

WESTERN ACADEMY OF HOMŒOPATHY.

EDITOR OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

To the members of the Western Academy of Homœopathy: In accordance with the wishes of a majority of the members of the Academy, it has been agreed by the executive committee to hold the next annual meeting in connection with the International Homœopathic Congress, at Atlantic City, New Jersey, June 17, 1891. On the third day of the session, the Western Academy will meet for the purpose of electing its officers and determining the time and place of the annual meeting of 1892.

C. J. BURGER, M.D.,
President.

Boonesville, Mo., April 4.

EDITOR OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

You committed a sad mistake by mentioning my name as R. K. Ghosh, M.D., at the foot of my contribution on "Ceanothus in Leucorrhœa and Suppression of the Menses," published on page 259 in the last November number of the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER. On receipt of that number of the journal I sent a protest against your so doing, as I do not hold the degree of "Doctor of Medicine." I am sorry the same mistake has been repeated in my paper on "Erythroxyton Coca, and Some of Its Clinical Therapeutic Uses," published on page 15 of the last January number of THE RECORDER also. I hope you will kindly see that the mistake may not any more be repeated. I should ask you to refer to the manuscript of my contributions already published in THE RECORDER from time to time, from which you will at once see that I never signed myself as R. K. GHOSH, M.D., therein. An early insertion to this protest in a prominent place of your journal, to disabuse the minds of your readers, will highly oblige

Yours faithfully,

R. K. GHOSH.

70 | 1 Mániktalá Street, Calcutta, March 4, 1891.

[Our correspondent, we believe, is what is known in India as a "Homœopathic Practitioner," hence the error. We notice that two other journals, publishing papers from same author, have made the same mistake.—RECORDER.]

EDITOR OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

At the April meeting of the Rhode Island Homœopathic Society it was unanimously voted that the American Institute of Homœopathy be invited to hold the session of 1892 within the boundaries of that State. It is understood, accidents excepted, that the particular place will be the Ocean House, Newport, and the time the fourth week in June.

Yours truly,
GEO. B. PECK, *Treas.*

EDITOR OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER :

There is a good opening for a Homœopathic physician at Avalon, Livingston county, Mo. Dr. F. E. Coffee, of that place, died on April 8th, and the people greatly desire one of our school to take his place. It is a college town and there is only one other physician there.

Yours truly,
Helena, Mo., April 22, 1891.

J. F. FAIR, M.D.

SELECTIONS AND TRANSLATIONS.

DR. NEUSCHAFER'S HYPODERMIC USE OF THUJA.

By Dr. Alexander Viller.

Translated from Hom. Zeitung, by Rudolf Bauer, M. D.

Great thoughts given to mankind frequently bear fruit in fields apparently remote from the region of original research. Dr. Sick called attention to the support given our Homœopathic theory by the methods of Koch, and showed how some disputed principles of our school were given a solid foundation thereby. But this new discovery has also been productive of practical results, the value of which cannot be properly estimated at present.

Dr. Neuschafer has given enthusiastic reports of cures obtained in tuberculosis by subcutaneous injections of Homœopathic remedies. As Dr. Neuschafer is a thorough scientist, his reported remarkable results merit serious considerations.

The first case was a delicate child, nine years old, who had always been sickly and frequently suffered from various scrofulous affections.

When two years old the child, which was previously apparently

well, had an attack of pneumonia, from which it recovered without any sequelæ. Until four years old it suffered from scrofulous conjunctivitis. After the fifth year suppurating abscesses formed on the right upper arm; similar abscesses, each as large as half an egg, formed on the right forearm, which for the last eighteen months have continued to suppurate profusely. There were also on both cheeks, on the neck and below the left knee similar suppurating swellings. The right ankle was swollen twice the natural size, and on the anterior surface there was a large, profusely suppurating abscess.

The mother says all these swellings and abscesses have discharged for months an extremely offensive-smelling pus, which was so profuse that it could only be prevented from oozing through the bandages by changing them twice every day; the child suffered much pain, could not sleep, and became greatly emaciated.

