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MATERIA MEDICA

OF

AMERICAN PROVINGS.

BY

C. HERING, M. D.
J. JEANES, M. D.
C. B. MATTHEWS, M. D.
W. WILLIAMSON, M. D.
C. NEIDHARD, M. D.
S. DUBS, M. D.
C. BUTE, M. D.

CONTAINING THE PROVINGS OF

Aciaum benzoicum, Acidum fluoricum, Acidum oxalicum, Elaterium, Eupatorium perfoliatum, Kalmia latifolia, Lobelia inflata, Lobelia cardinalis, Podophyllum peltatum, Sanguinaria canadensis, and Triosteum perfoliatum.

COLLECTED AND ARRANGED

BY

The American Institute of Homœopathy.

WITH A REPERTORY,

BY

W. P. ESREY, M. D.

SECOND THOUSAND.

1853.

PHILADELPHIA:

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MINUTES OF THE SESSIONS OF 1844 AND 1845.

"THE NEW YORK HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS' SOCIETY," in July, 1843, in view of the benefit to be derived from a mutual cultivation of the art by the various members of our school throughout the United States, appointed a committee to draft and send suitable invitations to them. They performed the duty assigned them, and on the 10th of April, 1844, a convention of the practitioners of Homœopathy of the United States, took place in the city of New York, at the Lyceum of Natural History, upon the anniversary of the birth of the illustrious Hahnemann.

Dr. CONSTANTINE HERING, of Philadelphia, was elected President; Dr. JOSIAH F. FLAGG, of Boston, Dr. WILLIAM CHANNING, of New York, Vice Presidents, and HENRY G. DUNNEL, Secretary.

A preamble and resolutions in these words were adopted, viz:

Whereas, a majority of the allœopathic physicians continue to deride and oppose the contributions to the materia medica that have been made by the Homœopathic School; and whereas, the state of the materia medica in both schools is such as imperatively to demand a more satisfactory arrangement and greater purity of observation, which can only be obtained by associate action on the part of those who seek diligently for truth alone; and, inasmuch as the state of the public information respecting the principles and practice of Homœopathy is so defective as to make it easy for mere pretenders to this very difficult branch of the healing art to acquire credit as proficients in the same;

Therefore, Resolved, That it is deemed expedient to establish a society entitled "The American Institute of Homœopathy:" and the following are declared to be the essential purposes of said Institute:

1st. The reformation and augmentation of the Materia Medica.

2d. The restraining of Physicians from pretending to be competent to practice Homœopathy who have not studied it in a careful and skilful manner.

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Dr. JOHN F. GRAY was elected General Secretary of the Institute, and Dr. S. R. KIRBY, Treasurer.

The Convention then adjourned.

First session of the "American Institute of Homœopathy" was organized immediately after the adjournment of the Convention on the evening of the 10th of April, 1844, at the call of the General Secretary elect.

Dr. Flagg, of Boston, was chosen, "viva voce," Chairman for the session.

On motion, the following named gentlemen were appointed the "Corresponding Committee" for the year 1844, and until the next annual meeting of the Institute: Drs. Clark, (of Maine,) Flagg, Okie, Taft, Cook, Fairchild, Gosewisch, Williamson, McManus, Pulte, Piper, Mose, Spalding, and Pilkin.

On motion, the following members were appointed the Publishing Committee, viz: Drs. Gray, Dunnel, and Kirby.

On motion, the following named gentlemen were constituted a Bureau for the augmentation and improvement of the Materia Medica: Doctors Hering, Lingen, Jeánes, Neidhard and Williamson.

The Institute then proceeded to elect, by open nomination, six boards of censors for the examination of future candidates for membership. The following named members were chosen, viz:

1st Board—Drs. Albus Rea, E. Clark, Jno. Merrill, all of Portland, Maine.

2d Board—Drs. J. F. Flagg, Charles Wild, L. Clark, F. Clark, and Wm. Wesselhoeft, all of Boston.

3d Board—Drs. Jno. F. Gray, William Channing, A. S. Ball, Abram D. Wilson, and H. G. Dunnel, all of New York city.

4th Board for western New York—Drs. Taylor of Rochester, Cator of Syracuse, Williams of Geneva, Robinson of Auburn, and Humphreys of Utica.

5th Board—Drs. Hering, Kitchen, Neidhard, Jeanes, and Green, of Philadelphia.

6th Board—Drs. Haynel and McManus, of Baltimore, and Piper of Washington.

Dr. A. G. Hull was elected Provisional Secretary.

Dr. Kirby moved that gentlemen of the profession whose names are not enrolled in the Institute, who wish to join it, can be enrolled by the Secretary, on their wish being made known, on or before the meeting of 1846.

On motion, adjourned to meet to-morrow at 11 o'clock, A. M

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April 11th—Met agreeably to adjournment at 11 o'clock, A. M., Dr Flagg in the Chair.

Dr. Hull presented a paper entitled "Homœopathy and Allœopathy contrasted, and a few of the causes which prevent the advance of true medical science, illustrated by cases in practice," by Geo. W. Cook, M. D., of Hudson, N. Y. (Referred to the Publishing Committee.)

Dr. Williamson, of Philadelphia, presented a paper on the "Podophyllum Peltatum," which being a new contribution to pure pathogenesis, was ordered to be read by the Secretary, and referred to the Central Bureau.

Dr. Paine, of Newburg, offered the following resolution: That in "the Homœopathic Examiner," this body recognises the firm and able advocate of Progress and Reform in medicine, and as therefore deserving the confidence and support of the fraternity of Homœopathists. (Unanimously adopted.)

Dr. Dunnel moved that the Publishing Committee be requested to address a circular letter to the friends of Homœopathy in the United States through the Committee of Correspondence, urging each one to become a subscriber to the Examiner.

Dr. Hering was elected a delegate to the general congress of Homœopathists to be held at Magdeburgh on the 10th of August next.

The Institute then adjourned to meet on the second Wednesday in May, 1845, in the city of New York.

JOHN F. GRAY, M. D.,
General Secretary.

Second Session of the "American Institute of Homœopathy," held in the city of New York, on Wednesday the 14th May, 1845.

The Secretary, Dr. Gray, called the Institute to order at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On motion, the body proceeded to elect by ballot a President for the session. The Secretary appointed Drs. Joslin and Okie tellers of the election, who reported Dr. Jeanes, of Philadelphia, duly elected.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the third session (1846) of the Institute be held in the city of New York.

On motion, the Institute proceeded to ballot for General Secretary for the ensuing year. The teller reported the election of Edward Bayard, M. D., of New York.

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Dr. Snow, of New York, was then elected, "viva voce," Provisional Secretary.

The late General Secretary then read the minutes of the acts of the Convention last year, and also of the acts of the first session of the Institute, which were approved.

On motion, a committee of five, consisting of Drs. Gray and Joslin, of New York, Clark of Portland, Me., Williamson of Philadelphia, and Okie of Providence, were appointed a committee on "Constitution and By-Laws."

The report of the Committee on Finance was read and accepted, and on motion resolved, that the acts of the committee be confirmed.

The report of the Bureau for the augmentation and improvement of the Materia Medica, was then read, and, on motion of Dr. Gray, accepted, and the thanks of the Institute tendered to the committee for the zeal and ability which characterized the report.

On motion, Drs. Hering, Jeanes, Neidhard, Williamson, and Kitchen, were appointed the Central Bureau for the ensuing year.

On motion, it was Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to ascertain the best mode of publishing the doings of the Institute, including the report of the Bureau, and Drs. Neidhard, Gray and Flagg were appointed.

Several communications were read by Dr. Gray, late Secretary, from Physicians, friends of the Institute, and of the science of Homœopathy, viz: Drs. J. C. Boardman of Trenton, N. J., J. Merrill of Portland, Me., J. H. Pulte of Cincinnati, George Lingen of Philadelphia, Adolphus Lippe of Carlisle, Pa., and Robert Wesselhoeft of Boston—ordered to be filed,

On motion of Dr. Dubs, a committee of three, consisting of Drs. Wells, McVickar, and Quin, was appointed on the subject of Posology.

Dr. S. R. Kirby was re-appointed Treasurer.

On motion, adjourned, to meet at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Wednesday Evening.

The meeting being called to order, it was

Resolved, That the vote making New York the next place of meeting of the Institute be reconsidered, and after considerable discussion it was

Resolved, That the next meeting of the Institute be held in Philadelphia on the second Wednesday of May, 1846.

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Resolved, That Docts. Bayard, Gray, and Cook, be a committee for the purpose of engrossing the 1st vol. of the Transactions of the Institute, and superintending the publication of the same, and that the Central Bureau be requested to co-operate with the committee in the publication.

The committee appointed to nominate a board of censors, reported in favor of re-appointing the members of the several boards of the last session to constitute one board, and that any three censors may constitute a board for the examination of candidates and a recommendation of a majority of said board shall render a candidate eligible to membership in this Institute, which was adopted.

Adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Thursday Morning, May 15th, 1845.

The meeting was called to order by the President, and the minutes of last meeting read and approved.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the Secretary be instructed to procure a suitable seal for the Institute.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the Publishing Committee prepare a report of the proceedings of the Institute, to be published in several newspapers, and that each member be served with a copy of the same.

