

## **Beifußblättriges Traubenkraut - Rag-Weed**



***Ambrosia artemisiifolia***

Die Pollen können heftige Allergien auslösen; sie gehören zu den stärksten Allergie-Auslösern überhaupt. Empfindliche Menschen reagieren bereits ab 6 Pollen pro Kubikmeter Luft allergisch.

„Wissenschaftler des Helmholtz-Zentrums in München haben herausgefunden, dass sich die allergischen Reaktionen des Beifußblättrigen Traubenkrauts verstärken, wenn sie mit Stickstoffdioxid in Verbindung treten. Dadurch erhöht sich die Anzahl der Allergene und macht sie noch aggressiver. Es wird erwartet, dass durch die globale Erwärmung sowohl die Zahl der Betroffenen als auch die Schwere der Symptome stark ansteigen wird. Nach einer 2016 erschienenen Arbeit in Environmental Health Perspectives steigt demnach in Europa die Zahl der Betroffenen, die allergisch auf Pollen des Beifußblättrigen Traubenkrautes reagieren, von derzeit 33 Millionen auf ca. 77 Millionen, wobei die stärksten Zunahmen in Staaten wie Deutschland, Polen und Frankreich auftreten werden. Die Pollensaison verlängert sich zudem in weiten Teilen Europas bis September und Oktober.“ - (wikipedia)

