

periostitis. Calc. phosph. is useful to pregnant and nursing women, especially when they decline after puerperia. (Drs. Dusart and Beneke, trans. by S. Lilienthal, H. M., Oct., 1873, p. 112.) Comp. R. III., p. 10; the same Dusart and Beneke, and forty years ago the same was preached and practiced by the homœopaths. C. Hg.

Calc. fluor is indicated in affections of the bones. Spavin of horses. (Schüssler, A. H. Z., v. 86, p. 92.)

Bromide of Calcium in sleeplessness and irritability of teething children. (E. M. Hale, A. H. O., March, 1873, p. 134.)

Baryta acetica, poisoning by. (A. M. C. Z., I. Pr., 1873, p. 361.) Comp. R. I., p. 27.

ALKALI GROUP.

Amm. carb. Menses anticipate from exposure to cold air. (Alfred K. Hills, N. Y. J. H., Aug., 1873, p. 279.)

— A lecture on it. (T. S. Hoyne, U. S. M. and S. J., v. 9, p. 1.) Comp. R. I., p. 31; II., p. 12.

Sea air. *Effects of, upon the human system* (verification of Natrum mur.); strong disinclination for intercourse; frequent micturition; great sleepiness and sound sleep; increased appetite; boils and eruptions on skin. (Oehme, N. A. J. H., v. 21, p. 418.) Comp. R. IV., p. 10.

Natr. mur. *Polyuria caused by common salt.* That an enema, strongly saturated with salt, should produce polyuria, nay, even wasting, will appear startling to many; but these symptoms were already observed by Hahnemann, and are here corroborated in the proper field of observation. Thus, what I have already maintained has been confirmed, viz., that physicians of the psychological school will arrive at a more decided corroboration of the original views and observations of Hahnemann than homœopaths. Hahnemann was, nevertheless, the first to make psychological experiments and observations in order to solve this question. It seems incredible that of our school scarcely any one but myself has warned against the abuse of salt, or made any further observations on the manifold complaints which form its daily use, especially in its crude or raw form. But this cannot continue forever, since an initiative by a true psychological observation has commenced. I readily admit that

chloride of sodium, having to fulfil several important uses in the economy, may be wanted at times, just as well as other chemical elements which enter into the composition of the various tissues; but as these are under normal conditions assimilated out of the food, and only should be administered as medicines (homœopathic) when they are not so supplied, or else morbidly eliminated in the secretions, so also ought we to look upon the use of salt. Prof. Abelin relates a case in which an enema in which a considerable quantity of common salt was dissolved was used for constipation. During the following night the patient became very thirsty and drank large quantities of water, passing also a great quantity of urine. These symptoms uninterruptedly continued, and increased rather than remitted. I would recommend the Hahnemannian salt-antidote, *Spir. nitri dulcis* and *Arsenicum* as antidotes to the salt (also *Phosphor.* C. Hg.). (Dr. Liedbeck, B. J. H., 1873, p. 415.)

— Acts upon the vitreous humor, cartilage, salivary glands, glands of the stomach, mucous glands, catarrh with clear, transparent secretion, catarrh of stomach with gulping up of matter. (Schüssler, A. H. Z., v. 86, p. 92.) Comp. R. I., p. 29; III., p. 10; IV., p. 10.

Liquor Sodæ chloratæ. (Labarraque's Fluid.) Recommended in uterine weaknesses and other affections. (Dr. Robt. T. Cooper, B. J. H., 1873, p. 625.)

Natrum bromicum. Its effects. (A. H. Z., v. 87, p. 46.)

Natrum sulphuricum acts upon the kidneys and liver-cells. Increased secretion of urine and bile. Tongue yellow-coated. Catarrh with yellow-greenish secretion. Eczema moist and oozing profusely. Secretion more watery than sticky—in contradistinction to Kali sulphuricum. (Schüssler, A. H. Z., v. 86, p. 92.) Comp. R. II., p. 11.

— *Contribution to Homœopathic Balneology.* This article gives an analysis of the water of the chief springs of Kissingen, and the symptoms produced by drinking and bathing in the water. (Dr. H. Welsch, M. H. Z., v. 17, p. 213.)