On motion, *Resolved*, Not to admit as a member of this Institute, any person who has not pursued a regular course of medical studies according to the requirements of the existing medical institutions of our country, and, in addition thereto, sustained an examination before the censors of this Institute on the theory and practice of Homœopathy.

Adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock this evening.

Thursday Evening.

The President called the meeting to order; minutes of last meeting read and approved.

On motion of Dr. Gray, *Resolved*, That the Bureau for the augmentation and improvement of the Materia Medica, be earnestly solicited to deliberate and report upon a scientific arrangement of the Materia Medica at the next session of the Institute.

On motion, *Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to frame and procure certificates of ordinary and honorary membership to be furnished to members at such a price as the committee shall determine. Docts. Bayard, Quin, Gray, Hempel and Joslin were appointed.

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Resolved, That the statute appointing a committee of correspondence be annulled.

Resolved, That Constantine Hering, M. D., of Philadelphia, be appointed a delegate to represent the American Institute of Homœopathy in the Congress of Homœopathists to be held in Germany on the 10th day of August next.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Institute be tendered to Dr. Jeanes, for the able manner in which he has discharged the duties of chairman of the Institute.

On motion the Convention adjourned to meet again at Philadelphia on the second Wednesday of May, 1846, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

EDWARD BAYARD, M. D.,
Gen. Secretary.

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INTRODUCTORY REPORT

OF

THE CENTRAL BUREAU.

At the first meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy, held in the city of New York, in April, 1844, a Committee was appointed entitled the "Central Bureau," for the augmentation and improvement of the Materia Medica.

Sensible of the importance of the trust committed, it immediately made arrangements to secure the co-operation of Homœopathists generally.

A circular was addressed to all the Homœopathic Physicians of this country, at that time known to it, soliciting information on three topics, viz.:

"1st. The effects which you have observed from remedies not mentioned in Jahr's Manual, whether in health or disease; stating the precise localities of the symptoms, the times of the day at which they occurred, with all the attending circumstances.

"2d. New symptoms, either pathogenetic or curative which you may have observed from the remedies in Jahr's Manual, which are clearly ascribable to those remedies, with the particulars of each case.

"3d. The symptoms which you have seen confirmed most frequently in your practice; also, any remarkable coincidences in allœopathic or popular practice, and especially cases of poisoning, which may have come under your observation."

In the circular, three new remedies were also proposed for trial, viz.: Oxalic acid, Podophyllum peltatum and Kalmia latifolia, and an offer made to furnish all of them to all who should apply. A number of applications were received, and the medicines sent accordingly.

The Bureau has also received communications from the following gentlemen, relating cases of cure or requesting medicines for experimentation: Dr. G. W. Swazey, of Springfield, Massachusetts; J. Merrill, Portland, Maine; D. S. Kim-

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ball, Sacket's Harbor, New York; Joel Divine, Poughkeepsie, New York; T. Percival Royston, Lockport, New York; J. C. Boardman, Trenton, New Jersey; Josiah F. Flagg, Boston.

The work of elaborating the Report was performed as follows:

Benzoic acid, tried and arranged by Dr. Jacob Jeanes, with contributions of symptoms from Dr. Lingen.

Eupatorium perfoliatum, tried and arranged by Dr. Williamson, with contributions of symptoms from Dr. Neidhard.

Fluoric acid, tried and arranged by Dr. Hering, with contributions of symptoms from Drs. Campos, Lippe, Jeanes, Neidhard, Williamson, Husmann, Pehrson, Freytag, Gosewisch, Geist, and Messrs. Smith and Behlert.

Kalmia latifolia, tried and arranged by Dr. Hering, with contributions of symptoms from Drs. Freytag, Bauer, Schmidt, Williamson, Fairchild, E. Clark, and Mr. Behlert.

Lobelia cardinalis, tried by Dr. Dubs.

Lobelia inflata, tried and arranged by Dr. Jeanes, with contributions of symptoms from Drs. Williamson, Geist, Gosewisch, and also with the aid of the treatise by Dr. Noack, of Leipsic.

Oxalic acid, tried and arranged by Dr. Neidhard, with contributions of symptoms from Drs. Hering, Floto, Smith, Dubs, Kitchen and Williamson.

Podophyllum peltatum, tried and arranged by Dr. Williamson, with contributions of symptoms from Drs. Jeanes, Ward, Husmann, Hering and Fairchild.

Sanguinaria canadensis, tried by Dr. Bute, with contributions of symptoms from Drs. Hering, Husmann, Jeanes, Neidhard and Mr. Behlert.

Triosteum perfoliatum, tried by Dr. Williamson, with contributions of symptoms from Dr. Neidhard.

The Bureau is indebted to Dr. William P. Esrey, for the valuable addition of the Repertorium.

There are several matters which may be thought to require either apology or defence. A brief notice of a few of them is esteemed necessary.

The first in importance, especially as it was embraced in the duties of the Central Bureau, is that no new or improved arrangement of the materia medica has been performed or even attempted; and the only apology which can be offered for this neglect is, that the means for accomplishing this task

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are as yet insufficient. To increase those means, has been an ardent desire of the Bureau, and it has not failed to labor for the furtherance of this object. At an early date from its creation, it addressed a circular to all the Homœopathic Physicians on this continent, who were at that time known to it, requesting of them statements of confirmed symptoms, &c., a species of knowledge which is absolutely indispensable in a proper re-arrangement of the materia medica.

This request has met with so faint a response from the profession in general, that as yet the means under the control of the Bureau are not much increased. But it is hoped that the necessity of this knowledge will soon be seen and felt not only in this country but throughout the world, and that every physician will hasten to cast his tribute, though only a mite, into the treasury of knowledge; and we anticipate with pleasure that the physicians of this country will yet be in advance in the good work. The following defence of other points will aid in bringing into view the positive need which exists for this united labour of physicians for the advancement of the healing art.

It may be objected to the report, that the Bureau has thrown into the materia medica fragmentary observations upon half a dozen or more remedies which are new to it; adding to the already cumbersome mass of imperfectly understood medicines without materially advancing the science.

To answer this objection to the satisfaction of those who think a remedy to be known in proportion to the number of symptoms which have been attributed to it, would be extremely difficult, if not impossible. But others can understand, that a remedy of which we know one positive group of symptoms corresponding to similar groups, in diseases of frequent occurrence, may be a more valuable remedy, and better known with twenty symptoms, than another medicine with hundreds of symptoms, but of which we know with certainty of no groups in which they are particularly applicable. To fully appreciate the correctness of these remarks, a cursory glance of our materia medica is only required, with the additional observation of the fact that we have but few publications of cases cured by some remedies, which, from their extensive list of symptoms, would appear to have been largely experimented upon. It is true, that they may have been more extensively and advan-

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tageously employed than would be supposed. But if this be the fact it is high time that it were known.

The Bureau might adduce the authority of Hahnemann for the propriety and necessity of investigating the properties of new remedies. Both observation and experience combine to show that no one remedy will suffice to cure a thousandth part of the diseases to which man is subject. That when a succession of remedies has been required to cure a complaint in one instance, the discovery of a remedy more adapted has led to the immediate cure of very similar disorders. And from this it may be inferred that, with all possible accurate knowledge of the properties of remedies, an extensive materia medica will be requisite to meet and conquer the multitudinous diseases with which mankind is afflicted. But to render such a materia medica fully available, there must be condensation. The strong symptoms, not merely the most violent, but those of most frequent occurrence, must be known. The true must be separated from the doubtful and the false. Cut out these from our list of symptoms, and these lists will be abridged. Put together in one place a symptom which is variously expressed and now appears as a variety of symptoms, and we have valuable condensation. But these are not light and easy works, readily to be accomplished. The path we have travelled was the necessary one. It is a necessary one in regard to every new remedy; we must accept the symptoms which follow its trial as its effects, and so set them down. If this were not done there could be no beginning, and without a beginning there could have been no progress. But that we should always continue to acknowledge as positive effects of a remedy those symptoms which occurred to an experimenter after a trial of medicine, though these have been confirmed by no other experimenter, is the height of absurdity. Therefore the Bureau again urges the profession to come forward to the work of ascertaining the most positive of the symptoms of remedies.

CONSTANTINE HERING, M. D.
JACOB JEANES, M. D.
CHARLES NEIDHARD, M. D.
WALTER WILLIAMSON, M. D.
JAMES KITCHEN, M. D.

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REPORT OF THE CENTRAL BUREAU.

ACIDUM BENZOICUM.

BY JACOB JEANES, M. D.

Benzoic Acid. Flowers of Benzoin. Germ. Benzoeblumen. Benzoesalz.

THE benzoic acid derives its name from the gum benzoin or benjamin, which is the concrete juice of a tree, the Styrax benzoin, a native of Sumatra, Java, Laos and Siam.