Dr. Neuschafer felt himself justified in calling these manifestations tubercular.

On November 17th he injected a gramme of watery solution of Thuja into the back, the injection containing three drops of the tincture.

The injection pained the child very much, and Dr. Neuschafer, who took one for experimental purposes, says the pain was of an intense burning character. In him it produced no effect and was not followed by any reactionary manifestations.

In the child, however, it caused by next day complete cessation of the suppuration; nor has it since returned.

The child became cheerful, the fever disappeared, the appetite was restored, and the child could sleep.

On November 20th one drop of Thuja was injected; the operation was almost painless.

The former ulcerated, suppurating surfaces gradually, within the next four days, became covered with crusts, beneath which there appeared a perfectly dry surface; the general condition of the child was good.

Injections of one drop of Thuja were given November 25th, November 30th, and December 4th, without causing any further changes.

Interesting changes also occurred in the swollen and deformed ankle joints; the offensive, purulent discharges from the fistulous openings ceased and the swelling decreased 10 cm.; with care the child could now stand upon the foot, while formerly it had no use of the leg whatever.

On December 7th, I saw the child. It was cheerful and well

nourished. On the right cheek, on the right side of the neck, and on the right forearm near the elbow joint were thick yellow crusts, about as large as a thaler, but very slightly fissured. In such places where the crusts crumbled off, as at the edges, there could be seen an underlying, delicate, dry, newly-formed skin, but no raw surface could be discovered.

The right ankle-joint was greatly deformed. Two fistulous openings upon the anterior aspect of the joint no longer discharged as formerly and were lightly covered by thick crusts. On the heel there was a spot about as large as a thumb-nail, from which there still continued a slight discharge of inodorous pus. Slight passive motion of the joints caused no pain.

Dr. Neuschafer considered this case to be of tubercular nature, and believes he has made the discovery that injections of Thuja will cure certain forms of tuberculosis. He therefore gave two injections of Thuja to a subject who had small cavities in the lungs but was prevented from making further observations of the case. He however intends to try it in similar cases and hopes that his colleagues will make similar experiments.

The results obtained in the case described were very remarkable, and could not have been produced by a reactionary power of the system unaided by drugs. The only remedy used was the injections of Thuja, so that the casual relationship existing between its therapeutic application and the results produced cannot be denied.

I am of the opinion, however, that we are not justified in calling such cases tubercular, although such affections of the joints are usually considered so. I believe microscopic investigation would not always support such a diagnosis.

I therefore believe that the cure effected by Dr. Neuschafer was one of severe scrofulosis. After having seen the child, I can hardly speak otherwise of it than as an accomplished cure. The rapidity with which the curative changes occurred is remarkable; the improvement which steadily continued through nineteen days of observation I also consider very important. I shall use the injections of Thuja at the first opportunity which presents itself. All of us should resort to this new form of medication; thus we may gradually learn the action of homœopathic remedies when administered subcutaneously.

Under the heading of "Subcutaneous Medication" Dr. Neuschafer writes: Our little patient feels quite well; but strange to say, all the crusts have not yet fallen off; the adherence of these crusts may be due to an impaired activity of the skin.

The patient has gained $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and now weighs $41\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. This, for a girl of nine years, indicates a low degree of vitality.

It is difficult to foretell what the condition of the foot will be; a permanent deformity will probably remain.

Injections so far given are as follows:

November 17th, 3:100.

November 20th and 25th, 1:100.

December 3d and 30th, 1:100.

January 26th and 28th, 1:100.

February 2d, 16th and 27th, 1:100.

Thereafter injections of the strength of 1:100 were given weekly. I hope the child will be restored to health by Spring.

I have also used injection of Thuja in the following cases:

II. Two children aged three and four, suffering from scrofulous conjunctivitis, who had been treated for a long time without benefit at the eye-clinic. After three or four injections, both could see very well; no local treatment was employed.

A woman *æt.* thirty-four, suffering from scrofulous ulceration of the legs, so that she was confined to bed. She received four injections which were followed by such marked improvement that I hope she will be completely restored to health in eight weeks. At rare intervals I allowed the ulcers to be treated locally with Thuja in water, after the manner of Grubemann.

