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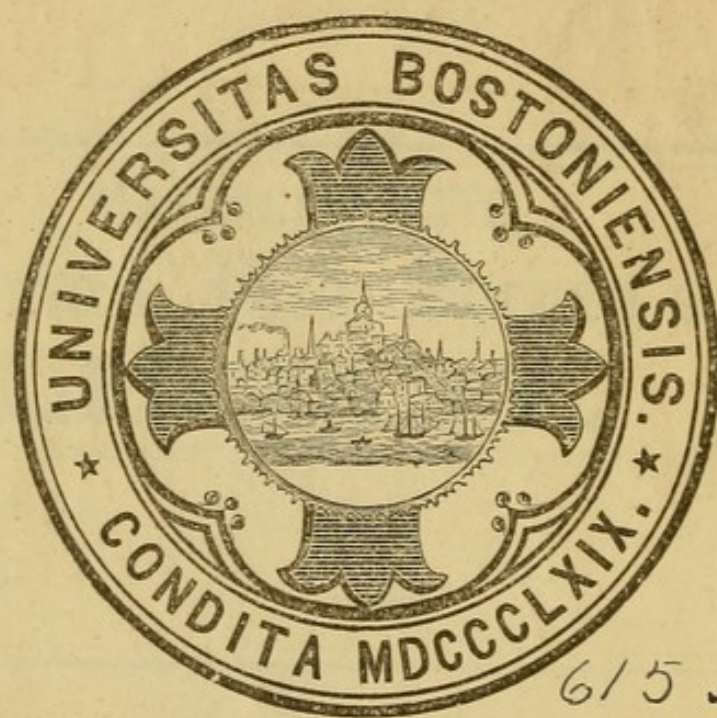


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ADDITIONS
TO THE
HOMŒOPATHIC
MATERIA MEDICA
BY
DR. THOMAS.

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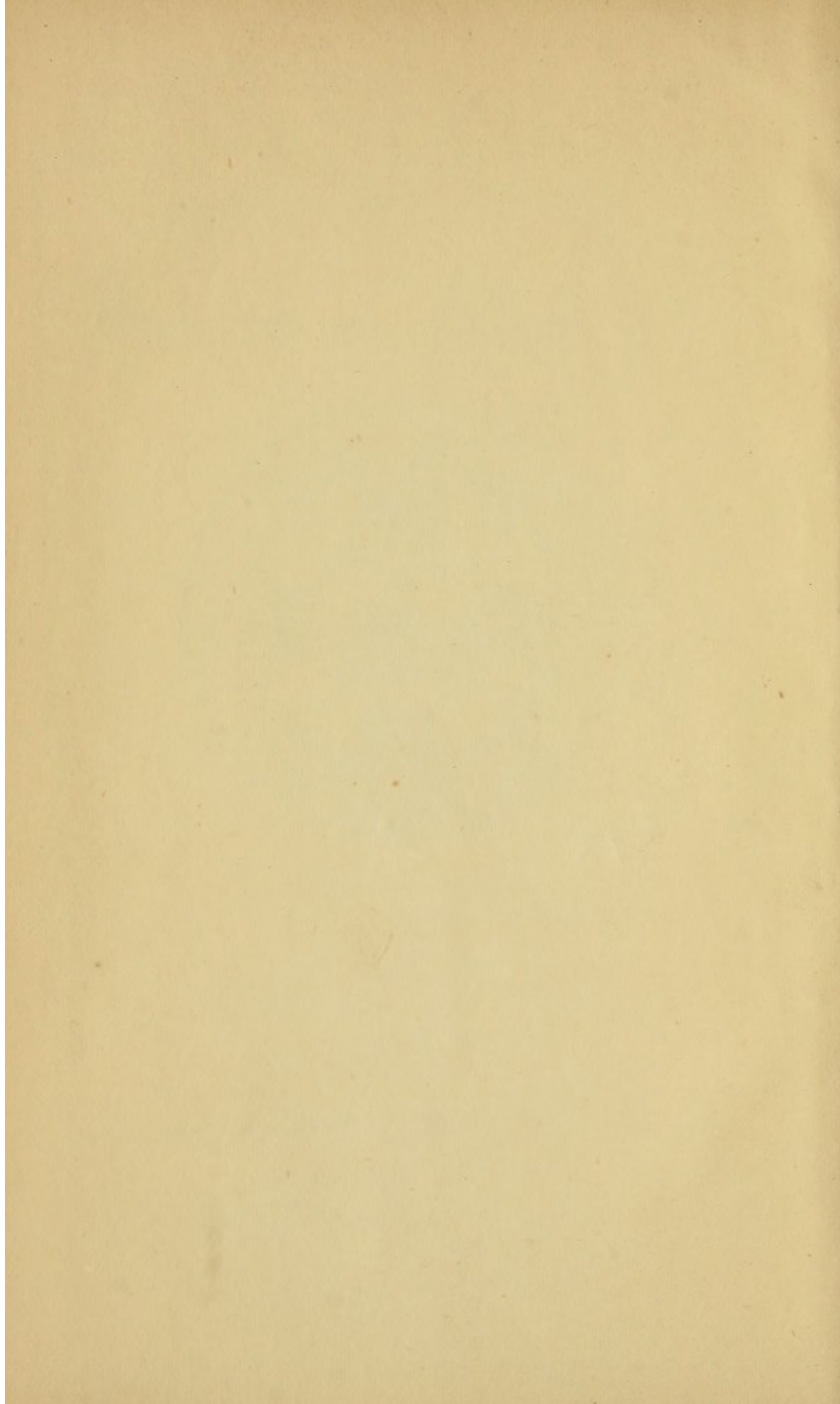
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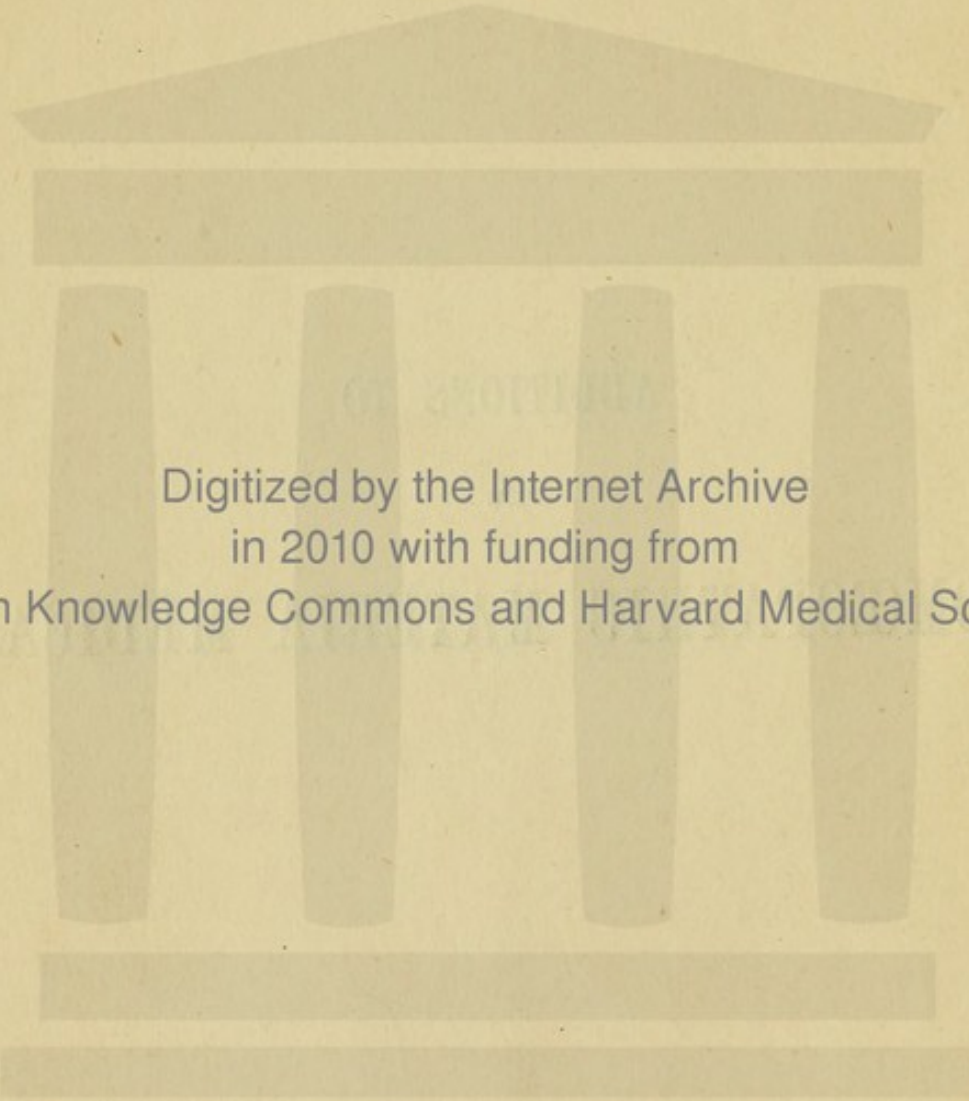
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ADDITIONS TO
THE
HOMŒOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA.



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ADDITIONS TO THE
HOMŒOPATHIC
MATERIA MEDICA:

COLLECTED AND ARRANGED
BY HENRY THOMAS, M.D.

"All our great polychrests were once little fragments."

DR. C. HERING.

"The homœopathic law gives specific justification of the popular usage of many herbs and simples, which accordingly now reappear as parts of a scientific system, affording new evidence of the probability that should be acceded to practices which are immemorial and of world-wide acceptance."

DR. J. J. GARTH WILKINSON.

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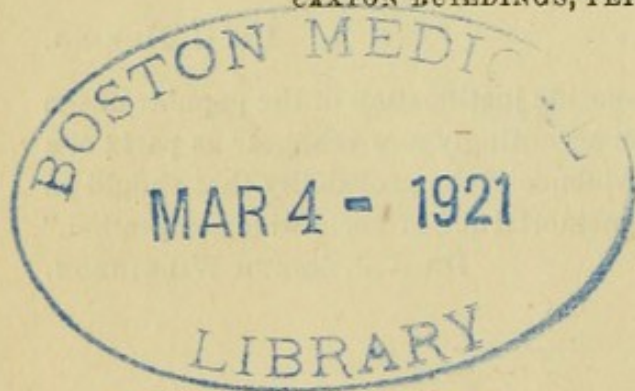
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PREFACE.

FOR the meagreness of the following "Additions," or references to medicines not yet included in the Homœopathic Materia Medica, the compiler offers his apology, and regrets not having been able to present a more comprehensive work on this important subject.

The difficulty lies in the very small sale any purely professional work on Homœopathy can command in this country.

Whether this fragment of fragments is to perform its uses as a reference, and die, or be extended to its legitimate limits, as a supplementary Materia Medica, rests upon the support that

may be given to it by the Homœopathists of America.

The following explanations may not be out of place here.

As a rule, with few exceptions, references are given only to medicines not included in Jahr's Symptomen Codex.

Many very interesting and instructive cases are dispersed through the various Homœopathic periodicals relating to medicines already in Jahr. These, most probably, will be included by Dr. Hull in his new edition of Jahr's *Materia Medica*. Dr. Sharp's Essay on Tar Water will then have its place with the proving of Kreasote.

The majority of the medicines here referred to are from the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, *Monthly Homœopathic Review*, *Homœopathic*

Times, Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy, North American Journal of Homœopathy and its supplements, known as the New Materia Medica, and Dr. Metcalf's Materia Medica. —Mure's Materia Medica and Teste's Materia Medica have also been referred to.

Out of the ninety-nine plants mentioned by Dr. Goding in his "Contributions to Homœopathy from the Flora of Barbadoes," only six, whose effects are best defined, are included in these references. For the remainder see Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 3, pages 605 and 703, and vol. 4, pages 26 and 91. Several hints and notes respecting the remedies here enumerated are gleaned from other than the above sources; in each instance the authority is given.

With pleasure I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks to Dr. Pulte, of Cincinnati,

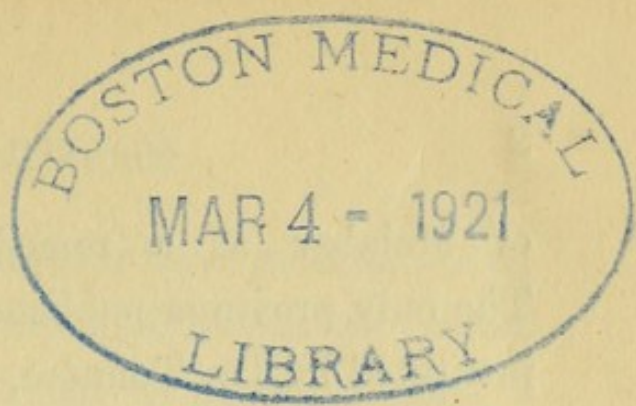
for his valuable clinical notes respecting some of the medicines in this little work.

“Let us have one observation, and hope for more; if more follow, the first may be established; and by thus ascertaining one thing after another, we shall, in time, render all complete.”*

H. T.

* Dr. C. Hering.

CHESTER, 1858.



ADDITIONS
TO THE
HOMŒOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA.

ACACIA.

ACACIÆ GUMMI, GUM ARABIC. See New Materia Medica, page 5.

Recommended for its mucilaginous uses in coughs, and phthisis, instead of cod liver oil; in ardor urinæ, and calculous affections; hemorrhage, diarrhœa, gastritis and colitis; in burns and scalds, and for sore nipples.

ACALYPHA INDICA.

INDIAN ACALYPHA. Natural Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

This plant, which possesses leaves not unlike the nettle, was discovered first in Vera Cruz, where it inhabits marshy places. It grows to the height of three feet, and flowers in July. In the East Indies it is found upon dunghills; and is used by the natives

of Malabar as a remedy in gout and syphilis. The only provings published respecting it are those instituted by Dr. Tonnère, of Calcutta, who says:—

“Tincture of the *acalypha indica*, prepared and administered in the sixth decimal dilution, is specific in hemorrhage from the lungs. In three cases in which I have employed it, the persons were affected with phthisis. In one case there was a tuberculous affection of the upper portion of the left lung, of some two years’ standing. Hæmoptysis had been going on for three months; the expectoration had been in the morning pure blood; in the evening dark lumps of clotted blood, and the fits of coughing were very violent at night. In this case all homœopathic remedies had been tried unsuccessfully, when I accidentally discovered the virtues of the *acalypha indica*, that remedy having been given me by a native for jaundice. I prepared the mother tincture upon the homœopathic principle, and took 10 drops, which brought on a severe fit of dry cough, followed by spitting of blood. Having noted all the symptoms experienced by myself, and finding that they were nearly all similar to those of my patients, I gave six drops 6th [decimal] dilution in half a tumbler of water, a spoonful to be taken every half hour, beginning immediately (9 a.m.) At 6, p.m., the blood stopped. I continued this for eight days, and the

blood has never re-appeared (now three months since.) The patient is improving, and auscultation proves the disease has decreased, and I am in hopes to affect a cure. In the other two cases, though the lungs are in-such a diseased condition that it is impossible to effect a cure, yet one month since I have been giving them the medicine they have not spit any blood, although previously one of them never passed a day without spitting a great quantity. Calcareo carb. is an antidote to the acalypha."