Though this acid is found most abundantly in the benzoin, yet it also exists in the dragon's blood, in the anthoxanthum odoratum and holcus odoratus. Its presence in other plants is doubtful; in storax, peruvian balsam, cinnamon and cinnamon oil, it is the cinnamomic acid which has been mistaken for it. It has also been stated to exist in the urine of herbivorous quadrupeds, forming on the average, as stated by Vauquelin, about one three-hundredths of the urine of this class of animals. But according to Liebig, this is hippuric and not benzoic acid. The oil of bitter almonds is converted into benzoic acid, simply by the addition of oxygen.

For pharmaceutical use, it is directed by the United States, London, Edinburgh and Dublin Pharmocopœias, that the benzoic acid should be procured from the gum benzoin. It is obtained either by sublimation or by dissolving the gum in alkaline waters, then decomposing the benzoates thus formed, by the addition of an acid, and afterwards purifying the benzoic acid thus precipitated, by washing it with cold water, which dissolves

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but one four-hundreth of its weight of the acid, whilst boiling water dissolves one-twentieth. The process of obtaining the benzoic acid by sublimation is directed by the United States and London Pharmacopœias, and the acid thus procured is, for various reasons, that which is to be preferred for medicinal use.

Benzoic acid contains 69.25 per cent. of carbon, 4.86 of hydrogen, and 25.89 of oxygen; or, as stated by Liebig, it is composed of 14 equivalents of carbon, 10 of hydrogen and 3 of oxygen.

This acid was described as long since as 1608, by Blaise de Bigenere, under the name of Flowers of Benzoin.

In medicine it has been employed in two preparations known by the name of paregoric elixir, viz: the Tinctura Opii Camphorata and the Tinctura Opii Ammoniata of the dispensatories. In the latter preparation it must form benzoate of ammonia instead of existing in the form of a free acid.

Although these tinctures have been extensively and for a long time employed by physicians, yet none of the writers on the materia medica appear disposed to attribute any medicinal power to the benzoic acid; and most who speak on the subject appear to concur with Murray, who remarks that "it has been regarded as a stimulating expectorant, but is totally destitute of medicinal efficacy, and the sole consumption of it is in the composition of the paregoric elixirs of the pharmacopœias, in which, as it has long been an ingredient, it is still retained."

Eight years ago I instituted experiments with the view to ascertain the effects of this acid on the human body in a state of health; and several symptoms then observed have since been repeatedly confirmed in persons who had taken the tinctura opii camphorata.

Guided by the information thus acquired, to its employment as an agent for the removal of disease, I was forcibly struck by the power which it exerted in altering the secretory action of the kidneys, in many cases where

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the urine was of a deep red color, and yielded an uncommonly strong urinous odor.

About four years since, Dr. Alexander Ure recommended the benzoic acid as a remedy which he believed to be likely to prevent the formation of tophous secretions in gouty subjects. He administered it in doses of a scruple, an hour after a meal. In the course of a couple of hours the urine voided, amounting to five or six ounces, yielded, on the addition of a twelfth part of muriatic acid, a copious precipitate of beautiful rose-pink acicular crystals, precisely the crystalline character of an acid peculiar to graminivrous animals, and to which Liebig has assigned the name of hippuric acid. In the urine, after the benzoic acid, the hippuric acid was found to have taken the place of the uric acid, none of the latter being discoverable.

As the salts formed by the combination of the hippuric acid with the alkaline bases are much more soluble than the corresponding compounds of uric acid, Dr. Ure supposes that the substitution of the former for the latter may be the means of preventing tophaceous concretions, &c. He remarks that, "the application of the above principle has proved of material benefit in the treatment of certain unhealthy conditions of the urine, occurring in subjects of a calculous or gouty diathesis, since it enables the practitioner to obviate entirely the various depositions resulting from the excess of uric acid, the fruitful source of that most distressing malady, stone in the bladder; as also to control and prevent the formation of the so-called tophaceous concretions or chalk stones, which occasion so much inconvenience, deformity and pain to individuals laboring under gout."*

Wilhelm Keller states that, "so early as the edition of Berzelius' 'Lehrbuch der Chemie,' published in 1831, Professor Wöhler had expressed the opinion that benzoic acid, during digestion, was probably converted into hippuric acid." This statement was recalled to mind by the publications of Dr. Ure; and Mr. Keller

*Provincial Med. & Surg. Journal, July 17th, 1841, p. 317.

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was induced to experiment upon himself. He took in the evening, before bed-time, about thirty-two grains of pure benzoic acid, in syrup. During the night he perspired strongly, which was probably an effect of the acid, as he was in general with great difficulty made to perspire profusely. He could perceive no other effect, even when, next day, he took the same dose three times; indeed, even the perspiration did not again occur. The urine voided the next morning, when treated with muriatic acid, yielded considerable hippuric acid, but it also contained its normal proportions of urea and uric acid. Keller remarks that, "this observation is opposed to the statement of Dr. Ure, and that he is certainly too hasty in recommending benzoic acid as a remedy for the gouty and calculous concretions of uric acid."

Dr. Walker,* of Huddersfield, England, remarks, that, so far as "he can judge from the exhibition of benzoic acid in several cases of dysuria senilis, he is inclined to augur very favorably of its utility," and that "it is often of service where the gravel in the urine is inconsiderable, and where the irritation and the pain would seem to have arisen from some other cause." He employed it in conjunction with balsam copaiba.

Dr. Soden,† of Bath, England, relates a case of irritability of the bladder, with muco-purulent discharge and enlargement of the prostate, in which he administered the benzoic acid, mixed with balsam copaiba, white of egg and camphor mixture. He says that he "never witnessed any thing equal to the efficacy of this medicine; the urine became clearer after the first dose, and in two days it was perfectly free from mucous deposit; the irritability of the bladder was lessened, and in four days the patient resumed his self-management."

A case in which the urine was loaded with phosphatic salts, treated by Mr. Farquhar, of London, and reported by Dr. Ure, will be found among the cases in the appendix to this article.

*Provincial Med. & Surg. Journal, Feb. 26th, 1842.
†Ibid, July 29th, 1842.

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In the following list of symptoms, those which are not accredited to some one else, are such as have been observed by myself, and have been the result of homœopathic attenuations of benzoic acid.

HEAD.—Confusion of the head with drowsiness.

Pain in the temples in the region of constructiveness.

Pressure on the whole of the upper part of the head and spinal column, as if these were pressed together by an elastic body, so that he bends himself involuntarily, stretching forwards. This sensation, without being painful, is productive of extraordinary anxiety. (Occurring two days in succession whilst sitting. Forenoon. *Lingen.*)

Itching of the scalp.

EYES. 5.—Itching in the angles of the eyes.

EARS.—Itching in the left ear.

Shooting pain in the right ear; intermitting.

NOSE.—Sensation of irritation in the left nostril, such as precedes sneezing, yet without being able to sneeze.

Slight transitory hoarseness and repeated sneezing, in the morning, with a pleasant excitement and freedom of the head, which, together with its more rapid disappearance, distinguished it from the ordinary symptoms of taking cold of the experimenter. (7th day, *Lingen.*)

TEETH.—Slight cutting pain in the teeth.

Darting pain in carious molars in both jaws.

LIPS.—Involuntary biting of the lower lip at dinner, on two successive days. (*Lingen.*)

MOUTH.—Soreness of the back part of the tongue, felt most whilst swallowing.

Sensation of soreness and rawness at the root of the tongue, and on the palate.

15. * Extensive ulcerations of the tongue, with deeply chapped or fungoid surfaces.

* An ulcerated tumour in the left side of the mouth,

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upon the soft commissure of the jaws behind the last molar teeth.

THROAT.—Heat in the œsophagus, as from acid eructation.

STOMACH.—Singultus.

Sensation of heat throughout the abdomen.

20. Pain in the left side of the abdomen immediately below the short ribs.

BOWELS.—Bowels freely open with extraordinary pressure to stool.

* Fœtid, watery, white stools, very copious and exhausting in infants, the urine being of a very deep red color.

URINE.—Irritability of bladder, too frequent desire to evacuate the bladder, the urine normal in appearance.

Urine at first only increased in quantity and not in frequency. In a few days urination became exceedingly frequent with strong pressing. Urine of an aromatic odor, and saline taste; the odor long retained, most in the forenoon. (*Lingen.*)

25. * Urine highly colored, sometimes of the color of brandy, the urinous odor exceedingly strong.

* Urine of the above character, of a specific gravity greater than that of healthy urine passed into the same vessel, retaining its place below the healthy urine without admixture, and though of a very deep red color, depositing no sediment.

* Hot, scalding urine of a deep red color and strong odor, causing so much suffering in its passage, that this was performed but once a day.

SEXUAL.—A thrilling almost painful sensation on the left side of the glans penis, extending into the urethra, so severe as to occasion starting, ending in a sensation of tickling and itching.

Itching in the sulcus behind the corona glandis.

30. Smarting of the frænum præputii.

LARYNX.—Sneezing, with slight hoarseness, without accompanying catarrhal symptoms. (*Lingen.*)

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* Troublesome, and almost constant, dry hacking cough.

CHEST.—Pain about the third rib on the right side, midway between the sternum and the side.

Pain in the right side of the back about midway between the tenth vertebra dorsalis and the side.

35. Pain in the left side about the sixth rib, increased by deep inspiration, and by bending the body to either side.

Deep penetrating pain in the posterior part of the left side, about the sixth rib.

