

SYNANTHEREÆ.

Flores pyrethri rosei, the Persian insect powder. (Dr. Weil, A. H. Z., v. 86, p. 85.)

Arnica montana. Supplement of Physiological Proving to Hahnemann's R. A. M. L. By Dr. Karl Hencke. (A. H. Z., v. 68, p. 147.)

— Accidental proving. (Dr. Morrison, M. H. R., v. 17, p. 471.)
Comp. R. I., p. 55; II., p. 20; III., p. 22; IV., p. 20.

CUCURBITACEÆ.

Bryonia. Diarrhœa and dysentery, worse by every motion. Again colic, better by doubling up, pressing on abdomen, also, by lying on it. (J. C. Morgan, A. J. H. M. M., v. 6, p. 390.)
Comp. R. I., p. 63; II., p. 20; III., p. 23.

LABIATÆ.

Lycopus virginicus. Proving by Dr. Morrison. (A. H. O., Feb., 1873, p. 89.)
Comp. R. I., p. 50; IV., p. 21.

SOLANINEÆ.

Hyoscyamus. A child swallowed a quantity of dried seeds, and after two hours it appeared like one intoxicated. There was no sleep, but restlessness, and some symptoms of mental aberration; she gesticulated lively, cried and laughed in alternation, her hearing rather weak, *skin pale*, heat of body increased, pulse 128, both pupils greatly dilated, with little reaction to light; tongue pale, red, dry; some difficulty in swallowing. Dr. Koeber remarks, that Bellad. gives us a red face, with an anxious, solicitous expression of the face; but Hyosc. a pale face and cheerful humor. (N. A. J. H., v. 21, p. 421.)
Comp. R. I.; II., p. 22.

Tabacum. Symptoms of smoking: great burning in the stomach, ravenous appetite, trembling of hands and arms, circumscribed redness of the cheeks, darting pains from the heart upwards to the vertex, and sensation of constriction across front of upper chest, with dispnoea and disposition to take a full inspiration. (H. V. Miller, N. A. J. H., v.

22, p. 84.)
Comp. R. I., p. 44; II., p. 22; III., p. 24; IV., p. 21.

Use of tobacco opposed by J. B. Wood. (H. M. S. Penna., 1873; H. M., Sept., 1873, p. 60.)

Nicotinum. Physiological experiments by Dr. S. von Basch and Dr. L. Osen. (M. J., 1872, 4tes Heft, H. Kl., 1873, p. 63.)
Comp. R. I., p. 45; IV., p. 22.

Stramonium. Poisoning. (Dr. Fetterhoff, H. M., Aug., 1873, p. 35.)

— (E. W. D., J. M. A., May, 1873, p. 149.)

— Poisoning. By Dr. Bürkner. (A. H. Z., v. 86, p. 18.)
Comp. R. I., p. 45; II., p. 22; III., p. 24; IV., p. 22.

Capsicum should always be thought of in burning pains. (J. C. Morgan, A. J. H. M. M., v. 6, p. 395.)
Comp. R. I., 46; II., p. 22; III., p. 25; IV., p. 22.

Belladonna. Poisoning by a plaster. (Dr. Shuldham, M. H. R., v. 17, p. 38.)

— Proving by L. B. Wells. (Trans. N. Y. S., 1872, p. 129.)

— Proving by B. B. Schenck. (Trans. N. Y. S., 1872, p. 133.)

— Cured excessive fatigue in soldiers, who also suffered from want of nourishment and hygienic care. (N. A. J. H., v. 22, p. 242.)

—^{60m} (F.) Cured sensation in throat, as if throttled, which recurred on mental worry, as if he could not swallow; *fear of being in company in a room*; worse when fasting, but removed by food; at night he lies awake, thinking of the business of the day; when the feeling comes on, he must stand still; fear of going out doors, pain at occiput, as if a string were tied there, throat feels dry and contracted. Before the throat symptoms came on, had itching red pimples in axilla and upper arm, which were removed by vinegar. (E. W. Berridge, N. A. J. H., v. 22, p. 185.)

