

A PERFECTED TASK.*

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

Dead! but his labor was finished,
And the marble on which he wrought
With its angled sides diminished,
Stands a statue of brilliant thought.

Dead! but his life work was ended;
God had given him time to tell
His message to man, which blended
Its hope with his funeral knell.

Some die in midst of their labor;
With pickaxe, or compass, or pen;
Or drop the warrior's red sabre
To pass from the dwellings of men:

Go with the picture unpainted,
The book or the poem half done;
Some who at noontime have fainted
And fell ere the laurel was won.

Some are who wait at life's ending,
Regretting their prodigal waste;
Facing mistakes past the mending,
While apples of Sodom they taste.

But he, our brother, wrought bravely
At the task the Master had set;
Ending it steadfastly, gravely,
And passed without fear or regret.

*Read at a memorial meeting to the memory of Dr. Charles G. Raue, held by the members of the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society, at the Hahnemann Medical College, October 17, 1896.

SOME OF DR. AD. LIPPE'S KEYNOTES.

Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

During the winters of 1867-8, 1868-9 Dr. Ad. Lippe lectured on materia medica before the students of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and it was my great good fortune to listen to him. At that time his "Text-book of Materia Medica" had just been published, and it was his custom to open the book at the remedy in question, and after reading a symptom to talk about and explain it fully. I took notes

of all he said, and after lecture used to write them down in the Text Book. My book is full of annotations; upon some pages there is hardly any space free from notes; to me the notes have been invaluable, for my experience has been that what Dr. Lippe said was a keynote is to be relied upon and I have verified many of these characteristics. I have copied from these notes and have mentioned no symptom that Dr. Lippe did not designate as a characteristic or keynote. The symptoms in brackets are not printed in the book in print but are taken from my annotations of Dr. Lippe's remarks.

Aconite. Vertigo when rising, with nausea; vanishing of sight; bleeding at the nose on rising in bed; immediately falls over on rising, and is afraid to rise again.

Aconite. Sensation as if the hairs of the head were standing on end; the scalp is sensitive to the touch.

Aconite. Fears loss of reason, and that friends will detect it; in such cases give only small dose. (See *Calc. c.*) Fright with anger; bad effects from anger.

Aconite. Ophthalmia from reflected light; walking on the snow in the daytime; from foreign bodies.

Aconite. Tingling in fingers while writing; tingling over the whole body; tingling with attacks of fainting, worse in fall and spring.

Aconite. Bad effects from cold air, suppressed perspiration from fright, with fear and anger (chronic affections, coughs, colds, dyspnoea, spitting blood, chest pains, when originating from a chill in dry, cold air; never wishes to open eyes).

Agaricus mus. Itching, burning and redness of the ears, as if they had been frozen; red spots on ears; itching and burning and redness, as if frost-bitten—ears, nose, cheeks, fingers, toes; chilblains.

Agaricus mus. Much hunger, but no appetite.

Agnus castus. Deficient secretion of milk in lying-in women. (Patient is in a sad, melancholy state; frequently repeats: "I soon shall die"—though she does not know why, and has no fear of death.)

Allium cepa. Profuse watery secretion from the nose, with violent sneezing, acrid burning, excoriating the nose and upper lip; fluent coryza, with running water from the eyes; smarting of eyes; headache; heat; thirst; cough; trembling of hands, worse in evening and in a room—better in open air. (Must take a long breath, and sneezes correspondingly.)

Aloes. (Infantile atrophy; child passes substances looking like jelly-cakes—sometimes small, at other times large; they adhere like congealed mucus—are green or transparent; evacuation of large or small quantities of mucus coming away in a mass, with pain or painless; when there is pain it is often very severe.)

Aloes. (Disorders of locomotive apparatus in pregnancy when a sense of weight and pressure into pelvis seems to cause the lameness.)

Alumina. Sensation as if œsophagus were contracted when swallowing a small morsel of food; it is felt until it enters into the stomach.

Alumina. Frequent ineffectual desire to urinate; the urine can only be passed during a stool. (For reverse condition see *Mur. ac.*)

Alumina. (Vaginal neuralgia; stitches in left side of vulva, extending to chest; beating and throbbing pain in vagina.)

Alumina. Pain in the back, as if a hot iron were thrust through the vertebræ.

Ambra grisea. (Menorrhagia; discharge of blood between periods at every little accident or after a hard stool, or a walk a little longer than usual.)