BACK.—Dull pain in the back in the region of the kidneys.

EXTREMITIES.—Knicking and cracking of the joints, both of the superior and inferior extremities, in motion.

Pain in the joints of the fingers of the right hand.

40. The pain leaves the right hand and appears in the left arm, then extends downward into the elbow and leaving this situation next appears in the region of the heart.

The pain having left these parts, appears in the right thigh and ankle.

Pain in the right tendo achilles, and in the region of the heart at the same time.

The pain is incessantly and suddenly changing its location, but its most constant seat is in the region of the heart.

After leaving the right, the pain appears in the left tendo achilles.

45. Aching pain in the left hip, then in the thigh, next in the knees, then in the toes.

Sharp pain in the left ankle, during the time it supports the weight of the body whilst walking.

Upon supporting a slight part of the weight of the body on the left foot, severe pain in the tendo achilles close to the os calcis.

Pain in the gastrocnemii.

Pain in the toes.

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50. * Pain in the large joints of the great toes, with slight tumefaction and redness.

Stitch passing perpendicularly upwards, through the right great toe, followed by a burning which increases gradually again to a stitch; appearing afterwards in the left great toe, from which it vanishes with a thrilling sensation, in the morning, whilst lying down. (The 8th day, *Lingen.*)

Itching on various parts of the body and extremities, yielding rather an agreeable feeling on being scratched, but leaving a burning.

Feeling of coldness of the knees as if they were blown upon by a cold wind. (9th day. *Lingen.*)

Frequent pulse. (The 1st, 2nd and 3rd day. *Lingen.*)

SLEEP.—55. Awakened after midnight with violent pulsation of the heart and temporal arteries, (pulsation 110 in the minute,) without external heat; and cannot fall asleep again. In the morning, the tongue covered with a white mucous coat; nausea and total loss of appetite. In the afternoon at 4 o'clock, all these symptoms had vanished. (The 4th day. *Lingen.*)

He awakens every morning about 2 o'clock, from strong internal heat, and a hard, bounding, but not quickened pulse, so that he must lie awake upon his back, because the pulsation of the temporal arteries, sounds like puffing in the ears, and prevents him from going to sleep again. (Enduring for 8 weeks. *Lingen.*)

APPENDIX.

In the introduction to this article, some remarks in relation to certain remedial operations of the benzoic acid, have already been made. But it is necessary to enter more into detail in regard to its therapeutic action.

Evincing, as it does, such decided influence over the

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kidneys, it is expected to exert remedial power in many diseases in which the deviations of these organs from the normal performance of their functions constitute an important part of the morbid derangement. This view is not only confirmed by the statements already made, but also by experiences of my own; many of them, long anterior to the earliest of these publications.

I have found the benzoic acid of great utility in a number of cases where the urine was of a deep red colour, sometimes even as dark as brandy, and its urinous odor peculiarly strong.

This highly colored and strongly scented urine, occurs most frequently in syphilitic cases, where the external symptoms have been either wholly or partially suppressed by improper treatment; also in some cases after the infection, but before the establishment of chancre or syphilitic gonorrhœa; and sometimes accompanies these disorders. It is often so strongly marked as to attract the attention of the patient sufficiently to induce him to remark it to the physcian. A few cases in illustration may be useful.

Case.—A lad about seventeen years of age had contracted a chancre, and by the advice of acquaintances, had taken balsam copaiba and other medicines. The chancre disappeared; but was succeeded by the following disease:—Slightly elevated, raw surfaces, of a wart-like appearance, and of a circular form, varying in diameter from half an inch to an inch and a half, at places running into each other; nearly covered both sides and the bottom of the sulcus ani, and caused much smarting and soreness of the part. Thuya and mercury were given without much apparent effect. Benzoic acid, in high dilution, and in a single dose, restored to its normal character, the urine, which was previously very highly colored and strongly scented; and effected some improvement in the disease. When the urine again became highly colored, the dose was repeated, and with such good results, that it was afterwards given every two or three days until the cure was completed.

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Case.—I was called to visit a gentleman aged 25 years, whom I found suffering under a tormenting, almost constant, dry, hacking cough. His room-mate had informed me that he suspected him of laboring under syphilitic disease, from the fact that his urine was of the character above described. (My informant was acquainted with the value of the symptom, having been under my care for a syphilitic rheumatism, and experienced much benefit from the use of the benzoic acid.) Upon inquiry, I found that he had, a short time before the commencement of his cough, labored under a gonorrhœa, for the cure of which he had recourse to the ordinary methods of treatment. The benzoic acid speedily restored the urinary secretion to its ordinary quality, and the cough soon ceased to be troublesome.

Case.—A man aged about 23 years, who had a chancre cured a year or two before by external applications, and whose health from that time had not been good, suffered at the time he called upon me, with syphilitic rheumatism. The use of the benzoic acid was followed by the disappearance of the rheumatism and a re-appearance of the chancre. In the treatment of the latter affection I was so far from successful that he applied to another physician, who, by means of external applications, &c. succeeded in removing it, without any very troublesome return of the rheumatism.

Rather seeking to avoid venereal practice, my experience in this direction is not very extensive, especially in the treatment of the recent forms of the disease, yet still it is sufficient, both from the above and other cases, to justify me in recommending the benzoic acid as a remedy worthy of attention in the treatment of syphilis, and more especially in the secondary forms of this disease.

It is not only where the syphilitic taint exists that this remedy proves serviceable, but it is also of great utility in many cases where there cannot be a suspicion entertained of its presence. In several cases of angina faucium and angina tonsillaris, where the urine possessed

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the characteristics above mentioned, the benzoic acid has proved itself very useful. In two cases, of a mother and her daughter, a young woman, both for a long time subject to violent angina, in neither of whom the allopathic treatment had ever succeeded in preventing suppuration, though early and energetically applied, and where, in the case of the daughter, homœopathic treatment with belladonna and other apparently indicated remedies had twice failed to prevent suppuration, although it diminished the suffering much more than any previous treatment, benzoic acid in alternation with belladonna and digitalis would speedily subdue the attacks, and finally seemed to effect such an alteration of the system that the tendency to this form of disease appeared to be almost extinguished.

Dr. Williamson has communicated to me the case of a man subject to annual returns of nephritic colic, the urine extremely highly colored and strongly scented, where the benzoic acid afforded great relief in a paroxysm two years ago, since which he has not had his usual returns of the complaint.

In cases of diarrhœa in infants, where the stools are very copious, watery, very light colored and fœtid, and where the urine is of an uncommonly deep red color, and its urinous odor remarkably strong, I have found the benzoic acid produce very great improvement.

In the cases where the ulcerations of the tongue described in the list of symptoms occurred, the urine was of the character above described, but there was no reason to suppose syphilitic taint.

The following case is the one mentioned in the introduction as treated by Mr. Farquhar and reported by Dr. Ure:*

"H. H., aged thirty-seven, of spare make and sedentary habits, consulted me on the 9th of May, 1842, relative to a disorder of the urinary secretion. He said that about ten months previously he noticed, for the first time, a whitish deposit in his water, which, ere long, concreted on the chamber-pot, forming

* Provincial Med. and Sur. Journal, Feb. 11, 1843, p. 690.

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a hard grey crust, most difficult to remove; the urine had a very offensive odor, and varied occasionally in appearance, presenting sometimes a greenish, at other times a brownish color; at the above date it was slightly opaque and of a pale yellow hue, emitting a pungent ammoniacal smell, alkaline to litmus, and effervescing briskly upon the addition of a few drops of hydrochloric acid; almost as soon as discharged it threw down a white flocculent sediment, consisting of phosphate and carbonate of lime; it did not afford any uric acid; its specific gravity was 1.023; it was voided without pain or difficulty, and in a full stream; there was little or no increase of the mucous secretion, and no albumen. The patient's appetite was good, his tongue clean, and he slept well; but he was pale, complaining of general lassitude and languor, and of a sense of weakness across the loins; his bowels were generally confined. 1000 grains measure of the above urine, evaporated to dryness by a water bath at a temperature not exceeding 160° Fah., left only thirty-six grains of dry extract, and exhaled, during the process a great quantity of ammonia, as proved by a slip of moist litmus paper held over the dish becoming instantaneously blue. He was directed to take an aperient dose of rhubarb and ten grains of benzoic acid, twice in the day, and to live well, but plainly.

May 12. Has taken the medicine without suffering the slightest inconvenience. He says that the urine, within a few hours after the first dose, became clear, and ceased to deposit any chalky sediment. It is now natural in all respects; acid to litmus; specific gravity 1.022. After six days longer he discontinued the use of the benzoic acid. Towards the end of the month the urine became again alkaline, and I was induced to try him with the usual routine of medicines recommended in cases of this description, in order to see whether the urine could be brought to a permanently moral state."

This was done, but without benefit. A renewal of the use of the benzoic acid led to most satisfactory results.