IV. I am now seventy-six years old, and have been suffering for years with an affection of the lungs.

In January, 1888, I was greatly troubled with night-sweats and nocturnal cough, so that my strength became greatly reduced; examination revealed catarrhal irritation of the apex of the left lung. Medicine and dietetic treatment removed the latter condition, but an annoying night-cough remained despite all remedies. At present I have regained my strength; the right lung seems now affected rather than the left, emphysema has probably something to do with this. The early morning cough entirely disappeared after subcutaneous injection of *Nux Vomica* 30. There only remains a short cough after much talking, and also a cough occurring in the morning, which is accompanied by scanty expectorations, at times streaked with blood. It is remarkable that the nasal mucous membranes, which were inactive for years, have resumed their function.

V. On December 12th I was called to see a girl, *æt.* 12, suffering from a severe attack of laryngeal diphtheria; respiration was extremely difficult, and as the father refused to permit an operation death seemed inevitable within twenty hours.

I dissolved fifteen globules of mercurious cyanatus 30 in one

hundred drops of distilled water, and at 3 P. M., injected fifteen drops of this solution between the shoulders. During the afternoon and early part of the evening the dyspnoea was still great, but after this it gradually decreased, so that the child fell into a quiet sleep.

By the following day all the threatening symptoms had disappeared, pulse was no longer excited, and the temperature fell to 38.5. The child aided the expulsion of the membrane with the finger, and took some nourishment. As the patient lived at a great distance, I gave another similar injection as a precautionary measure.

On the third day the child was very lively, and on the fourth day was out of bed.

VI. The following day I was called to see a boy *æt.* 6. In this case the tonsils were covered with diphtheritic membranes and there was high fever.

An injection similar to the one in the preceding case was given. The patient thereafter began to hawk continually and the membrane disappeared. On the third day the patient was going about.

In both cases Alcohol in water 1:10. was given as a gargle.

Up to the present time I have treated ten cases in a similar manner and all recovered.

Several cases now improving under this treatment will be reported later.

P. S., March 16th. Up to date fourteen cases of diphtheria have been cured by this method of treatment; the number would be still greater if the antagonism of the Allopaths could be overcome; they are compelled to resort to tracheotomy and many cases die.

Two of the cases cured were very serious; a poorly developed scarlatina complicated the diphtheria. In these cases I gave injections daily.

I sincerely hope these indications will cause many similar experiments to be made.

EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS IN HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE.

By the Late Dr. Hirsch.

A number of years ago I frequently drew attention in *Hirschel's Zeitschrift* to the oft times imperative necessity of using external applications in combating certain intense pathological processes.

Such cases occurred in my practice pretty frequently, and it is my belief that even the most orthodox Homœopath may have to resort to external expedients lest his patient fall a prey to his obstinacy. In cases where the pathological disturbance occurs near the surface the internal Homœopathic medication, combined with certain external adjuvants, will exert a strikingly expediting influence on the resolution of the morbid processes. We surely need not aspire to be stricter Homœopaths than Hahnemann himself, who frequently afforded prompt relief to myself and others by applying his plaster made of the resin of the larch tree.

In proof of my assertion I propose to give a number of specific cases from my practice.

CHOREA. During my practice of 46 years 28 cases of chorea, of more or less intensity, were put under my charge, and I succeeded in curing all these patients, some of them very severe, to their entire satisfaction. The lighter cases usually responded to the exhibition of *Ignatia*, *Causticum*, while in some severe cases I had to give in addition to *Causticum*, *Stramonium* and *Cuprum* to effect a cure, but finally I reached one case in which all these remedies and several others that seemed to be indicated, disappointed me altogether, and that this desperate case, finally improved, was due solely to the application of a simple external remedy.