Ammonium carb. (Patient always has smelling bottle about her, is delicate, faints easily; she smells ammoniacal.)

Anacardium. Contradiction between reason and will; he feels as if he had two wills, one commanding him to do what the other tells him not to do. (Estrangement from individuals and society, with fear of the future; strange temper—he laughs at serious things and weeps at laughable things; thinks he is a demon.)

Anacardium. Suitable for eruptions caused by poisoning with *Rhus tox.* (See *Crot. tig.*)

Angustura. (Diarrhœa, with shivering over the face and with gooseflesh.)

Antimonium crudum. Alternate diarrhœa and constipation, especially in aged people. (Copious hæmorrhage from the bowels, accompanied by solid excrementitious matter; solid and liquid evacuations at the same time.)

Apis mel. Restlessness; continually changing his occupation. (Tires of friends and companions; child is continually wishing for some new plaything.)

Apis mel. Jealousy in women with no cause for it.

Apis mel. Hydrocephalus, with copious perspiration of the head; torpor; delirium, succeeded by sudden shrill cries; boring of the head deep into the pillows; squinting; grinding of the teeth; urine scanty (milky); twitching on one side of the body, while the other is paralyzed. (Spasm in the big toe; it is upturned and painful to touch. The shrill cries are very characteristic of *Apis.*) (See *Hell.*)

Apis mel. Œdematous swelling of the eyelids. (*Rhus* has also swelling of the surrounding face. Swelling of the lower eyelids—*Bryonia.* Swelling of upper lids—*Kali carb.*)

Apis mel. Burning stinging in the throat. (Constriction in throat, with heat and dryness—*Bell.*) Thirstlessness, with dropsy. (In sore throat the throat is never relieved by water; stinging in throat.)

Apis mel. Oppression of the chest; shortness of breath, especially when ascending; inability to remain in a warm room (also *Puls.*). (*Ars.* is opposite.) (Sensation as if each inspiration would be the last one, as if breath would not be drawn again.)

Apis mel. Burning and stinging in the urethra. (Characteristic.)

Apis mel. Inflammation; induration; swelling and dropsy of the ovaries, especially the right. (Left ovary—*Lach., Graph.*) Sharp, cutting, stinging pain in the swollen ovary, worse during menstruation. (Symptoms worse from sexual intercourse.)

Apis mel. (Do not give *Apis* in pregnancy, unless with great care.)

Apis mel. Hives. (Red blotches with small white spots with great itching; very important in suppressed hives; pains as from bee stings; urticaria, with great itching at night.)

Apis. Panaritium, burning, stinging. (Stye, whitlow, in first stage, with stinging, burning pains. Use *Apis* to prevent development; in later stages use *Silicea.*)

Preparation of Apis. After inveighing against the usual preparation of *Apis*, which, Dr. Lippe said, was by dissolving the whole bee in the alcohol, he gave the following directions: Take one honey bee and draw the sting; the poison bag will be at the root; with a needle prick this and allow the poison to drop into alcohol; or let the bee sting a lump of sugar and dissolve sugar in alcohol.

Arnica mon. (All acute or chronic diseases resulting from a blow, fall or injury producing systemic shock.)

Arnica. Inflammation of the eyes, with suffusion after mechanical injury. (Eyes protruding.) (Bad effects from blows implicating the whole eye—for instance, a snow-ball—*Symphytum off.*)

Arnica. Whooping cough after crying; from tickling in the œsophagus; with expectoration generally of foaming blood mixed with clots of blood; sometimes in the evening with putrid mucus, which cannot be expectorated but must be swallowed again. (See *Con.*, *Caust.*) (Child always cries before the paroxysms of cough, as from fear of the soreness they cause.)

Arnica. Soreness in different parts of the body. (Pains and sufferings are of such violence as to drive the patient almost crazy; he scratches at the wall or bed, and does other absurd things, apparently for relief; pains change quickly from one part of the body to another; sense of weariness and fatigue, either from bodily exertion or originating spontaneously.)

Arsenic. Anguish, driving one out of bed at night and from place to place in the daytime. (Can give no reason for it; restlessness from pain. See *Rhus tox.* The *Arsenic* patient wants to go from one bed to another; gets in many positions in bed he feels so uncomfortable. Never give *Ar.* if restlessness is absent.)

Arsenic. Sensitiveness to cold.)