— Hahnemann's Pathogenesis. (Dr. Richard Hughes, B. J. H., 1873, pp. 68, 200.)
Comp. R. I., p. 49; II., p. 22; III., p. 24; IV., p. 22.

Atropine. Poisoning. (J. G. Blackley, M. H. R., v. 17, p. 481.)
Comp. R. I., p. 29; II., p. 22; III., p. 25; IV., p. 23.

— Sulphuric acid; uses and abuses. (Geo. S. Norton, N. Y. J. H., Oct., 1873, p. 365.)

APOCYNIEÆ.

Gelsemium. Characteristics. Chills running up from sacrum to base of occiput. Profuse sweat about the genitals. (T. S. Hoyne, M. I., v. 10, p. 183.) Comp. R. I., p. 58; II., p. 18; III., p. 26; IV., p. 23.

Nux vomica³, after stimulants, relieving headache, etc., the patient developed a distaste for wine and other liquors, and complained that all were bitter, or seemed to be spoiled. See Hahnemann, Jahr and others. C. F. Nichols. (N. E. M. G., March, 1873, p. 108.) Comp. R. I., p. 58; II., p. 23; III., p. 27; IV., p. 23.

UMBELLIFERÆ.

Eryngium maritimum. Proving of. (A. H. O., Nov., 1873, p. 564.)

Ammoniacum gummi. Night-blindness; glaring, as from molten metal running down before the eyes; sparks, streaks; worse evening; styes; throbbing in the eyes, which feel tired from use, headache; as if forehead were too full. (Farrington, N. A. J. H., v. 21, p. 557.)

Sylphium laciniatum. Proving. In asthma, where there is expectoration of large quantities of stringy mucus; also, in phthisis, where gray and yellow mucus is expectorated copiously, causing rapid exhaustion, Sylphium laciniatum, 2d degree trituration has been of very great benefit. (Dr. G. A. Hall, M. I., v. 10, p. 24.)

Conium maculatum. Proving. (By T. C. Duncan, Trans. N. Y. S., 1872, p. 119.)

— *Easy intoxication* by use of very small quantities of alcohol. (Jno. F. Griffin, N. Y. J. H., May, 1873, p. 108.) Comp. R. I., p. 62; II., p. 24; III., p. 28.

ANACARDIINEÆ.

Rhus radicans. Poisoning can be effectually cured by a single dose of Rhus tox. If the case be complicated by psora, use the indicated remedy after the Rhus tox. (Dr. Seward, H. M., April, 1873, p. 419.) Comp. R. I., p. 58; II., p. 25; III., p. 29; IV., p. 28.

PAPILIONACEÆ.

Baptisia tinct. Its yellow inflorescence distinguishes it from the other Baptisias. It is related to the Robinia pseudacacia, incipient fevers when Gelsem. fails. Its sphere is that of an agent which very successfully assists the recuperative power of nature to establish itself on a firm basis, but not to continue a tonic effect. It should never be given in the sthenic stage of any malady, but always in the depressed asthenic stage.

Dysentery, the attacks coming on with rigors, pains in limbs and small of back; stools small, all blood, not very dark, but quite thick; tenesmus; prostration, very profound and severe. (J. T. Greenleaf, H. M., June, 1873, p. 507.)

— Three provings. (A. E. Wallace, M. I., v. 10, p. 623.) Comp. R. I., p. 318; II., p. 26; III., p. 29, etc.

CÆSALPINIACEÆ.

Copaifera jacquini. Physiological effects and clinical hints. (Dr. Weil, of Berlin, trans. by S. Lilienthal, H. M., Feb., 1873, p. 327.) Comp. R. II., p. 135; III., p. 30; IV., p. 28.

CACTINEÆ.

Cactus grandiflorus. Proving. (Karl Hencke, A. H. Z., v. 86, p. 173.) Comp. R. I., p. 64; II., p. 87; III., p. 30; IV., p. 29.

RIVINACEÆ.

Phytolacca decandra. Cough with burning pains in trachea and larynx, with a sensation of contraction of the glottis; labored breathing. (W. D. Stillman, A. J. H. M. M., v. 6, p. 184.) Comp. R. II., p. 27.

MYRTINEÆ.

