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AN OFF-HAND STUDY OF THE SALTS OF BARIUM.

BY SAMUEL A. JONES, M. D.

(Concluded from Vol. V, page 254.)

There is no recorded instance wherein any of these salts have been used for the purpose of suicide, and the reported cases of accidental poisoning are few. These, however, are unequivocal and significant. They teach very evidently that toxic doses do not bring out the finer features of the physiological action of the drug, and they demonstrate, with equal clearness, that the resulting symptoms depend upon the size of the dose. The rule, with the salts of Barium, seems to be paralysis of the voluntary muscles from large doses and clonic spasms from small. Boehm says that in cold-blooded animals the paralysis is preceded by a peculiar state of rudimentary, clonic spasms: this order has not been observed in the human being.

There is, however, one poisoning which is an exception to the seeming rule of dose-quantity. A man swallowed, by accident, seventy or eighty drops of a solution of the chloride of Barium. "He had soon after profuse purging without tormina, then vomiting, and half hour after swallowing the salt excessive muscular debility, amounting to absolute paraplegia of the limbs. This state lasted about twenty-four hours, and then went off gradually." [1.]

"A woman, aged 42, for pains in the stomach, took one morning a solution of half an ounce of chloride of Barium by mistake for sulphate of soda. She was soon seized with nausea, retching, convulsive twitches of the face, hands and feet, vomiting of clear mucus, great anxiety compelling her to cower together, restlessness, and loss of voice; and she died under constant efforts to vomit, and violent convulsive movements, but with her faculties entire." [2.]

"A healthy barmaid, aged 22, took a teaspoonful of the chloride of Barium at 12:30 p. m. In half an hour she became

badly sick all over, sharp burning pains in stomach and bowels, vomiting and purging with much straining. Got an emetic. At 2 p. m., was lying on her back, face pale, anxious, eyes deeply sunken, surface of body very cold, heart's action feeble and irregular, pulse hardly perceptible, tongue natural and warm, muscular power of extremities almost gone, sensation unimpaired. All fluids vomited mixed with ropy mucus. Pains in stomach and hypogastrium, lightness of head, singing in ears, twitching of face, and twisting of legs and arms. Was given Epsom salts, heat to extremities, sinapisms to abdomen, &c. At 9 p. m., vomiting and purging gone, color returned to lips, warmth to surface, pulse 60, regular, and pretty strong, still complained of twitching and twisting, and of noise in ears. At 2 a. m., purging returned, all voluntary muscular power annihilated, except that she could speak feebly, and could swallow. Slow and labored respiration with copious effusion into bronchial tubes, loud loose rales all over chest. Perfectly sensible, fell asleep for one hour, breathing all the time becoming slower and more labored, and countenance dusky. Awoke about 3 p. m., muttered something and became convulsed, continued to be agitated by the most frightful paroxysms for two hours, when she died. During fits had several watery movements." [3.]

The next cases show the paralytic form of poisoning. "A man took a strong solution of the acetate of Barium. One hour later he was lying stretched on his back, deprived of all voluntary motion, with pale face, haggard features, drooping eyelids, normal pupils. Skin was covered with profuse clammy sweat, voice faint, and speech unintelligible. Pulse 125-30, very small; heart sounds muffled; respirations incomplete, more frequent than normal; sounds scarcely distinguishable. Tongue was cold, slightly blackened, but still moveable. Complained of nauseating taste. Epigastrium was not sensitive to pressure, nor were colics present; there was, however, belching and inclination to vomit, also involuntary diarrhoea and micturition; urine clear and profuse. The patient died within twelve hours of taking the draught, in full possession of his senses, but with absolute paralysis of all voluntary muscles." [4.]

