipation⁴.

*Several other cases occurred, but the exact number could not be ascertained.

Diarrhœa⁹: "purging"²; "frequent urging"².

Watery stools⁶: copious²; greenish⁴.

Loose stools preceded by pain⁸, by vomiting⁸.

URINARY ORGANS.

Urine scanty³.

Tendency to suppression of urine².

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Respiration accelerated².

Breathing short².

PULSE, ETC.

Retarded pulse².

Pulse quickened⁴; "contracted"³; weak³; small³; irregular²; hard²; full³.

LIMBS.

Stiffness in the muscles².

Tremulousness of the limbs².

Pains in the limbs⁵: violent cramps⁴—in calves³.

SKIN.

Surface cold⁵.

SLEEP.

Slept but little during the night⁴.

CHILL. FEVER. SWEAT.

Coldness of the surface⁵.

Feverishness².

Sweat⁷: cold sweat³; symptoms relieved by sweat².

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

The general characteristics of cuprum aceticum are: (1) Prostration of the vital forces; (2) Emaciation; (3) A strong tendency to convulsive action, which may be associated with

mania or unconsciousness and accompanied by severe paroxysmal pain; and (4) Exquisite sensitiveness of the part affected.

The continual reception of copper salts into the system is characterized by the establishment of a line of color along the gums and teeth at their junction, described by some as being purple, and by others as green.

Mania.—Few remedies in our materia medica offer greater promise of usefulness in mental affections than cuprum aceticum. The provers appear to be quite deranged; they are frightened or mad and have various hallucinations, imagining themselves to be different people. The tendency is towards depression of mood rather than exaltation.

Meningitis or symptoms caused by the retrocession of an eruptive disease are often relieved by this remedy.

Tetanus, especially when beginning as **trismus**, or when that form is assumed, may be controlled by the acetate. In these cases the jaws are tightly closed, the face pale and haggard and the muscles are held in tonic contraction.

Convulsions, whether produced by **epilepsy** or any other cause, and especially when due to retrocession of the exanthemata, are often warded off by cuprum aceticum, or, indeed, the affection may be entirely cured by its use. It may therefore be relied upon when convulsions impend during the course of one of the eruptive diseases or other affections of childhood. In these cases the administration of a few doses of cuprum aceticum clears away the threatening symptoms and allows the case to proceed in the usual manner.

The symptoms which indicate the onset of spasms and which demand this remedy are paleness of the face, almost to blueness; firm closure of the jaws; delirium, more or less pronounced; sparkling eyes, which appear to be protruded; increased rapidity of respiration; some irregularity of the pulse and spasmodic movements of the muscles, which may increase to severe **cramps**.

In other spasmodic conditions cuprum aceticum affords marked relief. Among them are **laryngismus stridulus**, ner-

vous asthma, whooping-cough, chorea and angina pectoris.

In **pertussis** the cough is so violent as to threaten suffocation, after the cough the child is stiff and motionless and seems likely to fall into spasms or really does so.

Affections of the stomach and bowels, especially those attended by marked nervous phenomena, as vomiting or spasmodic action of the involuntary muscles (cramps), often demand the use of cuprum aceticum.

When the symptoms correspond it may be employed in any form of irritation of the alimentary tract, but its similimum is found in **Asiatic cholera**, which may be taken as the type of disease which cuprum may be depended upon to relieve.

Cholera.—The opinion expressed by Hahnemann, that copper would be found to be a potent remedy in cholera, was based upon a sound pathogenetic foundation, and has been abundantly confirmed by the results. That the pathogenesis of cuprum aceticum corresponds closely with the symptomatology of cholera none can doubt. On the former is found severe abdominal cramps, often violent; cramps in the calves of the legs; exquisite sensitiveness of the abdomen; nausea, violent retching and vomiting of greenish matters and blood; burning feeling in the œsophagus; diarrhœa, consisting of copious, watery stools, preceded by griping; coldness of the surface. The general condition is one of extreme prostration and rapid emaciation.

CYCLAMEN EUROPÆUM.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

The Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis furnishes the records of twenty-eight provers.

Nos. 14 to 18 inclusive are excluded, as they refer to girls who were under treatment in a Lock Hospital for gonorrhœa, condylomata or excoriations of the vagina. No. 28 is also rejected, as the weak eyes of the prover vitiate the record.

The tincture and first dilution were used, the initial dose in most instances being five drops, followed by increased quantities, until in one case the final dose amounted to fifty drops.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

The parts of the body chiefly within the range of the influence of cyclamen are the brain, eye, ear, digestive tract and female sexual system. Its action upon the eye is marked, while its effect upon the female organs is equally pronounced.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, thirteen: males, nine; females, four.)

GENERALITIES.

Exhaustion⁴; prostration of the whole body².

MIND.

Cross, ill-humored³; anxiety².

Depression of spirits⁵.

HEAD.

Confusion of head⁹; vertigo⁴.
 Heat in head³; heaviness of head².
 Headache³; pain in right temple².
 Pressure in temples², in forehead².*

EYES.

Flickering before the eyes³.
 Burning in eyes³.
 Dimness of vision².

NOSE.

Coryza²; frequent sneezing².

EARS.

Noise in ears³.

MOUTH.

Acrid, salty taste².
 Jerking pains in upper teeth².
 Flow of saliva².
 Furred tongue².

THROAT.

Scraping in throat³.
 Fauces red².

STOMACH.

Eructions⁸: tasting of drug²; acid².
 Anorexia³; pressure in stomach³.
 Nausea⁵: with vomiting³.
 Great thirst².

ABDOMEN.

Gripping in abdomen⁴; distention⁴.
 Rumbling in abdomen³: with pain².
 Pain in umbilical region²; in renal region².

* In Nos. 14 to 27 frontal headache occurs in six.

STOOL AND ANUS.

Diarrhœa⁶: watery².

Tenesmus attending stools².

Shooting in rectum²; pressure in rectum².

URINARY ORGANS.

Urging to urinate².

Frequent micturition, quantity increased³: with pain in bladder².

SEXUAL ORGANS.

Female.—Menses return too soon³.

Menses cease and return².

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Irritation of larynx causing dry cough².

Stitches in left chest²; in mammæ².

HEART AND PULSE.

Pulse accelerated³.

LIMBS.

Heavy feeling in feet preceding menses².

SLEEP.

Restlessness at night⁴; yawning⁴.

Sleep disturbed by dreams⁵.

Exhaustion on waking².

AMELIORATION.

Heaviness of feet relieved by return of menses

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

The clinical use of cyclamen has been unduly restricted, the drug being undoubtedly overshadowed to a great extent by its important analogue, pulsatilla.

We may expect efficient action from cyclamen in the following conditions:

Melancholy and peevishness, when due to **menstrual derangement**, are accompanied by paralytic heaviness of the feet. Both conditions disappear on the establishment of the menstrual flow.

Coryza is accompanied by frequent sneezing.

In **digestive derangements** we find loss of appetite, sour eructations, pressure in stomach, nausea, watery **diarrhœa** and great thirst.

In the female sphere inconstancy is a noticeable trait of the menstrual flow, which stops and starts again.

The menses are prone to return too soon.

Headache may be attended with vertigo, roaring in the ears, dimness of vision, flickering before the eyes, and in some cases the appearance of luminous spots.

Tinnitus aurium is strongly suggested by the effects upon the ears.

The symptoms manifested in the eyes, appearing with such constancy and intensity, commend cyclamen as a **valuable ophthalmic remedy**.

GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

Both the proving and the poisoning cases found in the Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis have been utilized, with the following exceptions:

Under proving No. 8 (Ringer), paragraph "i" has been omitted, because it is clinical; and so likewise have the local effects of the topical application of gelsemium noted in paragraph "1."

Among the poisonings, case 1 has been omitted from the body of the symptomatology and cited in foot-notes, because partaking too strongly of the nature of inexpert generalizations; case 3 is also cited as a foot-note, the one symptom given being of an indefinite character; case 4 is also indefinite, and is excluded; in cases 5, 6, 13 and 14, the effects immediately **ante mortem** are excluded, and in cases 8 and 9, symptoms following administration of antidotes have been omitted; the neuralgic symptoms in cases 13 and 15, for which the drug was taken, and finally, case 16, which is purely clinical, are also rejected. Cases 17, 18, 19 and 20 in the Appendix, are also omitted, because No. 17 most probably used the drug for some unstated condition, No. 19 mistook gelsemium for some other drug which no doubt she was taking for some modification of health, and Nos. 18 and 19 are clinical. Case 7, a sailor "convalescing from periostitis," has been used because his recorded symptoms bear no relation to the periostitis, and are in accord with the symptoms occurring in other provers.

Furthermore, it should be mentioned that Dr. Douglass' generalizations of drug effects taken from at least fifty persons have been used as though obtained from one experimenter only, except where the results are obviously from two or more provers; this also applies to Dr. Ringer's generalizations from

six persons on seventeen occasions. Counting these cases as equivalent to four provers, we have in all twenty-two experimenters from whom the symptomatology is deduced.

The preparations used in proving range from the fluid extract up to the 6th dilution, and nothing above this limit; but the majority of the results were obtained from the tincture.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

Judging from the revelations of autopsies of the lower animals, which are verified by *post mortem* appearances in human beings, together with suggestions from pathogenetic effects both objective and subjective, gelsemium acts prominently upon the cerebro-spinal and the vegetative nervous system.

As a result, muscular power is diminished; the enfeeblement sometimes amounting to complete paralysis; there is even interference in the action of the heart which has resulted in complete cessation while in extreme diastole. Particularly are the ocular muscles affected.

This depressing effect extends to the mind, and the mental attitude seems to be consonant with the physical condition.

From the action of gelsemium upon the involuntary nervous system, there is more or less venous stasis in various parts of the body. Both serous and mucous tissues reveal the influence of the drug; the cerebral substance and membranes are hyperæmic, likewise the mucous lining of the stomach and intestines. From these examples of its effects it is fair to infer that gelsemium may also cause a sanguineous congestion in any other of the serous or mucous tissues. In fact, in the lower animals where a greater number of observations of effects of fatal doses have been observed than in man, the substance and membranes of the spinal cord were found congested, and in a number of cases there was considerable exudation of blood. In some of these cases the substance of the heart was unnaturally red (congested) and softened.

A peculiarity of the blood, in cases dead from the drug, is its

uncoagulability. This shows a change in its vital constituents, similar to that produced by other drugs classed as narcotics and sedatives, which change consists in either prevention of oxidation of albumen or deprivation of the contractile power of fibrin.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, twenty-two: men, seventeen; women, five.)

GENERALITIES.

Pains¹¹: dull⁶; acute⁸; shooting²; pressive³; drawing³; cramping²; aching²; deep-seated²; shifting³.

Decided restlessness².

More or less loss of muscular power¹³: complete motor paralysis⁴, during which consciousness is unimpaired²; trembling, with feeling of weakness².

Prostration⁶: excessive⁵. Easily fatigued³. Languid⁴: and listless².

Feeling as if intoxicated³.

MIND.

Mental excitement⁴.

Low-spirited³.

Incapable of mental application⁴: feels stupid².

Entire consciousness during complete motor paralysis².

Unconsciousness⁴.

HEAD.

Vertigo¹⁰: with imperfection of vision⁵; with total blindness²; "limited to brows"¹²; aggravated by movement³, or by standing².

Feeling of fulness in head³.

Unusual feelings in head². (Expressed as "head felt strangely," and "disagreeable sensation of head.")

Headache⁹: dull⁶, pressive³, severe³; frontal⁷; (most marked over eyes³); in the temple³; in occiput⁵; over whole head³; with

heat of face³ (and head²); accompanied by slight nausea²; worse towards evening².

Aching in occiput⁵: dull and aggravated by movement²; pain from vertex to occiput².

Headache and pain in eyeballs, often severe, aggravated by moving the eyes².

EYES.

Pain in the region of eyes³: above eyes²; in orbits².

Ptosis⁸ (varying from partial to complete).

Irritability of conjunctiva⁴.

Lachrymation².

Pain in the eyeball³.

Loss of power in eye muscles². Strabismus².

Pupils dilated⁶.*

Obscuration of vision¹²: diplopia⁸; objects appear indistinct, blurred⁵; misty²; distant objects especially are less distinct than usual²; blurred vision with dizziness³; glimmering appearance before eyes²; blindness⁴.†

NOSE.

Slight nasal catarrh³.

MOUTH.

Dryness of mouth⁵: of throat²; with moist tongue².

Pain in jaw².

Paralytic condition of muscles of lower jaw⁵.

Imperfect articulation of words⁶.

Tongue furred³: yellowish².

Disagreeable taste².

FACE.

Face flushed³; livid³; pale². Yellow color of face².

Heat of face².

*The opposite condition, contraction of pupils, was observed in five cases reported by Ringer. They were the only cases in which this condition was noted.

† A child poisoned with the flowers "suddenly complained that it could not see and died in a quarter of an hour." (Not of the four.)

THROAT.

Dryness of the throat³.

Dysphagia, power of deglutition gone³.

STOMACH.

Eructations of flatus³.

Nausea⁶: attended by indistinct vision²; accompanied by headache³.

Pain in the stomach⁴: cardialgia².

ABDOMEN.

Pain in hypochondriac region⁴: in left hypochondrium³ (in two cases sharp).