Mr. B., owner of extensive iron works, had a son æt. 15, who, perfectly healthy up to that time, barring some minor children's diseases, had developed into a vigorous youth. About the middle of September my visit was desired because he commenced since about a week, to make grimaces at home and at school, and persisted in this in spite of all remonstrances. As a matter of course, I immediately recognized the cause and took care to impress upon the parents that this was but a precursor of a nervous affection which might involve the whole body. I also mentioned that such an affection, similar to whooping cough, often would attain a very pronounced aggravation, in spite of the most careful medication, before the symptoms would slowly abate, but that this amelioration would much sooner manifest itself under homœopathic than under old school treatment. I very seldom fail to give this information lest the family should think that the treatment pursued aggravated the case. Only in rare cases can this disease be cut short, and cured in a short time, though the remedies be given in high or low potencies and in longer or shorter intervals.

The preceding remarks were fully justified in the case, for dur-

ing the eight days following although *Belladonna 15* was exhibited daily (a dose morning and evening), on account of frequently appearing congestion to the head, no amelioration could be detected; on the contrary, the involuntary motions affected now the hands, especially during eating, rendering the use of knives, forks and spoons very awkward. After a few days the involuntary motions of the hands were also observed during the day, and *Ignatia*, which proved efficient in my hands in many similar cases, failed to retard the progress of the sickness.

Presently the night's rest also became disturbed, and the involuntary jactitation of the extremities, and even of the whole body, came to such a pass as to necessitate his transfer to a mattress on the floor, to guard against injuries from falling out of bed, etc. On this improvised bed he had lain also during the day, for while walking about he would suddenly be thrown against the wall or furniture. In spite of the most careful medication and well regulated simple diet, the disease steadily progressed, the patient finally losing speech, uttering inarticulate sounds from time to time. As a matter of course he had to be fed, but this was accomplished under great difficulties, for the moments had to be watched when the muscle twitchings involuntarily tore open his mouth, and as quickly shut it. Food had, of course, to be administered, in a liquid state.

Urine was passed involuntarily, while the bowels were constipated, necessitating frequent injections of honey-water. The organs of the chest were in a normal state, only the pulse was somewhat accelerated, owing to the continuous activity of the muscles. Under these circumstances and the continued aggravation of the malady I could not take umbrage at the father's desire to consult an Allopathic physician, though he had for many years used Homœopathy exclusively in his household. He remarked that without my full approval no medicine was to be administered. I consented and advised to call in Prof. Steiver, physician in charge of the children's hospital. He was astounded at the violence of this *Chorea* and advised to give *Zincum*, and when informed that this as well as *Cuprum 6* in the 5th trit. had been given he remarked that this case possibly called for stronger doses, and on this we gave *Zincum 7 c. gr.* three times a day, and as this seemed insufficient it was increased after two days to 14 c. gr. every five hours. The right arm was immediately quieted, but a thorough examination showed it to be paralyzed. *Zincum* was then immediately discontinued and *Fowler's* solution substituted, but as this caused nausea, even in minute doses, and patient lost his appetite it also had to be set aside. In all works of reference

the same remedies were advised, until finally I came across a case of high grade Chorea in a girl *æt.* 6, in Prof. Bouchut's excellent hand book on children's diseases, which engaged my full attention. In this case all the usual remedies had been given without success, when, as a last resort, it was decided to anæsthetize the spine with ether by an atomizer; this was followed by a surprising amelioration, followed in a few days by a complete cessation of involuntary motions, and in a very short time by a complete cure. This remarkable case I brought to the notice of the professor, who immediately sanctioned the application of this treatment. I at once procured the necessary apparatus to produce a fine continuous spray of ether, and it was applied to the bare spine of the patient for five minutes; the patient was evidently comforted. The spine was rendered icy cold, and the very next night was much more quiet. On the next day the evident decrease of the involuntary motions could no longer be doubted; he even succeeded in uttering some words, although with evident exertion. A second application of the apparatus had quite as satisfactory an effect; however, all attendants of the sick room, with the exception of the patient, complained of headaches, etc., as the effect of the ether, for the room, it being mid-winter, could not be properly ventilated. While cogitating how to overcome this difficulty, the icy coldness of the spine succeeding the operation came to mind and suggested the idea that to this low temperature was mainly due the beneficial result. In pursuance of this thought, cold water was substituted for the ether in the next application, and behold, the result was the same, to the intense satisfaction of myself and the others. Convalescence then progressed rapidly, so that in about two weeks the patient was able to walk about without discomfort, but the great weakness, especially in the extremities, it took some time to overcome. But the patient had regained full control over his mutinous muscles. Two years have now elapsed, and the young man presents a picture of perfect health, without a trace of the serious attack of sickness. —[From *Popul. Hom. Zeithung*, Vol. XII.]