The physician in the above case, who had made a mistake in the prescription, tested the solution on himself. [A good example!] "In three hours discomfort and general weakness, with lightness of head, set in. In upper extremities and on scalp and skin of face, formication was felt. He was obliged to go to bed, and was immediately attacked with nausea, belchings of wind, and liquid diarrhoea. After three hours more, weakness had

perceptibly increased, and the left arm could no longer be moved, though sensation was intact; temperature and transpiration of skin were normal; pulse about five beats slower than usual. He found it impossible to pull the bell or leave the bed; and eight hours after taking the dose the upper and lower extremities were almost paralyzed. To the previous symptoms was now added copious vomiting, which was repeated several times during the night. Paralysis of muscles still increased, and spread first to abdomen, then to chest and neck, and last to sphincters of bladder and rectum. Coughing, spitting, and even utterance of polysyllables became difficult; respirations were labored, and urine and fæces were evacuated involuntarily. Pulse fell to fifty-six and for a short time became irregular; temperature of skin now seemed lower than usual. A few red spots showed themselves on the thorax, but disappeared after a few days. There was constant thirst, relieved by pieces of ice in the mouth. No pain was felt, but the experimenter, with full consciousness, experienced all the symptoms of impending death." [5.]

"A medical student took three teaspoonfuls of the chloride of Barium, thinking it to be Epsom salts. This at 8:30 a. m. After which he vomited four times and had four stools. At 10 a. m., he was very weak and prostrated, complained of pinching in abdomen, nausea and urging to stool. Pulse soft and regular, tongue clean. In half an hour the upper and lower extremities were icy cold, great weakness, unable to move hands or feet, sensibility intact, incomplete paralysis of left eyelid, speech weak, indistinct, complains of violent cutting and pinching in abdomen, which came on in fits every two minutes, and was attended by loud groaning; abdomen not sensitive to touch. Had vomited three times, stools ceased. He got a lemonade made with sulphuric acid from 11 a. m., onwards. . . . At 5 p. m., the extremities were warm, pulse to 84, 8 p. m., alternate heat and cold of limbs, quicker and slower [sic] pulse, slight sweat, no more vomiting and purging. Night pretty quiet, pains much diminished, no sleep. Morning pretty lively, pains slight, pulse 80, warm, could move arms. No urine passed since yesterday morning, a moderate quantity of clear urine now drawn off with catheter. Next morning he was quite well." [6.]

"A family consisting of parents, daughter, and female friend, partook of some meal which contained 10 per cent. of carbonate of Barium, with a minute quantity of the sulphate; a dog and a canary bird also ate some. The bird died in five minutes! immediately after the dog was taken with violent diarrhoea; and fifteen minutes later the four human beings became sick; one

woman being affected like the dog. The three women drank some milk, vomited immediately, and felt relieved. The father experienced only rumbling in the bowels; did not take milk until later, 10 p. m.; this was followed by vomiting with diarrhœa, and at 4 p. m., on attempting to go to the closet, he fell to the ground with symptoms of collapse. In the morning vomiting and diarrhœa ceased, but gave place to paralysis, extending from below upwards, so that at 10 a. m. he could only nod his head. At 2 p. m., the physician found his face red, speech difficult; loss of voluntary motion in limbs, but sensation intact; reflex excitability increased; sphincters normal; respiration rapid, with tracheal rales; sensorium free. Pulse and temperature normal; no pain, even in stomach. At 9 p. m., he died." [7.]

"A young woman swallowed half a teacupful of the powdered carbonate of Barium stirred up with water. After two hours she experienced dimness of sight, followed by double vision, ringing in the ears, pain in the head, throbbing in the temples, sense of distension and weight in the epigastrium, and palpitation. A little later came pains in legs and knees, and cramps in calves; vomiting twice; hot dry skin; flushed face; full hard pulse, 80. During the night fifteen motions, little or no sleep. Next day surface still hot, but perspiring profusely; slight pain about pharynx; tongue moist but white furred. After the second day the cramps in the limbs increased, with sense of weight in them, and soreness to touch. Symptoms continued with but little change for a long time, especially pains in the head, left side, and epigastrium; also severe and long-lasting palpitations." [8.]

A patient took an ounce of the chloride of Barium by mistake for Glauber's salt, and "immediately after swallowing it felt a sense of burning in the stomach; vomiting, convulsions, headache, and deafness ensued; and death took place within an hour." [9.]