In many cases of rheumatism and of painful joints with arthritic concretions, I have had reason to believe that the benzoic acid has proved of great advantage. Very striking effects may be observed from this remedy in arthritic irritation of the great toe joints, attended with swelling and redness of the skin, the irritation being mostly confined to these parts, and the urine of the character above mentioned. I was yesterday conversing with a patient who was formerly very much troubled

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with this complaint, to whom I gave the benzoic acid about six years ago, when the disease disappeared in twenty-four hours, and never re-appeared until within a few weeks of the present time, when it again showed itself in a very slight degree.

In a case where inflammatory rheumatism and violent asthma, both of long standing and frequent recurrence, co-existed, and for which I gave the benzoic acid, the patient remarked a great amelioration of his asthmatic paroxysms. This is worthy of mention, inasmuch as one of the benzoated tinctures of opium was formerly termed Elixir asthmaticum, and it may be that further observations will prove the benzoic acid to be a remedy for some peculiar forms of asthmatic disorder.

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ACIDUM FLUORICUM.

BY C. HERING, M. D.

Acidum Hydrofluoricum. Fluss-spathsaeure, Germ. Fluoric Acid.

This acid was first procured in its pure state in the year 1810, by Gay-Lussac and Thenard. It is prepared by acting on the mineral called fluor spar, carefully separated from silicious earth, and reduced to fine powder, with twice its weight of concentrated sulphuric acid. Most chemists are now in favour of the opinion of Ampère and Davy, namely, that fluor spar is a compound of fluorine and calcium, and that pure hydrofluoric acid evinces no sign of containing either oxygen or water, but is a compound of fluorine and hydrogen.

Hydrofluoric acid is at 32° a colourless fluid, and remains in that state at 59°, if preserved in well stopped bottles; but when exposed to the air, it flies off in dense white fumes, which consist of the acid vapour combined with the moisture of the atmosphere. Its specific gravity is 1.0609, but its density may be increased to 1.25 by gradual additions of water. Its affinity for this liquid far exceeds that of the strongest sulphuric acid, and the combination is accompanied with a hissing noise, as when red-hot iron is quenched by immersion in water.

It has all the characters of a powerful acid. It has a strong sour taste, reddens litmus paper, and neutralizes alkalies, either forming salts termed *hydrofluates*, or most generally giving rise to metallic fluorides. All these compounds are decomposed by strong sulphuric

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acid, with the aid of heat, and the hydrofluoric acid, while escaping, may be detected by its action on glass. (*Turner.*)

It is a solvent for some elementary principles, which resist the action even of nitro-hydrochloric acid. Thus it dissolves silicon, zirconium, and columbium, with evolution of hydrogen gas; and when mixed with nitric acid, it proves a solvent for silicon, which has been condensed by heat, and for titanium. Nitro-hydrofluoric acid, however, is incapable of dissolving gold and platinum. Several oxidized bodies, which are not attacked by sulphuric, nitric, or hydrochloric acid, are readily dissolved by hydrofluoric acid. As examples of this fact, several of the weaker acids, such as silica or silicic acid, titanic, columbic, molybdic, and tungstic acids may be enumerated. (*Berzelius.*)

Its vapour is much more pungent than chlorine, or any of the irritating gases. Of all substances, it is the most destructive to animal matter. The following quotations from different authors will bear witness of its powerful action on the cuticle:

Of all bodies fluoric acid, perhaps, produces the strongest caustic effects; it acts most powerfully on the animal tissue, on coming in contact with the skin; there ensues a violent pain; the parts around the spot touched by it become white and painful, forming a dense vesicle filled with matter. Even a very small, hardly visible quantity would produce the same effects, although only after several hours. (*Thenard.*)

This acid unites itself with the skin to such a degree, that even by means of carbonate of soda it cannot be washed off, although the pain is mitigated by the application of the latter; it is also relieved by opening the vesicle as speedily as possible; in the case of the diluted or silicious fluoric acid, the presence of water or silicious acid prevents these effects. (*Berzelius.*)

The smallest quantity applied to the hand excites violent itching, and pustules filled with matter are formed. (*Liebig.*)

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A solution of one-forty-eighth part of a grain produced on the skin neither pain nor redness, neither did a solution of one-sixteenth. One-eighth of a grain, however, applied to the skin produced some pain, redness, heat; the epidermis came off in scales after a few days. (*Kreiner.*)

Fluoric acid acts energetically on glass. The transparency of the glass is instantly destroyed, heat is evolved and the acid boils, and in a short time entirely disappears. A colourless gas, known by the name of fluo-silicic acid gas is the product. This compound is always formed when hydrofluoric acid comes in contact with a silicious substance. For this reason it cannot be preserved in glass; but must be prepared and kept in metallic vessels. Those of lead, on account of their cheapness, are often used, but silver or platinum are preferable. (*Turner.*)

The following symptoms are the result of the provings of a number of individuals, whose names are appended to each symptom of their proving; where possible, also, the period which elapsed between the taking of the medicine and the time of the appearance of the symptom, has been added. The numbers after the symptoms refer to the degree of the attenuation, taken by the prover. The symptoms without numbers were produced by the thirtieth potence; and those marked with a * are curative.

MENTAL.—*Disposition to anxious ideas*, frequently to such a degree that a perspiration breaks out. (2d day. 3*d.* *Hering.*)

He is less anxious than formerly. (30*th.* *Hering.*)

In the evening he is very discontented; he looks at every thing in the worst light; in the morning, after a restless night, his temper is very cheerful and joyous. (6*th.* *Hering.*)

Easily displeased for half a day. (After 14 hours. 30*th.* *Campos.*)

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5. The least trifle is with him sufficient, to show a bad temper in his features and motions in 16 hours; disappears after 12 hours. (*Campos.*)

Ill humour after 18 hours, lasts about 12 hours. (*Campos.*)

Whilst considering what might happen, he gets into a most ungovernable anger, but only in his thoughts. Several times during the first days. (3*d.* *Hering.*)

Great disposition, when alone, to repulsive fantastic imaginations, particularly with regard to persons with whom he stands in near relations, or with whom he is connected. (3*d.* *Hering.*)

* A lame and imbecile old lady dismissed her nurse, without which she could not get along at all, quarrelled with her nieces, could not bear the sight of them, and tormented, without cause, the whole house. After two doses, 30*th*, evening and morning, she had a running from the eyes, and was immediately patient and cheerful, and remained so. (*Hering.*)

10. During the fourth week very irritable towards people, even to the greatest hatred, which he does not hesitate to give vent to in words; but as soon as he sees them every thing is forgotten, and he has an entirely different opinion of them. This does not arise either from hypocrisy or cowardice, but it is a suddenly altered view, mentally the same feeling which occurred to him physically during the coryza, 298, 300. (3*d.* *Hering.*)

Aversion to his business. (12*th.* *Gosewisch.*)

Indifferent, showing no interest in any occupation. (3*d.* *Hering.*)

Perfect *contentment, every thing is right.* (*Campos.*)

Feeling of an interior happy state, never experienced before, next morning after the remedy. (*Campos.*)

Uncommonly gay disposition of the mind, the next morning after taking it. (*Campos.*)

15. All nature around seems to smile, in the morning, 16 hours after taking the remedy. (*Campos.*) Comp. 108.

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Feeling of perfect happiness within and without, after 8 hours. (*Campos.*)

Satisfaction, he desires no better state of things, *all is right*; after 16 hours. (*Campos.*)

Feeling of highly enjoying everything; after 12 hours. (*Campos.*)

The fourth and the following days a higher grade of well being; he is more decided in his movements. (30*th.* *Hering.*)

20. He is more cheerful and vigorous after the eighth and following days. (*Hering.*)

Sensation as if dangers did menace him, but without being afraid; particularly during the pressure in the occiput, during the staggering, the pain in the bladder, etc. (3*d.* *Hering.*)

During the headache, 75, symptoms of the throat, 189. He remembers his experimentation only with horror and aversion, particularly the disagreeable sensation in the stomach, 204, after several weeks, in one who has made numerous provings. (*Williamson.*)

During the tottering sensation, 134, he has a decided though not anxious expectation, as if there was to happen something awful, but he feels no anxiety. 3*d.* (*Hering.*)

It appears to him in the morning as if his countenance had suddenly become old. (The 9th day. 3*d.* *Hering.*)

25. Difficulty of recalling thoughts after interruption. (30*th.* *Hering.*)

A more difficult comprehension of philosophical works; on the other hand all facts appear to be clearer to him. (30*th.* *Hering.*)

He has great difficulty to fix his attention upon any thing. (12*th.* *Gosewisch.*)

On making his notes he mistakes right and left, a circumstance that does not easily happen to him. (2d day. 6*th.* *Hering.*)

Forgetful; he does not recollect sometimes the most common things. (12*th.* *Gosewisch.*)

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30. Forgetfulness of dates and his common employments. (The 2d week. 3*d*. *Hering*.)

HEAD.—Whilst sitting, a frequent sensation of a general shaking, with a dull pressure and compression in the occiput, particularly towards the right; with the continual internal sensation of numbness in the left forearm, and a severe pricking in it whilst stretching it. (The 1st forenoon. 3*d*. *Hering*.)

In the forenoon, after 10 o'clock, a kind of shaking in the head, particularly in the back part of it, and more towards the right; at first whilst sitting, during each quick, short movement, on rising, turning, during walking. (The first week. 3*d*. *Hering*.) Comp. 82.