CARDUUS MARIANUS.

By Dr. R. E. Dudgeon, M. D.

This plant, which was such a favorite with Rademacher, who found it an excellent remedy for acute and chronic affections of the liver, gall-stones, gastralgia, hæmoptysis, hæmatemesis,

metrorrhagia, &c., has not received so much attention from Homœopathic practitioners as it deserves. In 1882 Dr. Windelband, of Berlin, wrote an article in the *Berliner Zeitschrift*, in which he related the marvellous results that he had obtained from its employment in varicose ulcers, of which he had many cases in the practice of the Homœopathic Dispensary of Berlin. He says: "The forms that came under our treatment were chiefly fully developed ulcers of bluish or brownish red color, with ichorous discolored granulations, and usually surrounded by brownish-colored dilated veins, with jagged callous borders, easily bleeding, and caused by a blow, the bursting of a varix, following eczema, rarely consequent on inflammation of the connective tissue, most frequently caused by scratching an eczematous skin. The pains were usually moderate; sometimes the patients complained of burning in and around the ulcer. The most tiresome symptom was the constant itching, which was worst when the ulcer was commencing to heal." He had been favored with large numbers of such cases, both at the dispensary and in private practice, and had had little or no success with many Homœopathic remedies, such as *Carbo Veg.*, *Bellad.*, *Rhus.*, *Puls.*, *Hamelis*, *Graph.*, *Sulph.*, &c. He was led to the knowledge of the healing powers of *Carduus* in such ulcers in this way: A laboring woman of middle age, who had had six children, and had to do a great deal of housework, came under his care for inflammation of the liver, which left a chronic swelling of that organ. After trying many Homœopathic remedies in vain, he at last resolved to try Rademacher's remedy. He gave the drug in a decoction of the seeds as Rademacher first directed. The liver disease rapidly improved under this remedy, and he was surprised to find that some "colossal" varicose ulcers, with which the patient had been tormented for five or six years were completely healed in a few weeks without any external treatment except the occasional and irregular employment of a simple bandage. This case led him to employ the same medicine in tincture of the seeds in his dispensary practice, and it proved so successful that of 196 cases of varicose ulcers of the legs of all varieties of degree 145 were completely cured by *Carduus* alone, though the patients, who were mostly women of the lowest class, continued to go about their work. The only external application was an ordinary flannel bandage, and when there was much burning or itching a wet compress or an oiled rag. As these chronic varicose ulcers are usually of a most intractable nature, a veritable opprobrium medicinæ even under homœopathy, and with prolonged rest on the part of the

patient, it is interesting to all practitioners to know the success that has attended their treatment by *Carduus Marianus*. Dr. Windelband gave the tincture of the seeds in the first dilution or mother tincture, five drops three times a day. I may observe that the tincture or decoction of the seeds was what was used by Rademacher and Windelband, and by Reil and Buchmann in their not very satisfactory provings. The *British Homœopathic Pharmacopœia* directs that the tincture should be made from the root and seeds, but as there is no evidence that any medicinal virtue is contained in the root it should certainly not be used in preparing the tincture.*

In the *Berliner Zeitschrift* of August last, Dr. Kunze has an article on *Carduus Marianus*, which gives us a further insight into its medicinal powers. After remarking that in the latest works on *Materia Medica* of the allopathic school no mention is made of this drug, and that it has rarely been used even in the homœopathic school, he says:—