## A ROUGH RESUMÉ.

1. Vomiting in	-	-	-	-	Case	1	2	3			6	7	8	9
2. Purging	-	-	-	-	"	1		3	4	5	6	7	8	
3. Paralysis	-	-	-	-	"	1		3	4	5	6	7		
4. Sensory nerves not affected,					"			3	4	5	6	7		
5. Cardiac disturbance	-				"			3	4	5	6		8	
6. Respiratory disturbance,					"			3	4	5		7		
7. Sensorium unimpaired	-				"			3	4	5			7	
8. Lightness of head	-	-			"			3		5				
9. Surface Temperature lowered					"			3		5				
10. Convulsions	-	-	-	-	"			3						
								10	6	8	5	6		

This table has been prepared chiefly for the benefit of those gentlemen who delight in criticising the homœopathic provings, and whose great objection is the lack of correspondence therein. In the above list symptoms 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 are essentials of a poisoning with a Barium salt, and yet we find them wanting in six out of nine unquestionable cases of poisoning. This is all the answer that such critics require, and it has the double merit of brevity and sufficiency.

The same class of critics also condemn the acceptance of a single symptom occurring in a single prover; according to them it must be corroborated before it can be incorporated in a pathogenesis. One of the above cited cases of poisoning, [5], refutes this most strikingly. It is the only one of these nine poisonings that presents the following symptom: "In the upper extremities and on the scalp and skin of face, formication was felt." According to their ruling this must be discarded because it stands alone in these poisonings; but it corroborates, and is corroborated by symptoms 39, 51, and 161 of the pathogenesis of Baryta acetica as given in the Encyclopædia of Pure Materia Medica.

It is confessedly difficult to appreciate the paralytic symptoms produced by the salts of Barium, and I have not been able to find any therapeutical application thereof. As pathogenetic phenomena they are referable solely to the spinal cord. As sensation is wholly unimpaired, the affected territory can be somewhat definitely located: "The conduction of motor impulses from the brain is in the antero-lateral white columns, perhaps solely in the pyramidal tracts." "The power of voluntary motion may be arrested by a lesion anywhere in these tracts—lateral column of the cord, grey matter, and anterior nerve-roots." Gower. *The Diagnosis of Diseases of the Spinal Cord*, 2d Ed., p. 14.

The pathological nature of the paralytic symptoms is more difficult of determination. From the suddenness of their onset they must be ascribed to changes in the blood-supply of the anterior portion of the spinal cord. This change cannot be of the nature of hæmorrhage because hæmorrhage in the cord is attended with sensory disturbances, and in cases of poisoning with the salts of Barium the paralytic phenomena disappear much sooner than were possible if they depended upon a blood-clot in the substance of the cord.

Speaking of "anaemia of the cord" and "hyperaemia of the cord," Gower says: "I cannot help thinking that a vigorous scientific imagination has contributed much more than observation has supplied. The only practical knowledge of the effects

of anaemia and hyperaemia of the cord, is, that they seem capable of causing such disturbance of the sensory structures as reveals itself in subjective sensations of tingling, pins and needles, and the like, and perhaps also some impairment of motor conduction." Nevertheless, on one or the other of these conditions the paralysis from poisoning by a Barium salt must depend.

We have seen that the Barium salts produce tonic contraction of the arteries and arterioles, thus producing anaemia. We find also that the febrile conditions producible by the Barium salts are occasioned by the smaller doses. Then as the large dose produces contraction of the vessels, and the small dilatation, we infer a profound anaemia of the antero-lateral white columns of the cord as being the pathological condition when motor paralysis is produced by large doses of the Barium salts.

It is difficult to declare positively whether the paralysis produced by the salts of Barium is of the ascending, or of the descending, variety. In case 7, as we have cited them, it is distinctly reported as "extending from below upward," while in case 5 the direction is from above downward. As case 5 is from a poisoning with the acetate, and 7 from the chloride, the difference should be remembered. In the animals poisoned with the chloride the paralysis was invariably of the ascending variety.