Another transatlantic medical friend writes:—"I hope you obtained some of the *Acalypha indica* while you were here. I have found it perfectly successful in arresting hæmoptysis in three cases of consumption in the last stage; I could not perceive any other effect from its use, but the cessation of the hemorrhagic sputa was, I think, a great advantage."

Its use in my hands has been very satisfactory, but I have only tried it in similar cases to those already cited. The first instance of my using it—in a hopeless case of phthisis—a continued and wearisome hæmoptysis succumbed to its exhibition, and quiet sleep succeeded its use—the patient eventually died of pulmonary paralysis.

In a case of passive hemorrhage from the lungs, after arnica was used with little benefit, acalypha benefited, and then failed; after which the use of arnica

entirely stayed the hemorrhagic flow. (Perhaps hamamelis would have at once cured, but it was not at hand.)*

K., a phthisical patient, had hæmoptysis to a considerable extent; in a short time his voice failed him; he took half-drop doses of 7th [decimal] dilution of acalypha in water every half hour, and in a few hours the blood spitting left him entirely.

ACEITE DE PALO.

WOOD OIL.

The product of a tree indigenous to New Granada. See North American Journal of Homœopathy, Vol. 3, p. 98.

It has been used as a cure for freckles and superficial stains on the skin. It acts as a blister when used endermically.

ACIDUM ACETICUM.

ACETIC ACID. Vinegar. See New Materia Medica, page 6, for pathogenesis and clinical cases; and Mr. Cattell, in British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11, page 338, for pathogenesis which is not included in the New Materia Medica.

* Homœopathic Review, vol. 1, p. 256.

ACIDUM BENZOICUM.

BENZOIC ACID. See New Materia Medica, page 11, which consists of pathogenesis and clinical cases, including the articles in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 3, and Jeanes's American Provings.

ACIDUM BORACICUM.

BORACIC ACID. Authority Mr. Cattell, in British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 4, p. 337.

Pathogenesis from experiments made upon a rabbit.

ACIDUM BROMICUM.

BROMIC ACID. See Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 2, page 74, for croup treated by this agent.

ACIDUM FLUORICUM.

FLUORIC ACID. New Materia Medica, page 17, pathogenesis, clinical, and other remarks.

ACIDUM FORMICUM.

FORMIC ACID. Mr. Cattell in British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11, page 338, pathogenetic.

I have used Formica Rufa in spermatorrhœa with considerable, though not permanent, benefit.

ACIDUM GALLICUM.

GALLIC ACID. New Materia Medica, page 24. A schema composed of clinical uses.

ACTÆA RACEMOSA.

SYNONYMES. *Macrotis racemosa*. *Cimicifuga racemosa*. *Black snake root*. Authorities New Materia Medica, p. 136, and North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 5, p. 27, and vol. 6, p. 551.

“The most prominent symptoms are *Restlessness*, early in the morning, continuing for a week.

Disposition to *perspire* at night, continuing for three weeks; these perspirations were irregular, usually occurring three or four times a week, about three a.m., commencing while asleep and disappearing a few minutes after waking; never profuse. During the first week, the surface was cold with the perspiration, but during the last ten days, the perspiration was attended by heat rather than coldness.

Pain in the eye-balls, was one of the most constant symptoms; it was an aching pain situated in the centre of both eye balls, rarely in one alone; it continued about three weeks after leaving off the drug.

Another well marked symptom was *anorexia*, lasting for two weeks; a sensation of faintness in the

epigastrium was also an important symptom, usually experienced in the morning, before eating; it did not entirely prevent eating, which was followed by a sense of repletion, as if too much food had been taken.

Bowels regular at first, followed by alternate constipation and tendency to diarrhœa.

Symptoms of catarrhal fever are supposed to be among the most common effects of the remedy, viz., pain in the head, coryza, sore throat, dry, short and hacking cough, night and day for two weeks.

Wood and Bache think that it stimulates the secretions of the skin, kidneys and pulmonary mucous membrane; from Dr. Paine's experiments it would seem to cause perspiration, and eruptions upon the skin; also frequent urination, and increased flow of pale urine; finally, it excites secretion from the nasal and bronchial mucous membranes.

It is supposed by some eminent physicians to be a good substitute for ergot in parturition, although it acts in quite a different way, viz., by relaxing the parts, thereby rendering labour short and easy.

Its action in rheumatism is said closely to resemble that of Colchicum."

Seven cases of chorea are mentioned as cured by *Actæa Racemosa*. It is said to cure chorea when it "arises from a rheumatic irritation of the motor

nerves and muscles, or of the anterior column of the spinal marrow." It produces a "decided impression on the brain, evinced by a distressing pain in the head and giddiness, with increased force and fulness of the pulse and flushed face." It proves curative in bilious and rheumatic headaches. It seems homœopathic to rheumatic and catarrhal ophthalmia; it may prove useful in sclerotitis and iritis. In rheumatism or neuralgia affecting the structures of the eye, it is a remedy of considerable value. Its action, in these cases, resembles that of Bryonia." It is homœopathic to catarrhal affections. "It has cured chorea when attended with almost complete loss of the power of swallowing." "It is an excellent remedy against dryness of the throat, or a dry spot in the throat causing cough; also, in dry coughs proceeding from irritation and tickling at the lower part of the larynx." The *Actæa Racemosa* has been used with great benefit in cases of severe and protracted cough, in bronchitis senilis, and in phthisis florida, also in rheumatic inflammation of the lungs, and in that form of consumption which arises without any especial hereditary tendency, from carelessness, and exposure to cold wet. "In one case of pericarditis following an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, we observed excellent effects from the use of the 3rd dilution of *Actæa Racemosa*. It has often proved

serviceable in pleurodynia of long standing." In rheumatism this remedy is especially noted for its curative effects, and has been used by practitioners of all schools of medicine, and in all doses from the decoctions of the root to the highest dilutions. "It is most serviceable in articular rheumatism of the inferior extremities, with much swelling, and heat in the affected joints, and pain on moving the parts. Like Bryonia it exercises a special control over inflammations of the serous membranes; but its range of action, and consequently its applicability in rheumatic affections, are decidedly inferior to this drug." "It is homœopathic in rheumatism affecting the dorsal muscles, and in some cases of chronic nephritis."

ADANSONIA DIGITATA.

BAOBAB. Authority Pereira's *Materia Medica*, quoted in vol. 4, page 550, *North American Journal of Homœopathy*.

The leaves are used, by the natives, as a prophylactic in fevers, and with a view to their diaphoretic property. In fever and ague the use of the bark has been very successful.

ADEPS PORCI.

HOGS' LARD. *New Materia Medica*, page 148, clinical results in skin diseases, and in phthisis and scrofula.

AGARICUS BULBOSUS.

BULBOUS TELAMONIA. Mr. Cattell in British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11, page 167, pathogenesis.

AGARICUS CAMPANULATUS.

BELL AGARIC. Mr. Cattell in British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11, 167, pathogenesis.

AGARICUS CAMPESTRIS.

MUSHROOM. Authority, Mr. Cattell, in British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11., page 166, pathogenesis, and pathogenesis in cattle.

AGARICUS PANTHERIMUS.

WARTED AGARIC. Mr. Cattell in British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11, page 167, pathogenesis.

AGARICUS PROCERUS.

GIGANTIC AGARIC. Mr. Cattell in British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11, page 167, pathogenesis.

AGAVE AMERICANA.

AMERICAN ALOE. See North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 1, page 499.

A most useful tree, the juice of which has been used in medicine as an antisyphilitic, diueretic, and antiscorbutic. The juice for use as a diet drink

in scurvy is prepared by cutting off the leaves close to the root, placing them in hot ashes until thoroughly cooked, when the juice is expressed, strained and sweetened for use, or used without sweetening. It is given in doses of two to three ounces, three times daily, and is not disagreeable, nor is it known to produce any derangement of the general health taken in such doses. Several interesting cases are related in the North American Journal of its use in scurvy, in which the agave, cured after comparative failure of the lemon juice.

The use of the leaf in this way, will ward off most effectually incipient scorbutus.

AILANTUS GLANDULOSA.

CHINESE AILANTUS. Authority, Dr. J. J. De Wolf, Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 2. p. 576.

This tree, a native of China or Japan, rises with a straight trunk to forty or fifty feet. The bark is grey slightly furrowed, and has white marks on it; the young twigs are covered with a fine velvet down; the flowers are numerous, and exhale a disagreeable odor. If the bark be wounded a resinous juice flows out, which hardens in a few days. It is used as a shade and ornamental tree in New England, and blooms in Rhode Island in July, and for a fortnight

sends out upon every breeze the most sickening and disgusting odor imaginable.

“The symptoms produced by the inhalation of this aroma are *nausea, vomiting, diarrhœa, spasmodic abdominal pains*; these symptoms, of course, exist in different degrees, and are generally more marked in those females who are susceptible to its influence.

The active medicinal principle, whatever it may be, expends its influence upon the stomach and entire alimentary canal, and the group of symptoms constitute, in fact, a case of *cholera morbus*.”

ALCOHOL.

New Materia Medica, pages 176 to 199 inclusive, contain records of the effects of alcohol on man and animals.

ALCOHOL SULPHURIS.

LIQUOR LAMPADII, CARBURET OF SULPHUR. Metcalf's Provings, page 167, contains history and preparation, prior knowledge of its effects, and digest of symptoms, translated from Dr. Roth's Materia Medica. The New Materia Medica, page 200, contains the same, with additional information and provings.

ALETRIS FARINOSA.

STAR GRASS. New Materia Medica, page 350; the article is chiefly speculative as to its uses.

ALLIUM CEPA.

THE ONION. Authorities, New Materia Medica, page 200 contains a proving and remarks, including the same by Dr. Hering in North American Homœopathic Journal, vol. 3, page 298; Mr. Cattell in vol. 11, page 340, British Journal of Homœopathy, pathogenetic and clinical not included in the New Materia Medica.

Pliny mentions the Romans as using poultices of onions and barley meal for watery eyes. He considered the sight was cleared by the lachrymation produced by the onion; and adds, that onions were used to cure the stings of serpents and other reptiles. An onion cut in two, and applied to a wasp, hornet, or bee sting, is very efficacious in removing pain and swelling.

ALLIUM SATIVUM.

GARLIC. Authorities, New Materia Medica, page 206, proving and remarks, including same from Teste's Materia Medica, page 396; Mr. Cattell, in British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11, page 340, pathogenetic and clinical not included in New Materia Medica.

Coles relates that an old man, who, lying in the cold during the winter season, lost the natural warmth

of his stomach, and whose appetite was nearly gone, was cured by the use of garlic after many hot medicines had been used in vain.

ALNUS GLUTINOSA.

THE ALDER. Mention is made of the use of Alder bark, by Dr. Ransford, in the 3rd volume of the Homœopathic Times, page 649.

He mentions an "anomalous affection of the skin" having been cured by a decoction of the *Alnus* bark, "which is of long standing, and sometimes but by no means constantly, presenting appearances of purpara hæmorrhagia; there is generally an excited state of the system, which readily yields to *Belladonna*, this however, does not *cure* the disease."

Dr. Ransford mentions also the *external* use of *Alnus* to sore nipples, adding "I should not have recourse to it *now* in similiar circumstances."

The Alder has been used for inflammation of the throat, and to soften and resolve tumours. Also, taken internally as a vulnerary. Alder leaves put into the shoes of travellers are said to mitigate pain and lassitude.

ALNUS SERRATULA.

TAG ALDER. Authority, Eclectic Dispensatory, quoted in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, page 546.

Properties. Alterative and tonic.

Used in strumous and cutaneous affections, syphilis, and in all cases attended with debility and vitiation of the blood and fluids.

ALUMEN.

SULPHATE OF ALUMINA AND POTASH. ALUM. Authority, New Materia Medica, page 219.

No fair proving of this medicine has been made. It has been used beneficially in lead colics, and in intermittent typhus and typhoid fever, with ichorous offensive blood-mixed stools, in hemorrhages, ophthalmia neonatorum, otorrhæa, affections of the throat, catarrhal affections of the stomach, and in chronic diarrhæas; infantile cholera; urinary incontinence; gonorrhæa; leucorrhæa; diphtheria; chronic stage of hooping cough; acute and chronic bronchitis; nervous asthma; to diminish expectoration in phthisis; ingrowing nails; rupia; nævi; chilblains.

The symptoms noticed as accidents from its use, are:—

“NERVES OF MOTION.—Slight convulsive movements.

HEAD, MIND, ETC.—Great agitation, anxiety, and restlessness.

MOUTH.—Very severe pain in the mouth; burning sensation in the mouth; dryness of the mouth.

THROAT.—Very severe pains in the pharynx ; burning in the mouth, pharynx, and stomach.

STOMACH.—Burning heat, and tearing pains in the stomach ; nausea and vomiting ; distension of the stomach ; intense thirst.

BOWELS.—Distension of the bowels ; burning pains in the small intestines ; copious solid stools.

RECTUM.—Smarting and burning at the rectum, after a solid stool ; hemorrhoidal tumors after a hard stool.

WINDPIPE.—Sense of constriction in the windpipe ; heat and burning in the throat and larynx.

CHEST.—Oppression of the chest ; tightness across the upper part of the chest ; sense of heat and burning in the chest.

SKIN.—Creeping and coldness of the skin soon after large doses, followed by heat and tingling of the same parts.

FEVER.—Fever accompanied with intense thirst, continued nausea and vomiting, sleeplessness, agitation, animated expression of the face, pain and distension of the epigastric region, frequent pulse, and burning pains in the mouth, pharynx, and stomach.

PATHOLOGY.—When confined in the stomach, alum causes inflammation of the entire mucous membrane, worse near the great *cul-de-sac*, where it is of a deep brown colour. The walls of the stomach are much

thickened at the pyloric extremity, and hardened as if tanned. The walls of the small intestines are slightly thickened, and lined with a light yellowish substance. (Traces of alum may be found in the stomach long after it has been taken.)"

AMBRA SUCCINUM.