Eucalyptus globulus, like quinine, produces contraction of the spleen, which, under its use, becomes more resistant and hard, its surface granulated and the whole organ diminished in size (Mosler). (N. A. J. H., v. 21, p. 422.)

— *In its Agricultural and Hygienic Relations.* (R. J. McClatchey, H. M., Aug., 1873, p. 25.)

Eucalyptol. Its action on man (proving). (Schmidt's Jahrbücher, 3, 1873, quoted by R. J. McClatchey, H. M., Aug., 1873, p. 26.) Comp. R. I., p. 63; IV., p. 29.

CRUCIFERÆ.

Brassica oleracea, cabbage leaves. First. The cabbage-leaf excites and augments suppuration or the secretion of ulcers, ulcerations, vesicles and pustules. It has the same action on the integuments affected by an erysipelatous or furunculoid inflammation, but recovers tissue in a morbid condition.

Second. This augmentation of suppuration is constantly followed by an amelioration and often by a cure. It is the condition necessary to the result, and the property of the leaf which determines this is an indirectly curative property.

Third. This property does not consist in any principle which the leaf yields for absorption, but rather in an affinity which the leaf has for the vitiated secretions.

Fourth. The leaf exercises this affinity on open ulcers, or on ulcers covered by a thick or thin scab or crust; it exercises it on the thickened epidermis or where it is converted into thickened rind-like membranes; in simple or confluent variola, throughout mortified tissues, through the integuments, whether inflamed or non-inflamed, but recovers tumors capable of absorption.

Fifth. When the tegumentary affection is widespread or general, the action of the leaves on the parts where they are applied benefits the whole disease.

Sixth. The matter in the parts not covered by leaves is absorbed, and at once directed under the leaves, to be immediately excreted at the part.

Seventh. Treatment by the leaves of a suppurative affection prevents reabsorption and consequent pyæmia.

Eighth. The cure obtained by this means is more complete and certain than by any other, because it is brought about only when the cause and products of disease are eliminated from the system.

Ninth. The mode of treatment is in perfect harmony of action with the *vis medicatrix naturæ*. This essays in skin diseases to eject from the system their cause and effects, whilst the leaves did this action.

Tenth. The cure of an ulcer by the leaves, however widespread and long-standing it may be, is without danger, and relapse is very rare.

Eleventh. The cicatrices obtained by the leaves are remarkable for their small degree of deformity.

Twelfth. Small-pox, measles and scarlatina, treated by applications of the leaves, have few or no sequelæ, *e. g.*, phthisis is not to be feared. (Dr. Blanc, quoted by B. W. James, H. M., May, 1873, p. 496.)

NOTE.—Great care is to be taken not to apply leaves where caterpillars have been creeping on; gangrene has followed such applications.—C. Hg.

PAPAVERINEÆ.

Sanguinaria canadensis. Pathogenesis, by A. K. Hills. (N. A. J. H., v. 21, p. 359.) Comp. R. II., p. 28; III., p. 32; IV., p. 31.

Opium. Poisoning, antidoted by Cocculus. (E. C. Price, H. M., May, 1873, p. 474.) Comp. R. I., p. 70; II., p. 28; III., p. 32.

Morphine^{2c}. Trembling before and during a thunder-storm (occasioned by the electrical state of the atmosphere). (Dr. Seward, H. M., Dec., 1873, p. 206; M. I., v. 10, p. 615.) Comp. R. III., p. 32; IV., p. 32.

Apomorphia. Exp. 1. On May 25th, 1869, at 9 p. m., my general health being good and the pulse and temperature normal, in the presence of my friend, Dr. Wright, I injected ten minims of a ten per cent. solution of apomorphine under the skin of the left arm, the pulse and temperature at the moment of injection being 72 and 98° respectively. During the first two minutes no effects were produced. After about three minutes the pulse began to rise slightly, and the respirations became slightly accelerated. At the end of four minutes a sudden qualmishness, almost immediately followed by nausea and profuse vomiting. This continued for several minutes, and was followed, as soon as the contents of the stomach had been evacuated, by severe retching. A draught of water with a little brandy in it was immediately rejected, and cold water too returned at once. No bile in the vomited matters. Seven or eight minutes from the commencement of the experiment very

faint, compelled to lie down, and almost immediately on doing so fainted entirely and remained in a state of syncope for about five minutes. On awaking from this giddy and chilly, obliged to take a little brandy and water. This was retained; began to feel slightly drowsy, remained lying down for about an hour, perspiring profusely. On rising, giddiness, but no inclination to vomit. Went to bed, slept soundly all night, awaking about 8 A. M. in usual health, slightly pale, but very hungry.