So far as the pathology of the spinal cord is known there is no condition analogous to that produced by the salts of Barium, and the therapeutical application of the drug awaits a Columbus to stand the egg on end.

In the second case of poisoning that we have cited the following symptoms occurred: "Convulsive twitches of the face, hands and feet." Dose: half an ounce of chloride of Barium. And in the third case, wherein a teaspoonful of the chloride had been taken, there were observed, "twitching of the face, and twisting of legs and arms."

I have seen similar symptoms follow the taking of exceedingly smaller doses. The chloride of Barium had long been a favorite remedy with me for reducing hypertrophied tonsils, and while giving the third decimal dilution to a girl of 8 for that purpose, the following was the result: the dose being a saturated two-grain tablet every two hours; the drug having been taken three days. While at my supper the father telephoned me to learn what I was giving his girl. On my asking why he made the enquiry, he replied, "it is making her look foolish, and she is acting very strangely." Not expecting anything serious from the 3x, I bade him stop the medicine and bring the girl to my office the next morning.

When the child was brought I found slight twitching of the facial muscles, and decided jerking of the arms and legs; all markedly worse when she was looked at closely. The expression of her face had changed, not that she looked "foolish," but listless.

While at breakfast, the morning of the day that the father telephoned me, the mother had given the child a plate containing some food. This the girl had taken in one hand, when she suddenly flung plate, food and all against the wall. She escaped a whipping by her earnest declarations that she could not help doing as she had done. The mother watched her during the day and found that the "jerkings" got worse. On stopping the drug these untoward symptoms passed off inside of three days. The subject is a marked blonde and very scrofulous; being especially subject to glandular swellings. Her health has been remarkably good since the misadventure with *Baryta muriatica*.

There is no instance recorded in Homœopathic literature wherein these spasmodic effects of the chloride of Barium have been applied therapeutically, and yet they indicate a remedy for chorea cases that prove intractable to all other remedies, as we hope to show.

It will be well to cite the effects of smaller doses if only to establish the action on the vascular system.

Crawford observed vertigo, prostration, quick pulse, increase of heat, and loss of appetite. A common effect in all his patients was increased urinary exertions. A small quantity in solution taken into the stomach causes a sensation of agreeable heat.

From an over-large dose Hufeland saw nausea, retching, violent vomiting, anxiety, palpitation of the heart, and vertigo. In two cases where there was no vomiting, anxiety that lasted several days. It frequently caused increased urinary exertion, and skin eruptions were often seen. To him it seemed rather to retard the pulse.

Forty drops of a solution of half a drachm of the chloride in in one ounce of water caused great heat of body, and from ninety-five drops the patient was in a dry heat all day, pulse much excited, and head greatly affected.

Doses of from one-fifth of a grain to three grains caused a feeling of warmth in the stomach that rose to the chest and head, slight colic, diarrhoea and increase of cutaneous and urinary excretions. On leaving off medication for twenty-four hours there supervened a febrile condition, thirst increased, tongue and mouth dry, swallowing difficult, anorexia, pulse quick and full, heat increased, face red, weakness. This state generally lasts seven

days, and during this time there sometimes occurs catarrh of the eyes, nose and inflammation of the skin. Inflamed and suppurating glands show increased irritation, pus flows more abundantly, their hardness and swelling diminish, wounds become red and cicatrize.

We give Neumann's observations because they have been accepted by Hahnemann and Hering. "I saw scrofulous children whom I treated with this remedy become anthropophobic, cowardly, forgetful, lose their power of attention when reading, and the desire to play; and I have seen it produce this depressed disposition in wildly excited maniacs." Neumann is also the authority for the efficacy of the chloride of Barium "in every form of mania, as soon as the sexual desire is increased."

Kramer has detected the chloride of Barium in the blood and urine, and Orfila found it in the liver, spleen and kidneys.