AMBER. See New Materia Medica, page 251.

AMMONIUM ACETICUM.

SPIRITUS MINDERERI. ACETATE OF AMMONIA. New Materia Medica, page 252, schema composed of clinical remarks, supposed action of the remedy, and cases of cure added.

AMMONIUM CITRICUM.

CITRATE OF AMMONIA. New Materia Medica, page 308. "The experience with it is mainly clinical."

AMMONIUM PHOSPHORICUM.

PHOSPHATE OF AMMONIA. New Materia Medica, page 309. An article compiled from Dunglison's New Remedies, and Braithwaite's Retrospect.

AMMONIA SPIRITUS AROMATICUS.

AROMATIC SPIRITS OF AMMONIA. New Materia Medica, page 315. A brief account of its uses.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA.

AMERICAN IVY. VIRGINIAN CREEPER, ETC. Authority Eclectic Dispensatory, quoted in vol. 6, North American Journal of Homœopathy, page 546.

AMPHISBÆNA VERMICULARIS.

See Mure's Materia Medica, page 155.

AMYGDALÆ DULCIS.

SWEET ALMOND. New Materia Medica, page 336. An article consisting of clinical remarks.

ANAGALLIS ARVENSIS.

SCARLET PIMPERNEL, SHEPHERD'S WEATHER GLASS, ETC. Metcalf's Provings, page 181, which is introduced with further information in the New Materia Medica, page 350.

AMYRIS GILIADENSIS.

BALM OF GILEAD. See Homœopathic Review, vol. 2, page 270, for suggestive article by Dr. Tuthill Massey.

ANCHUSA OFFICINALIS.

BUGLOSSE BORAGE. See general remarks respecting this plant, in the New Materia Medica, page 352.

ANDROMEDA ARBOREA.

SORRELL TREE. New Materia Medica, page 352.
"General remarks."

ANETHUM FÆNICULUM.

FENNEL. New Materia Medica, page 353. "General remarks."

ANETHUM GRAVEOLENS.

DILL SEEDS. "General remarks," in New Materia Medica, page 353.

ANGELICA ARCHANGELICA.

GARDEN ANGELICA. "General remarks," in New Materia Medica, page 354.

ANISUM STELLATUM.

ANISEED. See New Materia Medica, page 375.

ANTHEMIS COTULA.

STINKING CHAMOMILE. New Materia Medica, page 377. "General remarks."

ANTHEMIS NOBILIS.

ROMAN CHAMOMILE. New Materia Medica, page 378.
Clinical uses. This remedy has lately been successfully used by some of the French practitioners to prevent suppuration. See Homœopathic Review, vol. 2, page 382.

ANTHEMIS PYRETHRUM.

PELLITORY OF SPAIN. "General remarks," in New Materia Medica, page 380.

ANTHRISCUS CEREFOLIUM.

CHERVIL. General remarks in New Materia Medica, page 380.

ANTIMONIUM CHLORIDUM.

CHLORIDE OF ANTIMONY. Pathogenesis by Mr. Cattell, in vol. 11, pages 524 and 525 British Journal of Homœopathy.

APIOL.

PARSLEY OIL. "Empirical opinions" in New Materia Medica, page 441.

APIUM VIRUM.

APIS MELLIFICA. POISON OF THE HONEY BEE. Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 1, page 86, three cases of cure by Apis; page 94 of the same volume, notice of a pamphlet on Apis. North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 2, page 297, "On the employment of Apis mel. in post-scarlatinal dropsy, and in some forms of erysipelas;" same vol. page 409, "Effects of a bee sting;" same vol. page 424, "Comparison

between apis and kali carb." British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11, page 392, "The poison of the bee, its effects, pathogenetic and therapeutic." British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 12, page 394, "On some of the therapeutic effects of apis mellifica." Homœopathic Review, vol. 2, page 285, "Fatal effects from a bee sting.." Metcalf's provings, page 184, "A complete proving, with clinical cures."

Most but not all the above, with additional information, are re-printed and re-arranged in the New Materia Medica, page 441. It may not be out of place here to remind the reader that Ledum, in 15th dilution, as proposed by Teste, does antidote bee-stings. I have used both a solution of globules of the 15th, and a strong solution of the mother tincture of Ledum externally with equal success.

APOCYNUM ANDROSÆMIFOLIUM.

WANDERING MILK WEED, DOG'S BANE, ETC. Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 3, page 368, contains description and provings, which is included in the article page 465 New Materia Medica; vol. 6 of the North American Journal of Homœopathy, page 546, contains uses of this plant by the "Eclectic School" of America.

APOCYNUM CANNABINUM.

AMERICAN INDIAN HEMP. North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 4, page 35, mention of the apocyn. cannab. by Dr. Peters in "Bright's Disease of the Kidneys;" same volume, page 519, a general article with clinical results; same vol. page 529, "fragmentary proving of Apocynum Cannabinum." North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 5, page 540. "Apocyn. cannab. in Menorrhagia, and some other forms of uterine hæmorrhage."

Mr. Clifton, of Northampton, in a letter mentions having beneficially used Apocynum Cannabinum; I trust he will publish his experience with this article. For further particulars of this remedy, see Hull's Jahr, and the New Materia Medica, page 479.

AQUA PETRA.

ROCK OIL from the mineral springs of Chase and Brittingham, in — America. Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 2, page 615, contains proving of this water. North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, page 525, has reference to the above.

AQUILEGIA VULGARIS.

COLUMBINE. General remarks and Homœopathic ap-

plications, (the latter quoted from Dr. Peter's Diseases of Females, page 85), in New Materia Medica, page 490.

ARALIA HISPIDA.

BRITTLE STEM, ETC. "Empirical opinions" in New Materia Medica, page 490.

ARALIA NUDICAULIS.

FALSE SARSAPARILLA. General remarks in New Materia Medica, page 491.

ARALIA RACEMOSA.

AMERICAN SPIKENARD, mention of, in New Materia Medica, page 491.

ARALIA SPINOSA.

ANGELICA TREE BARK, general remarks respecting, in page 491, New Materia Medica.

ARANEÆ SCINENCIA.

GREY SPIDER OF KENTUCKY, provings of, in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 7, page 64.

ARCTIUM LAPPA.

BURDOCK. Homœopathic Times, vol. 4, page 177.

Cure of dropsy of long standing by burdock, mentioned, and the following statements by Culpepper and Hooper. "The juice of the leaves being drunk with honey,* *provoketh urine* and remedieth the pains of the bladder. The seed is much commended to breck the stone and cause it to be expelled by the urine."—Culpepper. "The seeds are very efficacious diuretics."—Hooper's Medical Dict. See New Materia Medica, page 492, for general remarks.

ARGEMONE MEXICANA.

PRICKLY POPPY. General remarks in New Materia Medica, page 493.

ARGENTUM CHLORATUM.

CHLORIDE OF SILVER. General uses in New Materia Medica, page 493.

ARGENTUM CYANURETUM.

CYANURET OF SILVER. "General remarks" in New Materia Medica, page 495.

ARISTOLOCHIA MILHOMENS.

SNAKE ROOT. Mure's Materia Medica, page 157, reprinted in Metcalf's provings, page 203.

* See article MEL, further on in this pamphlet.

ARISTOLOCHIA SERPENTARIA.

SERPENTARIA, OR VIRGINIAN SNAKE ROOT. New
Materia Medica, page 591, general uses.

ARSENICUM METALLICUM.

METALLIC ARSENIC. Metcalf's provings, page 208.
Provings, etc., and remarks by Dr. Hering, from
North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol.
1, page 301.

ARSENIURETTED HYDROGEN.

Use in cholera see British Journal of Homœopathy,
vol. 7, page 559.

ASCLEPIAS CURASSAVICA.

BASTARD IPECACUANHA. Philadelphia Journal of
Homœopathy, vol. 3, page 707, general uses of
this plant.

ASCLEPIAS INCARNATA.

WHITE HEMP. North American Journal of Homœo-
pathy, vol. 6, page 128, its use in amenorrhœa;
same volume, page 522, case illustrative of trial
of its use in amenorrhœa, with doubtful effect.

ASPERULA ODORATA.

WOODRUFFE. North American Journal of Homœo-
pathy, vol. 2, page 184, mentioned as a renal
remedy.

ASTACUS FLUVIATILIS.

CRAWFISH, proving of, by Dr. Roth, translated in the North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 1, page 478.

ASTERIAS RUBENS.

STARFISH. Proving by Dr. Petroz, translated in Metcalf's provings, page 223. Pathogenesis also, in Teste's Materia Medica, page 175.

ATROPINE.

ALKALOID FOUND IN BELLADONNA. North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 2, page 337, "Case of poisoning by atropine." North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, page 265, on the dilation of the pupil by $\frac{1}{129600}$ of a drop of sulphate of atropine; same volume, page 457, "observations on the use of atropine, by Dr. Casper, translated from the Austrian Homœopathic Journal." In the British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 15, page 238, are recorded "provings of sulphate of atropine, and cases in which it has been employed as a remedy." British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 16, page 577, Atropinum Sulphas in diseases of the pancreas.

AURANTIA AMARA.

BITTER ORANGES. British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 13, page 489. "The physiological action of the essential oil of bitter oranges."

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM.

BALSAM OF PERU. Cure of itch by Dr. Bosch, quoted in Homœopathic Times, vol. 1, page 409.

He uses the black balsam of Peru (*balsamum Peruvianum nigrum*) internally and externally. "I ordered to be taken, night and morning, two drops of the first dilution; and at the same time, I caused all the parts affected with the itch to be rubbed with this balsam. In eight or fifteen days at most the patient was cured. I prevailed on my colleagues to have recourse to this remedy; I was happy to learn their experience confirmed my own. Up to the present time I have cured upwards of fifty cases without a single relapse." As Dr. Bosch did not state the exact preparation used by him, the editor of the Homœopathic Times wrote, but apparently, without receiving any reply. For treatment of itch, see "BENZINE," further on in this pamphlet. *Balsamum Peruvianum*, "proves serviceable in some old asthmatic cases, chronic pulmonary catarrh, winter coughs, etc. It seems to be principally adapted to *old standing chronic affections*

of the mucous membranes (especially the bronchial mucous membrane), particularly in persons of a cold and torpid habit. Its stimulant influence is calculated only to aggravate acute cases. As a topical remedy, balsam of Peru is occasionally employed either alone or in the form of ointment, to indolent ill-conditioned ulcers ; it cleanses them, promotes healthy granulation, and assists cicatrization. I have used it in some obstinate ulcerations about the nose. Dr. Ainslie speaks very highly of its powers of arresting the progress of sphacelous and phagedenic affections, so common and destructive in India. He recommends lint, soaked in the balsam, to be applied night and morning."—Pereira.

BALLOTA LANATA.

WOOLLY STINKING HOREHOUND, mentioned by Dr. Reil in his article on renal remedies, translated in the North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 2, page 184.

BAPTISIA TINCTORIA.

WILD INDIGO. North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 5, page 547, a proving of Baptisia. North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, page 226, cure of four cases of typhus by Baptisia ; same volume, page 546, uses of Bap-

tisia by the American "Eclectic" school. North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 7, page 70, suggestion for the use of this remedy in pseudo-scarlatinous fever.

BAROSMA CRENATA.

BUCHU. Recommended as a renal remedy, in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 2, page 186.

"In this country buchu has been principally employed in *chronic maladies of the urino-genital organs*. Dr. Reece first drew the attention of practitioners and the public in this country to it in these cases; and in 1823, Dr. M'Dowell gave a most favourable account of its good effects. It has since been employed by a considerable number of practitioners, and its remedial powers fairly tried. It seems to be principally adapted to chronic cases attended with copious secretion. In *chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bladder*, attended with a copious discharge of mucus, it frequently checks the secretion, and diminishes the irritable condition of the bladder, thereby enabling the patient to retain his urine for a longer period; but I have several times seen it fail to give the least relief, and in some cases it appeared rather to add to the patient's sufferings. In *irritable*

conditions of the urethra, as spasmodic stricture, and in *gleet*, it has occasionally proved serviceable. In *lithiasis*, attended with increased secretion of uric acid, it has been given with considerable benefit by Dr. Carter, and others, and has appeared to check the formation of this acid. For the most part it should be given in these cases in combination with alkalies (as liquor potassæ). In *prostatic affections*, in *rheumatism*, and even in *skin diseases*, it has been employed; and, it is said, with good effect. In *dyspepsia* Dr. Hulton has found it serviceable."—Pereira.

BEEBERU CORTEX.

GREENHEART TREE BARK. British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 2, page 104, notice of the bark. *Sulphate of Beeberine* in menorrhagia, vol. 15, British Journal of Homœopathy, page 167.

BELLIS PERENNIS.

THE DAISY.

Bellis perennis or daisy, formerly called *consolida*, on account of its vulnerary properties; the roots and leaves were used in wound drinks, and were considered efficacious in removing extravasated blood from bruises, etc. It is said to be refused by cattle

on account of its peculiar taste. Lightfoot, in his *Flora Scotica*, says, "In a scarcity of garden-stuff, they (daisies) have in some countries, been substituted as pot herbs." My first trial with this plant as a curative agent, was in the autumn of 1856. While on a visit in the neighbourhood of Bangor, a countryman understanding that I was a "doctor," wished me to prescribe for his foot, which he had sprained very badly. Not having either Arnica or Rhus with me, I determined to try the effects of the daisy; so directed him to procure a handful of the leaves and flowers of the plant, chop them up small, boil them for a quarter of an hour in half a pint of water, and apply them in linen as a poultice round the ankle at night. The application was not made until the next morning, but in half an hour's time, the ankle admitted of very fair motion. A piece of calico wetted and wrung out of the daisy water, was then wrapped round the ankle, and the man put his shoe on and limped about all day, walking not less than five miles. He repeated the poultice at night, and found his ankle so much restored in the morning, that he was able to walk four miles to his work without experiencing any difficulty. The success, in this instance, so far exceeded the previous use of Arnica and Rhus, especially in the time gained, that I had a tincture from the whole plant made for such uses, and have

used it in sprained ankle from a fall—the ankle was well the second day. A sprain of the wrist which had been a week ailing, yielded to the daisy in three days. I have also successfully used it in several severe whitlows; in every case the pure tincture was used externally. The only provings I have made with this remedy have been with the pure tincture in ten or twenty drop doses at a time. After taking the medicine for fourteen days without any symptoms, I suspended the use of it—in two weeks after leaving it off, for the first time in my life I had a large boil on the back of my neck (right side), commencing with a dull aching pain; some difficulty and a bruised pain in keeping the head erect; slight nausea, want of appetite, and a little giddiness in the head at times. Pain in middle finger of the left hand as of a gathering, for a short time only; and at the same time, pain in inner side of left forearm, as of a boil developing; two nights before, similar pains in corresponding parts of the right arm—query, are these effects of Bellis (this was written December 11th, 1856). The boil on the neck came December 7th, 1856; began as a slight pimple with burning pain in the skin, increasing until in six days' time it was very large, of a dark fiery purple colour, and very sore burning and aching pain in it, accompanied with headache, extending from occiput to sinciput, of a cold

aching character; brain as though contracted in frontal region, dizziness, etc. (as before stated.) I now set to work to cure myself, which by use of hot fomentations and lint dipped in ϕ tincture of Belladonna externally, taking at the same time 3rd dil. Belladonna internally, was soon accomplished. Three days after this was cured, another made its appearance, which speedily succumbed to the same remedies. As I had never previously had a boil, and had not made any change in my diet, I suspected Bellis tincture to be the cause of the trouble. On the 12th of January, 1857, feeling my left foot somewhat strained after running, I applied Bellis ϕ to the strain, which for several days aggravated the feeling; and in five hours after the application, I had another small boil (three weeks after disappearance of the last), which yielded to same treatment as the others, by January 19th, 1857. On March 7th, 1857, I chewed some daisy flowers. On the 11th, a small boil appeared at the angle of the inferior maxilla, right side; Belladonna ϕ externally, cured it. The last trial I made with the third centesimal dilution of Bellis, taking three drops on Tuesday, 2nd March, 1858, on the following Friday a small pimple appeared a little behind the angle of *left* inferior maxilla; it increased very much in size and pain by Saturday, when I treated it with Belladonna ϕ externally, to which it

soon yielded. As at no other time in my life have I suffered from boils, I am inclined to think, these are due to the use of the daisy.