Pain in umbilical region³: sharp in character².

Pain in hypogastrium².

Pain in left iliac region³.

Pain in abdomen⁴.

STOOL.

Diarrhœa³: yellow²; "bilious"².

Emission of flatus².

URINARY ORGANS.

Urine increased in quantity².

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Respiratory movements diminished⁵.*

Deep inspirations³.

Irregular breathing³.

Dyspnœa⁴.

Accumulation of mucus in upper part of trachea, causing effort to get rid of it².

CHEST.

Pains in the chest³: in the breast².

* In the cases of the poisoning of five deck hands, taken from Dr. Hale's "New Remedies," the breathing was so low it could hardly be discovered. (Not of the five.)

HEART AND PULSE.

Circulation very feeble³.*

Pulse very feeble¹¹: accelerated⁶. Pulse slow³.

NECK AND BACK.

Pains in the neck³: in upper part².

Pain in the back³: as in cold stage of ague².

LIMBS.

Pain in limbs³: upper limbs⁴; shoulder²; under scapula²; in right arm³; in elbow²; in forearm³: right forearm²; in wrist²; in hand²; in fingers⁴: finger-joints²; in lower limbs⁶ (deep-seated and aching in character²); in the thigh⁴ (drawing², and cramping³); in the knee⁵ (under the knee²); in the leg⁵ (acute³, of which two are shooting); in the calf³ (contracting in the left gastrocnemius²); in the toe³ (contractive pains²). "Rheumatic" pains².

Loss of power in the arms².

Numbness of extremities³: great numbness².

Extremities cold⁶: cold feet².

SKIN.

Eruption³: on back and between shoulders; but chiefly on face, papular, of much the same color as that of measles, but the papulæ are larger, and more distant and distinct; they are attended with little or no sensation².

Perspiratory action of skin increased⁵.

SLEEP. DREAMS.

Disposition to yawn³: yawning².

Sleepiness⁸: can not keep eyes open, fall asleep if not prevented³; look sleepy, dull and heavy from drooping of eyelids³.

Sleep filled with dreams².

* In the deck hands the circulation is reported as "very feeble." (Not of the three.)

CHILL. FEVER. SWEAT.

Chilliness⁴: lasting at least an hour, with feeble pulse and heat and pain of head, followed by general heat (pulse full and 80-100), mostly about head and face, succeeded by profuse perspiration; with concomitant thirst and languor².

Free perspiration⁵: profuse⁴.

AGGRAVATIONS.

Motion aggravates general symptoms⁶: vertigo worse from walking².

Headache worse towards evening².

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

As will be understood from its general sphere of action, a large majority of the pathological conditions to which gelsemium is homœopathic depend primarily upon derangement in one of the nervous systems; and secondarily, many others are caused from derangement in the vascular system, by which passive congestions are produced. Although comparatively few uses for the drug may be derived simply from its symptomatology, yet with its basic field of action always before the mind many indications equally as good may be inferred therefrom, which are probably quite as homœopathic to disease as many of the actually observed pathogenetic details.

A few symptomatic indications for the use of gelsemium are herewith appended.

Emotional Derangements.—From the pathogenetic effects of gelsemium a condition may be observed which is very similar to the results of strongly excited emotions or nervous shocks. Legitimate inference would, therefore, lead to its use in the effects of **grief, fright, and other neurotic disturbances.** In such cases the pulse often becomes feeble and the respiration irregular, with occasional deep sighings at intervals. If the shock has been profound, other functional troubles may be

present, such as jaundice, muscular tremor and weakness, confused or imperfect vision, and other symptoms consonant with the general sphere of the drug's action.

Headache.—The headache is dull, and may involve the whole head, but the frontal region is most prominently affected, while in some cases the occiput is the focus of the pain. The head feels full and hot, the heat extending to the face. The ache, especially when in the occiput, is aggravated by movement.

Concomitantly there is nausea, vertigo, and pain in the eyeballs, which latter is aggravated by moving the eyes.

The pain in the head extends in no specific direction, unless it be from the vertex into the occiput.

Vertigo.—Vertigo is accompanied by imperfect or blurred vision, which may amount to blindness; or it may be accompanied by strabismus.

The erect position aggravates the vertigo, especially if movement be attempted.

Sunstroke.—Gelsemium is strongly suggested in the effects of insolation, from its head symptoms, its muscular weakness and tremor, and its disinclination and inability to perform either mental or physical labor. The cerebral congestion, flushed face, confused vision, nausea, and general appearance of intoxication, with frequent, deep sighing inspirations are still further suggestive.

Meningitis Cerebro-Spinalis.—When the following symptoms are present the drug may be of use in cerebro-spinal meningitis: Occipital headache; dilatation of pupils; strabismus; fulness and heat of head; nausea; partial or complete loss of consciousness; dryness of mouth; irregular respiration and feeble pulse; and finally, partial or complete motor paralysis.

Apoplexy.—More or less motor paralysis, with consciousness unimpaired; head and face flushed and hot, with sensation of fulness in the head; imperfect articulation of words.

Paralysis.—Complete motor paralysis, especially of arms.

Extremities are cold and numb. The tongue is involved and articulation becomes difficult or impossible. Mental excitement, or more frequently, mental depression exists.

In such cases inference leads us to expect attacks of vertigo.

Paralysis of muscles of deglutition following diphtheria.

Acute Alcoholismus.—According to its pathogenetic effects, gelsemium presents symptoms closely analogous to alcoholic intoxication. There is the cerebral congestion, fulness of head, hot and flushed face, blurred vision, difficult articulation of words ("thick tongue"), dryness of buccal cavity and throat, vertigo, and finally, a general feeling of intoxication.

In the state succeeding a debauch the indicative symptoms are mental depression, headache, vertigo, confusion of vision, tremulous weakness, dryness of mouth and throat, nausea and even vomiting.

Neuralgia.—Neuralgic pains may be present in almost any part of the body. They are acute, or sometimes dull. Pain in the eyeball with headache is often severe, the peculiarity being the aggravation from moving the eyeballs. The cause of these neuralgic pains is probably pressure of the congested venous capillaries upon the nerves.

Diplopia and other visual derangements dependent upon asthenia of the ocular muscles, are a frequent effect of the drug.

Strabismus may also exist from lack of innervation of the muscles; the cause of which may be debilitating zymotic diseases, among which diphtheria may be suggested.

Ptosis is also prominent, and may exist conjointly with general asthenopia. When it follows diphtheria, the drug may prove useful.

Blindness has also been produced, but its pathology is obscure. Its cause may be pressure upon the optic nerve from deep-seated congestion.

Gastralgia accompanied by nausea, headache with indistinct vision, disagreeable taste in the mouth, yellowish fur on the tongue, and other indicative concomitants.

Diarrhœa.—Stool yellow, “bilious;” pain in abdomen, which may be sharp; emission of flatus.

Intermittent Fever.—There is chill, fever and sweat in regular sequence. The chilliness lasts at least an hour, with feeble pulse and heat and pain of head. This is followed by general heat, mostly about head and face (the pulse now becoming full), succeeded by profuse perspiration, with concomitant thirst and languor. If yawning, pains in limbs, and confusion of vision be present, the indications will be strengthened.

Typhoid Fever.—The patient is dull and stupid, and inclined to sleep; has the feeling and appearance of one intoxicated. There is headache with heat of head and face, the latter also flushed; visual accommodation deranged; dry mouth, irregular breathing, pulse weak and rapid, and great prostration.

Measles.—Gelsemium produces a rash somewhat similar to that of measles. The drug should be studied for other symptoms of the disease.

Myalgia.—Pains in the muscles of the limbs are quite frequent; there is also loss of power in the arm muscles. The pains may be deep-seated and aching, drawing and cramping, or shooting.

Rheumatism is therefore suggested.

GLONONINUM.

(Nitro-Glycerine.)

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

The provings of glonoin were all made with strong preparations; either the crude drug or the first, second and third dilutions; three of the provers using pellets moistened with the first decimal dilution. Three instructive provings resulted from merely touching the tongue to the crude liquid.

It is not always easy to distinguish between a proving and a case of poisoning with glonoin. In but one of the cases, however, did a fatal result ensue—a man who took two swallows of “blasting oil.” Nearly all of the provers were promptly and decidedly affected, and the symptomatology brings out in bold relief the salient features of the drug and furnishes an unusually clear-cut picture of drug-effects.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

From a study of the action of glonoin on the system it is evident that its effects are produced almost entirely on the nervous and the circulatory apparatus.

Were judgment to be based only on the rapid action of the heart so quickly induced, the effects of the drug might be thought to be caused by stimulation of the cardiac ganglia; but certain experiments on animals, together with the immediate response of the system to the drug, lead to the belief that it acts as a sedative upon the pneumogastric nerves, or else, to a certain extent, paralyzes their action, the result being increased rapidity of heart beat.

It is remarkable that while cardiac action is greatly increased, even to a violent extent at times, there is no general or even

local flushing of the skin. There is, however, a strong determination of blood to the head. The brain certainly receives more blood than usual, and it is forced through this organ in strong pulsations.

The remarkably short time required for the effects of glonoin to appear—often less than thirty seconds—suggests the thought that this substance, like others perhaps, is absorbed by the mucous membrane of the mouth and affects some of the numerous nerves there. This influence is carried to the nerve centres and thence reflected to various parts of the body.

That glonoin produces a decided effect upon the central nervous system is indicated by confusion of mind, disturbance of equilibrium, convulsions and unconsciousness.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, thirty-two: men, twenty-six; women, six.)

GENERALITIES.

Disturbance of equilibrium².

Convulsions². Unconsciousness⁴.

Restlessness².

General feeling of sickness².

Lassitude⁴. Fatigue². Loss of strength³.

Pulsation of heart felt throughout the body³.

Recurrence of symptoms³: on the following day².

Effects quickly produced²⁷: in one minute or less⁹.

MIND.

Confusion of mind⁶: "confusion of ideas"²; uncertain where he was².

Unconsciousness⁴.

HEAD.

Confusion of head².

Vertigo⁸.

Headache²⁷. Character of pain: intense¹⁰; dull²; throbbing⁵ (in the temples³); shooting pain in the temples⁵.

Headache accompanied by a feeling of weight⁴: in the forehead².

Location of pain: forehead⁹ (over the eyebrows⁴); in the temples⁹ (throbbing⁴, shooting⁵); vertex³; occiput⁵.

Headache increased by motion⁹: by shaking the head⁶, leaning downwards², walking³. Relieved by strong pressure².

The head feels full and congested³: chiefly in the sinciput²; with a sensation as if the head would burst³. Head feels sore².

Throbbing in the head¹⁵: accompanied by swelling of the blood vessels of the head and neck⁴; throbbing of the temporal arteries⁵, most severely felt in the temples³.

Headache followed by throbbing³; throbbing followed by headache⁴; both headache and throbbing felt at the same time⁶.

EYES.

Pain in the eyes⁴.

Vision indistinct³: hearing also affected².

EARS.

Hearing and vision indistinct².

FACE.

Pain in the malar bones².

Convulsive action of facial muscles².

Paleness of face⁴. Sensation of heat⁴.

MOUTH.

Mouth excessively dry³.

Tongue felt swollen².

STOMACH.

Loss of appetite².

Thirst².

Nausea⁸: relieved by eating².

ABDOMEN.

Pain in the abdomen³: griping²; located in hypochondria³ (left²).

Flatulence².

STOOL, ETC.

Diarrhoea⁵: loose⁴; copious²; with pain and feeling of sickness².

Discharge of flatus².

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Inclination to breathe deeply².

Stertorous breathing².

CHEST.

Constricted feeling in the chest².

Sharp, cutting pains in the chest².

HEART AND PULSE.*

Disagreeable sensation about the heart².

The action of the heart quickened²²; violent⁵; irregular (palpitation)⁷; variable (rapidity alternating with slowness)³. Rapidity with throbbing of arteries⁵ (felt all over the body³); with throbbing in the head².

Pulse full⁴; feeble²; slower than normal².

Effect upon the heart observed in from one to five minutes after taking the drug¹¹.

NECK.

Pain in the neck².

Stiffness².

Sensation of a band drawn tightly around the neck².

LIMBS.

Pain in the legs⁴: under the patella².

Slight pain in the arms³.

* In this group are included also the provings of seven individuals (see Sec. No. 29 of Cyclopædia), in whose cases the action of glonoin upon the heart only is recorded.

SLEEP.

Uneasy sleep³.

FEVER. SWEAT.

Sensation of heat⁴.

Perspiration².

AGGRAVATIONS.

Pains increased by motion¹⁰: pain in the head⁹ (shaking the head⁶, leaning downwards², walking³); in the limbs while walking³; pain increased by ascending stairs rapidly².

AMELIORATIONS.

Symptoms lessened in violence while in the open air².

Nausea removed by eating².

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

Glonoïn is a remedy having especial influence over two important organs—the head and the heart. While its application is limited its characteristics are marked and unique; its congeners being belladonna and amyl nitrite.

Headache.—Glonoïn is useful in headache when congestive in character, preceded or accompanied by severe throbbing in the head, felt most severely in the temples. The pain is greatly increased by motion, such as shaking the head, leaning down and walking. The arteries of the neck and temples are distended and may be seen to pulsate strongly. The head feels full and congested, especially in the anterior portion, with a sensation as if it would burst.