# **Inhalt / Content**

## **Die Pflanze / The Plant**

Namen

Das Beifußblättrige Traubenkraut

The Rag-Weed - Charles F. Millspaugh

## **Klinische Erfahrungen / Clinical Experiences**

1876 - E. J. Marsh

1884 - E. E. Holman

1886 - L. P. Foster

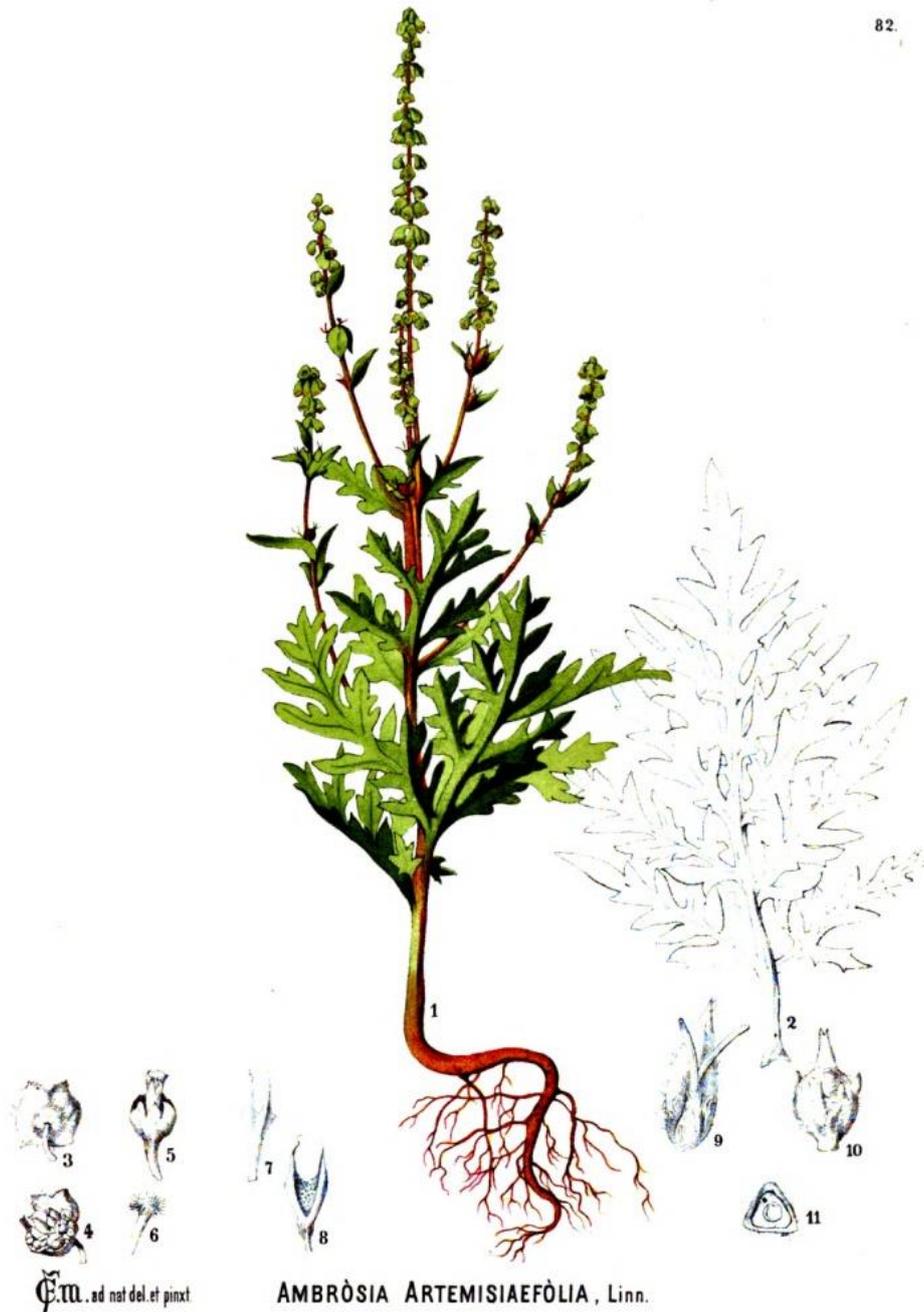
1889 - C. F. Millspaugh

## **Leitsymptome und Charakteristika / Keynotes and Characteristics**

1927 - William Boericke

# Die Pflanze / The Plant

82.



1. Whole young plant. - 2. A leaf. - 3. Male involucre. - 4. Face of same, showing sterile flowers. -  
5. Sterile flower. - 6. Sterile style. - 7. Stamen. - 8. Anther. - 9. Female Flower. - 10. Fruit. -  
11. Horizontal section of same.

# Die Pflanze / The Plant

## Übersicht

Namen

Das Beifußblättrige Traubenkraut

The Rag-Weed - Charles F. Millspaugh

**Namen:** *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* L.

*dt.:* Beifußblättriges Traubenkraut, Beifuß-Ambrosie, Aufrechtes Traubenkraut, Wilder Hanf.  
*engl.:* Rag-Weed.

*frz.:* Ambrosie.

Das altgriechische Wort *ambrosia* bedeutet „Speise der Götter“. In der griechischen Mythologie wurde damit eine unsterblich machende Speise der Götter bezeichnet, die gewöhnlichen Menschen vorenthalten war, aber Lieblingen der Götter gereicht wurde. Frühere Ärzte gaben „Lebenselixieren und Schönheitsmitteln“ den Namen „Ambrosia.“

## Das Beifußblättrige Traubenkraut

Das beifußblättrige Traubenkraut ist eine einjährige krautige Pflanze aus der Familie der Korbblütler. Sie wird 20 bis 150 Zentimeter hoch. Der Stengel ist reich verzweigt und hat gefiederte Blätter, die unten gegenständig, oben wechselständig angeordnet sind. Sie blüht von Juli bis Oktober. Auf einer Pflanze wachsen sowohl weibliche als auch männliche Blüten in getrennten Blütenständen. Die männlichen Blüten stehen zu mehreren Dutzend am Ende des Stengels in traubigen Blütenständen, die Blumenkörbchen enthalten 5 bis 15 gelbliche Röhrenblüten. Die weiblichen Blütenstände befinden sich in Knäulen in Blattachseln unterhalb der männlichen Blütenstände und bilden je eine Blüte. Die Bestäubung erfolgt durch den Wind. Eine Pflanze kann mit ihren männlichen Blüten bis zu einer Milliarde Pollenkörner produzieren. Die Pflanze verströmt einen aromatischen Geruch.

*Ambrosia artemisiifolia* wächst besonders auf gestörten Böden, wie beispielsweise an Straßenrändern, Bahndämmen, auf Baustellen und Schutthalden. Sie findet sich mittlerweile aber auch sehr häufig in Gärten, Äckern und stillgelegten landwirtschaftlichen Flächen.