BENZINE OR BENZOL.

“At a recent meeting of the French Academy, M. Bonnet, of Espinal, read a paper in which he announced that benzine is a specific for the itch. The author states that if benzine be rubbed on the parts affected, and also very slightly on the other parts of the body, a cure will be effected in the course of five minutes, after which the patient may take a warm bath for half an hour. In cases, however, where the itch is accompanied by a secondary eruption, the latter will require a separate treatment.”

“Benzine is one of the products of the destructive distillation of coal, and occurs in large proportion in coal-tar naphtha.”—*Record of Pharmacy and Therapeutics*.

Benzine will almost instantly kill carnivorous beetles, if they be but touched with it. Vegetable-feeding beetles are not so easily affected by it, and to many Benzine is harmless. Bees are but slightly affected, but they, as well as the carnivorous beetles, after being poisoned with it, protrude the genital organs. The effect of this substance upon man is not

known, but it seems probable that its effects will approximate to those of Kreasote or Petroleum.

In vol. 6, North American Journal of Homœopathy page 264, Benzine is recommended for the destruction of animal parasites.

BLATTA AMERICANA.

AMERICAN COCKROACH, proving of, in Mure's Materia Medica, page 151.

BRAYERA ANTHELMINTICA.

HAGENIA OR KOUSSO. A small proving of it by Mr. Cattell appears in vol. 11, of the British Journal of Homœopathy, page 340. The North American Journal of Homœopathy quotes (vol. 1, page 116) Pereira, and (vol. 1, page 134) cases treated by Dr. Budd, extracted from the Lancet.

The only known use of this remedy is as an anthelmintic. It seems entirely to destroy both the *Tænia solium* and *Bothriocephalus latus* but does not always purge the patient. The treatment recommended is that the koussou be taken in the morning fasting. The only preparation necessary is, that the last meal of the previous evening should be slight. The evacuation of the bowels by a mild purgative or lavement is also desirable. The mode of administer-

ing the remedy is as follows :—"The powdered flowers are to be mixed with luke-warm water (for an adult about ten ounces of water), and allowed to infuse for a quarter of an hour, a little lemon juice is then to be swallowed, and, the infusion being stirred up, the whole is taken, liquid and powder at two or three draughts, at short intervals; being washed down by cold water and lemon juice. To promote the operation, tea (without sugar or milk) may be taken. In three or four hours, if the remedy has not operated, a dose of castor oil or a saline purgative should be administered."

This remedy does not radically cure the Abyssinians since they resort to it monthly (!!!) No ill effects are known to have followed its use in England, but Mr. Johnston in his "Travels in Southern Abyssinia" says it produced "prostration of strength in his servants, and that it occasions frequent miscarriages, often fatal to the mother, and even men have been known, after a large dose, to have died the same day from its consequences."

"The doses recommended are—

Adult 1 dose.—240 grs. (half an ounce)

Children 7 to 12 yrs. $\frac{2}{3}$ „ —160 „

„ 3 to 7 „ $\frac{1}{2}$ „ —120 „

„ not ex. 8 „ $\frac{1}{3}$ „ — 80 „ —Pereira.

BUFO SAHYTIENSIS.

SOUTH AMERICAN TOAD. See Mure's Materia Medica,
page 195.

CAHINCA RADIX.

CAINCA ROOT BARK. British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 2, appendix, contains provings which are reprinted in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 2, page 51.

CALCAREA ARSENIOSA.

ARSENITE OF LIME. British Journal of Homœopathy vol. 7, page 564, directions by Dr. Hering, for use in Epilepsy.

CALCII CHLORIDUM.

CHLORIDE OF LIME. Pathogeny by Mr. Cattell, British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11, page 168.

CALTHA PALUSTRIS.

MARSH MARIGOLD. Pathogeny by Mr. Cattell, page 169, vol. 11, British Journal of Homœopathy.

CALOTROPIS PROCERA.

BELL-FLOWERED CALOTROPIS, statements respecting, see British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11, page 523.

CALOTROPIS GIGANTEA.

ASCLEPIAS-GIGANTEA—AURICULAR TREE. Statements respecting its use in Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 3, page 709.

CALAMUS AROMATICA.

SWEET FLAG. Mention of its uses may be found in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 4, page 549.

CANEDILLO.

Used in snake bites. See Dr. Metcalf's hints for new provings, in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 3, page 98.

CANCHALAGUA.

GENTIANA DE PERU. CHILI GENTIAN. Proving etc. of, in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 3, page 532. Case of cure by, vol. 5, North American Journal of Homœopathy, page 264.

CANNA ANGUSTIFOLIA.

GLAUOUS INDIAN SHOT. See Mure's Materia Medica, page 209.

CAPSICUM BACCATUM.

BIRD PEPPER. Uses described in Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 3, page 705.

CARDUUS MARIANUS.

ST. MARY'S THISTLE, Dr. Reil's proving of, translated in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 3, page 379.

CARICA PAPAYA.

PAPAW TREE. Uses and effects, in Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 4, page 96.

CARYA ALBA.

HICKORY NUT, poisoning by, see North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 2, page 473.

CAULOPHYLLUM THALICTROIDES.

BLUE COHOSH, ETC. "Therapeutical indications for its use with illustrative cases," North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, page 372; in the same volume, page 547, is given its uses by the American Eclectics.

CEDRON.

SIMARUBA CEDRON. A SOUTH AMERICAN CEDAR. North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 1, page 272, is an account of *Cedron* curing bites of venemous serpents, intermittent fever, and hydrophobia. North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 3, page 99, *Cedron* alluded

to by Dr. Metcalf. North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 5, page 179, *Cedron* in intermittent fevers. Teste's Materia Medica, page 575, an account of this curative agent. Homœopathic Times, vol. 2, page 376, reference to supposed and real use of *Cedron*.

Dr. Pulte, of Cincinnati, writes me that he has "found it a most excellent remedy for marsh-intermittents, almost a specific."

CERASUS VIRGINICA.

CHOKER CHERRY. Uses by Eclectic School of America, quoted in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, page 547.

CERVUS BRAZILICUS.

BRAZILIAN STAG. See Mure's Materia Medica, page 51.

CETONIA AURATA.

ROSE BEETLE. Recommended as a cure in hydrophobia, see British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 15, page 688.

CHELONE GLABRA.

SNAKEHEAD, ETC. Used by American Eclectic School, see North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, page 547.

CHENOPODIUM ANTHELMINTICUM.

WORM SEED, GOOSE FOOT. Notice of its anthelmintic properties in Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 3, page 710.

CHLORINATED HYDROCHLORIC ÆTHER.

See North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 1, page 512, for facts connected with the anæsthetic effects of this agent.

CHLOROFORM.

For an account of its uses, in relation to parturition and in its medico-legal aspect, see Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 4, page 1. An account of chloroform antidoting strychnia, in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 1, page 124. Prompt relief to violent pains in various diseases by the topical application of chloroform vapor, see North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, page 265. Mention of the failure of chloroform to cure tetanus, in Dr. Henderson's address to Homœopathic Congress, see British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 12, page 572. Failure of chloroform to reduce strangulated hernia, by M. Malgaigne, mentioned in British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 14, page 665.

Dr. Pearce, of Northampton, related to me a case of mania from intoxication, after resisting several homœopathic remedies, cured by olfaction of chloroform; his reason for using chloroform was having seen patients under its use similarly affected to his then patient. Dr. Watson, of Chester, informs me he has successfully used chloroform in convulsions; and in typhus fever, with tetanic spasms.

CICHORIUM INTYBUS.

CHICORY. See pathogenetic fragment, by Mr. Cattell, *British Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. 11, page 521.

CINNABARIS.

CINNABAR. VERMILLION. See Metcalf's provings, page 229, for pathogenesis, and *British Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. 11, page 528.

COBALTUM.

COBALT. See *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. 2, page 449.

COLLINSONIA CANADENSIS.

STONE ROOT, ETC. Constipation, hæmorrhoids, varicocele, and dysmennorrhœa curable by *Collinsonia*, see *North American Journal of Homœo-*

pathy, vol. 5, page 545. Cases of cure by *Collinsonia*, see North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, page 80.

“The leaves in domestic practice, are applied to wounds and bruises.”—*Dunghlison*.

It has the reputation of being an excellent remedy against pains in the limbs from cold, if the affected parts are rubbed with the plant. A decoction is said to have cured the bite of a rattle snake.

COMMOCLADIA DENTATA.

GUAO, proving of, by Dr. Houard, in Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 4, page 73.

CONOIN.

ALKALOID OF CONIUM MACULATUM. See British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 16, page 165, for synopsis of provings.

CONVOLVULUS DUARTINUS.

MORNING GLORY. See Mure's Materia Medica page 192.

CORNUS CIRCINNATA.

ROUND LEAVED DOGWOOD. Proving by Dr. Marcy, vol. 3, North American Journal of Homœopathy page 277.

CORNUS FLORIDA.

FLORIDAN DOGWOOD. Uses by American Eclectics.
North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol.
1, page 547.

CORYDALIS FORMOSA.

TURKEY CORN. Uses by Eclectic School. See
North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol.
6, page 548.

COTYLEDON UMBILICUS.

NAVEL WORT, ETC. North American Journal of
Homœopathy, vol. 1, page 393, mentions cures
of Epilepsy by *Cotyledon*. British Journal of
Homœopathy, vol. 11, page 598, proving of, by
Dr. Craig.

Hill, in his Herbal, says "the leaves are cooling and
good against pains when externally applied; they are
used outwardly in hemorrhoids with success, the
juice taken inwardly operates by urine, and is ex-
cellent for stranguries and the gravel."

COUMARIN.

Recommended in hay fever, with cure of same, by
Dr. Tuthill Massy, in Monthly Homœopathic
Review, vol. 2, page 19.

CROTALUS CASCABELLA.

BRAZILIAN RATTLESNAKE. See Mure's *Materia Medica*, page 5.

CURARA.

WOURALI POISON, Dr. C. Bernard's experiments with, see *British Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. 16, page 112.

CYPRIPEDUM PUBESCENS.

LADIES' SLIPPER. Uses by Eclectics, see *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. 6, page 548.

CYNARA SCOLYMUS.

ARTICHOKE. Mentioned by Dr. Reil, in *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. 2, page 185.

CYTISUS LABURNUM.

LABURNUM. Case of poisoning mentioned in *British Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. 2, page 110. In the *Homœopathic Times*, vol. 2, page 206, cases of poisoning are recorded, from which I quote the following—

“1. W. D., aged nine, had eaten but one seed, which had produced vomiting and purging; was now

pale and nauseated, with pulse scarcely perceptible at the wrist ; drowsiness, and sluggish pupils.

" 2. M. E., aged nine, ate one seed ; no vomiting or purging ; pulse weak ; drowsiness and great dilatation of pupils.

" 3. T. B., aged nine, pulse weak and rapid ; pupils sluggish. This boy had eaten four seeds.

" 4. W. B., aged eight, had eaten four seeds, which had occasioned vomiting and purging ; was now very pale, and had weak pulse.

" 5. T. G., aged six, had eaten five seeds ; was pale and nauseated, with a weak and rapid pulse.

" 6. R. T., aged nine, ate one seed ; had pain of stomach and a weak pulse.

" 7. J. M., aged nine, ate five seeds, which purged him considerably. Now feels well.

" 8. J. E., aged eight, ate one seed, which made him vomit, and is now well.

" 9. E. L., aged seven, ate one seed, and looks pale and heavy, but makes no complaint.

" 10. T. P., aged eight, ate one seed, and has had no symptoms.

" 11. J. P., aged seven, ate one seed, without any ill effect.

" Though it will be observed that only three of these cases presented any cerebral symptoms, it can be hardly be doubted that the action of the seeds was

truly narcotic ; for in one of the worst cases (that of M. E., No. 2), the drowsiness and dilatation of pupils were very distinctly marked, notwithstanding that neither vomiting nor purging had preceded, so as to have occasioned such head symptoms by inducing exhaustion."

DELPHINUS AMAZONICUS.

AMAZON-DOLPHIN. See Mure's *Materia Medica*, page 153.

DIGITALINE.

ALKALOID OF DIGITALIS. Notice of in *British Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. 13, page 525. Its use in dropsy mentioned in *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. 6, page 266.

DOLICHOS PRURIENS.

COWHAGE. Fragmentary proving, etc., *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. 1, page 209.

ŒNANTHE CROCATÀ.

[SEE APPENDIX.]

ELAPS CORALLINUS.

CORAL VIPER. Mure's *Materia Medica*, page 22.

This remedy has proved serviceable in some forms of deafness. See pathogenesis.

ELATER NOCTILUCUS.

BRAZILIAN FIRE-FLY.

This remedy has been successfully used in desperate splenic affections; more especially in enlargement of that organ, accompanied with anasarca, dysentery, or loose stools, and bleeding at the nose.*

ELEIS GUINEENSIS.

OIL PALM TREE. See Mure's Materia Medica, page 45.