Vertigo with sickness of stomach. 179.

Slight feeling of nausea and vertigo. 180.

Painful determination of blood to the forehead, like a quick jerk, at the beginning of walking after standing, not after sitting; in the evening three or four hours after taking it. (3*d*. *Hering*.)

It appeared to him to proceed from the throat to the head, he felt as if he was to be struck by apoplexy; a kind of determination of blood to the head and loss of consciousness, he could not recollect where he was. Observed after smelling the acid. (*Hering*.) Comp. 192.

Determination of blood to the head. 79, 42.

From the nape of the neck to the occiput, a feeling like a warm breath. 359.

35. In the morning dulness of the head until breakfast. (From the 3d to the 11th day. 30*th*. *Pehrson*.)

Dulness of the head in the morning, with slight drawing in the right side of the head the 5th and 7th day. (30*th*. *Pehrson*.)

Dulness of the head immediately; sensation as if the brain was pressed upwards. (After 4 weeks. 31*st*. *Geist*.)

Dulness of the occiput only, immediately after repeated doses. (30*th*. *Geist*.)

Dulness towards the right in the occiput after one hour. (3*d*. *Hering*.)

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40. Dulness and painful tension in the head towards the right after several hours. (*6th. Hering.*)

A stunning sensation in the head, mostly in front, immediately after taking the 5th dilut. (*Williamson.*)

A sensation somewhat resembling numbness or burning, first in the forehead, afterwards in the upper jaw, and lower jaw of the same side, and appearing in the lower part of the occiput and in the bladder, the first evening and next morning. (After taking the *3d*, and also *6th* and *30th* dilution. *Hering.*) Comp. 134, 135.

Confusion and pain through the head after 5 minutes. (*Jeanes.*)

Heaviness of the head; with a dull pain (douleur sourde) deep in the middle of the forehead after two hours. (*30th. Campos.*)

45. Five minutes after taking it, there commenced an increase of the flow of saliva, which caused him to spit constantly for about 10 minutes, when he began to feel a pain in the head, a sensation as if the head was too heavy and would drop down from one side to the other, a pressing outward from within; the flow of saliva after this pain had established itself began to diminish, and in about one hour ceased entirely. (*2d. E. Smith.*)

A dull heavy pain in the upper part of the forehead; passing sometimes to the upper part of both temples, but more particularly to the left. This pain is increased on stooping; in the evening, one hour and a half after taking it. (*1st. E. Smith.*)

The feeling of heaviness in the head continues in a diminished degree until going to bed; he awakes with it in the morning, and it only leaves him at 9 o'clock, A. M. (*2d. E. Smith.*)

Heaviness above the eyes; with nausea; worse on motion after 2 and 3 hours. (*2d. Neidhard.*)

Soon after taking the medicine, there commenced the same salivation, with a dull heaviness and pain in the whole head. (*1st. E. Smith.*)

50. Headache from the nape of the neck upwards, a dull pressure; it appears to proceed from the

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nape of the neck through the centre of the head towards the forehead; it concentrates gradually more towards the left as if a throbbing was to arise there. 2 hours after the 5th dose. (*Geist.*) Compare 333, 334, 335.

Pressing pains in the forehead, as if it were in the bone, at the same time also in the bones of the temples; on lying down she feels it all over, but it soon passes away. (Afternoon. B.)

Dull heavy pain in the forehead. (*Esrey.*)

Compressing pain in the right frontal protuberance. (15 minutes after. 2*d*. *Williamson.*)

54. Pressing pain in the forehead, on stooping, also pressing on the right eye. (The 3d day. *Husmann.*)

Painful tension in the head towards the right. 40.

He awakes in the morning with a slight pain in the forehead, which soon passes away. After taking it in the evening. (1*st*. *E. Smith.*)

A pain of short duration in the right side of the forehead the next forenoon. (*Husmann.*)

Headache in the upper part of forehead and vertex towards the right. (After 5 minutes. 3*d*. *Hering.*)

In the evening, after lying down, pain in the forehead and eye towards the right. (The 2d day. *Husmann.*)

Pain in the right frontal protuberance in the evening. (The 4th day. 2*d*. *Williamson.*)

60. Headache in the left side of the forehead, in the evening. (2*d*. *Neidhard.*)

Headache in forehead and temples. (6*th*. *Freitag.*)

Immediately in both temples a severe pressing from within outward for half an hour, after that a pinching pain in the left deltoid muscle. (*Geist.*)

Pressure in both temples, quarter of an hour after the fifth dose. (*Geist.*)

In both temples pressure towards the exterior after one hour. (*Geist.*)

65. Pain in the left temple proceeding from within. (*Freitag.*)

Headache, pressive in both temples after 4 hours. (2*d*. *Neidhard.*)

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In the forehead, in the room and open air, a headache, a kind of fulness in the left parietal bone on a spot which he cannot designate very clearly. (The 8th and 9th day. 3*d*. *Hering*.)

Heavy pain in the left half of the head in the course of the coronal suture. (The next morning. 2*d*. *Williamson*.)

In the evening, after an animated conversation, heat in the face and headache, like a pressing and forcing deep interiorly towards the left; appearing at times and subsiding again; it then passes to the left upper jaw, as if the teeth ached, even on those places where the roots of the teeth had been extracted a year ago. (The 2d day. 6*th*. *Hering*.)

70. Suddenly a severely pressing pain on the left side of the occiput; disappears as quickly, but soon returns again. (After one hour. *Geist*.)

Dull pressure in the occiput towards the right. 31. *Pressure in both sides of the occiput* beneath the protuberances. (After one hour. *Geist*.)

In the morning shortly after awakening, a cramp-like pain in the very lowest part of the occiput towards the left. (*Husmann*.)

Severe pressure in the left temple. (After 2 hours. *Geist*.)

Pressing pain in the left temple. 425.

Sharp darting pain, from near the posterior superior angle of the right parietal bone to the mastoid process of the right temporal bone; the pain was different from any other; much worse than a prolonged electrical shock or compression of the ulnar nerve. (After 3 days. *Campos*.)

75. Sharp, shooting, undulating pain; it arises on the left side about the middle and near the sutura interparietalis, and proceeds with the quickness of lightning to the left temple near the exterior part of the orbital cavity. This pain shoots for about two seconds, but the undulation lasts a little longer, and it is only when the undulation is nearly over that the mind takes cog-

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nizance of the whole of it; the shooting, *and* painful undulation, and the quickness, are of such a nature, that produce immediately in the mind a very disagreeable idea of some impending danger. The undulation may be better compared to that of the streak left on a wall, in darkness, by the friction of a phosphoric match. (*Campos.*)

Shooting pain in the left side of the forehead. (*2d. Esrey.*)

Violent jerking in the interior behind and above the right eye-brow, in the bone. (After one hour. *3d. Hering.*) Comp. 449.

On bending the head, as in the act of stooping, a dull, quick, throbbing pain in the right temple, lasting only for a short time. (Evening 8½ o'clock. *2d. E. Smith.*)

A few minutes, after taking the remedy, determination of blood to the head, with heat in forehead, gradually increasing to a headache in os frontis. (*2d. Neidhard.*)

80. Pain over the right eyebrow, which disappears, but a similar pain appears for a short time in the right small toe. (The next forenoon. *Husmann.*)

A pain, at first like a contraction on top of the head towards the right, and afterwards under the right shoulder blade. (The next forenoon. *Husmann.*) Compare 36, 112.

After breakfast the pains cease, except in the head, on quickly moving it from one position to the other, which continues the whole day. (The 2d day. *1st. E. Smith.*)

Singular indescribable weakness, like a numbness, as if she had received an electric shock, particularly in the head and in the hands, with nausea in stomach, without desire to vomit. She never experienced a similar sensation. A few days previously she had taken acid. nitr., after that fluor. ac. (*30th. Hering.*) Comp. 179, 180. 48.

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Itching on the head, which causes him to scratch. (After one hour. 30*th*. *Geist*.)

85. The 9th day, for the first time, desires to scratch the head, without, however, any feeling of itching, and the next morning a very geat falling off of the hair. (3*d*. *Hering*.)

* He had been becoming more and more bald for two years; about two months after taking the acid a new growth of hair was discovered, which continued to grow, and he is now much less bald than before. (*Williamson*.)

EYES.—Drawing around the right eye. (In the evening after 15 minutes. 2*d*. *Williamson*.) Comp. 80.

Elevated red blotches over the eye brows, most abundant on the left side, but of longer continuance on the right. (The 3d and the following day. 2*d*. *Williamson*.)

Scaly eruption, with pricking sensation in the eyebrows. (The 3d day. 2*d*. *Williamson*.)

90. Burning itching in the right eyebrow, disappears after scratching. (1st hour after 5th dose. *Geist*.) Comp. 101.

Itching, inducing him to scratch on both upper eyelids. (The 1st evening. 3*d*. *Hering*.)

A violent itching at the left inner canthus of the eye, which causes him to scratch very quickly and forcibly. (The 12th day. 3*d*. *Hering*.)

In the evening itching in the right internal canthus of the eye. (2*d*. *Neidhard*.)