Die Pflanze ist ursprünglich in Nordamerika heimisch und hier weit verbreitet. Von dort gelangte sie unbeabsichtigt nach Europa. In Deutschland wurde sie erstmals 1860 in der Nähe von Hamburg auf einem Kartoffelacker nachgewiesen, verbreitete sich jedoch wenig in Europa. Erst seit Anfang der 1990er Jahre werden zunehmende Bestände beobachtet. Die Hauptausbreitung erfolgt durch verunreinigtes Vogelfutter und verschleppte Erde. Ursprünglich konnten die Samen in Mitteleuropa nicht zur Fruchtreife gelangen, da sie keinen Frost vertragen. Um das Jahr 2000 stellte man jedoch fest, dass die Samen sich genetisch so verändert hatten, dass sie auch Frost vertragen. „Warme Sommer begünstigen die Ausbreitung des Beifußblättrigen Traubenkrauts. Es wird damit gerechnet, dass die Pflanze ihr Verbreitungsgebiet unter den künftigen Klimabedingungen weiter nach Norden und Nordosten Europas ausbreiten wird.“

Die Pollen können heftige Allergien auslösen; sie gehören zu den stärksten Allergie-Auslösern überhaupt. Empfindliche Menschen reagieren bereits ab 6 Pollen pro Kubikmeter Luft allergisch. Da die Pflanze erst spät blüht, führt dies zu einer zusätzlichen Belastung für Allergiker durch die Verlängerung der Pollensaison.

„Wissenschaftler des Helmholtz-Zentrums in München haben herausgefunden, dass sich die allergischen Reaktionen des Beifußblättrigen Traubenkrauts verstärken, wenn sie mit Stickstoffdioxid in Verbindung treten. Dadurch erhöht sich die Anzahl der Allergene und macht sie noch aggressiver. Es wird erwartet, dass durch die globale Erwärmung sowohl die Zahl der Betroffenen als auch die Schwere der Symptome stark ansteigen wird. Nach einer 2016 erschienenen Arbeit in *Environmental Health Perspectives* steigt demnach in Europa die Zahl der Betroffenen, die allergisch auf Pollen des Beifußblättrigen Traubenkrautes reagieren, von derzeit 33 Millionen auf ca. 77 Millionen, wobei die stärksten Zunahmen in Staaten wie Deutschland, Polen und Frankreich auftreten werden. Die Pollensaison verlängert sich zudem in weiten Teilen Europas bis September und Oktober.“ Verschiedene Staaten haben Meldestellen für Funde vom *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* eingerichtet und Programme zur Bekämpfung der Bestände ins Leben gerufen. - (wikipedia)

Da die Pflanze sich in Europa so stark verbreitet hat und heftige Allergien auslöst, lässt sich vermuten, dass sie auch eine größere Bedeutung als Heilmittel in Europa erlangen sollte.

### **The Rag-Weed - Charles F. Millsbaugh**

**Synonymes.** - *Ambrosia artemisiaefolia*, Linn.; *A. elatior*; *A. absynthifolia* and *paniculata*, Michx.; *A. heterophylla*, Muhl.; *Iva monophylla*, Walt.

**Common names.** - Rag-Weed, Roman Wormwood, Carrot-Weed, Wild or Bastard Wormwood, Hog-Weed, Conot-Weed, Bitter-Weed

A tincture of the whole herb *Ambrosia artemisiaefolia*, Linn.

**Description.** - This annual, pubescent or hirsute weedy-herb, attains a growth of from 1 to 3 feet. *Stem* erect, at first simple, then paniculately branched. *Leaves* opposite and alternate, thinnish, bipinnatifid, or pinnatifidly parted, those of the inflorescence often entire, all smooth above and pale or hoary beneath; *divisions* irregularly pinnatifid or entire. Flowers unisexual on the same plant. *Sterile heads* numerous, gamophyllous, arranged in centripetal, racemose spikes, all more or less recurved-pedicelled and not subtended by bracts; *involucre* truncate, saucer-shape or campanulate, not costate but indistinctly radiate veined; *border* irregularly 4 to 6 toothed; *corolla* obconical, the border 5-toothed; *stamens* 5; *filaments* short; *anthers* deltoid, slightly united, their short appendages inflexed; *abortive style* columnar, the apex dilated and penicillate, strongly exerted. *Fertile heads* 1 to 3, apetalous, glomerate in the axils of the upper leaves and below the male spikes; *involucre* open, nutlet-like; *corolla* reduced to a ring around the base of the style; *style* bilamellar, exerted. *Akenes* turgid-ovoid, triangularly compressed, short-beaked, and crowned with from 4 to 6 short teeth or spines; *pappus* wanting.