EPHEDRA OCCIDENTALIS.

POPILOTE. Its use in gonorrhœa mentioned in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, page 129.

ERIGERON CANADENSIS.

CANADIAN FLEA BANE. Uses mentioned in North American Journal, vol. 5, 282.

ERYNGIUM AQUATICUM.

BUTTON SNAKE WEED.

“For spermatorrhœa properly so called, or emission of semen without erections, there is no remedy which

* The Elater, with the above information in MSS. was supplied me by Messrs. Mathew and Houard, Homœopathic Chemists, Philadelphia.

has yet received the sanction of experience.”—*Repertory*.

“We have one, however, to propose for trial—it is the *Eryngium Aquaticum*, which has two remarkable cures, reported by Dr. Parks (Pharmaceutist, Cin.), to recommend it.

“CASE I.—A married man injured his testicles by jumping upon a horse; this was followed by a discharge of what was considered semen for fifteen years, during which time he was treated allopathically and homœopathically. Dr. Parks exhibited a number of the usual remedies without permanent benefit. He then gave a half-grain dose three times a day, of the third decimal trituration of the ‘*Eryngium Aquaticum*.’ In five days the emissions were entirely suppressed, and have not returned to this time (over two years ago). The emissions were without erections day or night, and followed by great lassitude.

“CASE II.—A married man, not conscious of having sustained any injury, was troubled for eight or ten years with emissions at night—with erections. The semen also passed by day with the urine. The loss of semen was followed by great lassitude and depression, continuing from twelve to forty-eight hours. There was also partial impotence. Had been treated allopathically. Dr. Parks gave him Phos. Acid for two weeks, without material benefit. He then exhi-

bited the *Eryngium Aquaticum*, as above, with like excellent and prompt result.”*

I used this remedy with a patient who was quite broken down from spermatorrhœa; the emissions left him, but he suffered from vertigo and dim-sightedness whenever he took a dose of the medicine. He is now well through the use other medicines. Our English *Eryngo*—the *E. maritimum*, is noted as an aphrodisiac, and is very similar in appearance to the *Eryngium Aquaticum*.

ERYTHROXYLON COCA.

COCA. Provings, etc. in *British Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. 15, page 529.

ESERE.

CALABAR ORDEAL BEAN. Dr. Christison’s experiments with *Esere* mentioned in *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. 6, page 266.

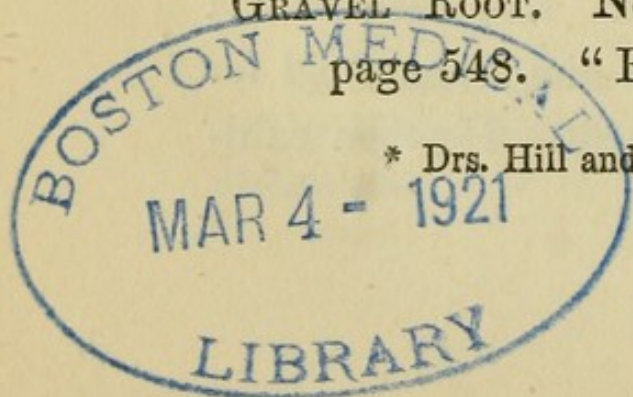
EUONYMUS AMERICANUS.

BURNING BUSH. “Eclectic” uses in *North American Journal*, vol. 6, page 549.

EUPATOREUM PURPUREUM.

GRAVEL ROOT. *North American Journal*, vol. 6, page 548. “Eclectic” uses.

* Drs. Hill and Hunt Homœopathic Surgery.



EUPHORBIA COROLLATA.

BLOOMING SPURGE. North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, page 548. "Eclectic" uses.

EUPHORBIA HELIOSCOPIA.

WART-WORT. Two cases of poisoning mentioned in British Poisonous Plants, page 38.

"In both instances the mouth, throat, and stomach, were found to be in a highly inflamed and corroded condition."

EUPHORBIA PEPLUS.

PETTY SPURGE.

"Vomiting, diarrhœa, spasms, inability to swallow, and other distressing and painful symptoms, followed by death." From poisoning of a child, aged 6, mentioned in *British Poisonous Plants*.

EUPHORBIA SPLENDENS.

SPLendid SPURGE. Natural Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

The information respecting this Euphorbia (which is a native of Madagascar) was given to me by Mr. Turner. The proving was made by his friend, an amateur homœopathist.

“In 1844 I made an experiment upon myself, and took one drop of the milky juice, which produced an uneasiness in the throat. In an hour I took another drop. In twenty minutes afterwards I felt a shivering sensation, a little fulness in the stomach, and a rumbling in the bowels. I next felt a dryness in the mouth and throat; sickness and retching; cold shivering greatly increased, and the face was said to be pale and deathly. My wife became alarmed when I told her what I had taken, so to quieten her I took thirty-one grains of Lobelia, which made me vomit freely; afterwards I felt a little better; but for three days I felt shivering, with occasional flushes of heat.

“In 1853 I tried the same experiment, but the symptoms were more alarming. In twenty minutes great thirst, with very bad taste in the mouth; the throat appeared swollen; a little griping, with great distension of the stomach. I now took a quart of warm water, and vomited freely a greenish matter, slight relief followed; but a very cold shivering, with slight intermissions of heat, and the dryness in the mouth and throat continued for three days.

FARCINE.

See British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 12, page 250, and vol. 15, page 624, and North American Journal, vol. 6, page 268.

FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR.

ASH. Ash-leaves in gout. See North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 3, page 268.

FERRUM PERCHLORIDUM.

PERCHLORIDE OF IRON. As a preventive of syphilis. See North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 4, page 123.

FERRUM SULPHURETUM.

SULPHURET OF IRON. Remarks on the persulphuret of iron in chronic lead poisoning. North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 5, page 264.

FERRUM SULPHURICUM.

SULPHATE OF IRON. In erysipelas. See North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, page 265.

FULIGO COMMUNIS.

SOOT. Suggested for use in cancer, etc. Homœopathic Review, vol. 2, page 213. Used in old practice in dyspepsia, ulcers, hysteria, tinea, and several other cutaneous diseases. Griffith's Universal Formulary, pp. 215, 216.

FUNGI CYNOSBATI.

Tincture of, in plethora venosa. See North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 4, page 342.

GALVANISM.

“Effects of galvanism in organic diseases of the eye,” British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 1, page 68.
“Clonic spasm of the muscles of the face cured by galvano-puncture,” British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, page 281. “Symptoms produced by a galvanic shock,” North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 7, page 67. Dr. Roth, in Homœopathic Times, vol. 1, page 693, calls the attention of the profession to the use of galvanism in diseases of the eye, etc., etc.

GELSEMINUM SEMPERVIRENS.

YELLOW JESSAMINE. Use in gonorrhœa, British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 16, page 348. Cures of bilious fever by, see North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 3, page 99. “Eclectic” uses, North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, page 549.

GERANIUM MACULATUM.

SPOTTED CRANESBILL. “Eclectic” uses in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, page 550.

GEUM URBANUM.

AVENS. In eclampsia puerperalis. See North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 2, page 232.

GLANDERINE.

See British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 12, 250, and vol. 15, page 624; also, North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, page 268. Cases of glanders in the human subject detailed in Homœopathic Times, vol. 1, page 652.

GLONOINE.

NITRO-GLYCERINE. "Glonoine in coup-de-soleil," Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 3, page 356. In headaches after profuse uterine hemorrhage, North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 5, page 439. Pathogenesis of, British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 7, page 412. "On the pathogenetic and therapeutic action of glonoine," British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11, page 268. "Headaches cured by glonoine," British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 13, page 139. Vrij on glonoine, British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 14, page 171. "On the toxical and medicinal properties of nitrate of oxyde of glycyl," British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 16, page 332. Letters on glonoine,

from Medical Times and Gazette, British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 16, page 507.

GLYCERINE.

See British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 15, pages 104 and 330.

GLYCEROLE OF ALOES

In skin diseases. See British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 16, page 348.

GOSSYPIUM HERBACEUM.

COTTON PLANT. Use of seeds in intermittent fevers mentioned in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 1, page 273.

GUANO AUSTRALIS.

Mure's Materia Medica, page 54.

GUILANDINA BONDUCELLA.

CHICKSTONE. See Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 3, page 719.

GYMNOCLADUS CANADENSIS.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. Proving of, in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 1, page 156.

HAMAMELIS VIRGINICA.

VIRGINIAN WYCH HAZEL. [See Appendix.]

HARICOT BEAN.

Mention of scurvy following its use. See British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11, page 352.

HEDEOMA PULEGIOIDES.

OIL PENNY ROYAL. Proving of, in Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 2, page 655.

HEDYSARUM ILDEFONSIANUM.

BRAZILIAN BURDOCK. See Mure's Materia Medica, page 210.

HELIANTHUS ANNUS.

SUNFLOWER. Remarks on, by Dr. Dunsford, in British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 2, page 169. Involuntary provings of the seeds, North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 1, page 379, which seem included in Mr. Cattell's pathogenesis, vol. 11, British Journal of Homœopathy, page 352.

HELONIAS DIOICA.

DROOPING STAR-WORT. "Eclectic" uses in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, page 550.

HELVELLA ESCULENTA.

RED MUSHROOM. Pathogenesis in British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11, page 168.

HEPATICA TRILOBA.

HERB TRINITY. Fragmentary proving of, in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, page 526.

HIPPOMANE MANCINELLA.

MANCHINEEL TREE. Proving of, in Mure's Materia Medica, page 57. Pathogenesis by Mr. Cattell, in British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11, page 169.

Dr. Pulte writes me that he has found Mancinella very useful in "ulcerations of the throat, etc., after or during scarlatina." And that he "considers it to rank between Belladonna and Mercurius."

HURA BRAZILIENSIS.

ASSACU. See Mure's Materia Medica, page 65.

HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS.

YELLOW PUCCOON. "Eclectic" uses, in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, page 550.

Recommended by Dr. J. J. G. Wilkinson, in hepatic derangements, and bilious fever.

HYDROPHOBIN.

See North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 2, page 536, Hydrophin, as "Aquaphobin," used in metritis and uterine diseases. Proving of, in Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 3, page 262.

HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA.

Provings of in British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 16, page 461 and 580.

HYPOPHYLLUM SANGUINEUM.

Pathogenesis in British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11, page 168.

ILLICIUM ANISATUM.

ANISEED. See anisum stellatum, page 19 of this pamphlet, and Mure's Materia Medica, page 217.

INDIGO SULPHATUM.

SULPHATE OF INDIGO. Pathogenesis in British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11, page 169.

IRIS FLORENTINA.

FLORENTINE IRIS, general remarks respecting, in Homœopathic Times, vol. 3, page 402. Patho-

genesis, by Mr. Cattell, British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11, page 343.

IRIS VERSICOLOR.

PARTICOLORED IRIS, proving of, in Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 1, page 3. Cures by Iris Vers. of vomiting, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, dysentery, sick headache, colic, neuralgia, and typhoid fever, with remarks by Dr. Kitchen, see North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 1, page 461. "Eclectic" uses in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, page 550.

JACARANDA CAROBA.

Provings in Mure's Materia Medica, page 199.

JANIPHA MANIHOT.

Provings in Mure's Materia Medica, page 182.

JUGLANS CINEREA.

BUTTERNUT. "Eclectic" uses in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, page 550.

KALI ACETICUM.

ACETATE OF POTASH. Pathogenesis by Mr. Cattell, in British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11, page 349.

KALI ARSENIATUM.

ARSENIATE OF POTASH. Pathogenesis by Mr. Cattell, in British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11, page 350.

KALI BINOXALATUM.

BINOXALATE OF POTASH. Pathogenesis by Mr. Cattell, in British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11, page 520.

KALI CYANIDUM.

CYANIDE OF POTASH. Pathogenesis by Mr. Cattell, in British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11, page 348.

KALI CHROMICUM.

CHROMATE OF POTASH, mention of, in Homœopathic Review, vol. 2, page 256.

KALI FERROCYANIDUM.

FERROCYANIDE OF POTASH, symptoms from, by Mr. Cattell, in British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11, page 344.

KALI SULPHIDUM.

SULPHIDE OF POTASH. Mention of its curing "itch eruption in children." See British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11, page 352.

KALI SUPERCITRATUM.

CITRATE OF POTASH. Pathogenesis by Mr. Cattell, in British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11, page 338.

KALI TARTRATUM.

TARTRATE OF POTASH. Pathogenesis, by Mr. Cattell, in British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11, page 521.

LATHYRUS SATIVUS.

Paralysis from eating the grains of Lathyrus Sativus. See British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 3, page 257.

LEPIDIDIUM BONARIENSE.

MASTRUCCO. Mure's Materia Medica, page 101.

LEPTANDRA VIRGINICA.

CULVER'S PHYSIC. "Eclectic" uses in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, page 551.

LEVISTICUM.

LIGUSTICUM. LOVAGE. Mentioned as a renal remedy by Dr. Reil, in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 2, page 186.

LICHEN CANINUS RUFESCENS,

Article on, by Dr. Dunsford, in British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 2, page 169.

LINUM CATHARTICUM.

PURGING FLAX. Provings of, by Mr. Gelston, in British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 16, pages 147 and 319.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ.

See North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 4, page 534, and British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 16, page 167.

LYCOPUS VIRGINICA.

BUGLEWEED. See account of, in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 4, page 114.

MANGIFERA INDICA.

MANGO. See Homœopathic Review, vol. 2, page 653.

MEDUSÆ CAPILLATA.

SCOUTHER.

The Medusæ might be used in skin diseases of a burning character, such as erysipelas, etc. The only

proving of this animal is the following involuntary one, which is extracted from a work entitled the "Seaside and Aquarium :"—

"The Medusæ attain a very large size in Scotland, where they are known as scouthers. They are not unfrequently encountered by bathers, and under such circumstances an embrace from one is neither safe nor pleasant. The following is the experience of an unhappy swimmer in the Frith of Forth :—' In a moment it (the Medusæ) enwrapped me, so that every part of my body was stung, and I could only disengage myself by tearing the animal piecemeal from me, at the peril of my hands, which became just as if I had poured vitrol on them. With great difficulty I swam back towards the shore; but when I reached the machine I had not strength enough to dress, and was afterwards led home by two persons. A medical friend ordered an application of oil and vinegar. Intense agony, as if stung by thousands of wasps, continued for about eight hours; and if it had not then terminated I must have sunk beneath the torture. I felt an internal soreness, and was unable to eat for two days. The inflammation of the throat continued for a fortnight.' This would, I imagine, have been the common scouter, which is very abundant on the Scottish coast."

MEL.