“The chief spheres of action of *C. mar.* are diseases of the liver, bile and spleen, and various affections caused by derangements of this organ, such as asthma, cough, pleurodynia and local rheumatism, especially of the intercostal muscles, diaphragm and abdominal muscles; also gastric ailments, digestive disturbances, gastro-intestinal catarrh. It has a marked effect on the venous system, especially when the affection of the vessels is owing to hyperæmic state of the liver and obstructive congestion of the portal vessels, but it seems also to have a specific relation to the venous system unconnected with any affection of the abdominal organs. Epistaxis, metrorrhagia, hæmorrhoidal flux, hæmoptysis and hæmatemesis, as also various ulcers of the legs, have frequently been cured by *C. mar.*

“The first and chief indication of *Card. Mar.* is hyperæmia of the liver, of the biliary apparatus, and of the portal system, and jaundice. It is suitable for both the acute and chronic forms of hepatic hyperæmia. The symptoms that chiefly indicate its employment are: more or less distension and tenderness of the right hypochondrium, with pressive throbbing, or shooting pain on right side of abdomen, below short ribs through to spine, also extending through chest to right shoulder. Clinical experience has taught that in liver affections with great tenderness, but without swelling of liver or stoppage of bile, *Carduus* is superior to other remedies. There is present an inclination to take a deep breath, but the pains are aggravated by that and by

*The American Homœopathic Pharmacopœia directs that the seeds only be used.—RECORDER.

movement. In very acute cases this hepatic hyperæmia assumes the form of a bilious fever or so-called acute hepatitis, or as typhlitis, or with an array of symptoms resembling peritonitis puerperalis, or as cough with stitch in the side (false pleurisy).

“This chronic hepatic hyperæmia is often attended by chronic pleurodynia in either hypochondrium, pain in cæcal region accompanied by emaciation, dirty yellow complexion or hectic fever; sometimes hemorrhages ensue, epistaxis, hæmoptysis or hæmatemesis, metrorrhagia, sciatica and intercostal myalgia. A common complication is icterus and gastro-intestinal catarrh. Indications for *Card. Mar.* are dull headache, especially in forehead or temples, confusion of head and vertigo, epistaxis, bitter, pasty, flat taste, eructations, heartburn, white tongue, especially when it is white in the centre and red at tip or sides, or only white on one side, at the same time vomiting of a sour green fluid. The stools are at first generally brown and of firm consistence, normal, neither constipation nor diarrhœa, later they become bright yellow, pappy, and diarrhœic. The urine is at first bright yellow, then brownish tinted, alkaline or acid, with a glittering scum and cloudy sediment. The gastro-intestinal catarrh is sub-acute; there are sometimes attacks of gastralgia, the pains being contractive; at this climax vomiting, cold rising from precordium to throat, ending with a feeling of spasmodic constriction in throat. I may mention that *Card.* is sometimes useful in the vomiting of pregnant women, or such that occurs in the morning before meals, is watery and tasteless. Some recommend it in gall-stone colic, but I cannot do so.

“Melancholy as a consequence of hepatic disease is cured by *Card.* in suitable cases. There is rarely absent a cough, which is sometimes dry, sometimes with expectoration of mucus, streaked with blood or sanguineous. In the morning thick yellow sputa, and expectoration with difficulty, there are at the same time stitches in the side and evening fever. The patients complain of dyspnœa.

“Here is a specimen of a cure of hepatic hyperæmia. A woman, aged 45, of greyish-yellow complexion, who had been subject for several years to hepatic colic, had been suffering for a week from her periodical pains. They commence in the middle of the abdomen and extend thence to the scrobiculus cordis and right hypochondrium where they remain. The precordium was so sensitive to the slightest touch that she cried out, and thorough examination was impossible. An hour later, before she had taken any medicine, she got an attack of colic with very little vomiting, great dyspnœa, feeling of suffocation

and great exhaustion. This attack went off in the afternoon without medicine, and then there ensued chill and heat. When carefully examined next day, the whole right hypochondrium was found to be distended and extremely painful, with febrile symptoms, so that hepatitis might almost have been suspected. Tongue loaded, rather pasty; urine reddish-yellow, turbid, scanty and strongly alkaline. The patient got *Tinct. Card. Mar.*, 10 to 15 drops five times a day. Next day much better, completely cured after three days."