Arsenic. Profuse fluent coryza, of sharp, burning, excoriating water, with hoarseness and sleeplessness. (The excoriating water from nose and eyes together—*Euphrasia.*)

Arsenic. Lips black, dry and cracked. (Or purple and covered with black spots; brown streak on lower lip from one corner of mouth to the other, as if the skin was dry and lying in a streak; cancer of lip.)

Arsenic. Aversion to food, loathing the thought of eating. (Sickness from talking of food or smelling it.)

Arsenic. Vomiting of the ingesta (after each meal) after drinking; of a brown substance, with violent pain in the stomach; of a black substance of blood; of a green substance; with diarrhœa after drinking the least quantity. (Vomiting immediately after drinking; vomiting as soon as the water has been for a time in the stomach and become warm—*Phos.*)

Arsenic. Ulcers about the navel. (On the navel—*Calc.*)

Arsenic. Sudden sinking of strength. (Does not know his weakness until he tries to move. The *Phos.* patient thinks he is really weaker than he is, and does not want to move.)

Arsenic. Herpes, with vesicles and violently burning, especially at night, or with coverings like fish scales (which peel off).

Arsenic. (Symptoms all made better from heat; aggravation from heat—*Secale.*)

Arsenic. Bad effects from poisoning with *Anthrax.*, all animal poisons, and other noxious substances; dissecting wounds. (Even when gangrene has set in.)

Arum try. Malignant scarlet fever, with sore nose; discharge of burning, ichorous fluid from nose, excoriating the nostrils and upper lip; can only breathe with the mouth open; the mouth burns and is so sore that he refuses to drink and cries when anything is offered. (Can't bear to take anything, even the medicine; does not like to see anything to drink brought to the bed.) (As soon as child gets better in scarlatina there is a frequent discharge of pale urine. Now stop the remedy.)

Arum tri. Hoarseness; clergyman's sore throat, worse from talking. (No control over the voice; it changes continually.) (Hoarseness from too much talking or singing; in opera singers.)

TWO GRATIOLA CASES.

By C. W. Sonnenschmidt, M. D.

Mrs. C., æt. 55, was attacked in June with diarrhœa; passages yellow, watery, frothy, gushing out with force. Severe cutting pains in abdomen, rumbling of flatulence. Occasional nausea and vomiting.

Prescribed *Colocynth* 6 every hour. Next day there was no improvement. Prescribed *Ipec.* 6, as the nausea and vomiting were more decided. Next day no improvement; passages more frequent. Other symptoms were aggravated. Upon close inquiry I found that a cold feeling in the abdomen had existed from the beginning and still persisted.

I prescribed *Gratiola off.* 3, which cured the case very promptly.

A new-born infant, three weeks old, was attacked with diarrhœa and severe colic. There were two or three passages in quick succession, and then an interval of an hour or two. Passages green or yellow, watery, frothy; nausea, vomiting. Severe pains before stools, relieved afterward for a short time; passages expelled suddenly.

Cham., *Caloc.*, *Verat. alb.* and other remedies, given during the next few days, failed to relieve the little patient. Then a careful study of the symptoms, especially the yellow, watery, frothy stools, gushing out with force, induced me to give *Gratiola off.* 3d, which promptly cured the case.

I should mention here that in this case there was a decided redness around the anus, and on one side an abrasion of half an inch in extent, which caused some oozing of blood. This also improved rapidly under the influence of *Gratiola*.

I have no doubt that this case also had the cold feeling in the abdomen, but had to be treated by the objective symptoms alone.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 6th, 1896.

GELSEMIUM AND IGNATIA IN NEUROSAL AFFECTIONS.

By C. Sigmund Raue, M. D.

A prominent etiological factor in the production of a high degree of nervousness so common among business and professional men, "a general exalted reflex excitability," as Ultzman puts it, is emotional excitement. Hahnemann and the early pioneers in Homœopathy laid particular stress on the recognition of fright, grief, anxiety and worryment as potent factors in the production of various diseased states, and they have furnished us with most valuable indications for finding the curative remedy, when these psychic disturbances lie at the bottom of the complaint.