#### THERAPEUTICAL APPLICATIONS.

As Hering says, "very few cases have been published." Baehr pronounces it "one of the most distinguished remedies for paralysis following apoplexy, and for paralysis of old people." In the latter case, he says, "a want of steadiness, a feeling of debility of the whole body, giving way of the knees, and pain in the lumbar portion of the spine precede the paralysis."

A striking case is reported by Dr. W. F. Laurie in the *Homœopathic World*, Vol. IV, p. 261. "Being asked a little while ago if I could suggest any remedy for the mother of a lady patient of mine, whom she represented as being nearly ninety years of age, in a very infirm state, and paralyzed in the right side, I found that she was seized with hemiplegia two years ago whereby she lost the use of that side entirely. The lady (whom, by the bye, I have not seen) had suffered for many years previously from palpitation and disease of the heart; deafness also had been coming on gradually for twenty years, and during that time she had become so deaf that she could not be made to hear anything said to her at all; all had to be written.

"I advised that a quarter-grain dose of Baryta Carbonica, 3rd trit., should be given her twice a week. Some time after my lady patient informed me that her mother took the medicine as recommended, twice a day, once a week, for a month; then stopped ten days; then took it the same way again, and again for another month. She began to improve very much after the first month, and has gone on to improve since.

"Under the above treatment, perseveringly employed, she has at length become able to hear one person who sits by her and

talks slowly and distinctly. Her strength has also improved, so that she can walk three parts of a mile and back some days. The attacks of palpitation are also less frequent and severe."

Hartmann was of opinion that paralysis of the tongue was seldom cured without resort to this remedy. Bayes has "often seen this medicine curative" in facial paralysis.

Its field is the *paralysis* of impaired nutrition, and therefore of decay. It will find application in the aged, and it must be remembered that age is not always a synonym for years: there are the old and the prematurely old. Senility, and premature senility are its prime indications; important factors are concomitant defects of sight, or of hearing. In the anamnesis palpitation of the heart, enlarged glands, especially behind the ears, and on the back of the neck, are significant elements.

I refer to its use in *tonsillitis* only to say that I have had but three failures with it in thirty years. In a farmer who had an attack whenever he took cold, and he was extremely susceptible thereto, it completely removed the tendency to both.

In a case that came to me from old school hands in consequence of the farmer's emphatic recommendation and in which both tonsils were involved, suppuration appearing inevitable, it brought about a prompt resolution without discharge: the most unqualified demonstration of the *vis medicatrix* that I have ever witnessed. This remedy, in my opinion, is especially efficacious in red-headed and freckle-faced patients; at least, I have seen the most remarkable results in patients wherein that æsthetic combination obtained. Doubtless a compensatory providence; but I prefer the *tonsillitis*.

In the gastric sphere Baehr says: "Baryta Carbonica presents all the symptoms that characterize ulcer of the stomach," and adds that he had "used it with success, but only in cases where there was no vomiting, or only vomiting of a small quantity of mucus, and where the cardialgic pains did not recur in distinctly separate paroxysms but were rather of a remittent type."

In the second case of poisoning that we have cited "the stomach was found perforated posteriorly, in the lesser curvature near the cardiac orifice." Wildberg, who reported the case, ascribed this to the previous disease and not to the poison. Christison and Taylor are of the same opinion. But Woodman and Tidy, from ten grains of Barium nitrate given to a rabbit, found "the stomach inflamed and rotten," and after five grains given to another rabbit, the stomach was "inflamed and very rotten." In view of these anatomico-pathological facts certain symptoms of the acetate of Barium are significant:

"Painful, writhing sensation in the stomach when the bolus descends into it, as if the bolus had to force its way through sore places."

"The pressive, sore sensation and gnawing in the stomach are most severe when standing and walking, also when sitting bent; when lying on the back, on bending forward, or when pressing on the stomach with the hands, she feels only the painful pressure, not the gnawing."

If the word "gnawing" correctly expresses the prover's sensation, the symptom is entitled to profound consideration, for "gnawing" is the epithet *par excellence* descriptive of gastric ulcer.