HONEY. See North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, page 521, for its palliative use in stricture of the urethra.

MELALEUCA CAJEPUT,

Symptoms from, by Mr. Cattell, in British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11, page 169.

MELASTOMA ACKERMANNI.

TAPIXIRICA. Mure's Materia Medica, page 185.

MELILOTUS CERULEA.

BLUE MELILOT. See synopsis of its uses in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 2, page 339.

MELOE MAJALIS.

Mentioned as a renal remedy in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 2, page 182. Case of poisoning by Meloe maj. in British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 12, page 695. Meloe in hydrophobia, see British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 15, page 686.

MERCURIUS SULPHURICUS.

TURPETHUM MINERALE. YELLOW SULPHATE OF MERCURY. See British Journal of Homœopathy,

vol. 11, page 528, for pathogenesis of this drug, and Metcalf's provings, page 281.

MERCURIUS SULPHURETUS.

ETHIOP'S MINERAL. Use in typhus fever, by Dr. Petroz. Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy vol. 2, page 404.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM CRYSTALLINUM.

ICE PLANT. In *Enuresis spastica* see North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 3, page 343.

MIKANIA GUACO.

GUACO. Mentioned as an antidote to snake poison in Homœopathic Times, vol. 4, page 222. Two species of guaco have been brought under the notice of homœopaths. For particulars see Homœopathic Review, vol. 1, page 352; or for the snake poison antidote, see North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 1, page 274; and for the mikania guaco in its cure of cholera asiatica, see North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 2, page 16.

MILLEFOLIUM.

YARROW. Mure's Materia Medica, page 218.

MIMOSA HUMILIS.

See Mure's Materia Medica, page 49.

MINERAL WATERS.

See British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 15, page 8, for pathogenesis, and account of the mineral waters of Teplitz, Lippspringe, and Kreuznach.

MURURE LEITE.

Mure's Materia Medica, page 166.

MUSANNA.

Mention of its use in *tænia*, in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 2, page 219.

MYGALE AVICULARIA.

BIRD SPIDER OF TEXAS. In gonorrhœa. See British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 16, page 328.

MYLABRIS SEXMACULATA.

In hydrophobia. See British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 16, page 352.

MYRTUS COMMUNIS.

MYRTLE. Fragmentary proving, with remarks, in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 1, page 74.

MYRICA CERIFFERA.

BAY-BERRY. "Eclectic" uses, in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, page 552.

MYRISTICA SEBIFERA.

UCUUBA. Mure's Materia Medica, page 211.

NAJA TRIPUDIANS.

COBRA POISON. For Pathogenesis and use in disease see British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 9, page 232; vol. 11, pages 72 and 591; vol. 12, pages 211, 372, and 549; vol. 13, page 310. Accounts of deaths by Cobra venom in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 2, page 475; Homœopathic Times, vol. 4, pages 189, 191, 221, 223, and 363.

NAPTHA.

Use in phthisis, etc., mentioned in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 4, page 116.

NARCISSUS PSEUDO NARCISSUS.

DAFFODIL. Mentioned as a specific in hooping cough, in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 1, page 122.

"The flowers have a strong scent, pleasant to most persons, but causing headache if indulged in for any length of time."—*British Poisonous Plants*.

NARCISSUS POETICUS.

NARCISSUS OF THE POETS, account of poisoning by, in
British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 3, page 62.

This plant is "more poisonous than the daffodil, being most powerfully emetic and irritant, especially the bulbs, thirty or forty grains of which are sufficient to occasion alarming symptoms. The scent of the flower is very delicious; but, as in the preceding species, this is deleterious, producing intense headache, stupefaction, and vomiting, if indulged in to excess. The Greek name of this plant was, doubtless, derived from this circumstance; *νάρκη* signifying insensibility."—*British Poisonous Plants*.

NICOTINE.

TOBACCO ALKALOID. See British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 15, page 160, for account of its antidoting strychnia.

NITRIC ACID GAS.

See British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 15, page 249, for inhalation of nitric acid gas in pulmonary diseases.

NUPHAR LUTEA.

YELLOW WATER LILY. See North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 3, page 250, for proving;

and British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 16, page 329, remarks as to its use in spermatorrhœa.

Dr. Withering mentions a cure of a leprous eruption on the arm by drinking, night and morning, a pint of a decoction made by adding a pound of the fresh root to a gallon of water.

OCIMUM CANUM.

ALFAVACA. Mure's Materia Medica, page 214.

OLEUM JECORIS ASELLI.

COD'S LIVER OIL. Cures of cough by small doses of the oil, see Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 2, page 631. Dr. Madden's paper on cod's liver oil, British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, page 433. Remarks on cod's liver oil in British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 7, page 283. Dr. Black's remarks on cod's liver oil. British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 8, page 174.

ORIGANUM VULGARE.

SWEET MARJORAM. Recommended to the Gallican Society of Paris, by a correspondent at Nice as a remedy in mental alienation and salacity. See North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 1, page 122.

PANACEA.

See Mure's *Materia Medica*, page 115.

PASTINICA SATIVA.

SWEET PARSNIP. Pathogenesis by Mr. Cattell, in *British Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. 11, page 168.

PAULLINIA SORBILIS.

See article on its use in sick head-ache, in *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. 6, page 125.

PAULLINIA PINNTA.

Mure's *Materia Medica*, page 144.

PEDICULUS CAPITIS.

Mure's *Materia Medica*, page 40.

PERSICA VULGARIS.

PEACH. For effects of the flowers, see *British Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. 11, page 521.

PETIVERIA TETRANDRA.

Mure's *Materia Medica*, page 170.

PEPSIN.

Active principle in the gastric juice. See *British*

Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 13, page 380, and vol. 15, pages 205 and 642.

Three cases of diabetes mellitus treated with pepsin have come under my notice. In each instance the treatment promised recovery, but in each case the patient died suddenly.

PIMENTO.

MYRTUS PIMENTO. JAMAICA PEPPER. See British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11, page 324, for its use in intermittents.

PISTACIÆ TEREBINTHINÆ.

VENICE TURPENTINE. For cure of lumbago and sciatica. See North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, page 526.

PLANTAGO MAJOR.

LARGE WILD PLANTAIN.

This plant has been proved to some extent, but I cannot find any record of the provings. It produces, among other symptoms, intolerable itching of the skin, which is worse at night. The plant has long had a reputation as a vulnerary, and appears to have been used in agues with considerable success.

PLUMBAGO LITTORALIS.

Mure's Materia Medica, page 138.

PRENANTHUS SERPENS.

RATTLESNAKE'S MASTER. Proving of, in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 4, page 352.

Pursh, in his "Travels through Virginia," thus mentions a cure of snake-bite with this herb:—"A man living in Cove Mountains, near the Sweet Springs, was bit in the foot by a mocassin snake, and an inflammation and swelling of his whole leg took place immediately; but by taking the juice of this plant, boiled in milk, inwardly, and applying to the wound the steeped leaves, which were frequently changed, he was cured in a few days." The root is used in popular practice as a cure for dysentery.

POPULUS TREMULOIDES.

QUAKING ASPEN. "Eclectic" uses in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, page 553.

PRUNUS VIRGINIANA.

VIRGINIAN CHERRY. "Eclectic" uses in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, page 553.

PSORINUM.

See North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 2, page 366.

PYRO CARBON.

FUMES OF WOOD-CHARCOAL. Provings in British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11, page 152.

QUASSIA EXCELSIA.

GALL TREE. See Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 4, page 26.

Pereira quotes Kurtz as mentioning "complete paralysis of the hinder extremities of a dog affected with the mange, being induced by washing the ulcers with decoction of quassia; in seven hours, however, it disappeared."

Pereira further adds, "Some have noticed effects which seem to favour the notion that quassia possesses a specific influence over the cerebra-spinal system. In females endowed with extreme susceptibility, I have seen, says Barbier, involuntary movements of the arms and legs, produced by the aqueous infusion of quassia. Kraus says, that the continued use of quassia brings on amblyopia (dimness of sight); and Kurtz asserts that the long continued use of quassia has brought on amaurosis."*

It has been used in dyspepsia, anorexia, and in intermittents.

* Op. cit. pp. 1905 et 1906.

QUINOIDINE.

SYNONYMES—QUINIDIN OR QUINOIDINE; CHINIDIN;
β QUININE; CINCHOTIN.

An alkaloid found in many of the Cinchona barks, which has a similar power to Cinchoninum in the cure of intermittents. I am not aware of any experiments having been made upon the healthy with this alkaloid; information respecting it may be found in the 15th vol. British Journal of Homœopathy, page 156. I have used it once only, in ague, and its use was very satisfactory, for it cured the disease.

RESINA ITU.

Mure's Materia Medica, page 162.

RHUS GLABRUM.

UPLAND SUMACH. "Eclectic," uses in, North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, p. 553.

RHUS LAURINA.

Proving, in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 3, page 356.

RICINUS COMMUNIS.

BOFAREIRA. CASTOR OIL PLANT. Used to produce

flow of milk, &c., see North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 1, pages 278 and 384. For its uses in headache, see North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 2, page 478 ; Hahnemann and Castor Oil, see British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 12, page 349.

Castor Oil has evidently a specific action upon the bowels to excite purging. “ *Injected into the veins*, Castor Oil gripes and purges, and causes a nauseous oily taste in the mouth.” “ Castor seeds possess considerable acidity. Bergius states that a man masticated a single seed at bed-time ; the following morning he was attacked with violent vomiting and purging, which continued the whole day. . . . More recently a girl 18 years of age, was killed by eating ‘about twenty’ seeds ; the cause of death was gastro-enteritis.”—Pereira’s Materia Medica.

ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS.

ROSEMARY. See British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11. page 342.

ROTTLERIA TINCTORIA.

KAMALA. Used as a remedy in tænia and in skin diseases ; recommended in the Lancet, 15th and 29th May, 1858, and Dublin Hospital Gazette, May 1, 1858.

RUMEX CRISPUS.

YELLOW DOCK. Coughs treated by *Rumex cris.*, see Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 1, page 125 ; provings of in the same volume, page 289 ; further provings in vol. 2, page 705. Remarks on *Rumex crispus*, *R. acetosa*, *R. acetosella*, and *R. obtusifolius*, in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 4, pages 113 and 114. "Eclectic" uses of *Rumex crispus* in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, page 553.

SAL MARINUM.

SEA SALT. On its internal use, see British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 3, page 36.

SAMBUCUS EBULIS.

DWARF ELDER. Symptoms produced by, see British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11, page 169.

SANDI.

See North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 3, page 98.

SAPIUM AUCUPARIUM.

SINGLE SPIKED SAPIUM. See British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11, page 162.

SCUTELLARIA LATERIFOLIA.

BLUE SKULL-CAP. "Eclectic" uses, in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, p. 553.

"This plant cured a 'Merchant at Boston, subject to great nervous excitement, and severe tremors so that he could not hold a pen to write; he made a tea of the plant, and took about a pint every night.' It has cured delirium tremens, and is also useful in Chorea St. Viti, convulsions, locked jaw, tremors, ague and fever, tic douloureux, all nervous affections; and effects of teething in children.' 'Skull-cap,' says Rafinesque, 'has lately become famous in hydrophobia. This property,' he continues, 'was discovered by Dr. Vandesveer, about 1772, who used it with the utmost success, and until 1815, when he died, he is said to have prevented four hundred persons, and one thousand cattle, from becoming hydrophobic, after they were bitten by rabid animals. His son is stated to have relieved or cured forty persons, in three years, in the states of New York and New Jersey, by the use of this medicine. What reliance is to be placed in these statements, I am not prepared to say, but from the well known effects of skull-cap on the nervous system, I should be disposed to think favourably of it as a remedy even in hydrophobia.'"—M. Mattson's American Vegetable Practice.

SEDINHA.

Mure's Materia Medica, page 187.

SENECIO GRACILIS.

LIFE-ROOT. "Eclectic" uses in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, page 553.

SEMPERVIVUM TECTORIUM.

HOUSE GREEN. In scirrhus and cancer of the tongue, see North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, page 267.

This plant is used with cream externally in burns and other external inflammations, and with honey in aphthæ. Boerhaave used it in dysenteries; and others have used it in gonorrhœa.

SINAPIS.

See British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11, page 524.

SOLANUM ARREBENTA.

Mure's Materia Medica, page 216.

SOLANUM OLERACEUM.

Mure's Materia Medica, page 142.

SOLANUM TUBEROSUM.

Mure's Materia Medica, page 117.

SPIGGURUS MARTINI.

PORCUPINE QUILLS. Mure's Materia Medica, page 188.

SPIRŒA ULMARIA.

MEADOW SWEET, in dropsy. See North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 2, page 100.

This is a vulnerary herb, and it has been beneficially employed in ophthalmia.

STANNI MURIAS.

MURIATE OF TIN, in chorea. See British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 1, page 302.

STILLINGIA SYLVATICA.

QUEEN'S DELIGHT. "Eclectic" uses in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, page 554.

STRONTIÆ CHLORIDUM.

CHLORIDE OF STRONTIA. Symptoms from in British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11, page 337.

STRYCHNIÆ NITRAS.

NITRATE OF STRYCHNIA. Symptoms from in British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11, page 173.

SYNANCHUM ERECTUM.

In hydrophobia. See British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 16, page 352.

SYRINGA VULGARIS.

LILAC. Mention of its febrifuge qualities in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 2, page 341.

SUMBUL.

Mr. Cattell's proving in British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 9, page 256. Dr. Altschull's provings in British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11, page 678.

SULPHATIS CHLORIDUM.

CHLORIDE OF SULPHUR in the rapid treatment of itch. See British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 15, page 169.

SULPHATIS IODIDUS.

IODIDE OF SULPHUR. See Homœopathic Review, vol. 2, page 154, for provings.

TARANTULA.

ARANEA TARANTULA. Mention of and probable use see British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 12, page 447.

TARTARUS BORAXATUS.

Mentioned as a renal remedy in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 2, page 173.

TAMARACK.

GUM TAMARACK. In dropsy, see North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 5, page 438.

TAMUS COMMUNIS.

BLACK BRYONY. ENGLISH SARSAPARILLA. Has been used as an external application in chilblains.

TELLURIUM METALLICUM.

Provings of in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 2, page 405.

THLASPI BURSA PASTORIS.

SHEPHERD'S PURSE. Use in metrorrhagia, see British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 3, page 63; and as a renal remedy see North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 2, page 185.

TRADESCANTIA DIURETICA.

Mure's Materia Medica, page 165.

TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE.

COMMON CLOVER.