The class above referred to usually belong to the nervous temperament and are highly ambitious and active. Every undertaking is coupled with anxiety, every act accomplished with excessive expenditure of nerve-force. There is a leak in the nervous organization and soon the drain manifests itself in a train of symptoms of which a most prominent group is referable to the urinary tract. The secretion of urine being under the influence of the nervous system, as well as the entire genito-urinary mechanism, alterations in its constituents soon occur together with disturbances of micturition. The urine is pale, of low specific gravity, increased in quantity and rich in earthy phosphates. The patient urinates frequently; when the desire comes he cannot withstand it. There is marked hyperæsthesia of the urethra and the neck of the bladder; indeed we come across cases

in which the introduction of a sound or stone-searcher can only be accomplished under an anæsthetic. When there is marked spasm of the sphincter vesicæ from erosions in the prostatic urethra or catarrhal prostatitis it ceases to be a neurosal affection, and these cases are not within the domain of this paper. It must also be remembered that an abnormally small meatus urinarius oftentimes induces reflexly disturbances of micturition, which, of course, are only benefited by meatotomy; however in dealing with the purely neurosal affections we cannot confine our treatment to the urethra, for there are just as important disturbances of a common origin in other parts of the organism which claim our attention.

There may be nervous headaches, nervous dyspepsia, nervous diarrhœa, palpitation of the heart, insomnia, etc., all demanding constitutional treatment.

Perhaps no remedy is so often prescribed in these conditions as *Gelsemium*. The key-note "diarrhœa from fright," and the frequent urination, with passing of large quantities of clear, limpid urine, have apparently been looked upon as belonging to *Gelsemium* alone and have given it the field as a "nerve-bracer" without competition. I have used it here and it has signally failed me. Not because *Gelsemium* is not a good remedy, but simply because *Ignatia* was indicated. It is the genius of *Ignatia* to which these cases correspond—hyperæsthesia, "a general exalted reflex excitability;" how well marked this is exhibited in every symptom of *Ignatia*. It is where the allopath gives *Bromide of Potash* that we give *Ignatia*. The *Gelsemium* patient is in a more critical condition. It is the true, paralyzing "stage-fright" that has attacked him. There is not only diarrhœa from fright, but also paralysis of the sphincter ani and involuntary escape of urine; general weakness and trembling; nausea; heart feels as if it would stop beating if he did not keep moving; even fainting; here the allopath would give *Strychnia*. We can therefore say that *Ignatia* is to us what bromides are to the allopath, the homœopathic *Bromide of Potash*, and *Gelsemium* the homœopathic *Strychnine*, just as *Chamomilla* has been called the homœopathic *Opium*.

Philadelphia, 121 N. 10th St.

Mezereum.—Troublesome muscular twitching in the left upper eye-lid, for eight weeks.—*Chronic Diseases*.

A SPECIFIC FOR EXOPHTHALMIC GOITRE.

By Herbert J. Knapp, M. D.

After treating many cases of exophthalmic goitre, I have come to the conclusion that I have found a specific for that disease in *Fucus vesiculosus* (sea wrack). I might record one case. Mrs. Mary B., aet. 24 years, German, came into my clinic at the Brooklyn E. D. Homœopathic Dispensary, to be treated for swelling of the neck of several years' duration. I gave her the tincture of *Fucus ves.*, thirty drops three times a day. The treatment began December 1st, 1895, and patient was discharged cured, on October 2d, 1896. Would be pleased to hear from any others who have had any experience with *Fucus Vesiculosus*.

[The pages of the RECORDER are open for any replies.
Editor HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER].

A CASE OF INTERMITTENT FEVER(?).

By H. L. Saba, Homœopathic Practitioner.

At 7 A. M. On the morning of the 26th December, 1895, I was called to see a patient said to have contracted fever three or four days previously. Going there I found the patient to be of robust and healthy constitution, about 45 years of age. He lay motionless and drowsy in his bed, but was capable of answering questions when asked. His pulse faintly perceptible in his left wrist, but not at all in his right one; temperature, 97. His whole body was icy cold, but I found no perspiration on it. Thinking the case to be one of a very low stage of remission, I prescribed *Opium* 30x, three doses to be taken every hour, and advised the friends of the patient to report to me after the medicine had been taken. At 1 o'clock I was again called to the bedside of the patient, when I found him very restless, tossing about in his bed, intensely thirsty—drinking often, but a small quantity at a time—and wanting to be continuously fanned. Strange to say there was no rise of temperature, the body being icy cold as before. Pulse not perceptible in the right wrist, but only faintly so in the left. I prescribed *Arsenic* 30x every two hours.