Ulcer of the stomach is of more frequent occurrence in women than in men, and it is more apt to arise at the accession of menstruation and at the climaxis. When existing at the accession, it is commonly in company with scanty menstruation, or with amenorrhœa, and the long interval between the periods in the climaxis is an analogous pathological condition. If the stomach symptoms cited are coexistent with the scanty menstruation of the Barium salts the remedy demands earnest consideration.

[Scanty menstruation is the characteristic Barium effect as deducible from the sexual symptoms; depression of the venereal appetite being its salient feature. In women profuse menstruation and strong passion are coexistent, and vice versa.]

The salts of Barium deserve consideration in Bright's Disease, especially the cirrhotic variety. The following symptoms are certainly suggestive: "The eyes are swollen in the morning. Pale face. Face puffy. Increased urine; she rises twice every night to urine; passes much each time. Palpitation of the heart. General loss of strength."

The increased arterial pressure in cases of granular kidney finds its *similimum* in the salts of Barium as far as a pathological condition can find a *similimum* in a pathogenetic effect. That is, the physical consequences are similar in both; the calibre of the arterial vessels being decreased.

[A prolonged poisoning of some of the lower animals with these salts would be of infinite service. When will Homœopathy discharge its duty?]

The chloride of Barium has also been successfully employed "in old worn-out asthmatic habits in which the disease evinces a tendency to terminate in hydrothorax."

Goullon calls attention to it when "after the disappearance of a scrofulous cutaneous eruption, an obstinate cough, (bronchitis), and even pneumonia, with copious expectoration, result."

The use of this remedy in our school has been as a cardiac irritant rather than a depressant; that is, we have found no use for it as a "tonic" in heart failure: palpitation has been our sole "indicator." It should, however, find a place in the treatment of fatty degeneration of the heart.

Its action on the male sexual organs does not appear to have been availed of, and yet its symptomatology recommends it in impotence. According to symptom 391 of *Baryta carbonica* [*Vide Allen's Encyclopædia*] it "takes the cake" as a somnific!

The great substratum underlying its whole field of action is SCROFULA. Hufeland said it found its chief scope in the treatment of scrofulosis florida as distinguished from scrofulosis torpida; to which *Aurum* corresponds. This form is distinguished by the quasi inflammatory status which obtains. The lymphatics are in an irritated and inflamed condition; the glandular indurations and the scrofulous ulcers that exist evince a tendency towards inflammation, and the enlarged glands are apt to open and discharge.

Goullon quotes a typical case. "A male child of two years suffered from atrophy. The whole neck was covered with indurated glands of the size of an egg; the abdomen was much distended and hard; the seventh and eighth dorsal vertebrae projected posteriorly in a lump. Both ears discharged an offensive pus; tongue coated; stool produced only by enemata; faeces small in quantity, white in color, and hard as a stone; the urine yellowish and very offensive; the feet swollen." *Baryta muriatica* produced a complete cure in three months.

The same author cites the following: "E. K., aged one and a-half years, was covered with ulcers over the whole body; the whole head with thick, offensive crusts; abscesses behind the ears which discharged an offensive pus; fetid discharge from the ears smelling like rotten cheese; both eyelids swollen; the bulbs of the eyes very much inflamed; photophobia, so that the child always lay upon its face; abdomen considerably swollen, thin, watery, offensive stools; both feet very much swollen." *Baryta muriatica* completely restored the health in six months.

The chloride of Barium has won deserved laurels in the treatment of scrofulous ophthalmia. A girl of six years of age, after a year's treatment by an old school physician, was in the following condition: "Total opacity of the cornea; the sclerotica inflamed and loosened in its tissue; entire blindness; both anterior nares inflamed and sore." Under *Baryta mur.* "the child's eyes were entirely clear and her vision perfect."

A paper by the lamented Woodyatt, that is now buried in the

dusty "Transactions" of a State Society, is worthy of resurrection in the pages of THE RECORDER.