The blossoms boiled in water (gently), for about

an hour—strained—and the resulting liquid allowed to simmer over a slow fire, until about the consistence of tar, forms the cancer plaster of Dr. Thomson, and is useful as an application to cancers and ill-conditioned ulcers, burns, etc. The Boston Medical Journal says, “We are assured by Dr. Corbett, that on ulcerated surfaces, deep, ragged-edged, and otherwise badly conditioned burns, there is nothing to be compared with this practice. In connection with a peculiar soothing property, which it imparts to an inflamed, irritable sore, it proves an efficacious detergent and promotes healthy granulation.”—Mattson’s American Botanic Practice.

TRILLIUM PENDULUM.

BIRTH ROOT. Use in uterine hæmorrhage, etc. See North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 5, page 438; and for uses by the “Eclectics,” vol. 6, page 554.

TUSSILAGO PETASITES.

BUTTER BUR, cure of gonorrhœa by, see British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 3, page 125.

This plant is called petasites from its great leaves; butter bur from their use to wrap butter in; pestilent wort from its use in epidemic fevers. Hill says, “The roots of this plant are an admirable medicine

in the worst kind of fevers, and taken early prevent those bad effects which arise from the use of improper medicines. I remember, that in a fever which raged about twenty years ago, and proved very fatal; it was usual for the physician to ask, at his first visit, if the patient had been blooded; and, if he was answered in the affirmative, told the relations or attendants there was little hope of a recovery. Bleeding, indeed, was too often productive of fatal consequences; and I fear the medicines commonly given on the first attack were little less so. The disease, which was of the putrid kind, raged at the same time in Germany; and while the inhabitants of Great Britain fell a sacrifice to bleeding, and chemical medicines, they recovered and lived, by making use of the butter bur."

ULMUS FULVA.

SLIPPERY ELM.

The inner bark forms a very nice smooth poultice. By the "medical botanists" of America it is used in diarrhoea, dysentery, coughs, pleurisy, sore throat, inflammation of the stomach or bowels, and in piles. Its smoothness renders it emollient, and on account of this mechanical property it might be beneficially brought into more frequent use in this country.

"The infusion of this bark is now extensively used. It has been found valuable as a demulcent in cases of

strangury, irritable bladder, and in diarrhoea, and is considered far preferable to barley-water. Dr. M'Dowell, of Virginia, has recommended it for the dilatation of strictures and fistulas. This bark also serves as an emollient application in cases of external inflammation.

“The infusion is made by macerating, for two hours, one ounce of the bark in a pint of boiling water. Taken as barley-water and other demulcents.”—*Record of Pharmacy and Therapeutics.*

URTICA CRENULATA,

Effects from, see North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 2, page 341.

URTICA URENS.

LITTLE STINGING NETTLE. Urtication for badly developed measles eruption, see Homœopathic Review, vol. 2, page 575.

I have used *urtica urens* latterly in two cases of urticaria, which yielded to the medicine in from four to six hours. 14 or 15 seeds of *urtica urens* ground into powder, and taken daily, are said to cure goitre. A little child fell down and cut his arm very severely. His sister, who was with him, rubbed some nettles together, and bound them upon the arm, which had the effect of staying the bleeding

in a very short time. Dr. Pulte writes me that he has used teaspoonful doses of the pure tincture of *urtica urens*, in all hæmorrhages, but particularly in uterine hæmorrhage, with success.

VACCININE.

VACCINE VIRUS. Pathogenetic effects of, see British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 12, page 172. Fragmentary proving of, in Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 1, page 493. As a remedy for variola, see North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 2, page 97.

VARIOLARIA AMARA.

In intermittent fevers. See British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, page 284.

VARIOLINE.

SMALL POX VIRUS. "The curative action of varioline," British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 9, page 470. "Clinical observations in the use of varioline in small-pox," Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 1, page 13.

VERONICA BECABUNGA.

BROOKLIME. In nursing sore throat, aphthæ, and stomach-ache. See North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, page 526.

VERATRUM VIRIDE.

GREEN OR AMERICAN HELLEBORE. General article on, in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 4, page 117. "Eclectic" uses in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, page 554. "Its use in continued and inflammatory fever," Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 1, page 182.

"On man, the action is probably similar to, though more acrid than, white hellebore. The effects of *small and repeated doses* have not been satisfactorily ascertained. *Large and poisonous doses* cause burning and pain in the throat and stomach; nausea, vomiting, purging, prostration of strength, convulsions, delirium, and sometimes a cutaneous eruption. Even the external application of the powder has caused dangerous effects. Plenck tells us of a young man who was rendered temporarily insane by the application of powder of cebadilla to the head. Leutin says, an infant, whose nurse had sprinkled the powder in its hair died in convulsions. . . . Dr. Turnbull has given the extract with benefit in painful rheumatic and neuralgic affections."—Pereira's Materia Medica.

VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM.

BLACK HAW. Recommended in cancer of the tongue,

in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, page 129.

VIBURNUM OXYCOCCUS.

HIGH CRANBERRY. "Eclectic" uses in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, page 554.

VIPER VIRUS.

Viper poison as a remedy in yellow fever, see British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 14, page 171. Article on the venom of serpents, see Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 3, page 314.

XANTHOXYLUM FRAXINEUM.

PRICKLY ASH. "Eclectic" uses in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 6, page 555.

ZINCI CHLORIDUM.

CHLORIDE OF ZINC. Pathogenesis by Mr. Cattell, in British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11, page 173.

ZINCI CYANURETUM.

CYANURET OF ZINC, in dysmenorrhœa. See North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 2, page 100.

ZINCI IODIDUM.

IODIDE OF ZINC. Pathogenesis by Mr. Cattell in British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11, page 175.

ZINCI VALERIANAS.

VALERIANATE OF ZINC. See British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 11, page 175. In neuralgia, see North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 4, page 429, and vol. 5, page 439.

ZIZIA AUREA.

MUSQUASH ROOT. Dr. Marcy's provings in North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 4, page 52. Recommended by Dr. Gray in epilepsy and puerperal convulsions, see North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 7, page 114 and page 116.

APPENDIX.

HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA.

HAMAMELIS VIRGINICA. WYCH OR WITCH HAZEL OF VIRGINIA. SNAPPING HAZEL NUT. WINTER BLOOM. *References*—North American Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 3, page 461; vol. 4, pages 115 and 302; vol. 5, page 438; vol. 7, page 114. Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy, vol. 1, pages 460 and 536. Homœopathic Review, vol. 1, pages 249, 315 and 525; vol. 2, page 205. British Journal of Homœopathy vol. 15, page 168; vol. 16, page 173.

Camphor, Arnica, and China have proved antidotal to ill effects produced by Hamamelis. Compare also Carbo Animalis, and Carbo Veg., Creasote, Crocus, Sabina, Secale, and Sepia.

The most general form in which Hamamelis is used by Homœopaths, is the distilled extract

known as "Pond's pain destroyer." Hamamelis has been empirically used for burns and scalds, wounds and bruises, ulcers, muscular weakness, inflamed eyes, quincy, sprains, hæmorrhage, piles, headache, rheumatism, etc., etc. It has also been used more or less by practitioners of all schools, but more particularly by the "Eclectics," "Thomsonians," Homœopathists, and by the laity of America. The "*Schema*" here given is an extension of the one in the British Journal of Homœopathy with additional particulars.

(The asterisk and other marks are used as in Jahr.)

RANGE OF ACTION.—Active or passive hæmorrhages from all mucous membranes. Hæmorrhages with asthenia or anemia. Diseases of the veins; inflammations of the veins; varices; hæmorrhoids; circocoele; varicocoele; as a palliative in hematoid cancer externally;^a evil effects from loss of blood; melocœmia? melæna; carbuncles, boils, abscesses, and injuries resulting from falls. Dr. HERING considers *Hamamelis* to act as "a union of *Aconite* and *Arnica*."

EYES.—°Painful inflammations of the eyes; °excessive congestion of the conjunctiva.

^a I have lately used it, in the proportion of half an ounce of Hamamelis to eight ounces of water, to relieve the severe pains and bleeding in fungus hematodes with success.

Nose.—*Bleeding at the nose. Bleeding of the nose accompanied by a feeling of tightness of the bridge of the nose, and a considerable crowding pressure in the forehead between the eyes, with a benumbed sensation over the whole forehead, from one drop of 3rd dilution.

Stomach, etc.—°Painful bloody vomitings; *hæmatemesis. °Vomiting and purging of dark blood with hepatic congestion, weak rapid pulse, restlessness, fulness and rumbling in the abdomen. °Melæna.

Abdomen.—°Varicose veins.

Anus, etc.—°Loss of dark blood by stool in typhoid fever. Bleeding and painful piles. °Piles characterised by burning, soreness, fulness, and at times rawness of the seat; weakness or weariness in the back, or feeling as though the back would “break off.” °Piles with profuse hæmorrhage. °Piles after childbirth, patient lying on her stomach and abdomen, unable to move without excruciating pain, and with three large hæmorrhoidal tumors occupying the anus; the tumors seemed about two inches in diameter, as they were rolled up with convolutions of the skin and cellular tissue, and were of a dark livid hue full of distended and bleeding veins; the whole mass looked nearly as large as the head of a child, and was evidently strangulated by the con-

traction of the sphincter ani, the slightest touch caused pain, the nates had to be kept asunder.^a

URINE.—°Bloody urine. Recommended in smoky appearance of the urine after Scarlatina, (by Dr. Peters who considers this indicating blood in the urine due to nephritic disease).

MALE SEXUAL ORGANS.—°Circocoele with drawing pains in the left spermatic cord, and swelling, heat, redness and pain in the cord, and in the left testis, which was swollen to four or five times its normal size. °Varicocele.

FEMALE SEXUAL ORGANS.—*Hæmorrhage of bright red blood from the uterus. °Milk leg, with swelling of the left labium, groin and thigh, difficulty of moving the leg, painful but benumbed sensation of the limb, the swelling white and opaque, extending downwards, and in three days occupied the whole of the left leg. °Milk leg, with swelling commencing in the ankle, with difficult motion of the limb from stiffness and pain in the left hip. °Leucorrhœa. * Active uterine hæmorrhage; * passive uterine hæmorrhage. ° Effects of a blow upon the left

^a Dr. Preston believes "Hamamelis will, in most instances, prove a cure for varicosis of the hæmorrhoidal veins, unless it be in that stage where coagulation of the venous blood has obliterated the canals of the vessels, and rendered them solid cords."

ovarian region, characterised by violent pains, at times concentrating themselves in the seat of the original injury, and again producing a diffused and agonising soreness over the whole abdomen; the touch aggravated these sufferings intensely, the left ovarian region was swollen, flat on percussion, the menses were irregular, very painful with exacerbation of all the sufferings at the catamenial epoch. Examination per vaginam, disclosed tenderness of the canal, a swollen and tumid os uteri, which was extremely sensitive; passing the finger by the side of the neck of the womb and pressing upwards towards the left ovarian region, likewise caused extreme suffering. This patient was frequently affected with retention of urine.

LARYNX AND TRACHEÆ.—^oCough and hæmoptysis from base of left lung, with aching pain there and in the forehead, and with taste as of sulphur in the mouth, and dull frontal headache. ^oTickling cough, with taste as of blood in the mouth on awaking. ^{*}Hæmoptysis.

CHEST.—Return of inflammation of the diaphragm, with the following symptoms: labored respiration, oppressive tightness of the lower part of the thorax, inability to make a deep and full inspiration when attempting to assume the recumbent posture, breathing impossible, a crowding fulness in the neck and

head, and sensation of suffocation so as to prevent him lying down, unable to make a *deep* inspiration when standing up. °Incipient phthisis. °Chronic cough in incipient phthisis. °Severe pleuritic stitches supervening on tuberculous phthisis. Pricking pains about the heart, and along the course of the superficial veins of both arms.

UPPER EXTREMITIES.—Pricking pain along the course of the superficial veins, from the wrist to the shoulder.

LOWER EXTREMITIES.—Varicose ulcers; varicose veins; Milk leg. Inflammation of the femoral vein, (from vaccination), with erysipelatous spot near the groin and over the vein, spreading over nearly one half of the thigh with inability to straighten the flexed leg; swelling of the entire leg and foot with tension; heat and pale appearance of the limb, and scanty urine stiffening the linen; tympanitis and oedema of the whole body, limbs and face. Inflammations of the veins of the lower extremities.

SKIN.—°Purpura hæmorrhagica with epistaxis and congestion of the conjunctiva occurring in typhoid variola. °Carbuncles and °boils.

PARTICULAR INDICATIONS.—The pains are often unbearable, with great sensitiveness to the touch, and fear on the part of the sufferer of moving to any person or thing.

EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS OF HAMAMELIS.—May be made any strength according to the judgment of the practitioner in the particular case under cure. Several of the cases mentioned in this "Schema" were treated with the undiluted "Pond's Extract" externally. In a recent case of passive uterine hæmorrhage I have used ten drop Hamamelis ϕ diluted with half a pint of water, to bathe the abdomen, nates and back, with prompt relief to the soreness existing in those parts.

IN VARICOSE VEINS ON THE LEG.—The limb is to be bandaged tightly from the arch of the foot to a little above the knee, or to the hips if the varices are above the knee, (the best bandage is an *elastic* silk stocking,) under this compresses of linen are laid over the dilated veins, and kept wet with a lotion of *Hamamelis*.

HÆMORRHOIDS.—Where it becomes necessary to use external treatment, a piece of linen may be saturated with a lotion of *Hamamelis* applied to the anus—and kept there by means of any light bandage.

CIRCOCELE AND VARICOCELE.—May be treated in the same manner as directed in the external treatment for hæmorrhoids.

NERVENA CAMPESTRIS.

BERBENA OR VERBENA, for the cure of black vomit and yellow fever. See Homœopathic Times, vol. 4, pages 505 and 729.

ŒNANTHE CROCATA.

ŒNANTHE CICUTÆ FACIE LOBELII; ŒNANTHE TERTIA; FILIPENDULA CICUTÆ FACIE; HEMLOCK DROPWORT; YELLOW WATER DROPWORT; DEAD TONGUE; WATER LOVAGE; FIVE-FINGERED ROOT.

The earliest authentic account is that of Lobel, whose name is yet coupled with the name of this plant by some authors.

Parkinson, in his Theatre of Plants, writes that "*Lobel onely brandeth his Oenanthe cicutæ facie to be virulent and venemous, from the relations of the North Country people, wherers he saith it chiefly groweth, and contesteth against Matthiolus that approved it beneficial in Histericall, Epilepticall, Analepticall, and Cephalicall diseases, as also the Strangury, or hard making of water.*"

Christison, in his fourth edition of "Poisons," speaks of the inertness of several specimens of Œnanthe in Scotland, and mentions having eaten "a whole tuber, weighing an ounce," without observing any physiological effects from it.