Natrum phosphoricum acts upon the lymphatic glands: Leucocytosis, swellings of the lymphatic glands, serofulous inflammation of the eyes. (Schüssler, A. H. Z., v. 86, p. 92.)

Borax has cured serpiginous ulcers of the lips and mammæ; also ulceration of external commissure of the eyelids; also

cough, which is aggravated by drinking wine. Comp. R. I., p. 29; II., p. 11.; III., p. 10.

Kali sulphuricum acts upon the epithelium and epidermis. Copious peeling of the epidermis upon a moist, sticky surface, especially on the scalp. Catarrh with yellowish, sticky secretion. (Schüssler, A. H. Z., v. 86, p. 92.)

Kali phosphoricum acts upon the spleen. Leukræmia lienalis, typhus, scurvy, septic hemorrhages, putrid states. (Schüssler, A. H. Z., v. 86, p. 92.)

Kali picro-nitricum produces and cures icterus catarrhalis. (Weil, A. H. Z., v. 86, p. 69.)

Kalium chloratum. Inflammation of the serous membranes; fibrinous ensudation upon the mucous membranes. Dysentery (very important). Inflammation of lymphatic vessels. Zona. Chicken-pox. Blisters, followed with lymph upon the skin. Conjunctivitis with vesicles. Frost-bite. First stage of mastitis. Uterine hemorrhage. (Schüssler, A. H. Z., v. 86, p. 92.)

Kali hydriod. Took fifteen grains. At night before going to sleep terrible spasmodic pain at root of tongue, extending to both sides of throat for fifteen or twenty minutes; the pain was excruciating, causing fear of death; sensation as if the spasm would close the pharynx. (E. P. Colby, N. E. M. G., Jan., 1872, p. 25.) Comp. R. I., p. 30.

Bromide of Potassium. The principal phenomena following repeated doses are: Acne, salivation and salt taste in the mouth, irritation of the fauces generally, with oedema and redness, sometimes with paleness of those parts, moderate anæsthesia of the pharynx, laryngo-bronchial weakness, sometimes with cough and sometimes with a changed and whispering voice, rarely with aphonia, a fœtid or bromized breath, occasional stammering, increase of renal secretion, diminution of mucous secretions generally, slight constipation, and in a few instances diarrhœa, sense of mental and physical languor, general aspect of hebetude and indifference, more or less somnolence, repression and occasionally temporary abolition of sexual desire and power, impaired locomotion, which, when the dose is excessive, resembles the gait of locomotor ataxia, diminished nervous sensibility in general, and especially diminished reflex sensibility; finally, an increase of destructive, without a corresponding decrease

of constructive metamorphosis and consequent emaciation. Hearing and vision are unaffected, the conjunctivæ sometimes congested; the pulse and heart are unaffected. After excessive doses the heart acts slower and feebler, and the temperature is lower than natural. The capillary circulation is materially affected, not only of the nerve-centres, but of the whole system. As a rule, the appetite and digestion are unimpaired, the former often increased.

In cases of fatal poisoning, the fœtid breath becomes nauseous; œdema supervenes on congestion of the uvula and fauces; the whispering voice sinks into aphonia, sexual weakness becomes impotence; muscular weakness, complete paralysis; reflex general and special sensations disappear; hearing, sight and taste are gone; the expression of hebetude becomes first that of imbecility and then of idiocy; hallucination of sight and sound, without mania, precede general cerebral indifference, apathy and paralysis; the respiration is easy and slow; temperature lowered, as bromism become more profound, the patient lies quietly on his bed, unable to move, feel, swallow or speak, with dilated and uncontractible pupils, scarcely any color of skin or face; the extremities become gradually colder; the heart's action feebler and slower, until finally it ceases altogether. (Fellows, M. I., v. 10, p. 286.)

Kali bromidum. Fragmentary Proving. By C. Wesselhœft. (N. E. M. G., Nov., 1873, p. 514.)

— *Other Haloid Salts.* (N. E. M. G., Nov., 1873, p. 517.)