Pricking and burning in the internal canthus of the eye. (Evening 2d day. 30*th*. *Husmann*.)

95. Has often an itching in the eyes, which makes him scratch. (1st week. 3*d*. *Hering*.)

Painful itching in the left eye, as if from a grain of sand. (*Esrey*.)

Quivering above the external canthus of the left eye, in one who never had the like. (2d day. 30*th*. *Hering*.)

Quivering externally on the right eye, and soon after a pain similar to that described, 411 and 412, at the

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bottom of the orbital cavity, after several hours. (30*th.* *Hering.*)

The eye remains affected for several days, so that he has to wink and rub it. (*Hering.*)

100. The vapour of it affects the eye very much. *Liebig.*

Itching burning on a small spot near the right eye externally. (After several hours. *Hering.*)

Burning in the eyes in 15 minutes. (2*d.* *Neidhard.*)

Increased lachrymation. (2*d.* *Esrey.*)

Slight fever heat under the eyes soon after the 2d dose. (1*st.* *E. Smith.*)

105. Pressure as it were behind the right eyeball. (The 2d hour. *Geist.*) Comp. 98, 54, 58, 133.

Sensation as if the eyelids were opened by force and a fresh wind was blowing on them; after that, sensation like sand in the eyeball, which had the same feeling as if the eyes were inflamed. (*Campos.*)

* *Clearness of sight*, with increased power of vision; he can read now distinctly small print, that every night previously seemed confused. (*Campos.*)

Pleasant sensation; as if the eyelids were wider opened, or the eyes more prominent, whereby the circle of the vision becomes more enlarged; *the sight clearer*, and he feels a kind of luxurious enjoyment, while looking at the same things he is used to see every day. (*Campos.*) Comp. 15, 187.

On closing the eyes firmly he observes a large bright ring, which quickly vanishes. (In the evening of the 5th day. 3*d.* *Hering.*)

110. In the evening after retiring a jerking light before the eyes, crossing itself like lightning. (The 3d week. 3*d.* *Hering.*)

In the evening after retiring, on closing the eyes, red sparklings cross each other in all possible directions; this gradually ceases, and there remains a red, flaming, trembling for a few minutes, which disappears after opening the eyes. (The 2d day. 1*st.* *Husmann.*)

* A dark spot, which, whilst reading, floats before

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his eyes, since he had a violent intermittent fever six years ago, disappeared during the first hour, but returned again in 14 days. (*Geist.*)

EARS. Behind the right ear a pain which moves upwards in the head; at the same time in the right heel. (6*th.* *Freitag.*)

Jerking behind the left ear. (2*d.* *Neidhard.*) Comp. 449.

A peculiar pressing and itching deep in the left ear; disappears after stirring with the finger in the ear. (After one hour. *Geist.*)

115. Itching first in the right ear, afterwards in the left ear. (*Geist.*)

Pressing pain in the right ear. (*Husmann.*)

Pain in the right ear the 4th day. (6*th.* *Freitag.*)

Stitches in the right ear. (30*th.* *Freitag.*)

Sensation in the right ear as if there would commence a ringing in the ear. (In the forenoon the 2d day. 3*d.* *Hering.*)

120. The sensitiveness of his hearing is very much increased in the morning. (The 6th day. 3*d.* *Hering.*)

NOSE. * A chronic inflammation of the nose with pain; redness, some swelling and heat, (on the right interior side of the tip, and in the base of the right wing) disappears within 3 days; there forms itself on the latter place a small pustule, with even surface, on a painful red circle. (6*th.* *Hering.*)

The nose, which for many months was free from excoriation or pain, begins again to feel sore, and more towards the left. (The 9th day. 3*d.* *Hering.*)

In the morning there appears a pimple of the size of a hempseed, towards the right, between the root of the nose and the eye. The 16th day. Several similar pimples in the right side of the face after 5 weeks. (3*d.* *Hering.*)

* A pimple with inflamed base very extensive on the top of the nose, three-quarters of an inch from the tip. (Cured in 2 days. 15*th.* *Jeanes.*)

FACE AND JAWS. 125. Heat in the face, and

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desire to bathe the face with cold water, and repeated ablutions, which he much enjoys; for two weeks, after that less decidedly. (*3d. Hering.*) Comp. 69, 74, 104.

Perspiration particularly in the face. (The 3d and the following day. *3d. Hering.*)

Slight itching like fine prickings, on the right side of the face. (After one hour. *Geist.*

Itching on the right side of the face. (*30th. Husmann.*)

Compression in both zygomas, drawing downwards towards the larynx, where she is conscious of it during deglutition, and also without. (In the evening, 5 o'clock. B.) Comp. 457, 5.

130. Deep in the bones, superior and posterior to the left eye, a soreness occasionally. (Evening the 9th day. *3d. Hering.*) Comp. 98.

Behind the left eye towards the temple, in the left nostril and forehead there is a pain, which seems to be in the bone, as if very deeply in the interior something sharp pointed was moved about. (One o'clock in the afternoon the 9th day. *3d. Hering.*)

* The same pain as above described in the case of a fistula lachrymalis of the left eye, with white oblong little scabs and periodical itching every couple of days for several days, and with discharge; fl. ac. *30th* caused the pain immediately to return, but after that every thing was cured. (*Hering.*)

A pain very deep in the posterior part of the right eye, and extending very far into the upper jaw, the same which he had at one o'clock in the left side.) (At 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, the 9th day. *3d. Hering.*)

Sensation of warmth and obtusion in the bone of the right upper jaw. (After 10 minutes. *3d. Hering.*)

135. Painful sensibility of the right upper jaw. This sensibility is, as it were, reflected in the lower jaw. (After 15 minutes. *3d. Hering.*)

In the right articulation of the jaw sensation as if a spasm were to take place. (After several hours. *Geist.*)

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In both joints of the jaws, (worse in the left,) a painful spasmodic contraction. Had the same sensation occasionally before. (The 11th day. 3*d*. *Hering*.)

Slight numbness of the right joint of the lower jaw, a continual sensation of warmth. (After 1 and 2 hours. 3*d*. *Hering*.)

Drawing pain in the right lower jaw bone, towards the middle. (1 hour after the 5th dose. *Geist*.)

140. Slight gnawing pain in both sides of the lower jaw, in the bone near the angle. (Soon after 79. 2*d*. *Neidhard*.)

In connection with a drawing in the entire left eye, a peculiar sensation in the right lower jaw, not in the bone, but very close to it. In the evening, 24 hours after taking the remedy. (30*th*. *Freitag*.) Comp. 454.

Burning pain on the outside of the right lower jaws on a small spot near the first or second molar tooth. (After 1 and 2 hours. 3*d*. *Hering*.)

TEETH.—*Teeth feel warm*; those of the upper jaw especially on the left side. The incisor and canine are much warmer than any of the others. A few minutes afterwards there was considerable warmth in the pharynx. These sensations ceased in the course of an hour. The prover remarked, particularly, that the heat or warmth was felt in the teeth, and not gums or alveolar process. (1*st*. *E. Smith*.)

Digging pain in one of the lower incisors, towards the right. (The 3d day. *Husmann*.)

145. Toothache; drawing in the left lower jaw. (After 4 hours. 2*d*. *Neidhard*.)

Toothache for a short time in the left lower jaw. (30*th*. *Freitag*.)

The right upper incisors are very sensitive on drinking cold water, and also on inhaling cold air, particularly the one which is decayed. (The same symptom some weeks before the proving. 30*th*. *Hering*.) Comp. 159.

The cold air in a room causes pain in the carious tooth of the right upper incisor. (Evening, after several hours. 6*th*. *Hering*.)

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Soon after taking the remedy transient pain in the right eye tooth. (Evening. *Husmann.*)

150. The pain in the tooth on the right side disappears for a moment, and is transmitted to the left thigh, on the outside above the knee. (The 3d day. *Husmann.*)

The right eyetooth, which was formerly rough, but became afterwards smooth again, is now rough, and commences to ache, particularly at the root of it. In the upper jaw, along the root of the teeth pressure is very painful, particularly in the evening; it is mitigated temporarily, by cold water. (The 3d and following days. *Husmann.*)

* A fistula of several years standing near the right eyetooth, with great sensitiveness in touching the upper jaw; gradually disappears during the provings. (*Hering.*)

The 5th day in the morning the lower incisor teeth have a sensation of roughness, as if they were broken, and the tongue feels painful on touching them. (For several days. 3*d*. *Hering.*)

Acrid putrid taste from the root of the right lateral incisor, on which there is fixed an artificial tooth. (The next morning after. 2*d*. *Williamson.*)

155. * After the second week a decidedly improved condition of his teeth; the carious teeth seem to secrete less, and the gums do not bleed so easily. (3*d*. *Hering.*) Comp. 182.