The character of the pain is throbbing and intense, with a sensation of weight, worse in the forehead.

The pain is felt throughout the head, but is particularly severe in certain localities. Thus it is said to be most intense in the forehead, especially over the eyebrows; in the temples where the pain is throbbing or shooting; in the vertex and in the occiput.

With these sensations are observed confusion and vertigo, the head feels sore.

In headaches due to **menstrual derangements** glonoin is efficacious when there is a strong tendency of blood to the head. Such attacks are often observed to follow suppression of the menses from any cause, and are accompanied by intense and often throbbing headache, with more or less disturbance of mental functions.

Sunstroke often demands glonoin. It would appear to be most applicable to those cases in which there is increased rapidity of heart action and evident excitement of the circulatory system, but with pale and sometimes cool surface. The patient is unconscious and may have **convulsive seizures**.

Such cases are not uncommon and are more of an enigma in respect to proper treatment than those with flushed skin, in which the evident indication is to cool the body by the quickest method.

In both of these varieties of insolation glonoin may be employed successfully.

Whenever there is an unusual tendency of blood towards the brain—any form of **cerebral congestion**—glonoin affords relief. Thus it may be given when **apoplexy** is threatened, the patient complaining of fulness and beating of the arteries, vertigo and mental confusion, especially when familiar surroundings are not recognized. The fatal attack may sometimes be thus warded off.

In **angina pectoris** and affections of the heart characterized by rapid, violent or irregular action, glonoin is to be relied upon. The pulse is full and bounding, at one time more rapid than normal, and at another slower.

HAMAMELIS VIRGINICA.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

Few really careful provings have been made of this valuable drug; those conducted separately by Drs. H. C. Preston, W. H. Burt and Wallace McGeorge giving the best results.

Dr. McGeorge kept a record of the effects of hamamelis on sixteen persons, and this was published in the report of the American Institute of Homœopathy for 1874. Twelve of these provings have been made use of in the following symptomatology.

In addition to the fourteen mentioned, seven provings have been taken from other sources, and from the study of all these provings an epitome of the effects of hamamelis on the human system has been made.

Two of the provings were made with "Pond's Extract;" one with fluid extract; seven with the tincture; seven with the third dilution, and four with the sixth dilution.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

Hamamelis is not poisonous, even in large doses, although it may cause serious symptoms. From a study of provings, it appears that hamamelis causes pain and soreness in the larger muscles of the extremities, but has also an influence on the mucous membrane in certain locations and little, if any, in others. The most distinct peculiarity of this drug, however, appears to be its effect on the circulation; *i. e.*, causing hemorrhages. This probably results from congestion of the mucous membrane so intense as to allow the blood to exude, and it is then carried to the exterior, producing the epistaxis and bleeding from the uterus, noted by provers.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, twenty-one: fourteen men, five women, a boy of thirteen and a girl of eleven.)

GENERALITIES.

General lassitude³: feeling of weariness².
Profuse hemorrhages⁵.

MIND.

Depression of mind³.
Cross and irritable state².
Can not compose the mind to read or study⁵.
Weakness of memory².

HEAD.

Vertigo⁶: aggravated by rising to an erect posture³.
Headache⁸: in the frontal region⁵ (over right eye²); dull⁵; very severe⁴.

NOSE.

Coryza³.
Epistaxis².

THROAT.

Dry feeling in the throat³: momentarily relieved by drinking water².
Sore throat³: causing pain in the effort to swallow².
A sensation of rawness in the throat, felt especially about the fauces⁴.

STOMACH.

Thirsty towards evening².
Nausea⁴.

STOOL.

Stools covered with mucus².
Constipation².

URINARY ORGANS.

Frequent urging to urinate⁵; urine clear³; copious⁵.

MALE SEXUAL ORGANS.

Severe pain in the testicles³: pain running down the spermatic cord into testicles².

Seminal emissions³.

FEMALE SEXUAL ORGANS.

Active uterine hemorrhage².

BACK.

Severe pain in lumbar region².

LIMBS.

Pains felt in the upper arm⁶: apparently in the humerus³; in the muscles³ (right side², both sides²).

The veins of the lower extremities are painful³: especially in the thigh².

Pains in the muscles of lower limbs⁴: aching².

The knee-joint is painful²; the toes⁴ (right great toe³).

SLEEP.

Restless sleep³.

CHILL. FEVER.

Chilliness².

Slight fever².

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

Hamamelis is a useful remedy in **hemorrhage**, and while there is little in the symptomatology to suggest the variety or hemorrhage, yet there is enough to justify the opinion that the flow is active and the blood arterial. There is no proof of the "passive, venous hemorrhage" which is usually credited to hamamelis. The localities especially affected appear to be the

nasal membrane and the uterus, but there can be little doubt of its usefulness wherever bleeding comes from a mucous surface.

Hamamelis will also be found useful in **catarrh, varicosis, hemorrhoids, urinary difficulties** and **orchitis**.

HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

The following reliable symptoms of this remedy have been obtained by winnowing the published records of eight provers thereof, which are found in the Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis.

All of these provers took sufficient of the drug to leave no doubt as to the genuineness of the symptoms produced, the quantity and strength ranging from 10 grains of the powdered root, or 300 drops of a strong tincture, to pellets saturated with the first dilution.

All the provings were made in America, and the records kept in the English tongue, so that nothing has been lost or misinterpreted through translation.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

Hydrastis is an irritant of the mucus membranes, acting chiefly through the ganglionic nervous system. It affects mainly the mucous membranes of the body, to wit: The alimentary canal and the superficial membrane of the nose and throat.

Although said to be of repute in affections of the lymphatic glandular system, the provings do not elicit any such action.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, eight: men, six; women, two.*)

*Although it is our rule to admit no drug for study that has less than ten experimenters, yet we have made an exception in the case of hydrastis, because of its widespread use, and because even these few records prove the homœopathic relation of the drug to derangement of the mucus membrane.

HEAD.

Dull, heavy, frontal headache².
Sharp cutting pains through the temples².

NOSE.

Nostrils stopped up².
Constant coryza⁴.

MOUTH.

Bad taste in the mouth².
Aphthous sores in buccal cavity⁴: lips³.

THROAT.

Irritability of mucous membrane of pharynx².

STOMACH

Sense of discomfort in epigastric region³: pain in the stomach².

ABDOMEN.

Cutting pain in the umbilical region².
Griping in the bowels³.

STOOLS.

Number of stools increased³: light colored, with griping in the bowels².
Stools soft².

SEXUAL ORGANS.

Male.—Pain in the testicles².

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Increased bronchial secretion².

CHEST.

Constriction in the chest at sternum².

NECK.

Aching and soreness of muscles of the neck².

LIMBS.

Rheumatic pains in left elbow³; in right hip²; in knees³.

SKIN.

Irritative action upon the skin of the body in various parts thereof, but not uniform³.*

SLEEP.

Better sleep than usual³. Sleep disturbed and restless².

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

Although in the above provings the action of hydrastis is confined to some definitely named mucous surfaces, we may safely reason from analogy (and experience has corroborated the assumption), and confidently prescribe this drug in simple catarrh of any mucous tissue.

It has a controlling influence over **chronic catarrh** of mucous membranes wherever situated.

The dull heavy frontal **headache** of this remedy will probably be found associated with **catarrh of the bile ducts**; the sharp cutting pain in the temples may possibly be found as a concomitant of acute or chronic catarrh of the frontal sinuses or nares.

The reputed power of hydrastis in curing or alleviating pathological conditions of other tissues than the mucous membranes or skin is not substantiated by the recorded provings of the plant, therefore, we can not recommend this remedy in affections to which it is so often applied, to wit: Scirrhus,

* Expressed as follows: "Intense itching in various parts of the body."

"Erysipelatous rash covering neck, palms and joints of fingers and wrists."

"The irritation was maddening with intense burning heat, this lasted six days, and then the skin exfoliated."

"Pimples appeared around the mouth and chin resembling early stage of smallpox, next day they began to vesiculate and two days later to sink in the centre, turn dark and commence drying, scaling off four days later on."

sarcoma, epithelioma, lupus, etc. But when the mucous membrane in part or parts of the body is inflamed, and from such inflammation increased secretions are being thrown off, we may expect good results from the use of hydrastis given internally and applied locally.

In cases of **acute erysipelas** attended as it often is with severe biliary and **duodenal catarrhal symptoms**, hydrastis should be found efficacious, as every experienced practitioner knows that this disease, apart from the skin manifestation, exhibits the symptoms of what is familiarly known as "bilious fever."

KALI BICHROMICUM.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

The provings grouped in the Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis under the title Chromium include those made with chromic acid, chromic sesquioxide and bichromate of potash, more familiarly known to us as kali bichromicum. Of these provings only those made with the last-named salt are used in this study.

The first eighteen provings were conducted by Dr. Drysdale, all except the last using a solution of five grains to the ounce, taking from one to one hundred drops several times daily, for periods varying from several days to three weeks. The last proving of the series, by Dr. Norton, was made with the first trituration.

The next section (No. 22) records the results of inhaling the drug while it was being triturated.

Then follows a group of eleven provings—the “Austrian provings”—six of which were made with the first trituration, and the others with the second and third triturations or dilutions. The “Austrian provers” have become world-famous for the thoroughness and heroic character of their work, and their provings of this drug are exceedingly valuable.

The effects of the drug on twelve chrome workers, whose duties required them to handle the bichromate, are utilized, care being taken to eliminate all strictly local effects.

Among these forty-two provers were men, women and children.

A few sections in the Cyclopædia were omitted: No. 26, Dr. Marenzeller’s proving, on account of his being subject to pulmonary catarrh with chronic mucous discharge from the bronchial tubes, and to rheumatoid pains. No. 34, Dr. Zlatarovich,

omitted because apparently containing many symptoms not caused by the drug.

It is a matter of both interest and satisfaction that, after a critical examination of kali bichromicum, its well-known characteristic features remain prominent, affording evidence not only of the careful manner in which its proving has been conducted, but also the value and accuracy of the present method of materia medica revision.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

Kali bichromicum presents a peculiar individuality, and while it affects decidedly only a few sets of organs, yet upon them it leaves a marked impress.

A slight influence over the circulation is indicated by chilliness or increased heat of body and perspiration, these symptoms being often intermingled; but the drug selects as its chief field of action the mucous membrane, the skin, the fibrous tissues and the glandular system.

Its influence over the mucous membrane is noticeable in both the respiratory and alimentary tracts. In the former there is produced an inflammatory condition of the membrane along the entire tract, from the nasal cavities to the bronchi, accompanied by redness, swelling, pain, dyspnoea and the production of quantities of tough phlegm. In the fauces and nasal cavities this condition may advance to ulceration, which has frequently occurred on the septum narii.

The part of the alimentary tract most affected by kali bichromicum is the stomach, shown by offensive taste in the mouth with impaired appetite, thirst, burning pain in the stomach, eructations, headache, nausea and vomiting. Post-mortem examinations confirm this.

The lower alimentary tract also feels the disturbing influence, exhibited by distention and rumbling, painful sensitiveness to touch, diarrhoea, and again constipation.

When the effect upon the fibrous tissues is studied it is found that scarcely a joint escapes. Pain is felt along the spinal column from the neck to the sacrum, from the shoulder to the phalanges, and from the hips, through the joints, to the toes. The pains partake of the aching, tearing, shooting character of those felt when the fibrous tissue is inflamed. There is evidence also that the periosteum is affected.

Severe tearing and shooting pains in the hepatic region indicate that an influence is exerted over the liver, as do also heaviness and pain in the head, vertigo, bitter taste in the mouth.

An increased flow of saliva seems also to imply unwonted activity of the salivary glands.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, forty-two: men, thirty-three; women, seven; a girl of fourteen years and a boy of four.)

GENERALITIES.

Anæmic appearance with emaciation².

Restlessness².

Languor⁴.

Disinclination to exertion⁵: with languor².

Lassitude³.

Weakness³: exhaustive⁴; excessive².

Prostration⁵: with desire to sit down²; with a feeling as if illness was impending².

Throbbing sensation throughout the body².

General rheumatoid pains⁴.

MIND.

Ill humor².

Despondency³; gloomy mood³; melancholy².

HEAD.

Confused sensation in the head⁵.

Vertigo¹¹: followed by nausea².

Heaviness of the head³.

Headache²¹. Character of the pain: shooting⁶; heavy⁵; dull⁴; heavy *and* dull³; pressive⁴; violent³; "darting or aching on one side of the head"³; throbbing². Location of the pain: on small spots³; on one side of the head⁵; in the frontal region¹¹ (over the left eye⁴); in both frontal *and* occipital regions²; in the temples⁶ (both sides², right², left²; pain of shooting character³); on the vertex².

Headache increased by stooping and relieved by rest².

EYES.

Inflammation of the eyelids³. Eyelids cedematous on waking².

Injection of conjunctiva³.

Lachrymation⁴.

Burning sensation in the canthus³.

Pain in the eye⁷: pressive³; smarting²; the eyes feel hot⁴; pain located in the eyeball⁶.

The tunica sclerotica colored reddish yellow³.

Obscuration of sight⁶: "dim"⁴; "confused and dim"³.

Itching of the eyes².