The pulse and temperature observations taken by Dr. Wright during the course of the experiment were as follows:

May 25th, 9.00 P. M.,	pulse 72,	temp. 98°.
" " 9.05 " "	" 80,	" 99.2°.
" " 9.12 " "	" 65,	" 97.8°.
" 26th, 8.20 A. M.,	" 70,	" 98.2°.

The second experiment made was upon a patient with an ulcer of the leg, a stout, strong carrier, æt. 28, commencing with a less quantity than the one-tenth grain.

June 5th.—Wm. J., æt. 28, carman. Pulse 76; temp. 98.3°; general health good; pupils normal.

8.04 P. M.—Injected one twentieth grain of hydrochlorate of apomorphine under the skin of arm.

8.08.—Feels giddy; complains of pressure at epigastrium; pulse 88, weak, but regular; pupils moderately dilated.

8.09.—Began to vomit slightly.

8.10.—Vomiting profusely. This continued for three minutes.

8.13.—Ceased vomiting. Took a drink of water, which came up immediately. Milk was also rejected in like manner. Pulse 80, weak; temperature 98.6°.

8.20.—Still feels very giddy and looks pale; pupils dilated. After lying down for half an hour got up and walked home; felt no unpleasant after-effects, and ate a good supper on reaching home.

Dr. Gee experimented upon cats, dogs and rabbits; communicating this to the Clinical Society.* Since then papers have appeared by MM. Siebert,† Riegel and Böhm,‡ Blaser,§

* "On the Action of a New Organic Base," by Samuel Gee, M.D.—*Transactions of Clinical Society*, vol. ii.

† *Archiv der Heilkunde*, xii., 522-548.

‡ *Deutsch. Archiv für klin. Med.*, ix., 211.

§ *Archiv der Heilkunde*, xiii., 272.

Quehl,* Loeb,† Moerz‡ and Rabuteau,§ giving the results of their observations, physiological and clinical, upon the action of apomorphine.

With cats and dogs a larger dose was required than in the human subject; the symptoms were such as above described. The quantity required to produce vomiting varying from $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., vomiting being produced in five to ten minutes, the animal recovering directly. In dogs a somewhat smaller quantity suffices. In rabbits and all rodent animals even large quantities failed to produce the least emetic effect.

Dr. Quehl found that by cutting the vagus nerve on both sides, or by chloroforming the animal, vomiting was prevented.

In several of Dr. Gee's experiments on cats, however, he found that the group of symptoms produced was far from being as simple as those given above; in two cases different.

Feb. 20th.—A large, powerful tom-cat; injected $\frac{1}{5}$ gr. in ten drops of water under the skin of the abdomen.

10.20 P. M.—Within a few seconds after excited and jumps about the room; pupils very much dilated; runs wildly round the room looking up at the walls.

10.25.—Respiration and pulse much quickened; very excited and savage; very sensitive to slight noise; runs round the room and tries to scale the walls, falling backwards on his back at each attempt. On examining the eyes with the ophthalmoscope the retinal vessels appear much congested.

10.40.—Another $\frac{1}{5}$ grain; urination; walks to and fro like a tiger in a cage, constantly looking up at the wall; pupils dilated to their fullest extent; breathing 92 per minute, labored; pulse too rapid to be counted.

11.00.— $\frac{2}{5}$ gr.; slightly salivated; tongue protruding; very savage if touched; runs about from side to side, the hind legs being slightly dragged; slight twitchings of head, especially on hearing any noise; runs backwards.

Next morning all symptoms had disappeared with the exception of a slight dragging of the hinder limbs, which

* *Centralblatt*, Oct. 12, 1872.