Dr. Kunze points out the similarity of the above symptoms to those obtained by Reil in his proving of the drug, which may be read in the second volume of the *Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis*.

"In acute or sub-acute gastro-intestinal catarrh *Card. Mar.*, given in doses of several drops of the tincture several times a day, is so very useful that the slighter cases are removed in two days, the severer ones in five to seven days. Even chronic cases are cured in a relatively short time.

"A woman, aged 64, had been suffering for two years from anorexia, persistent nausea, frequent vomiting of food, of which she could only eat of the lightest kinds, pains in precordium and right hypochondrium. The last few months she had, in the evening, palpitation of the heart, chill lasting quarter of an hour, spasmodic drawing in calves and hands and numbness of fingers. Tongue moderately furred, steel grey, taste bitter, urine acid, bright yellow, cloudy; headache. After taking for two days some remedies which had no good effect she got *Tinct. Car. Mar.* Next day the evening attack did not come on and she felt better generally. Some hæmoptysis occurred, but that she had often had. After taking the medicine for fourteen days all her symptoms disappeared.

"In spasms of the stomach *Carduus* is superior to most of the usual remedies. If the pains are contractive, if vomiting occurs at the climax, if there is cold rising from the precordium to the throat, combined with feeling of spasmodic constriction, if there is pressive, shooting pain in the right side of abdomen spreading to the back or shoulder, one may rely on seeing good results from *Carduus*.

"Chronic hyperæmia of the spleen, and its attendant affections are not insusceptible to the action of *Carduus*. It removes the following symptoms which may be due to the spleen: chronic pleurodynia in left hypochondrium, hæmatemesis, ague and intermittent neuralgia. I have seen sequelæ of malarious and typhoid fever repeatedly yield to this medicine.

"A widow, 50 years old, who had been ailing for 10 years, complained of loss of appetite, bitter taste, constipation, tension or pain in precordium and liver. A few days ago she got a feeling of hot undulation in precordium, with anxious oppression, followed a few hours later by a black, tar-like stool mixed with blood. She now felt not only pains in the liver, for which she had been latterly taking *Quassia* without effect, but also pressure and shooting in the region of the spleen, which was swollen and tense. *Card. Mar.* was prescribed. Next day the liver pains had completely gone, but the spleen remained tender to pressure; on the 2d or 3d day she lost blood by stool, but 10 days after taking the *Carduus* there was no more swelling or tenderness of the spleen, and the patient felt better than she had done for years, while continuing to take the medicine.

"In former days *Carduus* was given for ague. Tournefort relates the following case: A young woman, aged 25, complained for a week of violent pains, which began at the right ear, passed through the temple down to face and neck, did not invade the left side and recurred two or three times a day; pain in both sides, especially in the middle. Every day, about 3 P. M., she has an ague fit, with chill, heat and sweat, lasting from one to two hours. She is weary, lies in bed, has no appetite, bitter taste, tongue thinly furred, deep yellow urine, with glittering scum and cloudy sediment. For the last six months the menses have come on every fortnight, lasting three days and generally pale colored. In the interval she has continual leucorrhœa. On account of her anæmia she got *Iron*, and for the gastric malarious symptoms *Carduus Mar.* at the same time. The ague and periodical neuralgia disappeared in a few days, and in three weeks the leucorrhœa and anomalous menstruation were cured.

"Numerous cases have occurred where *Card. Mar.* has cured pains in the hepatic or splenic region accompanied by hæmoptysis or expectoration of viscid, lumpy mucus, and evening fever. Even phthisis pituitosa and slight or severe bronchial catarrhs have been cured by it.

"A man, aged 62, had suffered for six months from cough with copious purulent expectoration in enormous masses, and for the last fourteen days had, in addition, hectic fever. He complained of shooting in the left side and pains in the chest; the left lobe of liver was painful to pressure and swollen, the tongue coated yellow. No appetite. Prescribed *Tinct. Card. Mar.* In three days the shooting pain was gone, the liver free from pain. After four weeks the expectoration had quite ceased. *Ferr. Acet.* was given simultaneously for the anæmia, and the patient was quite cured.