EARS.

Earache².

Abnormal sounds in the ear³.

NOSE.

Swelling of the nose².

The external borders of the nostrils inflamed².

Tickling sensation in the nose².

Interior of the nose inflamed⁴; ulceration of septum³.

Obstruction to breathing⁶: without discharge².

Discharge from nose⁶: of thick mucus².

Epistaxis⁴: from right nostril³; frequent attacks³.

Frequent sneezing².

FACE.

Pain in the face⁵: in the cheeks²; in the lower jaw².

Eruption on the face².

Face pale⁴; flushed².

MOUTH.

Toothache².

Gums affected².*

Tongue coated⁶: thickly⁴; yellow³; coated at the base².

Tongue dry and red².

Increased flow of saliva⁸.

Taste offensive⁶ (nauseous²); metallic⁵ (sweetish², coppery²); bitter³; sour²; saltish²; taste as of blood².

Dryness of the mouth³.

THROAT.

Sore throat⁹: with difficulty in swallowing⁴; rawness².

The throat looks inflamed⁵; about the tonsils⁴.

Ulceration of the throat central on the tonsils².

Dryness of the throat⁴.

Painful sensations⁷: scraping⁴ (causing cough²); burning².

Accumulation of phlegm in the throat⁴: tough in character³.

Sensation as of a plug in the throat².

STOMACH.

Appetite impaired⁷: loss of appetite³; disgust for food².

Thirst⁶: excessive⁴.

Eruclations¹⁰: flatulent³; acid².

Nausea¹⁸: with vomiting¹⁰; relieved by eating²; increased by moving about².

Matter vomited: brownish²; light yellow³; bitter².

Pains in the stomach¹¹; sore feeling³.

Pressure in epigastrium³.

Sensation of heat in the stomach⁶: burning³.

Gastric derangement⁶: with distention of the stomach³.

Sinking feeling in the epigastrium³.

* "Gum much affected; of very livid color." "Decided irritation of gum . . . somewhat inflamed."

ABDOMEN.

Pain in the hepatic region⁷: shooting pain⁵; tearing³.

Pain in the hypogastrium³: sharp and piercing³.

Aching feeling near the umbilicus².

Painful sensations in abdomen: griping⁶; shooting²; pain followed by loose stool³; leaving the abdomen sensitive to touch²; becoming worse on inspiration².

Borborygmus⁵: with distention².

STOOL, ETC.

Painful sensations at anus³: smarting².

Tenesmus³.

Diarrhoea⁷: dark-colored stools²; pasty²; watery².

Constipation¹⁰: lasting during the proving⁴; stools hard³.

URINARY ORGANS.

Pains in the renal region⁵.

Frequent micturition⁴: with burning in the urethra²; burning after micturition³.

Urine scanty, depositing a white sediment².

High-colored urine⁴.

SEXUAL ORGANS.

Tendency of menses to appear too soon³: pains as if the menses would appear².

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Uncomfortable sensations in the larynx⁴: scraping².

Hoarseness².

Cough⁹: caused by irritation in the throat³ (scraping²); dry cough³; repeated attacks²; with expectoration of mucus⁷ (tough², dark³, slaty², yellow³).

Dyspnoea⁷: caused apparently by a constricted feeling around the waist²; with oppression².

CHEST.

Pain in the chest¹³: right side⁴; left⁴; near the sternum⁴;

about the heart³; pain passing from front to back²; at the inferior angle of the scapula²; stitch-like pain⁴.

Pains felt in the mammaræ⁴: transient².

Tightness of chest³: oppression⁴.

Chest pains increased by deep inspirations³; pains compel deep inspirations.

NECK AND BACK.

Pain in the neck².

Pain in the back¹⁴: in the dorsal region⁴ (acute pain under the scapula³); in the lumbar region⁷ (extending down the thighs³; sufficiently severe to arrest movement²); pain in sacral region³.

LIMBS.

Feeling of weariness in the extremities⁴.

The arms feel weak².

Pains felt in the shoulder⁴ (tearing²); upper arm²; elbow⁴ (left²); left wrist²; fingers³.

Aching pain in hip-joint³.

Pains felt in the lower extremity⁴.

Pains in the thigh³ (shooting downward²); knee³ (sudden²); above the ankle⁴ (as if in the tibia³); in the heels while walking²; in the toes⁵ (throbbing²).

SKIN.

Pimples². Boils³.

Pustular eruption⁵: on hands³; arms and belly².

The eruption began as vesicles on a red base, becoming pustular, and forming a scab, under which is a dry ulcer, presenting a hollowed appearance, healing in from two to four weeks, and leaving a depressed, white cicatrix².

Pains felt in the skin². Itching².

SLEEP.

Drowsiness in the daytime⁶.

Restless sleep⁸.

Dreams⁶: vivid²; "frightful"².

CHILL. FEVER. SWEAT.

Chill²; chilliness³.

Feeling of cold⁴: in the back²; shivering⁶.

Sensations of heat and chilliness intermingled³.

Feverishness³.

Increased heat of body⁵.

Sweat⁴.

Chill, fever and sweat all present³; sweat preceding the chill and fever².

AGGRAVATIONS.

Headache increased by stooping².

Pain increased by motion⁷: in the ribs²; in the right hypochondrium²; by deep inspiration².

AMELIORATIONS.

Pain relieved by rest³; headache².

Pains relieved after eating³.

Feels better in the open air².

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

Rheumatism.—Among general diseases, it would seem that **rheumatism** should be under the control of kali bichromicum, inasmuch as in its symptomatology may be found many of the characteristic symptoms of this disease. There is a general disinclination to exertion; a feeling of lassitude and weakness, with rheumatoid pains; besides which, pains are felt in nearly all the joints, being especially severe in the loins, often extending down the thighs, but felt also in the cervical, dorsal and sacral regions. The upper limbs feel weary and weak. Pains are felt in the shoulder, tearing in character, upper arm, elbow, wrist and fingers. Aching occurs in the hip-joint, although pain extends through the entire length of the lower limb. Certain localities seem to suffer more acutely than others, as the

thigh, down which pains dart, the knee, the calves, the heels, and in the toes, which throb.

When rheumatism attacks the chest, kali bichromicum may relieve. Pain in the chest is a frequent symptom; on both sides, near the sternum, about the heart, between the scapulæ, and passing from front to back, stitch-like. These chest pains are increased by deep inspirations, and yet it seems necessary to breathe deeply. With this group of symptoms are tightness of the chest and oppression.

Syphilis.—One must notice, in studying the effects of this drug on the system, their resemblance to some of the symptoms of **syphilis**. The throat, on examination, appears inflamed, bearing ulcers on the tonsils. Then, too, some of the latter phenomena of this disease have their counterparts in this remedy. Ulcers on the mucous membrane and on the skin; pains in the limbs and apparently in the bones. Like syphilis, this drug touches the deeper tissues of the body, and its effects are long-lasting.

Variola.—Any **eruption** of the skin which presents the following group of symptoms points toward this remedy. It will doubtless be noticed how close is the resemblance to **variola**, in which disease good results should be obtained if administered after the subsidence of fever.

Pustular eruption on hands, arms and belly; began as vesicles on a red base, becoming pustular, forming a scab, under which is a dry ulcer, presenting a hollowed appearance, healing in from two to four weeks, and leaving a depressed white cicatrix; itching.

Headache.—Just one-half (21) of the provers of kali bichromicum were affected by **headache**. The pain is usually shooting, but at times simply aching, or dull, pressive or throbbing. Usually the pain is felt in the frontal region, appearing central over the left eye. It may be felt at the same moment in the frontal and occipital regions, or on one side of the head only, in which case the pain seems to be most severe at the temples. The pain may appear in circumscribed spots.

Ocular Troubles.—There is abundant evidence that in **affections of the eye** kali bichromicum should be of service. The eyelids are inflamed and œdematous, with injection of the conjunctiva and a reddish-yellow discoloration of the sclerotic coat. Lachrymation is usual, and there is a burning sensation in the angle of the eye and also in the eyeball. The pains, felt usually in the eyeball, are described as pressive or smarting, and the sight is obscured and confused. When the eye affection is secondary to rheumatism, and the above symptoms are present, this remedy is valuable and reliable.

Coryza.—Use in **acute coryza** when the nose is swollen and the borders of the nostrils inflamed, as is also the mucous lining. The discharge is not abundant, but is thick and tough. **Epistaxis** frequently occurs; obstructed breathing; frequent sneezing.

Catarrh.—In **chronic coryza** use when the inflammation of the mucous membrane has progressed to ulceration, especially of the septum. The discharge is usually thick and tough, and yellow in color.

Ozœna.—The remedy is valuable also in **ozœna**, and in **diphtheria** when it invades the nasal cavities.

Kali bichromicum is of excellent service in catarrhal **affections of the pharynx, larynx and trachea**, but seems to affect the bronchi and lungs but little, lacking the febrile symptoms which usually accompany pulmonary disorders.

Angina.—In the upper tract a raw and sore feeling in the throat, with difficulty of swallowing, persists, accompanied by burning, scraping and other painful sensations. The pharynx is inflamed, and ulcerations near the fauces may appear. There is a feeling of dryness, with a sensation as if a plug were fixed in the throat.

Bronchitis.—In the lower respiratory tract there is an uncomfortable sensation in the larynx, with hoarseness. Repeated attacks of dry coughing occur, apparently caused by irritation in the fauces. The expectoration is of tough yellow or slaty mucus. Oppression is felt, together with dyspnoea,

caused apparently by a constricted feeling around the waist. There is decided fever, sensations of heat and chilliness being intermingled.

Membranous croup, with such symptoms, should be controlled by this remedy, its place being probably secondary to some more active drug, and its effect being to soften the exudate and facilitate expulsion after the virulence of the disease has, in a measure, been controlled.

Kali bichromicum seems to have an affinity for the right hypochondrium, producing marked uneasiness and pain, and should not be forgotten in affections of the liver.

Diseases of the Urinary Tract.—The effect of this drug upon the urinary tract is decided, its influence extending from the kidney to the extremity of the urethra.

In catarrhal conditions of the ureter, bladder and urethra, when characterized by scanty and high colored urine, causing burning in the urethra during and after micturition, and which deposits a white sediment; improvement should follow the employment of kali bichromicum.

It is, however, not only when excretory passages are afflicted that this remedy is indicated. If the pain in region of the kidneys be taken into consideration, together with the scanty, high colored urine, depositing sediment, and if the effects of the drug upon the kidneys in cases of poisoning be studied **post mortem**, there evidently exists a degree of renal irritation which, under favorable circumstances, will develop into acute inflammation. In the early stages of acute nephritis, therefore, or in the more persistent form that follows scarlet fever, or which occurs during gestation, kali bichromicum lessens renal congestion and assists actively in the cure.

KALI CHLORICUM.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

In the Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesy are entered seventeen proving records proper, and eighteen records of poisonings from kali chloricum, making in all thirty-five records of supposed effects of the drug. Of these, eleven records have been omitted for the following reasons: No. 6 proving record was not used because the experimenter was subject to rheumatic affections; No. 12 record is clinical; No. 17 is a generalization, which, however, has been used as a foot-note. Of the eighteen poisoning records, thirteen have been omitted because too indefinite, statements of generalized effects, clinical observations, or effects mixed with other agents.

The synthesis of effects of kali chloricum is therefore based upon eighteen records in all, fourteen of which are provings proper and four of which are poisonings.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

According to the pathogenetic effects due to the chlorate of potash, we find evidences of disturbance in both the cerebro-spinal and the vegetative nervous systems.

The cerebro-spinal system exhibits its disturbance in the general weakened condition of the experimenter, ill-humor, dreams, and peculiar sensations in the facial muscles.

The vegetative nervous system manifests its perversion in the modified heart's action, irritation of the mucous membrane of the respiratory passages and of the stomach and intestines. The skin is also involved, as is shown in the eruption which is so strongly marked a feature of the drug's action. And finally, the kidneys evidence the presence of the drug by increased excretion of turbid urine.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, eighteen: men, five; sex not stated, but probably male, eleven; one woman; one little girl.)

GENERALITIES.

Weakness⁴: weariness².

MIND.

Ill-humor². Cheerfulness².

HEAD.

Confusion of head³. Vertigo².

Headache⁴: in temporal region².

Congestion of head².

EYES.

Sensation of fulness of eyes³: expressed as rush of blood into eyes².

NOSE.

Sneezing⁵; coryza⁴. Sneezing and coryza³.

Epistaxis⁴.

FACE.

Perverted innervation of facial muscles⁴: shown in unnatural sensations².

MOUTH, ETC.*

Eruption on lip².

Toothache².

Burning taste²; sour taste²; alkaline taste².

Mucus in mouth increased².

THROAT.

Dry throat².

* From eight or more grm. salivation occurred for two to three hours, with saline taste, and salivary glands continued "weak" for five or six days. Record 17.

STOMA CH.*

Anorexia⁴.

Eructations⁴. Nausea². Vomiting³: severe².

Uncomfortable sensations in gastric region⁷: pain³; sensation of weight, distension, flatulence²; gastritis³.

ABDOMEN.

Discomfort in hypochondria³: pain²; left hypochondrium affected²; right hypochondrium affected².

Pain in abdomen³.

STOOL.