— In melancholy and loss of memory. Several cases. (N. E. M. G., Nov., 1873, p. 519.)

— Tonic effects on the respiratory organs and on the general system. By Ralph Blakelock. (T. N. Y. S., 1872, p. 135.) Comp. R. I., p. 30; II., p. 11; III., p. 11.

Kali causticum,* of all other remedies recommended in surgical cases after suppuration has ensued, *Caustic potassa* takes the first rank. By its application, the formation of pus is greatly diminished. It produces healthy granulations; it cleanses the wounds and favors the discharge of pus; it keeps the neighboring parts in a healthy condition. In extensive traumatic injuries it prevents inflammatory swelling, and when it exists, it readily reduces it; it suppresses

* Not Causticum Hahnemanni.—C. Hg.

foul odor, and thus purifies the air. I have during the past ten years of surgical practice, employed it extensively, and have obtained results which cannot be produced by any other remedy. (T. Hiller, N. J. H. M. M., v. 7, p. 45.)

Organic Compounds.

THE ALCOHOLS.

- Common Alcohol.** Congestion of the cheeks; vertigo, with whirling sensation in head; sour vomiting. (H. C. M., N. A. J. H., v. 22, p. 85.)
- Extracts from a paper on its morbid effects. Quoted by R. J. McClatchey. (H. M., Sept., 1873, p. 87.)
 - Removes the conditions of cerebro-spinal meningitis which induce paralysis of the brain. It primarily increases nervous and muscular action, quickening the pulse, and augmenting the heat of the body. It removes febrile and inflammatory conditions, therefore effects the cure of fevers and inflammations homœopathically. (W. C. Dake, M. A., v. 1, p. 210.) Comp. R. I., p. 32; II., p. 13; III., p. 11; IV., p. 11.

THE ETHERS.

- Hydrate of Chloral.** Poisoning of, and its treatment; from *Correspondenzblatt der deutschen Ges. für Psych. und gerichtl. Psychol.*, 1872. (J. Pr., 1873, p. 68, etc.) Comp. R. I., p. 14; III., p. 12; IV., p. 11.
- Hydrate of Croton Chloral** in principal affections of the fifth nerve. This drug was given to about twenty persons, all suffering pains in the regions supplied by the fifth nerve—that is, the upper and lower jaw, the face and the supra-orbital region of the forehead; pains paroxysmal, increased at night mostly; in nearly all the patients there was caries of the teeth, and in about one-half signs of anæmia. Five, ten and twenty grains were given at a dose, dissolved in water. In all the patients, except two, great relief from pain followed the dose. In the two cases the pains were aggravated. Some slept; others were eased, but did not sleep. (Dr. J. Wickham Logg, B. J. H., 1873, p. 188.)

Bromal Hydrate. Proving, reported by C. C. (I. M. A., April, 1873, p. 80.)

THE GLYCERIDES.

- Glycerine.** By Dr. Weil. (A. H. Z., v. 86, p. 60.)
- Glonoine.** A case of poisoning. (Dr. Holst, A. H. Z., v. 86, p. 95; A. H. O., Aug., 1873, p. 408.)
- Relieved sensitiveness and pain in occiput, upper back and upper chest, coming on a few months after *violent jarring* from being thrown from a carriage. (W. P. Wesselhœft, N. E. M. G., Feb., 1873, p. 55.) Comp. R. I., p. 33; II., p. 13; III., p. 11; IV., p. 13.

NOTE.—Since analysis has shown that it is not a compound of Nitr. ac. and Glycerine, but a new formed combination, the name nitro-glycerine ought to be left to exploders and their working men; the name Glonoine is formed according to the custom of all the great explorers, from the initials of the elements and compounds in combination, like Aldehyde and several others.—C. Hg.

THE ACIDS.

- Lactic acid.** Provings, reported by T. F. Allen. (N. Y. J. H., May, p. 102; June, p. 156; July, p. 213; 1873.) Resumé. (N. Y. J. H., Oct., 1873, pp. 339-355.)
- Profuse inoffensive sweating of the feet. (F. R. Schmucker, N. Y. J. H., Oct., 1873, p. 373.) Comp. R. III., p. 12.