Next morning an old and experienced practitioner having been called, he, after examining the patient, whose condition was

not at all changed from what it was on the day before—prescribed *Quinine* mixture (5 grains of *Quinine* per dose) to stop the paroxysm of fever—if it could be so called at 12 noon, in alternation with a stimulant mixture composed of brandy and *spt. Chloroform* every hour. The paroxysm returned as usual at 12, though three doses of quinine mixture had been taken. Before the paroxysm the patient felt a little shivering, which was followed by restlessness more violent than before. Moreover he suffered this day from a violent attack of cramps in the calf of his legs and in his feet. I gave him *Cup. ars.* 12x to be taken every two hours, and had hot bottles applied to the parts affected with the cramps. I found the patient much worse in the evening. The cramps continued to be very troublesome and the patient was restlessly tossing about in his bed, thus suffering from a sort of internal heat, though the temperature was below normal and the body was as cold as before, the patient wanting to be continuously fanned as before. I now prescribed *Secale* 30x every two hours. Next day, morning, I saw the patient, much better. Pulse perceptible in both the wrists, body a little warmer, though there was no change in the temperature. The same medicine was continued (diet, sago with milk). There was no paroxysm next day as before. I found him much better in the evening—neither restless nor suffering from the cramps. The heat of the body seemed to be normal—temperature standing at 97-8. The patient had passed a formed stool in the course of the day. A few doses of *Sac. Lac.* were given in the night and the patient was all right the next day.

Pabna, Bengal, India.

NEXT MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

Buffalo, N. Y., November 14, 1896.

Editor of THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER:

The decision of The American Institute of Homœopathy to hold its next meeting in Buffalo, N. Y., was received with much pleasure by the profession in this city.

Active steps were at once taken by Dr. A. R. Wright, who had been appointed Chairman of the Local Committee of Arrangements, toward choosing his assistants and forming the eleven sub-committees to have charge of the several branches of the work to be accomplished.

The sub-committees, composed of about six persons in each, were completed in August last, and have already made material advancement in their respective departments.

Buffalo has gained much celebrity of late as a convention city, no less than twenty national associations having met there this season. Many more are looked for next year, including the encampment of the G. A. R., which will bring to the city no less than 300,000 persons, including delegates and their friends.

For The American Institute, which will meet in Buffalo in June of next year, the local committee have already engaged the Iroquois Hotel as headquarters, and also have arranged at the same hotel for several committee rooms.

It has been suggested that the alumni associations of the various medical colleges may desire to engage headquarters for their societies during this meeting, and it would be well for such to report to the local committee in good season in order to obtain desirable locations.

A special feature of the work of the local committee will be that done by the sub-committee on new members, working in connection with the regular committee of the institute. A particular effort will be made to increase the membership. It is proposed to send an urgent invitation to every Homœopathic physician in the United States, who is not a member, asking him to join this year.

Further details of the efforts of the local committee will be announced as the work progresses.

Fraternally yours,

JOSEPH T. COOK,

Per CHAS. L. MOSHER,

Secretary Local Committee,

636 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

By order of Dr. A. R. Wright, Chairman Local Committee,
414 Elmwood, Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Zincum.—Very violent drawing tearing in the middle part of almost all the long bones, so that they have hardly any firmness from sheer pain.—*Chronic Diseases*.

Guajacum.—Headache, at night, like a pressure from below upward in the brain.—*Chronic Diseases*.

SOME POINTS ON SABAL SERRULATA.

By Freda M. Langton, M. D.

The *Materia Medica Journal* (Sept.) contains a proving of this comparatively new, but important, remedy by Dr. Freda M. Langton, of Omaha, that is quite valuable, being the first made by a woman. "Had I known the torment," writes Dr. Langton, "that was to be exchanged for comfort I fear that science, so far as my effort in this direction was concerned, would have received scant assistance." The proving was begun with five drops of the tincture four times a day, which in a few days was increased to ten drops. For the first three days no effect was noticed, but after the third day symptoms in abundance rapidly accumulated.

"There was no perceptible effect until the third day. I had a most unusual, full, confused sensation in the head, thinking was difficult, clear or sustained thought impossible. In reading I would find myself going over and over the same sentence or paragraph, not being able to think of what I saw, not grasping the meaning. The following day there was belching and acidity of the stomach; this was also unusual, having had perfect digestion and ability to eat anything eatable without discomfort. The confusion in the head continued, to which was added sharp, neuralgic pains, coming and going suddenly, like *Belladonna*, now here, now there, in the sides and top and back of the head, through the eyes and in the temples. I now increased the dose to ten drops; I was becoming very miserable, and it was with great difficulty that I attended to my work. My appetite became poor and capricious, and one peculiarity which made a great impression upon me was the constant desire for milk, an article of diet for which I had a great dislike in my natural state of health. At this time, the fifth day, there came on suddenly, while out making professional visits, the most intense pain through the abdomen. It was more like the cramps of colic than anything else, and I tried to think what I had taken as food that could have caused it, not at first attributing it to the remedy I was taking. It soon radiated in different directions, down into the legs, up toward the stomach, much like *Cimicifuga*, then to the ovaries, where it settled. I had never had a pain in my life in those much talked of and greatly abused organs. I had never before realized their exact location, but did so now, for the first time, since this