“Diarrhoea”². Hard stool². Mucous stool². Pain accompanying stool².

URINARY ORGANS.†

Diuresis⁴. Urine turbid³: very turbid².

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.‡

Cough³.

CHEST.

Oppression of chest³. Pain in chest².

HEART AND PULSE.

Oppression of chest with rapid heart action²; strong heart beat².

Pulse quickened⁶. Pulse weak⁴: and slow².

SKIN.

Eruption on the skin⁶: papular⁵; itching of skin at night

*The only constant effect on the digestive function was increased appetite. Record 17.

†Isambert found, in his experiments upon himself and others, that kali chlor. was eliminated rapidly and unchanged principally by the salivary glands and kidneys. In high doses it showed well-marked diuretic properties. Twenty grm. daily induced frequent micturition, and slight sense of pain and weight in renal region. Urine during whole time eliminated was strongly acid, and deposited urates abundantly. Ibid.

‡A slight alteration in voice was noticed. Ibid.

followed next morning by appearance of small red papules²; rash on the face², on shoulder², on lower limb³ (on thigh²).

Itching of skin⁴: "all over body"³.

SLEEP AND DREAMS.

Dreams². Disturbed sleep².

CHILL FEVER. SWEAT.

Sensation of coldness⁵: "chilliness"⁴. Rigor².

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

As with many of our drugs, the symptomatology of potassium chlorate is exceedingly meagre, and in consequence it is impossible to infer a large number of therapeutic uses for the drug.

Coryza.—The indications for kali chlor. in coryza are persistent sneezing, with watery discharge from the nose; **head-ache** of the congestive variety, with sensation of rush of blood into the eyes causing a feeling of fulness. From the congestion of the Schneiderian membrane there may also be **epistaxis**.

The **catarrhal irritation** is not limited to the nares, but a dryness of the throat and a cough suggest its use in catarrhal conditions lower down in the respiratory tract. Although from clinical experience we know kali chlor. to be an excellent remedy in diphtheria, yet in this limited symptomatology we have no further evidence of such a possibility than the quoted indicated for its use in catarrh.

So it is with its use in stomatitis and ulcerative conditions generally of the buccal surfaces; there is merely slight evidence of the action of the drug herein. Our symptomatology gives simply a modification of taste and an increase of the secreted buccal mucus.

Heart.—The heart is strongly affected by the drug, and as it also interferes positively with the functions of the kidneys we may find kali chlor. indicated in kidney affections with weak pulse, either slow or rapid. The latter, however, being more characteristic. In conjunction with this there is sometimes a

sense of oppression of the chest, and in this case the action of the heart is rapid.

Asthma.—With the oppressed breathing, weak, rapid pulse, pain in the chest and cough, our attention is called to the possible use of kali chlor. in asthma.

Gastritis.—Autopsies of victims of the poisonous effects of chlorate of potash have shown positive inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach. The symptoms pointing to this condition are anorexia, eructations, nausea and vomiting, sensation of weight, flatulent distention and positive pain in the epigastric region.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery.—With an extension of the irritation of the alimentary canal will be found abdominal discomfort amounting to positive pain, particularly in the hypochondriac regions. As a result of this irritation, discharges from the alvine tract will follow, which may be simply of a diarrhœic nature (without special characteristic), or they may be of pure mucus. This latter would show a tendency to dysentery, and with the pain which sometimes accompanies the tendency is even more strongly pronounced.

Cutaneous Eruptions.—One of the most prominent effects of the drug is to produce a cutaneous eruption, which is most frequently papular in character. We may, therefore, prescribe kali chlor. in papular eruptions. The itching of the skin which sometimes precedes the eruption, especially if it accompany gastric irritation, would call attention to this drug in *urticaria*.

This symptomatology gives foundation for the use of chlorate of potash in *scarlatina*, when we take into consideration the effect of this drug upon the skin, the mucous membranes, the kidneys, and the heart.

Nephritis.—This action of kali chlor. upon the kidneys would lead to its use in inflammation, and the indication is possibly at first increased flow of colorless urine, and later a smaller amount of turbid urine. Weakened action of the heart together with general prostration would be valuable concomitants.

So far as the use of this drug is concerned in scorbutus, conjunctivitis, keratitis, and some other affections for which it is recommended, we must await further exhaustive pathogenetic testing before including them among the conditions to which the chlorate of potash may be said to have *a priori* homœopathic relationship.

LILIUM TIGRINUM.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

In studying the action of *lilium tigrinum* for this symptomatology, we have utilized nearly all the records found in the Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis. The work was, however, originally done before the part of the Cyclopædia containing *lilium* was issued, the records as found in the Transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy for 1867, 1868, 1870 and 1886 being used. The records added in the Appendix of the Cyclopædia have more recently been utilized, and the subjoined symptomatology is therefore drawn from all the available provings of *lilium tigrinum* which are extant up to date.

The provings are none of them made with any degree of accuracy, although they were all reported by physicians and a number of them were *made* by physicians. (Dr. Warren's toxic case does not come under this censure.) We do not say this because the provings of *lilium* have been conducted more carelessly than those of the average drug, but because it is probably a fair sample of the method of proving drugs now in vogue; the earlier provers were even more careless.

Dr. Wm. E. Payne first had his attention directed to the possible therapeutic value of the tiger-spotted lily by seeing the report of the death of a child from eating the pollen of the flower. A record of the toxic symptoms of this first victim to the drug was apparently not made, as Dr. Payne does not again refer to it; but a second fatal case, that of a little girl poisoned by an anther of the lily which she had thrust into her right nostril, was reported by Dr. R. T. Warren.* The symptoms from this case are objective, and consequently valuable. We have, therefore, adopted them all.

* If these cases are the same they are unfortunately reported as though two distinct poisonings.

The drug was proved with preparations ranging from the fifth centesimal down to the crude drug. A clinical proving of the thirtieth dilution, found in the Institute Transactions, by a patient of Dr. L. M. Kenyon, we have of course rejected. Likewise, the three hundredth dilution proving of Miss F., also in the Transactions of the Institute, is inadmissible for our purposes; we have, however, utilized this so-called proving as a record of health manifestations preparatory to the proving of the fifth centesimal, and only regret, as there are no health records of any of the other provers, that they did not all anticipate their provings with a two weeks' course of the three hundredth dilution.

The total number of provings of the tiger lily recorded in the Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis is twenty-three, besides one poisoning case. Of these records we have discarded but three, and these three are students who reported no symptoms. We have, therefore, utilized all the records of symptoms of *lilium tigrinum* which are noted in the Cyclopædia, making twenty-one records.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

Lilium tigrinum acts most prominently upon two vital centres: the reproductive and the circulatory.

In both sexes the heart is affected, and in both the generative organs; but the woman is the greater sufferer from sexual derangement.

The heart is only functionally disturbed; but the uterus may be influenced to the extent of becoming displaced.

Next to the heart and genitals the nervous system is affected. But this is due to reflex action from the heart or sexual centre, as is also the case with other parts of the body that manifest a disturbance. For example: uterine displacement may be accountable for the gastric, the heart, or the head symptoms; and the heart, *per se*, may cause the limb symptoms and the

chills, also the constriction of the chest, which latter is due to weak action of the heart and consequent sanguineous stasis.

Dr. E. M. Hale says: "A study of the provings does not render it certain which organ, the uterus or ovaries, are first affected. As the ovary is the real centre of the reproductive organs, it is probable that it is really the organ first affected." This we believe probable.

It may, therefore, be concluded that *lilium tigrinum* is best indicated in pathological conditions dependent upon functional disturbance of the heart, in either men or women; or in women, reflex from the uterus or from the ovaries.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, twenty: men, eight; women, eleven; one little girl.)

GENERALITIES.

Languor³. Prostration⁴: weakness². Disinclination to either mental or physical work³.

Restlessness⁴. Nervous excitability⁶. (This is expressed in crossness, restless excitement, or a weak, irritable feeling, according to temperament.)

MIND.

Mental irritability⁴. (Shown in peevishness, impatience, uncivil language or swearing, according to temperament, sex, etc.)

Mental depression⁴. (Ranging from indifference to profound depression.)

Memory impaired⁴. Inability to think clearly².

Mental application difficult³; complete inability to apply the mind².

Fear of insanity².

Inclined to lewd thought and conversation².

Surroundings seem unreal².

HEAD.

Vertigo³: with headache².

Headache¹⁴: frontal⁷ (worse on right side³, over left eye³); in side of head⁶ (left side⁴, left temple², right temple²); dull⁴ (dull frontal³); with sensation of full pressure from within outwards⁴.

Headache worse on motion out of doors².

Heavy feeling in the head³.

EYES.

Eyes painful³. Dimness of sight³. Blurred vision².

NOSE.

Stoppage of nostril².

FACE.

Cheek flushed³: the whole face flushed². Heat of the face at circumscribed points³. Pain in right side of face².

MOUTH.

Increased flow of saliva².

Unnatural taste⁴: bad taste².

STOMACH.

Nausea⁷. Desire to vomit². Eructations³.

Anorexia⁷.

Increased desire for food²; craving special articles².

Discomfort at epigastrium³: empty sensation².

ABDOMEN.

Sensation of bearing down in lower part of abdomen³: pressing downwards and backwards and worse when standing².

Soreness of abdomen³: to pressure².

Rumbling in the abdomen³; sensation of fulness⁴; trembling sensation².

Pains in the bowels⁹: sharp in character⁶; followed by stool⁵ (which relieves⁴).

STOOL.

Loose stools⁶: diarrhœa⁵. Inclination to stool⁴: "diarrhœic" sensation³.

Tenesmus³. Sensation of pressure in anal region³: on rectum².

Escape of flatus⁵: with the stools⁴.

URINARY ORGANS.

Frequent micturition⁵; increased secretion of urine⁶ (voided often²); urine scanty³ (and passed frequently²); high colored²; colorless².

Smarting in urethra from passage of urine². Urine has strong odor².

SEXUAL ORGANS.

Male.—Increased sexual desire⁴: with nocturnal seminal emissions accompanied by erotic dreams².

Female.—Bearing down in uterine region⁵: as though the contents of the pelvis would issue through the vagina².

Anteversión of the uterus³. Pain in uterine region³; in ovarian region⁴ (right ovarian region³). Ovarian pains relieved by moderate pressure².

Pelvic pains worse on movement³: ovarian pains worse on movement².

Sexual desire very strong².

Irregularity of the menstrual function⁴:* the flow comes prematurely².

Acrid leucorrhœa excoriating the parts⁵.

HEART AND CIRCULATION.

Labored breathing resulting from rapidity of heart's action³; which latter is unduly caused by rapid movement of any kind².

Palpitation of the heart⁶: when lying down⁴.

Pain in the cardiac region⁷: sharp², dull pressive², constrictive, as if the heart were strongly grasped². The pains come suddenly³, and are worse from movement².

* In one case (not included above) a flow of bright red blood issued from the vagina two years after cessation of menses.

A sensation of fulness in the cardiac region, as if the heart were overcharged with blood².

Chilliness in conjunction with cardiac disturbance². Sensation of twitching in cardiac region².

Weakness of the circulation². A heavy feeling in the cardiac region².

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Dry cough². Sighing².

CHEST.

Chest feels too full². Pains in the chest⁴: in the left side³; acute in character².

BACK.

Pain in the back¹¹: in the lumbar region⁶; in lumbo-sacral region²; dull in character⁵; aching³.

LIMBS.

Tearing pain in left arm². Pains in fingers². Cold hands³. Lower limbs feel weak³.

Painful sensation in right hip joint². Pain in thigh⁴: pains along inner side of thigh³ (of left thigh²). Pain in knees²; in legs²; in ankle joint²; in foot².

Feet cold⁵: and damp². Feet tender².

SLEEP AND DREAMS.

Unquiet sleep³; disturbed by disagreeable dreams⁵. Sleeplessness².

Yawning³: yawning and stretching². Sleepy².

CHILL AND FEVER.

Chilliness⁶: running down the back². Rigors³.

Chills with cardiac disturbance³: with pain in cardiac region².

Fever symptoms².

AGGRAVATIONS.

Headache aggravated by motion³: and worse from motion in open air².

Pains in uterine region worse from motion². Pains in ovarian region worse from motion². Bearing down in uterine region worse when standing².

Some symptoms worse in the evening³.

AMELIORATION.

Pain in ovarian region relieved by moderate pressure².

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

The conditions in which the tiger lily will be found most frequently indicated are probably **uterine displacements, ovarian irritation, leucorrhœa** and **irritable or weak heart**.

Mind.—In **mental disturbance** wherein the memory is impaired, and there is irritability or great depression and difficulty to think clearly, and even fear of insanity, especially if due to derangement of the sexual system.

Uterus.—With the **uterine mal-position** of *lilium tigrinum* there will be present the characteristic bearing-down pains; the sexual excitement may or may not be present and there may be palpitation of the heart. Headache is present in these affections, of a dull character, with fulness pressing from within outwards.

The characteristic displacement is **anteversion**, with the mechanical pressure upon the bladder which causes frequent micturition.

Ovaries.—The ovarian pains are sharp, but may be temporarily relieved by moderate pressure. Either or both ovaries may be affected, but the right is more frequently painful.

Leucorrhœa.—With the ovaralgia or with the displaced uterus there is sometimes leucorrhœa; this is acrid and causes excoriation. This leucorrhœa is probably due to the uterine condition.