The poisonous principle appears to be contained in a resinous extract which is in the root.

"Twenty-four grains, obtained from eight ounces of roots, in the middle of December, when introduced in the form of emulsion between the skin and muscles of

a rabbit, caused in half an hour depression, uneasiness, and hurried breathing,—then twitches of the ears, neck, and fore-legs,—next combined spasm and convulsive starting of the head and limbs,—then, after a quiet interval, a more violent fit of the same kind, affecting the whole body with a singular combination of tetanus and convulsive starting,—finally, after several such fits, a paroxysm more violent than before, ending in immovable tetanic rigidity, which speedily proved fatal, 78 minutes after the application of the poison. No morbid appearance could be detected in the body. The heart contracted vigorously for some time after death. These phenomena correspond in the main with what has been recorded of the symptoms caused by the roots in man.—*Dr. Pereira* informs me he has found the juice both of the root and leaves to act as a poison, either when introduced into the peritonæum, or when injected into the veins; and in the latter way it was so energetic as to prove fatal in one minute.”^a

The effects upon a dog from sixteen ounces of the root in the stomach were—

“Efforts to vomit, followed by several fits of violent convulsions and spasm of the voluntary muscles, a paralytic state of the forelegs, and a constant tendency to fall backwards; but the animal recovered.”^a

^a Christison on “Poisons.” Fourth edition.

The following is an arrangement of the various poisonings recorded by the works quoted in the foot notes:—

“The particular effects have been variable. Most generally the first symptoms have been giddiness and staggering, as if from ordinary intoxication, occasionally headache, and often extreme feebleness of the limbs. Stupor has then generally succeeded, sometimes with the intervention of efforts to vomit, sometimes, too, with an interval of delirium. Convulsions have also commonly made their appearance in the next place; and ere long a state of insensibility has ensued, attended in every instance with occasional violent convulsive fits like epilepsy, and with permanent locked jaw; which symptoms have continued till near death. In one or two cases the individual has suddenly, without any premonitory symptoms, fallen down convulsed, and died almost immediately. In one or two instances again, the effects have rather been those of irritant poisoning, namely inflammation of the mouth and throat, spasms of the muscles of the throat, vomiting, and excessive weakness and faintness, without any convulsions or insensibility.”^a


Lightfoot, in his *Flora Scotia*, mentions a botanic painter who, while drawing this plant, was overcome by its effluvia, which “rendered him so giddy that he

^a Christison on Poisons. Fourth edition.

was several times obliged to quit the room, and walk out in the fresh air, to recover himself.”^a

CLINICAL USES.—The uses of this plant, by Matthiolus, (as contested by Lobel) are the most important and noteworthy. The only physiological effects recorded, are obtained from violent provings, or poisonings; a careful and elaborate proving would be most desirable.

Cenante crocata has been successfully employed in cutaneous diseases, especially in *Lepra* and *Ichthyosis*. It has been used also in *phthisis*, and as an *emenagogue*.

SENSORIUM.—Of a sudden they fall down backward, and lie sprawling on the ground; their faces soon turn ghastly; they foam at the mouth; (effects in five hours after eating the roots,) and die before morning.^b He becomes mad, but recovers his senses next day (four to five hours after eating the root.) The three are seized with convulsions and die (a short time after eating the roots).^c Convulsions and death (in numerous instances). Giddiness, afterwards coma, and violent convulsions.^d  “The man was in a

^a Christison imagines this effect to be “the work of imagination”!

^b Lowthorp’s *Philosophical Transactions*, abridged, vol. 7, p. 641.

^c Duval’s *Dissertation Inaugurale*.

^d Christison on *Poisons*. Third edition.

state of almost immovable rigidity, insensible, moaning and breathing stertorously; countenance livid; eyes fixed, pupils dilated; sanguineous foam issuing from the mouth; intense action of the dorsal and lumbar muscles, or opisthotonos; the pulse very feeble, and the heart's action even scarcely perceptible; lower jaws firmly locked, the tongue much injured and slightly protruding. In five of the cases, including the man who died, the spasmodic accessions were severe and successive; in one the more prominent symptom was extreme restlessness, approaching to mania; in almost all there was semi-delirium and jactitation, if not convulsion; and in one or two prostration. In two of the cases the men had said nothing, when they suddenly fell down in convulsive fits."^a

Giddiness followed by convulsions and death.^b

In several cases of poisoning the convulsions assumed the form of opisthotonos."^b

SKIN.—He loses his hair and nails (only effect noted in one case of poisoning from eating the root).^c

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—(In a whole family who had

^a Cases quoted in *British Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. 16, pages 330 and 331.

^b *British Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. 16, page 331.

^c *Lowthorp's Philosophical Transactions*, abridged, vol. 7, page 641.

eaten the roots) momentary sensations of an acrid heat, determining to the head; a pungent burning in the epigastric region, and small rose-colored spots, of an irregular shape extending successively. These spots, which did not exceed the level of the skin, first made their appearance on the face, then on the breast and on the arms; the father alone had the belly swelled out like a balloon.^a

Soon after eating the roots (in two persons) they were troubled with violent heats in the throat and stomach, and purging; one of them bled at the nose, the other was violently convulsed; one died in two hours, another in three.^b

In at least eight cases of poisoning with *Cenante*, the patients complained of constant and continued eructations strongly flavoured by the plant, tendency to cramps in lower extremities; pain along the course of the crural and sciatic nerves, commencing in the spinal column, more especially the lumbar region; vertigo, griping, or severe tormina; debility and total loss of appetite for food.^c

Morbid appearances (of three men who experienced "general uneasiness, nausea, vertigoes, and vomitings." To these symptoms succeeded convulsions,


^a *Annales Chimiques de Montpellier*, No. 134.

^b Duval's *Dissertation Inaugurale*.

^c *British Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. 16, pages 331 and 332.

and with such rapidity that they sank under them in less than half an hour.)

“Nothing remarkable on the exterior surface of the body. One of these bodies was preserved for four days, and at the end of that time no sign of putrefaction was observed: the brain and its membranes were sound, the lungs distended; their vessels full of black and dissolved blood. In the bronchiæ, trachea, and mouth, was found a frothy and whitish fluid. The lungs in one of these bodies presented on their external surface some petechiæ;—the cavities of the two circulatory systems empty; the heart sound. The stomach contracted and inflamed at its extremity (pyloric?) and lesser curvature; its coats thickened; the intestines puffed up, and their vessels injected; the venous and arterial systems distended with a fluid of the same nature, dissolved and blackish: the derangements were precisely the same in all three.^a

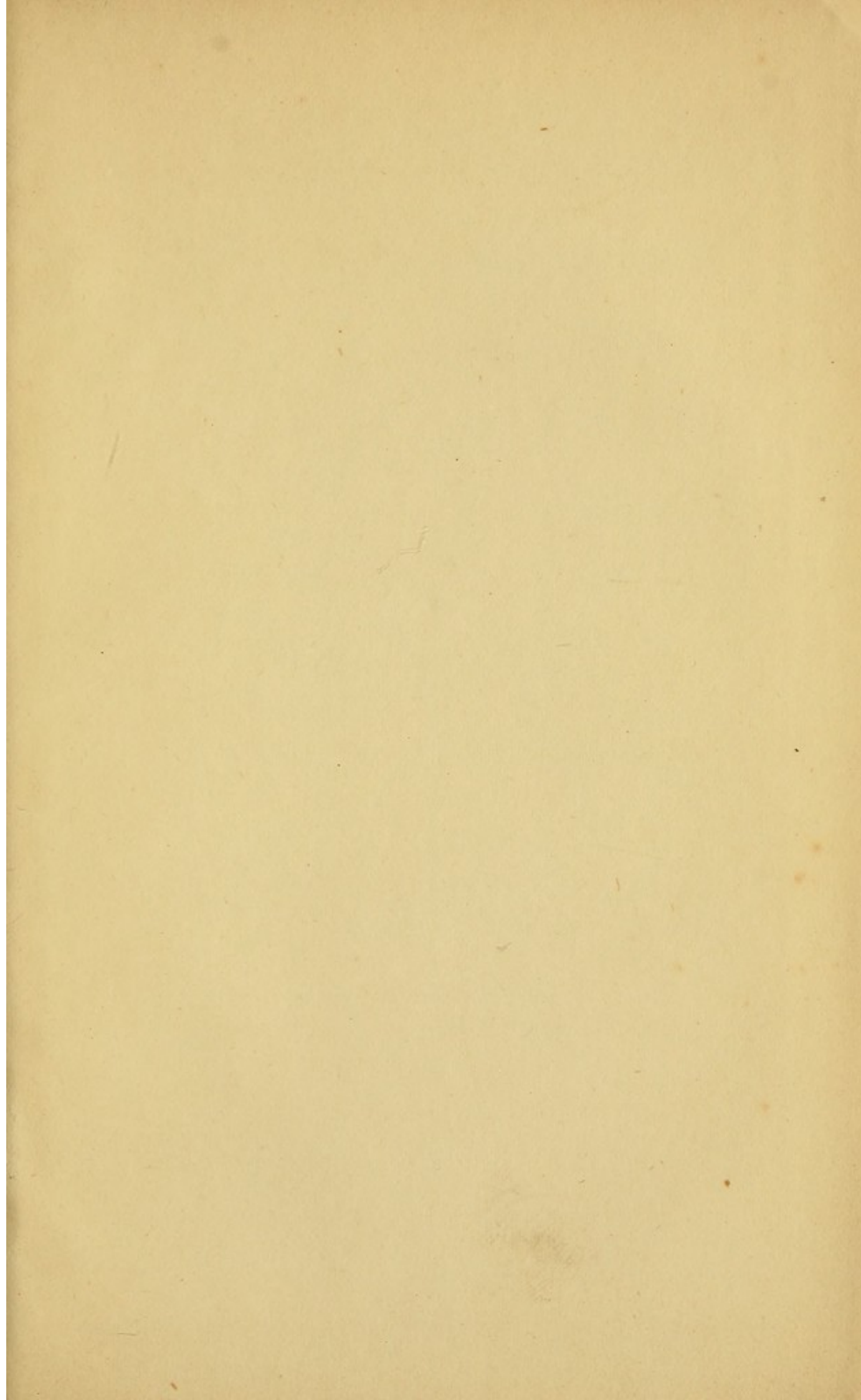
Post mortem examination of body of the patient whose symptoms are recorded as  under heading “Sensorium.”

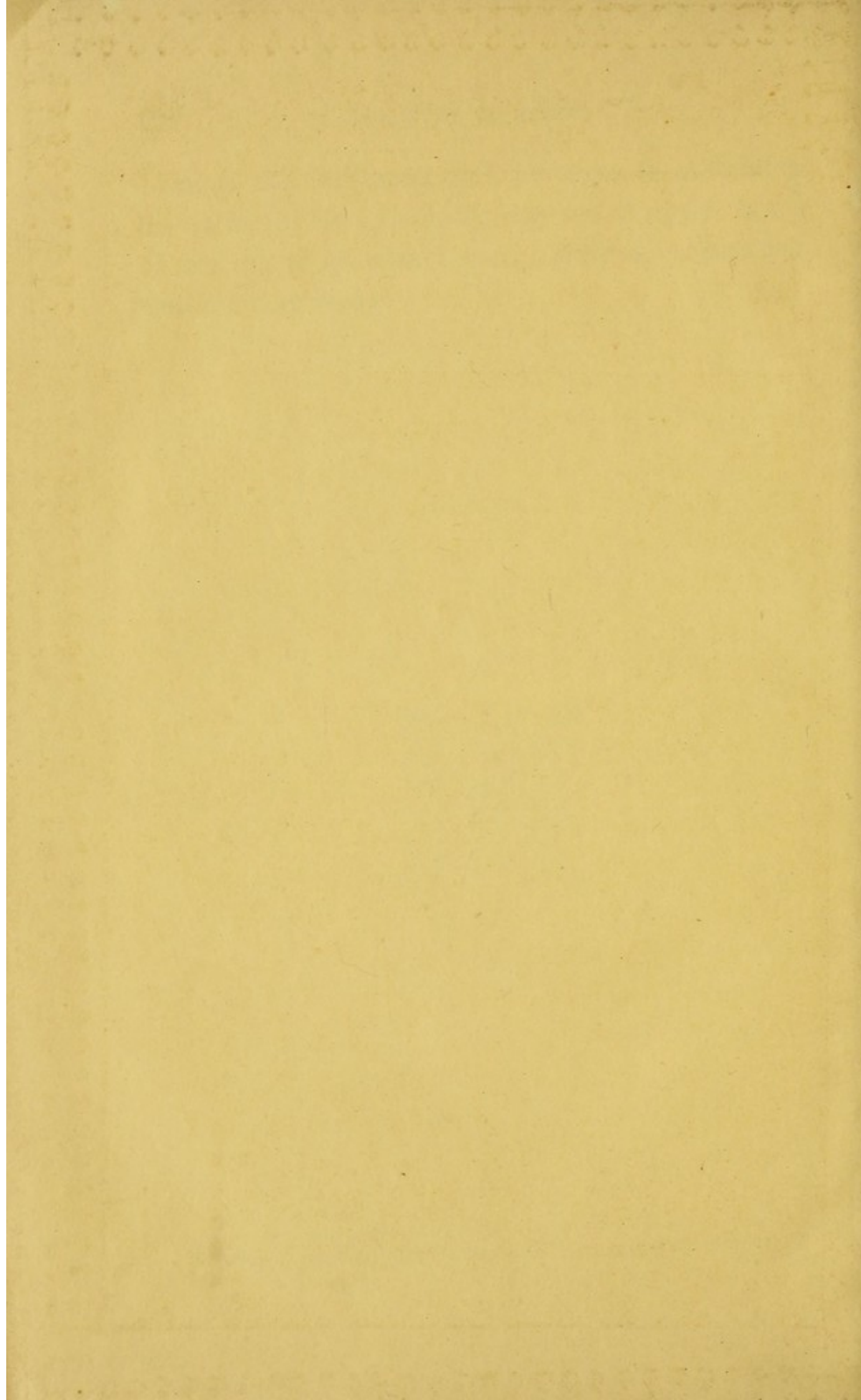
“The surface was slightly livid; the stomach empty,—tough, viscid, tenacious mucus adhering to its mucous lining, which was highly congested. In the ileum small portions of the root were found. On

^a Duval's Dissertation Inaugurale.

opening the abdomen, and previous to examining the stomach, an over-powering and pungent 'odour of the plant at once became diffused, resembling that of celery seed.'







6/-

615
K36..

Thomas.
Materia