pain came on. I concluded that it was from the medicine, and not from food or drink. I took one more dose that night and determined to continue the next day, but when I awoke with all these discomforts, to which was added painful urination, my courage vanished and it then became science versus suffering. Supposing that these conditions would gradually subside after stopping the medicine, I endured them with what fortitude I could. The pains in the head were no longer sharp and stitching, but had subsided into that dull, listless, confused feeling impossible to describe and equally as difficult to bear. There were conditions of mind seemingly antagonistic, indifference and irritability. Indifference as to the wishes and wants of others, and irritability, in place of sympathy, when those wishes or wants were expressed. I wished to be let alone, the mind seeming to be concentrated on self and personal suffering. I had a clear picture of those women who seem unable to get their minds off personalities, who think and brood continually upon their pains and aches, to the exclusion of all other matters; and, indeed, if they have as many as I had at this time there is no lack of cause for this self-attention. Sympathy did not make me worse, as in *Natrum mur.*—it made me angry. It was bad enough to suffer without having to answer questions and receive attentions. Like the poor animal who crawls away to die alone, I felt that I, too, would gladly do the same. The head and stomach symptoms gradually disappeared after a few days, but not so with the ovarian and bladder irritation. These remained for days and weeks. There was tenesmus equal to a true cystitis, with, at one or two evacuations, a few drops of blood. The pains in the ovaries were not acute after four or five days, but there remained a soreness which was constant, a dull, heavy ache, difficulty in walking or riding. This was much like *Bell.* again, and it was much more pronounced on the right than on the left side. Menstruation was increased and painful, especially on the right side. I tried different, seemingly well-indicated remedies as antidotes."

A good many remedies were tried to relieve this distressing condition, but of no avail.

"At the expiration of three months of suffering, I had occasion to make a careful study of *Silicea* in connection with a case under treatment. A case which I had diagnosed as neuralgic dysmenorrhœa. There was pain and soreness of the ovaries, cephalalgia, acid stomach, flatulence, etc., and I was struck with

the similarity to the condition produced by the Saw Palmetto. The thought came that possibly it might be antidotal; I had come to have but one desire in life—to find the antidote, and so stop the action of this drug. I took *Silicea* two doses per day, with relief in two hours, and cure in three days, and have had no more cystic or ovarian trouble. They vanished like mist before sunshine. The *Silicea* was given my patient with only partial relief. She was cured by Saw Palmetto, and has remained so for five years. While taking the remedy there was no effect upon the mammary glands. This, I believe, would have developed by continued use. Much as I suffered from the inconvenience of the proving, I have never regretted it since finding the antidote. In the class of cases in which I have found it curative I have found just this group of head, stomach and ovarian symptoms. When I can get this picture I have never failed to find relief, and in many cases cure."

Commenting on the possible use of the remedy aside from its indications, Dr. Langton says:

"Nature gives eighteen years for physical growth, the remainder of the 'three score years and ten' for mental development. It is said that Gladstone's head has increased in measurement three inches since the age of 52. There is time enough for intellectual development, but we adopt methods which indicate anticipated atrophy and degeneration of brain tissue after 20. While we cannot change this order of things, we, as physicians, must deal with its results; and they can in many instances be met successfully by Saw Palmetto; its tonic, nutritive and stimulating properties are just what this class of cases most need, and which in my hands have given some brilliant cures. I have used it in five-drop doses, four times daily, till relief, then in the 1x dilution for some time, with intervals of rest from one to two weeks, then going on with the remedy. The dilution will often give greater relief in the headaches than the larger doses. It seems much like *Passiflora*, however, in requiring appreciable doses in most cases."

Alumina.—Restlessness in the evening as if evil were imminent.

Apprehension of losing his thoughts, his reason. Very timid, is startled at hearing the least thing fall.

He thinks he cannot get well again.—*Chronic Diseases.*