Heart.—The irritable, weak heart of *lilium* is probably most frequently reflex from the genital organs (in women). There is a feeling of oppression, with a sense of constriction of the

chest; the heart will palpitate violently, which is, of course, aggravated by motion; the breathing is labored, chilliness may be present, also a dull, heavy headache, and the patient may be unfitted for the lightest employment.

In men the heart symptoms, *per se*, are similar.

The foregoing are the morbid conditions for which liliun is most frequently prescribed. There are other disturbances to which the drug may be suitable, but these are left for the practitioner to detect through a study of the pathogenesis in the light of his practical experience.

OPIUM.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

This symptomatology has been drawn entirely from the records found in the Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesy. In the majority of records the crude drug or the tincture has been used, though some experimenters tested the first or second dilution; but the sixth, which was taken in five-drop doses, was the smallest amount of drug used. The largest dose taken without fatal effect was by De Quincey, who reports eight thousand drops of laudanum, or sixteen ounces, five drachms and twenty drops at one dose. The next dose in amount was two and a half ounces of laudanum, taken with suicidal intent by a soldier. Another record which seems worthy of consideration is No. 33 of the provings, in which case three drachms of laudanum were rubbed into the leg of a young man.

In several of the experimenters no effects were felt from preparations of opium above the sixth dilution; and one prover, No. 28, could detect no symptoms even from the first dilution.

Quite a number of records were excluded either in whole or in part from the synthesis, which are as follows: No. 1, Hahnemann's collection of symptoms, which may be found in the *Materia Medica Pura*, but which lack data; No. 3b, the symptoms in the latter part of the record after the tea and lemon were taken; Nos. 11a, 13a, and 15, because the preparations used are not noted; Nos. 21 and 22, because the few supposed effects noted are from dilutions above the twelfth decimal dilution; No. 33 (which should be numbered 34), because it is a clinical case; and No. 36, because of the strong probability that the drug was used for some morbid condition, and was neither taken accidentally nor for the purpose of ascertaining its pathogenetic effects.

Of the cases of poisoning, twenty-two records in all, but seven could be utilized, which were Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 13, and 18; the balance were not available because clinical, too indefinite, generalizations, etc. The symptomatology, therefore, has been constructed from thirty-one proving records and seven poisoning cases; of which collection twenty-eight were men, two women, one boy, and seven without sex stated, but who were probably men.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

Opium acts profoundly upon both the cerebro-spinal and the vegetative nervous systems.

As a result of its interference with the voluntary nervous system we find the mind affected, its intellectual power decreased, memory weakened, and the intellectual sphere may be stimulated but to sink into profound stupor. The emotions are disturbed, and the experimenter may be sad, anxious, or ill-humored. The head gives evidence of the involvement of the physical functions of the brain, in the confusion, vertigo, and pain which is sometimes present.

The motor power of the body is affected, and the limbs give expression to this condition in weakness, weariness, heaviness, trembling, and unsteady gait on attempting to walk.

The involuntary nervous system gives evidence of its disturbance in perturbation of the special senses of vision and hearing, and in the interference with the circulation, the heart's action being more rapid than usual, or in some cases retarded. Throughout the body there is a sense of general turgescence of the blood vessels with general increased warmth of surface, or on the other hand the skin may be cold and damp. At the same time there is interference in the respiratory function, and the experimenter suffers from oppressed breathing and constriction of the chest. The urinary organs also become affected, and there may be urging to urinate, with

difficulty in micturition, or the reverse, an increased flow of water.

Last, but not least, the digestive organs become disturbed. Beginning with the dry mouth and perverted taste, and modified appetite and thirst, the stomach feels empty and even painful, the abdomen is distended, is painful also, and with more or less rumbling there develops a tendency to diarrhœa; or, as is more frequently the case, the bowels become constipated. The intestinal discomfort extends from the mouth to the anus, for we find the experimenters noting a sensation of decided discomfort at this latter point, and also the more defined sensation of pain, or of burning caused by stool.

The general sphere of action, therefore, of papaver somniferum may be concisely stated to be the mind, the brain, motor nerves, circulation, and digestive organs.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, thirty-eight: men, twenty-eight; women, two; sex not stated, but probably male, seven; 1 boy.)

GENERALITIES.

Weakness²³: weariness⁹; lassitude⁹; lassitude *and* weariness⁵; exhaustion⁷; prostration⁴; faintness⁴.

Increased activity². Restlessness⁵. Excitement of the whole system². Trembling².

“Heaviness”².

Unsteady gait². “Intoxication”².

Probable unusual fulness of blood vessels³.

Malaise⁶: “discomfort”².

* Indications of disturbance of the motor nervous system⁴.

MIND.

Mental excitement².

Delightful visions². Objects did not appear of natural size.²

* Expressed as “sudden jerk through whole body,” “voluntary muscles strongly convulsed,” and “stiffness of whole body.”

Distaste for work².

Feeling of indifference⁴: to everything³; to usual occupations².

Mental depression¹²: sadness⁴. Anxiety³. Ill-humor².

Cheerfulness⁴.

Intellectual power decreased¹²: incapacity for mental effort⁴; concentration of thought difficult⁴.

Memory weak².

Stupefaction⁶: insensibility².

HEAD.

Confusion of head¹⁶. Vertigo¹⁴. Confusion of head *with* vertigo⁵.

Vertigo with headache⁶.

Headache¹⁹: frontal⁹ (right side of forehead², pressing pain⁵, stabbing pain²); occipital⁶ (pressive pain³); in vertex⁶ (pressing pain²). Character of headache is pressing⁹, dull³, acute³, throbbing².

Head felt heavy⁷. "Oppression" of head⁴. Head felt dull².

Heat of head³: forehead felt warm². Fulness of head³: "congestion"².

Pressing in head³: in forehead².

Sensation of tension in scalp².

Headache in forehead². Headache in afternoon⁷: ceasing in the afternoon³. Headache and stool in afternoon².

EYES.

"Pressing" in eyes³. Sensation of heat in eyes².

Eyes dry⁴: sensation of dust in them². Redness of conjunctiva³.

Increased secretion of tears⁴.

Vision obscured¹⁰: dim⁵, misty³, veiled², dark².

EARS.

Tinnitus aurium⁵.

Dulness of hearing⁴.

NOSE.

Discharge of mucus from nose².

FACE.

Face pale³. Face red⁵: cheek red².

Face abnormally warm⁴: face hot and sweating².

MOUTH.

Dryness of mouth³.

Tongue coated⁵. Tongue dry².

Increased secretion of saliva⁵.

Abnormal taste in mouth⁷: unpleasant⁵; bitter³.

THROAT.

Irritation of fauces³.

Constriction of œsophagus².*

STOMACH.

Repugnance to food³. Hunger³. Appetite impaired.⁶ Increased desire for food². Increased thirst³.

Eruclations⁶. Nausea¹⁴: nausea and inclination to vomit⁴; nausea and vomiting²; ineffectual retching²; nausea and eruclations⁵.

Pain in stomach⁵: acute pain².

Sinking feeling in stomach². Constrictive feeling in stomach³. Feeling of emptiness in stomach⁴: not relieved by eating². Sensation of pressure in stomach³.

ABDOMEN.

Pain in left hypochondrium³.

Pain in umbilical region⁹: "cutting"⁵, colicky⁴; followed by evacuation of bowels³; pressing pain². Rumbling in abdomen⁴. Pinching in abdomen³: rumbling and pinching². Abdomen distended⁴. "Tension" and sensation of fulness in abdomen.²

*The œsophagus was affected in three experiments, but differently in each one. In one it was dry, in one painful on deglutition, and in one spasm of the œsophagus made deglutition difficult. This suggests a tendency of the drug to interfere with the normal condition of the œsophagus, but does not define the character of the interference.

RECTUM AND ANUS.

Feeling of spasmodic closure of anus². Pain in anus aggravated by touch². The stools cause burning in anus².

Decided discomfort in rectum³.

STOOL.

Diarrhœa⁶.

Constipation¹⁶: fæces hard³; with great effort³.

Stools light in color³: whitish². Dark stool².

Fæces soft³. Stool less consistent than normal¹¹: liquid⁵, papy⁴, liquid and copious².

Stool small⁷: small and hard².

Stools copious but not liquid³.

Stools in the afternoon⁷: less consistent than normal⁴; harder than normal². Stools in the forenoon⁶: less consistent than normal⁵. Stool and headache in afternoon².

Pain in abdomen with stool⁶: cutting pain³.

Stools more frequent than usual⁴. Urging to stool³. Stools cause discomfort at lower end of intestinal tract⁴: pain².

Flatus passed⁶: large quantity⁵; offensive².

URINARY ORGANS.

Urging to urinate³: with difficulty in passing urine².

Increased secretion of urine⁵. Sediment in urine². Urine darker than normal³. Turbid urine³.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Cough³. Mucous expectoration².

Oppressed respiration³: "dyspnœa"³. Breathing increased in frequency². Gasping for breath². Long, deep breaths².

CHEST.

Sensation of constriction of chest². Pain in chest².

HEART AND PULSE.

Increased vascular action³.

Pulse slower than normal⁸.

* Pulse more rapid than normal¹⁹: weaker and quicker than normal⁴; stronger and quicker than normal³. Pulse weaker than normal⁶; fuller than normal⁵. Pulse "large"⁵; "hard"³; "large" and "hard"²; "small"³; irregular².

NECK AND BACK.

Pain in nape of neck⁴: pressive in character².
Pain in dorsal region².

LIMBS.

Trembling of limbs³. "Heaviness" of limbs².
Tearing, drawing in forearm²; acute pain in wrist²; numbness of hand².
Motor power of thigh weakened³. Weariness in knees². Weakness of legs²; heaviness²; weariness². Pain in flexure of knee joint².

SKIN.

An eruption appears on the skin³: of the hand²; of the thigh²; size of peas².
Horripilation of the skin².
Excessive perspiration⁷: cold³.
Skin cold². Increased heat of skin³; "skin hot"². Skin hot and blood vessels full².

SLEEP. DREAMS.

Somnolence²²: yawning².
Inability to sleep³. Sleep unrefreshing⁷; dreamful⁶; restless⁶; "disturbed"².

CHILL. FEVER. SWEAT.

Cold skin². Increased warmth of body⁹. Sweat increased over whole body⁹. Heat of face². General heat and sweat³; heat followed by sweat².

* The greatest number of beats per minute were in poisoning case 3, 126. (Recovered.) The smallest number of beats per minute were in prover 4 b., 40.

AMELIORATIONS.

Confusion of head relieved by exposure to air of lower temperature².

Coffee relieves general symptoms².

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

Mental Derangements.—In mental derangements opium may be considered. The patient is melancholy, sad; or anxiety may characterize the condition. A mild form of **delirium** is sometimes present in which delightful visions appear, and surrounding objects do not seem of natural size. In softening of the brain we should find in opium a means of relief. The indications leading to it in this latter affection are, distaste for work, incapacity for mental effort generally, and difficulty in concentrating the mind upon any subject; besides there is indifference to everything, even the usual occupation, and the memory is weakened.

Paralysis.—The form of paralysis for which opium seems best suited, according to our pathogenesis, is motor in character. This is evidenced in weakness, trembling, heaviness, loss of power in the limbs and staggering gait on attempting to walk. In the numbness of the hand we find a suggestion of paralysis of sensation also.

Pulmonary Congestion.—Gasping for breath, dyspnoea, sensation of constriction of the chest, cough, weak, rapid pulse, cold, damp skin, and pale face, point to interference in the respiratory apparatus due to overwhelming congestion of the lungs.

Digestive Disturbance.—Simple acute indigestion, or even gastritis may be cured by opium. The patient will be found to have increased thirst, repugnance to food, nausea and even vomiting, acute pain in the stomach, a feeling of constriction or a sinking or empty sensation therein. The pulse will be quicker and stronger than normal; and with it all will be a

somnolent tendency, concomitant with which may be a slight, mild delirium.

Constipation is a prominent indication for this drug. The fæces are small, hard, and require great effort to expel them, and when they have passed the anus burns or pains. A sensation of spasmodic closure of the anus is also present. The abdomen feels distended, and with the rumbling of gas, which is offensive and passed in large quantities, there is pain, cutting or colicky in kind.

Diarrhœa is not usually considered characteristic of opium, but the drug will prove curative in this condition, given according to its indications, as certainly as it will for constipation. In cases of acute indigestion, with pains in the abdomen, cutting, colicky, nausea and vomiting, dry mouth, copious, liquid stools, large quantities of offensive flatus, stupid tendency, and discomfort at anus caused by the stools; such indications and any other concomitants characteristic of the drug which may be present, will find relief from opium.

Typhoid Fever.—In typhoid fever the mind becomes cloudy, with mild delirium, the patient seeing visions of various things; the face may be red, the mouth dry, and the tongue dry and coated, the bowels constipated, the limbs tremulous and weak, vision obscured, hearing dull, with possible tinnitus aurium, urine dark and turbid, and abdomen tympanitic. Opium is truly homœopathic to such a case.