PRODUCTS OF DESTRUCTIVE DISTILLATION.

- Nitro-benzine.** Poisoning. (Dr. R. Bahret, translated by S. Lillenthal, H. M., April, 1873, p. 421.) Comp. R. III., p. 15; IV., p. 14.
- Carbolic acid.** Pains feel as if they would be increased by motion, but are not. The pains are sharp, but come suddenly, last a short time and disappear suddenly. (E. C. Price, A. H. O., Sept., 1873, p. 471.)
- Does not prevent complications nor constitutional disturbances, when used in surgical cases, nor does it prevent sloughing. It retards the process of healing and destroys granulations. Wounds dressed with it leave an unsightly cicatrix. (F. Heller, N. J. H. M. M., v. 7, p. 45.)

- *Discussion on it*, before Phila. Hom. Med. Soc. (H. M., Oct., 1873, p. 125.) Comp. R. I., p. 33; II., p. 13; III., p. 12; IV., p. 13.

Plants.

Arranged according to Kosteletzky's Medical Flora.

HYMENINI.

- Agaricus muscarius.** Poisoning, by Dr. Wutcher. Schmidt's Jahrbücher, 5, 1873. Quoted by R. J. McClatchey. (H. M., Oct., 1873, p. 122.) Comp. R. I., p. 34; II., p. 14; III., p. 15.

LICHENS.

- Sticta pulmonaria.** A lady contracted a bad cold, which was characterized by a pulsation from the right side of the sternum down to the abdomen. *Sticta* cured within two days. (P. Sheurer, A. H. O., Dec., 1873, p. 596.) Comp. I., p. 34; IV., p. 14.

IRIDEÆ.

- Crocus sativus.** Sensation, as if she had been looking through too sharp spectacles. (C. C. Smith, A. J. H. M. M., v. 6, p. 303.)
- And **Carthamus tinctoria** liable to be confounded. (E. P. Colby, N. E. M. G., April, 1873, p. 173.) Comp. R. II., p. 16.

COLCHICACEÆ.

- Helonias dioica.** Proving, by S. A. Jones. (A. H. O., Jan., 1873, p. 39.) Comp. R. III., p. 16.
- Veratrum viride.** History and clinical indications, by N. B. Covert. (Trans. N. Y. S., 1872, p. 125.)
- Has, as a distinctive symptom, a tongue with a deep red stripe longitudinally through the centre, dry or moist, with white or yellow coating, or no coating at all upon either side. Erysipelas of the face, and acute articular rheumatism, were rapidly cured by this remedy, selected upon this symptom

as a characteristic. W. S. Searle. (A. H. O., Feb., 1873, p. 110.)

Two cases confirming the above by the cure of inflammatory rheumatism in twenty-four hours. Everett Hasbrouck. (A. H. O., May, 1873, p. 255.) Comp. R. II., p. 15; IV., p. 14.

LILIACEÆ.

- Lilium tigrinum.** Sensation, as if the heart were overloaded with blood, and it would afford relief to bring up a quart of blood. S. Lilienthal. (N. E. M. G., May, 1873, p. 221.)
- Compare *Sepia*, *Aloes*, *Tilia europea*, *Platina*, *Palladium*, *Belladonna*; promises excellent help in combating the caustic and pessary treatment. I would not lay too much stress on its actual production of antelexion (as well as prolapsus and antelexion), which seems to be well proved; because antelexion is often physiological, or at least it appears to be, as it is often found to exist without causing any symptoms; and this fact, by the way, is a strong proof of the *Hahnemannian doctrine that the symptoms constitute the suffering to be removed*. In cases of so-called uterine complaints, the symptoms often bear little relation to organic conditions, as revealed by thorough examination. When patients believe from their feelings that there are serious displacements, or other difficulties, we find nothing there. It has many uterine symptoms. Dr. Payne has found its chief use in cases that did not recover well after delivery; uterus sensitive to jar at pressure; bearing down; desire to press upon vulva with the hands, to keep something in; excoriating leucorrhœa. I confirm the above, also:

Abdomen tender to pressure. Bloated feeling of bowels and stomach. (Under aggravation from jarring.) *She can walk on level surface, but great aggravation from walking on uneven ground.* Leucorrhœa generally yellow. Clammy, cold extremities, more when excited or "nervous." Depression of spirits. Fear of incurable internal disease. There is a singular apparent cure of a horizontal hypermetropic astigmatism in the case of a prover. (Miss C. C. B.) Her sight grew weaker [more hypermetropic?] under the influence of the drug, but afterwards improved. She says, "for

one year I had turned my head toward the left when reading, trying thereby to look with the left eye out of the right glass of the spectacles, and this, in order to be able to see the whole of a letter like P, etc., of which, otherwise, I could only see the straight part, but not the curve,—I now see distinctly without turning the head." Probably she saw the vertical part of the curve, but not its horizontal parts. I have used mostly the 12th potency of the pollen. J. B. Bell. (N. E. M. G., Jan., 1873, p. 16.) Comp. R. I., p. 38; II., p. 15; III., p. 17; IV., p. 17.

CONIFERÆ.

Abies canadensis. Fragmentary proving, by Dr. H. P. Gatchell. (M. I., v. 10, p. 54.)

Thuja^{30, 200 or 300}, has cured the following symptoms, collected from clinical cases selected by Dr. C. Kunkel (F. P., 1873, p. 170, etc.):

Bad effects from vaccination.

Heavy sleep; feels very bad in the morning after a heavy sleep; can't get "agoing."

Bad sleep. Thin hair of slow growth; dry hair of slow growth. The skin of the whole body looks dirty, cannot be washed clean. Craving appetite alternating with loss of appetite; pot-belliedness (Krötenbauch); terribly constipated; frequent urination; scanty urine; urethra inflamed.

Asthmatic attacks in shorter or longer intervals, and at different times of the day; palpitation of the heart, periodically in rest and motion; craving appetite at times; violent headache, especially at night; tearing in forehead, temples, occiput. Nose stopped up; coryza after spells of asthma. Comp. R. I., p. 41; II., p. 48; III., p. 18; IV., 18.

URTICACEÆ.

Urtica urens. Pruritus vulvæ, curative; itching and stinging of scrotum curative. W. P. Wesselhœft. (N. E. M. G., Feb., 1873, p. 55.) Comp. R. III., p. 18.

PIPERACEÆ.

Piper methysticum. Known by the name *Awa* to the natives of the Hawaiian islands, is said to cure eruptions and aid the digestion of food. Remy says, the chewed root (mixed with the saliva of the chewer), when used habitually, causes the skin to be covered *as in leprosy with large scales which fall off and leave white scars which often become ulcers.* (Remy, quoted by C. F. Nichols in N. E. M. G., March, 1873, p. 102.)

MYRISTICACEÆ.

Nux moschata. Poisoning. A woman ate several nutmegs at 2 P. M., in order to stop her menstrual flow. She soon felt a sickly faint sensation, then an inability to open her eyes, lids felt heavy and stiff; both eyes presented a blood-shot appearance and were swollen. Look bewildered, and later objects looked misty. Upon standing erect she became very dizzy, with swimming in the head; she felt also weak and numb in her lower extremities, with sensation as though she were floating through the air. While going up stairs was seized with a sense of weight and oppression in the stomach. After lying down quickly passed in a deep sleep, but was restless, tossed about, and being called up by name, could not rouse herself fully; was petulant and irritable when aroused. Mouth and tongue were now pasty and dry, having a velvety and spongy feeling; tongue felt stiff, she could not articulate distinctly. In going down stairs felt the same symptoms as when ascending. When sitting down her head dropped forward, the chin resting on the breast; countenance presented a silly look.

8 P. M. Speech rather difficult; tongue rolled in the mouth like one intoxicated; tongue felt numb; ideas rather confused; eyes dull and heavy looking; a sort of general indescribable feeling of languor and lassitude all over the body, especially about the head; while upright and walking could hold the head erect, but when sitting it would drop forward; expression of countenance distressed, eyes blood-shot and almost swollen shut. As soon as she lay down felt a sinking sensation as if she would die, with no fear whatever, being free from pain and any suffering; knew

all that was transpiring about her, but could not express herself clearly.