"Master Samuel L., aged nine, was brought to me for treatment April 1st, 1874. He looked thin and wasted with a large head, somewhat bloated, hard abdomen, legs attenuated, almost refusing to support the body, shins mottled with copper-colored spots, and painful indurations on the upper surface of right foot near the ankle. The face was much misshapen by glandular enlargements especially of the right submaxillary which protruded fully an inch. The sublingual and cervical glands were also enlarged. His teeth were decidedly characteristic of the syphilitic dyscrasia according to Hutchinson's classification. He suffered from bone pains at night. The child never had been strong, but his eyes had been well until September, 1873, when the left eye was attacked with 'inflammation.' A month later the right eye became similarly affected. From that time till April, 1874, he had received various treatment, but as it was largely local, the true nature of the disease may have been overlooked.

"At his first visit the right cornea was found densely infiltrated and opaque throughout its entire extent. The proliferation process had been most active in the center, at which point the opaque tissue protruded beyond the level and gradually sloped off to the periphery becoming more translucent by the way. Sthaphyloma had virtually commenced, peri-corneal injection was present, but more decided in the inner lower quadrant—lachrymation was slight. The left cornea was mottled all over, but in no spot as dense as the right, peri-corneal injection over three-fourths of the globe, lachrymation free and some photophobia. Vision in the right quantitative. With the left eye could count fingers at two feet. Was troubled at night with ciliary neuralgia. He received Merc. Iod. until May 15th, when the acute symptoms of the case had subsided, and the opacity had cleared slightly in the left eye; no apparent change in the right cornea. Gave Aurum met. for one month which made an impression on the cornea of both eyes, but still the progress was not rapid. This, however, was rather strange considering the nature of the disease and its usual course.

"At the American Institute my attention was called to Baryta iodata by Dr. Liebold's paper, and on my return, having been kindly supplied by the doctor with his original preparation of the drug, I administered it in this case.

"Up to this time the glands had remained as first described, hard and painful to pressure. The right cornea had cleared a

little at the upper margin, so that the iris could be dimly seen when the eye was carried well downward. Fingers could be counted at one foot with this excentric fixation. Vision in left eye had improved so that fingers could be counted at four feet scant.

"Six weeks from this time the deformity on the right side, for such it really was, had entirely disappeared. The sides of the face were now symmetrical. There remained but one enlarged cervical gland about as large as an almond. The mother reported that the boy had not been so well in years. Appetite was good, sleep was sound, spirits revived, and a troublesome enuresis had disappeared. The manner as well as the appearance of the child had changed markedly.

"The eyes were both clearing up rapidly. Very little remained in the left that could be seen by direct examination. Right eye vision,  $\frac{1}{10}$ ; left eye,  $\frac{1}{20}$ . The boy could not read, so we were unable to test his near vision with any satisfaction. There can be no reasonable doubt of the full recovery of sight under this drug. Considering the state of the cornea and the patient's general condition, the progress must be regarded as very favorable indeed, and attributable almost entirely to the action of Baryta iodata.

"I have used the same drug in several cases of suppurative inflammation of the middle ear since June, and have witnessed gratifying results. The trouble followed scarlet fever, and was accompanied by enlarged glands of the neck in each case. A case of phlyctenular conjunctivitis in a scrofulous ill-fed child is now under treatment and very much improved, but hardly to be reported. The left side of the neck from the ear to the clavicle, for a width of one and a-half inches, was almost one continuous open sore when the remedy was first given. It is improving steadily, and will be heard from again. The remedy is worthy of careful study and trial."

There is one little feature in this report that should not be overlooked, namely, this statement: "The *manner* as well as appearance of the child has changed markedly." Here we have Neumann's observation furnishing a "key-note," and forever silencing those who object to symptoms derived *ab usu in morbis*. Neumann said, "Baryta muriatica seems to have a special effect on the mind. I saw scrofulous children whom I treated with this remedy become anthropophobic, cowardly, forgetful, lose their power of attention when reading; and the wish to play." Hahnemann seized this psychical symptom with avidity because he knew what it was worth. *He* could find a characteristic