Malarial Fevers.—Although opium may not be often indicated in conditions arising from the effects of malaria, yet in some cases of this character it may prove useful. The tendency to stupor or sluggishness should call one's attention to this drug; the weak pulse, which, however, is rapid, the tremulous weakness out of proportion to the duration of the sickness, and the profuse perspiration. Opium has produced chill, increased heat and sweat, but while there is no evidence to show that the three stages have been produced sequentially, yet it has produced heat followed by sweat. Although it is not mentioned, it is probable that a cold stage of greater or less intensity preceded the two stages noted.

Congestive Chills.—When a chill occurs, together with oppressed breathing, pale skin, and with stupor tending to complete insensibility, etc., opium should be prescribed.

Headache.—Accompanying the headache of opium, the dulness of the drug almost invariably manifests itself. The frontal region is most frequently affected, and next to this the occiput is involved. The pain is most frequently pressive in character, the head confused, and vertigo is present; vision may become misty and tinnitus aurium appears. If there is anything in the “time” aggravations, then the opium headache most frequently occurs in the afternoon. The confusion is relieved by cool air.

Conjunctivitis.—This condition may be cured by opium. The eyes are dry, with sensation of dust in them, the conjunctive is red, there is a sensation of heat and pressing in the eyes, and vision is obscured.

Relative to the bad effects of fright, threatened paralysis of the lungs, laryngismus stridulus, epilepsy, hæmoptysis of drunkards, and many other conditions for which opium is used, we can not find sufficient data in our limited symptomatology to justify the assumption of its homœopathic relationship to them. While this relationship may exist, we merely call attention to the fact that we have been unable to detect it, and believe further scientific tests to be necessary to establish it.

SANTONINUM.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

In all eighteen records of the effects of santoninum are used in preparing this symptomatology; the whole or part of each "proving" in the Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis is used, and also of the poisonings, except Nos. 12 and 13, which are excluded because the former is too indefinite and the latter is clinical. The following parts of records could not be utilized: Proving No. 2, section "a," consists of generalizations; section "c," "d," "e" and "f" are records of effects of santonate of soda and not santonine; section "g" is a generalized statement and is only suitable for foot notes. Proving No. 4, sections "b," "c" and "d" are santonate of soda records, as is also "b" of Proving No. 5. All the tests were made with doses of the crude drug.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

Without *post mortem* appearances to guide us the general field of action of this drug is somewhat difficult to infer from the symptomatology alone.

The nervous system is apparently the most strongly affected of any apparatus of the body. This is evidenced in the general convulsions, the ocular disturbance, etc.

The digestive organs are irritated, thirst, nausea and emesis, besides pain in the abdomen, pointing to such perturbation.

The urinary apparatus is also involved, as is shown in the heightened color of the excretion, the frequent desire to micturate, etc.

Whether the nervous system is primarily affected, or whether its disturbance is reflex from the digestive organs, we have not sufficient data to decide; but it is certain that both convulsive

symptoms and visual aberrations were prominent in experimenters of whom no gastric symptoms are recorded.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provings, eighteen: men, six; boys, seven; girls, three; children of unstated sex, two.)

GENERALITIES.

Convulsive movements⁷: convulsions⁵; clonic³; tonic².

Restlessness⁴.

Apparent loss of vital force⁷: weakness⁵; inalaïse³; exhaustion⁴.

MIND.

Mental perturbation².

Mental activity impaired⁶: unconsciousness⁴.

HEAD.

Head hot³.

EYES.

Convulsive movements of muscles of eyes, distorting the eyes⁶: the eyes roll about²; they are fixed².

Pupils dilated⁴; insensible to light³.

* Yellow vision, *i. e.*, things appear as though seen through a yellow medium³.

FACE.

Convulsions of facial muscles⁴. Face swollen²; pale²; congested².

MOUTH.

Lips swollen².

Saliva issuing from the mouth⁴: foaming at the mouth³; with teeth clenched².

* Out of thirty human subjects, yellow sight in all; violet sight in nineteen. From Virchow's Archives.

STOMACH.

Thirst².

Nausea⁵. Emesis⁵: of viscid matter³; of mucus². *Nausea and vomiting².

Pain in stomach².

ABDOMEN.

Pain in abdomen³; swollen and sensitive².

URINARY ORGANS.

Frequent desire to micturate². Involuntary micturition².

Urine high-colored⁸: orange-colored⁴; saffron-colored².

Quantity of urine increased².

Urine became scarlet on addition of carbonate of soda².

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Respiration stertorous³; hurried².

HEART AND PULSE.

Pulse weak⁴: slow and weak². Pulse quickened³.

LIMBS.

Convulsive movements of muscles of extremity⁴: upper³.

SKIN

Skin cold². Covered with cold sweat².

SLEEP.

Restless sleep².

CHILL. FEVER. SWEAT.

General sweat². Cold sweat on forehead².

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

According to this pathogenesis the therapeutic range of santoninum covers a very small field.

* Out of thirty human subjects, nausea and vomiting in fourteen. Virchow's Archives.

Convulsions.—In this trouble very few indications are presented so far as the kind of spasm is concerned. The convulsion may be either tonic or clonic. The general muscular system is involved, the facial expression is changed, the eyes are distorted, either continuing to roll about or remaining fixed, with dilated pupils which fail to react to light; the patient is totally unconscious; the head is hot, and the skin cold and covered with a cold sweat.

Helminthiasis.—When the convulsions follow a condition of general depression of the system, accompanied by swollen, sensitive and painful abdomen, swollen lips, cold, clammy skin, thirst, nausea and vomiting, restless sleep, yellow vision and mental sluggishness, worms may be suspected as the cause and the drug should be prescribed.

Epilepsy.—The frothing at the mouth, together with the clenched teeth and the general spasmodic characteristics with dulness of mind, suggest santoninum in epilepsy.

Enuresis.—Urine increased in quantity, orange or saffron-colored, with frequent desire to micturate. These symptoms should suggest the drug in nocturnal enuresis.

Ocular Troubles.—Where there are spasmodic derangements of the ocular muscles with dilated pupils that fail to react to light, and in visual disturbances with yellow vision, the drug may be used.

Chorea.—The clonic variety of spasms produced by santoninum should lead to its study in chorea.

In fact santonine should be studied in any abnormal condition reflex from **intestinal irritation** due to the presence of foreign bodies, be they indigestible foods or worms.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS.

REMARKS ON PROVINGS.

This study of thuja is based on the results obtained by the Austrian Provers' Society as recorded in Metcalf's *Homœopathic Provings*, together with an accidental proving by Dr. Dudgeon. The provers, as a rule, employed the tincture prepared according to the Hahnemannian method, or else used dilutions varying in strength from the 1st to the 12th. One of them, Dr. Frölich, recorded the effects of chewing the branches, and also the effects of the fresh juice; another, Dr. Böhm, used the 1st centesimal trituration of the dried twigs; Dr. Mayrhofer proved the tincture and also the oil of thuja, made by distillation of the twigs; and Dr. Dudgeon records the distressing results upon himself of chewing a green cone.

The work of the Austrian Provers' Society is remarkable for the persistence and boldness of the provings.

The experiment in many cases was continued, although very painful and even alarming symptoms were produced, and the drug was taken in enormous doses. The boldest of the provers, Dr. von Zlatarovich, beginning with six drops of the tincture, increased the quantity to 1,000 drops at a dose, and in one hundred and fifty-five days took 42,260 drops. The quantity taken by Dr. Reisinger and also by Dr. Mayrhofer reached finally two ounces at a dose.

It is altogether likely that these enormous doses produced symptoms not to be credited properly to the drug, by reason of local action as well as the presence of alcohol in considerable amount; and study of the reports of the different provers seems to lead to the conclusion that more complete provings would have resulted from the use of the 1st or 2d dilution.

None of the experimenters kept a record of health previous to the proving.

The following symptomatology is made from the records of twenty-six provers, six of whom were women and twenty physicians.

GENERAL SPHERE OF ACTION.

Thuja, contrary to the usual opinion held of it, has quite a wide range of action, affecting chiefly the nervous and muscular systems and the sexual and generative organs; leaving almost untouched (unless given in massive doses) the alimentary canal, except at its outlets, and affecting the circulation only in the peculiar febrile movement.

The influence on the nervous and muscular systems is shown almost entirely by the presence of pains. These are varied in character and location; almost every kind of pain having been felt, and few muscles of the body seem to have escaped these sensations.

Like most resinous products, thuja affects the mucous membrane of the genito-urinary tract, but seems not to act with sufficient force to affect the larger glands except in a secondary manner, though the smaller ones, which are closely connected with the mucous membrane (*i. e.*, the muciparous, prostate, etc.), feel its influence.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

(Provers, twenty-six: men, twenty; women, six.)

GENERALITIES.

Great general weakness¹¹.

Glandular enlargements².

Pain is felt in small spots⁵.

Character of the pains: stitches²⁶; drawing²¹; tearing¹⁹; drawing-tearing⁴; sticking¹³; burning¹⁰; griping⁸; pressing⁶; lancinating⁵ (as if from a thrust²); bruised⁴; cutting⁴; pinching²; biting².

Periodicity of symptoms⁵.

MIND.

Gloomy⁴. Anxious². Alternations of cheerful and melancholy moods².

Inclined to be angry². Ill-humor³.

Mental power impaired⁴.*

HEAD.

Dulness of head³; confusion⁴ (dull³). Vertigo⁸.

Headache¹⁹: pressing¹¹; stitching⁷; drawing⁷; aching⁶; lancinating⁵ (as if thrust with a large needle²); tearing³; sticking³; twitching²; pain located in forehead¹² (frontal eminences⁶); temples⁷ (both⁵, right²); mastoid region³; vertex⁷; parietal region³; occiput⁸.

EYES.

Burning on the margins of the lids⁶: burning and stinging². Quivering of the eyelids².

Feeling as if a foreign body were in the eye². Conjunctiva injected².

Pain in the eyeballs⁶: burning⁴; tearing².

Vision indistinct⁴.†

EARS.

Pains in the concha of the ear².

Transitory pains in the internal ear³.

Abnormal sounds¹⁰: buzzing⁴.

NOSE.

Breathing through the nostrils is obstructed³.

Dryness of the mucous membrane³. Burning sensation in the nose².

Sneezing². Coryza, with increased secretion⁴: thin². Bleeding from the nose².

* Expressed as follows: "Great trouble in collecting his thoughts." "Want of disposition to do anything." "Intellectual effort soon fatigues." "Speaks very slowly and monosyllabically."

† Expressed as: "Mistiness of sight." "Obscuration of sight." "Failure of sight." "Could not see or read clearly."

FACE.

Pains in the side of the face⁶: transient³.

Pains felt in the lower jaw⁴: running from the angle towards the chin³.

The face is pale².

MOUTH.

Toothache³.

Vesicles on the mucous membranes of the mouth².

A feeling of dryness on the hard palate³.

Increased flow of saliva⁷: profuse⁴.

Variations in the sense of taste⁶.*

THROAT.

Hawking³: frequent⁴; tough mucus².

The throat feels rough⁵, dry³, sore², constricted². Scraping in the throat³.

Deglutition painful³.

STOMACH.

Appetite lessened⁶: lost². Canine hunger³.

Increased thirst².

Eruclations³: frequent². Nausea⁵: disposed to vomit⁴.

Pains in the stomach⁸; pressure⁵.

ABDOMEN.

Pains in the hypochondriac region⁴: stitching².

Painful sensation in the abdomen¹³: griping pains about the naval²; pain in the right iliac region²; colicky pains³; parts sensitive to pressure³.

Distention of abdomen⁴.

RECTUM AND ANUS.

Itching about the anus⁷. Pains about the anus¹¹: burning⁴; pressing²; stitching⁴.

Enlargement of rectal vessels³.

* Expressed as follows: "The taste was insipid." "Nauseous taste." "The taste was injured by increased flow of saliva; the food tasted as if not salted enough." "Very unpleasant sweetish salt taste." "Bitter mucous taste."

STOOLS.

Diarrhœa⁴: stools hard³; scanty².

Discharge or mucus or slime from the anus⁴.

URINARY ORGANS.

Sensation of fulness in the bladder².

Pains in the urethra¹⁰: stitching²; burning⁶ (during urination², after³, about neck of bladder³).

Slimy discharge from the urethra². Itching in the urethra¹.

Urination frequent¹²: with urgent desire⁵.

Urine copious⁹, high colored³, turbid².

SEXUAL ORGANS.

Male.—Pains in the glans⁶: stitches². Itching on the glans².

The glans began to grow moist and secrete mucus².

Burning on the inner surface of the prepuce²; itching⁴.

Pains felt in the testicles⁴: stitches³.

Sexual desire increased⁴; lessened³.

Female.—Menstruation regular but the amount of discharge lessened³.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Hoarseness².

Sticking or stitches in the lungs³.

Cough¹²: short and dry⁵; with secretion of mucus⁶.

Oppression of the chest¹¹. Dyspnoea⁵: with oppression of the chest⁴.

CHEST.

Pressing pains located about the sternum⁴; under it³.

Stitches in the sides of the chest⁹; right⁴; left⁴.

Pressing pain in chest³; right side².

Oppression of the chest¹¹.

HEART AND PULSE.

Accelerated pulse². Palpitation².

NECK AND BACK.

Pains in the nape of the neck⁸: drawing or tensive⁴; tearing².

Stiffness in the nape². Pains in left side of neck³.