(After five weeks a painful excoriation near the first lower molar tooth, on the right side. 3*d*. *Hering.*)

MOUTH, TASTE, NAUSEA.—A sensation of warmth on the lips. (Immediately. 3*d*. *Hering.*)

Very often a burning, like a sore on the inside of the lower lip towards the right, very near the edge. (After 1 and 2 hours. 3*d*. *Hering.*)

A solution of $\frac{1}{8}$ caused in the mouth a violent pain, as from hot water; the teeth became so painful that for two days he could not masticate with them *Kreiner.*

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160. One drop of the one-sixteenth solution produced in the mouth a bluntness of the teeth, a sensation of sticking, contraction and tension, after which the interior cuticle of the mouth became whitish and peeled off. After three days. *Kreiner.*

Twenty drops of the one-forty-eighth solution, taken in water, excited frequent sour eructations; sensation of heat and a disagreeable flat taste in the mouth. *Kreiner.*

One drop of the one-forty-eighth solution produced in the mouth contractions and prickling, and a disagreeable taste. *Kreiner.*

The taste is quite intolerable. *Thenard.*

In the evening, taste like ink; seems to proceed from a lower tooth on the left side. (2d day. *6th. Hering.*)

Acrid foul taste from the root of the tooth. 154.

165. In the morning on awakening, a saltish taste in the mouth until breakfast. (The 2d day. *Pehrson.*)

After-taste in the mouth of what he has eaten; worse in the afternoon. (*12th. Gosewisch.*)

Acid taste, and greasy feeling in the mouth immediately after. (*3d. Jeanes.*)

Greasy feeling in the mouth, immediately. (*3d. Hering.*)

Sweetish taste in the throat at night. (4th day. *2d. Williamson.*)

170. After dinner sour bitter eructations. (In three hours. *2d. Neidhard.*)

Sour eructations. 161.

Frequent acid eructations, with pyrosis and passage of flatulency. (In the afternoon, the 2d day. *2d. Neidhard.*)

Eructations with choking. 190.

Frequent nauseating eructations, with inclination to vomit. 202.

Pyrosis with nausea. (In $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. *2d. Neidhard.*)

Eructation of wind and sickness of the stomach, very soon. (*2d. Neidhard.*)

Eructation and *discharge of flatulency, frequently.* (*Campos.*)

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175. Sickness of stomach, continuing from three to four hours, after taking the acid. (1*st.* *Esrey.*)

Sickness of the stomach with some desire to vomit. (1*st.* *E. Smith.*)

Some sickness of the stomach. (After 4 hours. 2*d.* *Neidhard.*)

Constant great *sickness* of the stomach, with *general heat.* (After 2 hours. 2*d.* *Neidhard.*) Comp. 48, 83.

Continual sickness of stomach, with vertigo and headache. (After 4 hours. 2*d.* *Neidhard.*)

180. Slight feeling of nausea and vertigo. (After 10 minutes. 3*d.* *Hering.*)

He vomits several times with difficulty a clear, viscid fluid, with coagulated white pieces, having no connection with the burning in the mouth, nor the symptoms accompanying it. The whole day he felt *nausea*, *eructations* and *lassitude.* After 30 drops of one-sixteenth solution, (about 2 grains.) *Kreiner.*

* The mouth is not so full of mucus in the morning as usual; it is less around the teeth; in rincing it there is less blood and viscid mucus than usual. (After several days. 30*th.* *Hering.*)

Five minutes after taking, an increase of the flow of saliva, so that he had to spit constantly for about 10 minutes; after which he began to feel a pain in the head, when the flow of saliva diminished and ceased in one hour. 45, 49.

Much viscid saliva in awakening at night, before the diarrhœa. 231.

Increase of saliva with sneezing. 297.

PALATE AND FAUCES. Prickling of the tongue, and increase of saliva for some hours, and afterwards combined with smarting, feeling of the palate as if something very acrid had been gargled. A feeling of tenderness and irritability in the larynx; coughing to clear the throat causes feeling of soreness, which shows an unusual degree of sensibility. (3*d.* *Jeanes.*) Comp. 162.

* A very painful little ulcer in the lower part of the mouth, towards the right, in the corner of the upper and

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lower jaw; very troublesome during mastication and otherwise. (*Hering.*)

185. Sensation of heat in the fauces.(The next morning. *Husmann.*)

Dryness of the left half of the palate and roof of the mouth. (In the evening the 4th day. 2*d.* *Williamson.*)

A singular sensation of expansion in the posterior nares, during his walk in the open air. (30*th.* *Hering*) Compare eyes, 108.

* A pain to which he was frequently subject at the opening of the left eustachian tube, appears after one to two hours, and does not recur again afterwards. (3*d.* *Hering.*)

In the lower part of the entrance of the fauces, towards the left side a raw feeling; although it is little painful, he still apprehends it may prove serious. (The 11th and 12th day, in the morning and forenoon. 3*d.* *Hering.*)

190. Violent burning in the fauces, and a sensation of constriction; rumbling in the bowels, pressure in the stomach, and burning eructations; choking for two hours; the second day constipated. From 10 drops of the one-sixteenth solution, (about $\frac{5}{8}$ gr.) *Kreiner.*

Immediately a slight itching sensation in the larynx, which causes him to swallow and to hawk, lasting for hours. 2 drops. (31*st.* *Geist.*)

Sore throat, with difficult deglutition; his throat, as far as below the larynx, felt so sore that the bread, although masticated very thoroughly, could not be swallowed without the greatest pain. After the smelling of the acid, 5 o'clock, P. M., until the next morning after breakfast. The same morning hawking up of much phlegm, mixed with some blood; during the day abatement of the symptoms. (*Hering.*)

Constriction in the throat with difficult deglutition, at first in the forenoon, three hours after taking it; the next day it begins towards evening. (30*th.* *Freitag.*)

APPETITE.—With his usual good appetite, he

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nevertheless is soon satisfied. (The 3d and 4th day and following days. 30*th*. *Hering*.)

(The same symptom after. 3*d*. *Hering*.)

195. Thirst at night. (*Campos*.)

Appetite increased. (*Campos*.)

Hunger increased. (*Campos*.)

Excessive hunger. (*Campos*.)

Voracious appetite. (*Campos*.) Comp. 222, 250.

200. The appetite is diminished, he wants something "piquant." (12*th*. *Gosewisch*.)

Aversion to coffee the 15th day. (3*d*. *Hering*.)

STOMACH.—Constriction in the throat; pressure and sensation of fulness in the region of the stomach; frequent stale disgusting eructations, with inclination to vomit. Of one drachm of the one-forty-eighth solution, (about one and one-fourth gr.,) within half an hour, all symptoms disappeared. *Kreiner*.

Pressure in the stomach and burning. 190.

Decidedly uncomfortable sensation in the stomach, A. M. (After the 2d dose. 2*d*. *Williamson*.)

Sensitiveness of the region of the stomach to pressure. (12*th*. *Gosewisch*.)

205. Sensation, between meals, as pressure from a weight in the stomach, simulating indigestion. (After 3 days. *Campos*.)

Heat in the stomach before his meal, which disappears after it; then heaviness in the stomach, and after some hours again heat. Worse during exercise. (12. *Gosewisch*.) Comp. 190.

ABDOMEN.—Sensation in the left side of abdomen, as if a pain were to arise and wind discharge, without either taking place. (In half an hour after the fifth dose. *Geist*.) Comp. 228, 231.

Pain in the left side of the abdomen, in the region of the spleen. (After 1 hour. *Geist*.)

Suddenly an acute pain in the left side of abdomen, above the hip, hindering respiration. (After 2 hours. *Geist*.)

210. Pinching in the region of the spleen, forenoon 11 o'clock. (The 4th and following day. *Pehrson*.)

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In the evening a pressing pain in the abdomen on the left side, and also in the left arm. (*Freitag.*)

* A pain which he has had for six days in the region of the spleen, reaching to the hips, disappears immediately after one drop 30*th*; and did not return. (*Geist.*)

Jerkings in left side of abdomen. (After 2 hours. *Geist.*)

Pinching in region of navel, excitement to diarrhœa, and a copious watery evacuation. (2 o'clock, A. M. 7th day. *Pehrson.*)

215. During diarrhœa, pain more particularly in region of navel. (Several hours after. 6*th*. *Hering.*)

Immediately after partaking of some pieces of watermelon, a meal of fish, etc., some pain in the abdomen, which is not generally the case. (After 1 hour. 3*d*. *Hering.*)

Rumbling in bowels, with erratic pain. A. M. (1*st*. *E. Smith.*)

Shooting pain in bowels, like as if from wind, sometimes very acute. (Evening. 1*st*. *E. Smith.*)

In the night a sensation of warmth in the abdomen, with a pressure towards the bladder. (1st day. 3*d*. *Hering.*)

220. Throbbing like a pulsation on feeling the breast and abdomen. (B.)

Sensation of faintness, like an emptiness in the region of the navel, with a desire to draw a deep breath. It is relieved by bandaging; in the forenoon, before he had eaten anything; it gets better after eating. In the evening it is more like a slight burning. When occupied he does not observe it. (12*th*. *Gosewisch.*)

Inclination to draw up the muscles of the abdomen, with great appetite. (12*th*. *Gosewisch.*)

FÆCES.—Free evacuation of the bowels, twice a day. (2*d*. *Williamson.*)

Inclination to diarrhœa; two passages the first day. (2*d*. *Neidhard.*)

225. Two hard passages the 2d day. (2*d*. *Neidhard.*)

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