**History and Habitat.** - This too-common, truly American weed, is indigenous from Nova Scotia to Saskatchewan, Washington Territory, and southward to Brazil. It habits waste fields, roadsides, and dry places, and blossoms from the latter part of July to October.

The former uses of this plant were but slight, its principal use being as an antiseptic emollient fomentation; its bitterness caused its use in Maryland as a substitute for quinine, but not successfully. J. A. Zabriskie, of Closter, N. J., claims it to be a successful application to the poisonous effects of *Rhus* if rubbed upon the inflamed parts until they are discolored by its juice. Being very astringent, it has also been used to check discharges from mucous surfaces, such as mercurial ptyalism, leucorrhoea, gonorrhoea, and especially in septic forms of diarrhoea, dysentery, and enteritis. It lays some claim also to being stimulant and tonic, and is recognized in the Mexican Pharmacopoeia as an emmenagogue, febrifuge, and anthelmintic. Of late years much attention has been called to the species of this genus, especially this and *A. trifida*, as being, through their pollen, the cause of hay fever, many people affected with this

troublesome disorder laying the charge direct; certain it is that when the pollination of the plant is begun the disorder generally commences in those subject to it, and only ceases when the plants are out of flower, unless the patient is able to sojourn to mountain heights out of the limit of their growth. We have had the pleasure of curing two patients of this disease, both of whom had asthmatic symptoms at the height of the trouble, with drop doses of the tincture *tres in dies*.

**Parts used and preparation.** - The whole fresh plant, when in the height of its sexual season, should be carefully gathered to retain all the pollen possible, and macerated for fourteen days in twice its weight of absolute alcohol, being kept in a dark, cool place, well corked, and shaken twice a day. The tincture thus prepared should, after pressing, straining, and filtering, have a clear orange-red color by transmitted light ; an odor like chocolate ; a similar taste, followed by bitterness ; and an acid reaction.

**Physiological action.** - Ambrosia appears to have a decided irritant action upon mucous membranes, not only by its pollen directly applied, but also upon its ingestion in infusion and tincture. The plant certainly deserves thorough and extended experimentation.“

(Charles F. Millspaugh, M.D., American Medicinal Plants, vol. 1 (1887), *Ambrosia artemisiaefolia*, p. 82-82.2)

## Klinische Erfahrungen / Clinical Experiences



# Klinische Erfahrungen / Clinical Experiences

## Übersicht

1876 - E. J. Marsh  
1884 - E. E. Holman  
1886 - L. P. Foster  
1889 - C. F. Millspaugh

### 1876 - E. J. Marsh

“For the past three years I have experimented, intentionally and accidentally, and produced all the earlier symptoms of hay fever, severe coryza, etc., by the direct application of the pollen to the mucous membrane of the nose. For instance, last week, I wished to observe the pollen of another variety of *Ambrosia* "trifolia" or giant rag-weed. I gathered a few heads and put them in water to ripen, then examining the dust pollen under a microscope, and not taking care to prevent it flying in the air, suffered all that day with coryza. I tried the experiment two years ago in the same way, by ripening it prematurely, while I was still well and unaffected, and with the same serious consequences. After going to the White Mountains, and being entirely recovered, I found a small patch of rag-weed, and with another victim made the same experiment, and equally successfully, so successfully that we suffered several days.”