9 P. M. Coldness commencing in lower limbs, succeeded by several chills with marked intervals of immunity between them; conscious during chills, with a desire to sleep, but the movements of those around her prevent her from sleeping; hands very cold, and rubbing them on any part of her body annoys her, nor does it relieve the coldness.

10 P. M. Dr. von Tagen being called in found her in the following condition: recumbent position on the back, breathing slow and heavy, and in a state of apparent unconsciousness; limbs rigid; hands clasped across the breast and firmly clinched, so much so that upon attempting to open them a violent convulsive effort was made by the patient; then followed a writhing of the whole body, *clonic spasms*. The abdominal muscles drawn up during the spasms; the muscles of the face drawn with an expression of suffering.

1 A. M. Marked symptoms of opisthotonos; patient passed water several times during the night while in spasms, but in small quantities. Stomach very much distended and swollen; skin mottled, in some places so deep as to appear bluish; menses ceased entirely; womb and ovaries tumefied and much swollen.

9 A. M. Evident symptoms of sinking; lower and upper extremities cold and clammy (relieved by Ammonia, brisk friction, etc., after chloroform failed entirely, it just suspended for a time the spasms).

10 A. M. Vomited freely with great relief, but felt for weeks prostrate and weak with headache. (N. A. J. H., v. 21, p. 321.) Comp. R. I., p. 71; II., p. 18; III., p. 18.

LAURINEÆ.

Camphor. Harley's *rationale* of its action. (A. H. O., May, 1873, p. 140.) Comp. R. I., p. 43; II., p. 19; III., p. 19.

CAPPIFOLIACEÆ.

Viburnum opulus. Tinct. or 1 dec., spasmodic dysuria in hysterical subjects; spasmodic dysmenorrhœa. (J. H. Woodbury, N. E. M. G., March, 1873, p. 121.)

RUBIACEÆ.

Coffea, in a person not used to it, caused a discharge of exceedingly bright blood every morning, with the regular stool in a hemorrhoidal patient. It also increased his myopia. (Oehme, N. A. J. H., v. 21, p. 418.)

— Great loquacity, brain feels clear and is active, he feels strong enough to do anything, feels impelled to push things; veneration for the Supreme Being, and love for family, benevolence excited; stinging pain into locality of amateness on left side; pulse full and frequent. Secondly: sensation of heaviness in the forehead, over the eyes, and cold, clammy perspiration all over the body, but chiefly in the palms of the hands, feet and hands cold, on account of easy perspiration, chilliness and shivering from the least exposure to cold air, cannot get warm; chills ascend from the fingers and toes to the nape of the neck, and thence to the vertex; vertigo, with whirling sensation in the head, occasioning a general faint feeling, with aggravation when thinking; vertigo, with burning in the stomach, vertigo relieved by a change of position or from moderate out-door exercise; on going to sleep, starts up suddenly in affright, with groans and fear of falling; great sleeplessness, from mental and nervous excitability, timidity and fear of sudden death; muscular jerking; great lassitude and general debility, pulse often weak, and sometimes intermitting, frequent, profuse micturition, urine colorless; left side generally affected. (H. C. M., N. A. J. H., v. 21, p. 88.) Comp. R. I., p. 60; IV., p. 19.

Ipecacuanhasm. One dose cured paroxysms of shooting across abdomen from left to right, which cause nausea and vomiting, vomits froth and bile with difficulty; when vomiting, coughs to bring it up, and sweats; offensive black stools; the vomiting causes great pain in loins and hips, as if all the bones in body were being torn to pieces. (E. W. Berridge, N. A. J. H., v. 22, p. 187.) Comp. R. I., p. 60; II., p. 19; III., p. 20.

Chininum sulph. Its bad effects in large doses. (J. D. K., J. Pr., 1873, p. 205.) Comp. R. II., p. 19; III., p. 20; IV., p. 19.

Cincho-minine. Properties of. (A. J. H. M. M., v. 6, p. 336.)