Sensation of pain in the lumbar region⁵: painful tension².

Pains in the sacral region³: drawing².

Chilliness in the back².

Pains in the neck or back worse from motion³.

LIMBS.

Upper.—Pains in the shoulder⁵ (bruised³); in upper arm⁵ (bruised²); in elbows²; in fore-arm⁴ (burning², drawing-sticking²); in hands⁴ (tearing²); in fingers⁴; in thumb³.

Lower.—Pains in the thigh³; in the knee⁷ (tensive², painful stitches in the left knee³); in lower leg⁴; in ankles⁵ (tearing²); in feet³ (tensive², drawing²).

Feeling of weakness in the feet²; lameness³.

Cold feet⁵: icy².

Drawing pain in great toe².

SKIN.

Wart-shaped excrescences².

Round, red spots on skin as large as lentils².

Painful pimples on the skin⁵: on face²; inflamed³.

The skin burns⁴; itches².

SLEEP.

Drowsiness⁴: drowsy by day and restless at night³.

Restlessness at night¹¹.

Dreams⁷: voluptuous².

CHILL AND FEVER.

Chill⁴. Chilliness⁸: extending over the whole body⁵; creeping².

Febrile paroxysm⁴: one stage wanting³.*

* "The chill extended over the whole body, merged into a dry and burning heat, and towards morning a sweat broke out over the whole body. The sweat continued until noon and in the evening a chill returned." "Slight shivering which spread over the whole body, followed by a general sudden

Sweating⁸: general⁶; sweat on inner surface of thigh².
 Periodicity of symptoms⁵: febrile symptoms³.

AGGRAVATIONS.

Pains come on and are felt chiefly while in motion⁵; during rest⁷; during both rest and motion²; pains come on during rest and disappear on motion³.

THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION.

The **headache** of thuja appears to be felt in any part of the head, but it centres in the frontal region, being especially severe in the frontal eminences and extending over the temples, even to the mastoid region. The usual character of the pain is pressing, or more generally lancinating, as if a sharp needle or similar instrument were thrust quickly into the head. This may be felt in different localities, and the direction of the pain varies. The headache appears to be simply neuralgic and not connected with the condition of the stomach.

In headaches of this character it is generally observed that the eyes are affected also. It is, therefore, in accord with this rule that with the thuja patient burning and stinging on the margins of the eyelids is usual, with quivering of the lids and a feeling as if a foreign body were under them. The **conjunctiva is injected**; burning and tearing pains are felt in the eyeballs, and vision is obscured. This condition of the eye gives hope for aid in the treatment of **keratitis** and other diseases of the external envelopes.

In **hæmorrhoids** and **anal fissures** new and efficient remedies are needed, and thuja may yield good results in this locality, inasmuch as there seems to be a tendency for the drug to affect these parts. Itching is commonly felt at the anus, and also

sweat." "Febrile symptoms came on at night but ceased after midnight, and towards morning perspiration broke out." "In the evening chilliness for several hours passing into burning heat on lying down."

burning, stitching, piercing pains. The rectal vessels appear to be enlarged and mucus is discharged from the anus.

Judging from the provings, the diseases most likely to be benefited by the use of thuja are those of the genito-urinary system. The urine is increased in amount and frequently passed, strong urging to do so being felt at times, and it is high-colored and turbid. Itching is felt in the urethra, and pains shoot along it or are felt in certain portions of its course. Burning pains during or after micturition occur, and the bladder feels distended.

This exhibits a fair picture of **urethritis** or even the first stage of **gonorrhœa**, towards which latter disease other symptoms point. A slimy discharge oozes from the outlet of the urethra, and the glans is sensitive and painful.

A condition resembling **balanitis** is suggested by burning and itching on the inner surface of the prepuce and the secretion of mucus under the prepuce covering the glans.

There is sufficient evidence to confirm the use of thuja in **condylomata**, when they occur in combination with gonorrhœa or otherwise. The excrescences are generally rough, hard and exude moisture. The remedy is applied to many forms of **warts**, although in each case the tincture may be required locally.

Few remedies have been observed to affect the **prostate gland**, and yet many persons, especially the aged, suffer from diseases located in this section. Thuja offers relief when pain and burning are distinctly felt in the urethra, near the neck of the bladder. This may be connected with frequent and urgent desire to urinate, which act, however, causes burning pain.

Consider also the aid which may be gained from thuja in diseases of the respiratory organs. The stitches in the lungs, together with the **cough**, **hoarseness**, secretion of mucus, marked oppression of the chest near the sternum, with difficulty of breathing, all point in the direction of help in **pneumonia** and kindred diseases. In the beginning of what is called a general cold, which may result in **rheumatism**, **pneu-**

monia or bronchitis, with pains or soreness in all the muscles of the body, and especially through the chest, with fever and oppression of breathing, thuja may do good service.

The muscles throughout the body feel acutely its influence.

Rheumatism, especially when located in the muscles of the limbs and back (lumbago) should yield to the use of this drug, especially also when pain is a prominent symptom (myalgia). The pains are burning, tearing and drawing, with occasional sharp stitches and a bruised sensation. The parts may be cold.

Towards **torticollis** the provings plainly point. Drawing, tearing pains in the nape of the neck, with stiffness; the pain increased by motion. Pains are also felt in the side of the neck. Altogether these symptoms give an excellent similitum of stiff neck.

Periodicity is a feature of thuja symptoms, and this appears also in the fever. The **chill** is decided; **fever** is present and **sweating** is profuse. The chill, however, may be followed by a sweat instead of fever; the fever by a sweat without a chill; or chilliness by fever alone. Possibly the missing stage may have been present, but being slightly developed was overlooked. Judging from the provings as recorded, however, thuja would seem to be indicated when a decided chill is followed by a free sweat, the febrile stage being feebly present or entirely wanting.

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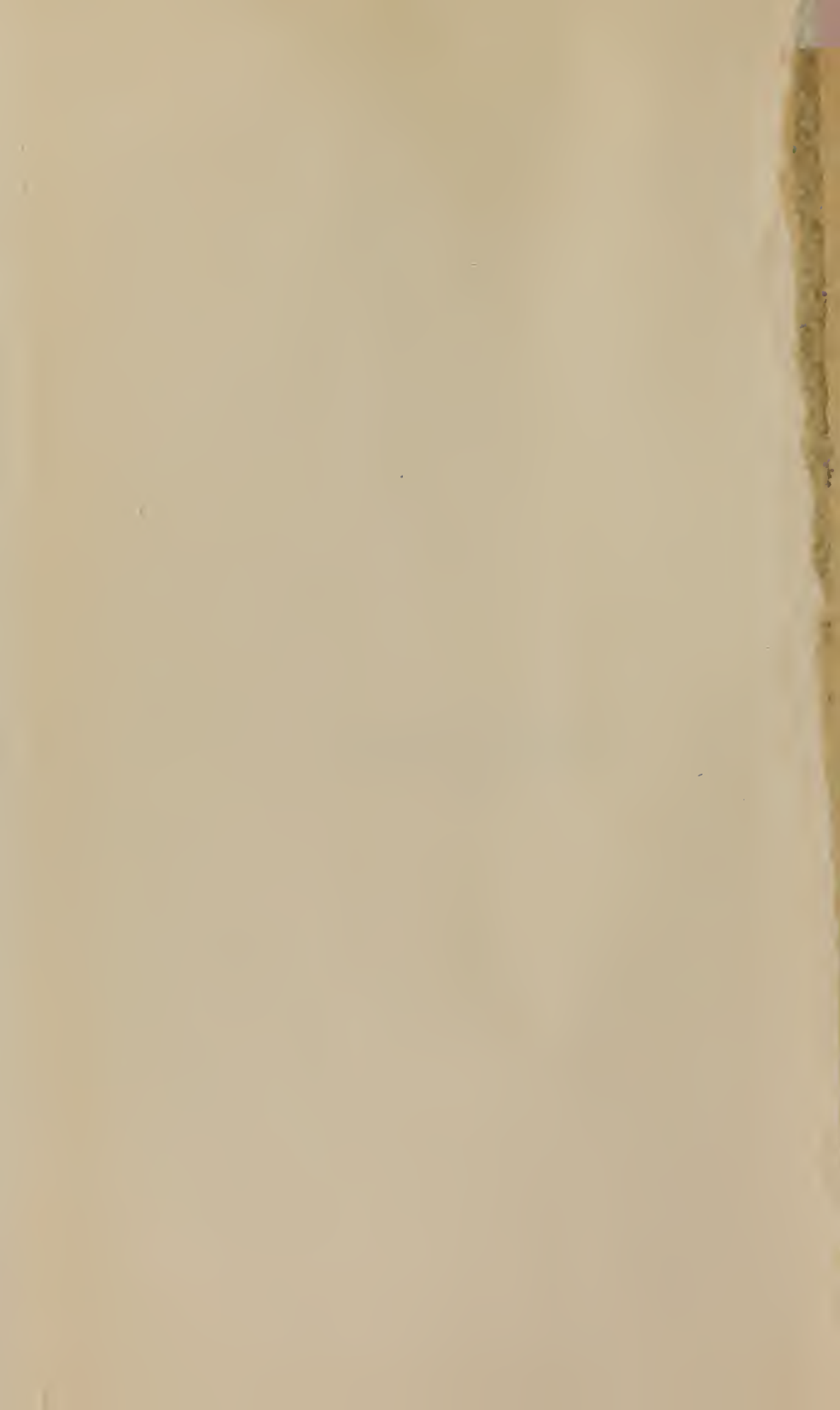
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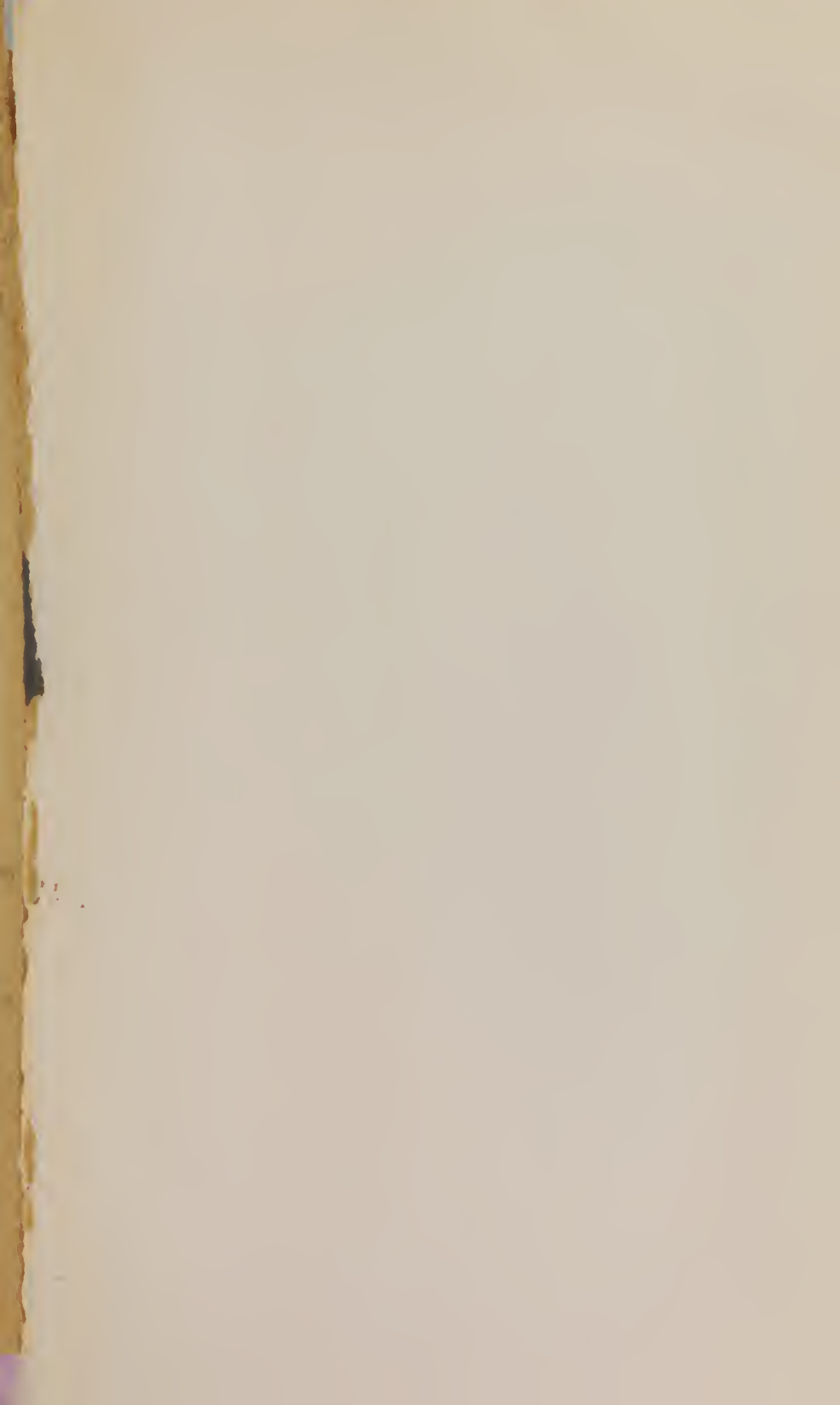
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