† *Berliner klin. Wochenschr.*, Jan. 20, 1873.

‡ *Prager Vierteljahrsschrift für prakt. Heilkunde*, xxix., 76.

§ *L'Union Médicale*, Feb. 22, 1873.

continued for a couple of days. A fresh supply of pure apomorphine was tried upon two cats; in one of them the same train of symptoms was observed somewhat less. No vomiting in either case. Gee found that by commencing with a large dose these symptoms could invariably be produced. In one of his cases, in all $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains injected, the animal had epileptiform convulsions, and was found dead the next morning.

Post-mortem appearances have been so slight as to afford little or no clue to the *modus operandi* of the poison. In one of Quehl's cases a little hypercemia was found in the pons Varolii and adjoining parts of the crura cerebri, the remaining organs being perfectly healthy.

Classified the symptoms:

Brain and Cord.—Slight deafness, giddiness, singing in ears, great excitement, epileptiform convulsions brought on by touching. Tetanic condition, running round and round room, scaling walls, turning somersaults. Partial paralysis of the hinder extremities, clawing, natatory movements. Diminution of reflex irritability, continuous workings of stomach, depression. Uncomfortable sensation in the head.

Eye.—Pupils dilated. No action when applied locally in powder.

Ears.—Dimness of hearing.

Circulation.—Pulse accelerated, or accelerated and then retarded. Syncope, lessening of blood pressure, fall of bodily temperature.

Respiration.—Accelerated, labored.

Digestion.—Qualmishness, nausea, vomiting, retching, convulsive movements of stomach. Præcordial pain, salivation. Diarrhœa (in cats).

Urinary.—Urination.

It has already proved a very serviceable emetic in cases of poisoning, to which, from its portability and readiness of administration, it is peculiarly applicable. Dr. Loeb injected $\frac{1}{8}$ grain in a man who had swallowed $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of bitter almond oil. In the course of a few minutes nearly the whole of it returned, and the patient speedily recovered. Gee used it with perfect success to produce vomiting in a man who had taken a large quantity of raw spirits.

Its advantages over the ordinary emetics are, first, the rapidity of its administration; secondly, that it can be given subcutaneously when the patient cannot swallow, or when the stomach-pump tube cannot be introduced; third, the absence of unpleasant after-effects, or of any irritation in the skin when given subcutaneously.

Apocodeine.—When codeine is submitted to the same treatment as morphine a homologous substance to apomorphine is produced, differing from codeine by the absence of one atom of water.* This body has been examined by Dr. Wickham Legg, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.† (Dr. J. G. Blackley, B. J. H., 1873, p. 497.)

BERBERIDEÆ.

Podophyllum peltatum. Partial provings, by T. S. Hoyne. (Trans. A. L., 1872, p. 499.) Comp. R. L., p. 71; III., p. 33.
— A glance at the effects. By W. S. Searle, July, 1873. Our knowledge of this drug is comparatively recent‡ and very incomplete. Its provings are scanty, and the recorded cases of poisoning by it few. Sufficient, however, is known to render it a remedy of no mean value.

Upon the sensorium no marked primary action is discernible. As secondary effects, however, we find depression of spirits with fatalistic ideas, and vertigo with a tendency to fall forward. Secondly also, it produces other decided disturbances in the head. The prover complains of dull, heavy, pressing pains, which are confined to the forehead, temples and vertex, and are relieved by external pressure.

*The relation of apomorphine and apocodeine to the alkaloids from which they are derived may be expressed as follows:

Morphine . . .	$C_{17}H_{19}NO_3-H_2O=$
Apomorphine . . .	$C_{17}H_{17}NO_2$
Codeine . . .	$C_{18}H_{21}NO_3-H_2O=$
Apocodeine . . .	$C_{18}H_{19}NO_2$

† Transactions of the Clinical Society, vol. ii.

‡ Dr. J. Jeanes and W. Williamson, after they had proved it and used as a polychrest for seven years, published it 1846, in the Transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy, page 204 to 218; and in 1849, a German translation appeared in Buchner and Nusser's Zeitung. Nothing of much importance has been added since.—C. Hg.