(Dr. E. J. Marsh, *New Remedies*, vol. 5, 1876, p. 273)

### 1884 - E. E. Holman

“The *Ambrosia* is a coarse, homely weed, and grows in great abundance in waste places and roadsides. The United States Dispensatory refers to the weed in connection with another of its species, the *Ambrosia trifida*, as having found a place in the *Materia Medica* of the Eclectics, who deem it an astringent and somewhat exciting. They use it in low forms of fever, like typhoid, and in other conditions of the system in which the vital actions are enfeebled. Like a great many other bitter herbs, it has been employed in the treatment of intermittents. On account of its astringent nature, it has been given to check intestinal discharges of blood and mucus, and to palliate mercurial salivation. However, the enthusiastic Dr. Scudder, one of the foremost in the Eclectic School, did not consider the weed of sufficient importance to merit a place in his latest work on *Materia Medica*.

The little that I have learned concerning *Ambrosia*, its medical properties and their application, has been derived entirely from the following sources: 1. By observing its action on hay fever victims who lived where it nourished, and who attributed their periodical attacks to the influence of this weed. 2. From its clinical use, as suggested by its action on hay fever cases. 3. From a personal proving of the drug, and subsequent clinical application and verification.

Ragweed, as a potent factor, or exciting cause, in the annual blossoming of hay fever, hay asthma, or ragweed fever, as it is often called, has no equal. Why the name, *Ambrosia*, the classical meaning of which is food for the gods, should have been so sarcastically applied to this particular species of the composite family, is indeed a wonder; but the gods may well feel proud to have their divinity associated with a weed, miserable though it be, when that weed bids fair to become one of the most useful remedial agents at our command. But in its relation to hay fever, as the exciting cause, with the exception of the pertussis-like cough and accompanying epistaxis which it so often produces, I have noticed no symptoms different from those which we find in cases of the same disease with other exciting causes. So, while these cases are *incited* and *excited* by living where the ragweed flourishes, those suffering with asthma proper are, on the other hand, greatly benefited by breathing the atmosphere impregnated with

the aroma of the plant. Nor do hay fever subjects experience any relief from the internal use of this remedy; on the contrary, they are aggravated by it. I should state, however, that the tincture and low dilutions were used, and it is possible that the use of a potency high up in the scale might have had an antidotal effect, on the same basis as *Rhus tox.*, which is said to antidote poisoning by the same, if given in a higher potency - the *2m*, for instance.

My attention was first called to the use of the remedy in a case of pertussis, in which the cough and nose-bleed so closely resembled the same symptoms as seen in the hay-fever cases. Drop doses of the tincture put an end, not only to the epistaxis, but to the cough as well. Several cases of chronic nasal hemorrhage have been cured by its empirical use.

However, not entirely satisfied with the uncertain knowledge obtained by noting its action in cases abnormally sensitive to the weed, I concluded to make a martyr of myself by proving the drug on my own person. Beginning with drop doses of the tincture, it was not until the quantity had been gradually increased to teaspoonful doses, three times per day, that it began to take effect. The first indication of its creating a disturbance of the vital forces was manifested by an oppressed or stuffed-up sensation in the chest, with oppressive pain in the left breast; worse from early evening until midnight; had to sit up in bed in order to breathe with any degree of comfort.

Close upon the heels of the above symptoms came a dry, wheezy cough; would fall asleep and awaken suddenly with spasmodic pertussis-like cough; face would become darkened, eyes congested, and hemorrhage from nose. Later on, the eyes became more angry in appearance, with swollen lids, smarting, watery discharge; nose red and swollen, with profuse, watery discharge; head and nose stuffed and dry in the morning; at times, nose-bleed.

As the effect of the drug wore off, the cough became loose instead of dry and wheezy as before, with copious expectoration of yellowish mucus. A teaspoonful of the tincture, taken at this stage of the proving, revived all the symptoms with renewed vigor.

Since proving the remedy, I have had occasion to prescribe it in three cases of pertussis, and with the following very flattering results:

CASE 1. - O. P., a boy aged five years, in the spasmodic stage of the disease. Has been whooping for three weeks. The boy's father, who is a homoeopathic physician, and also an excellent prescriber, has failed to relieve with the usual remedies. The cough was worse from 8 o'clock p. M. until midnight. If he falls asleep, he awakens suddenly, springs up in bed, and gasps for breath. The cough is wheezy, asthmatic, with pain in left breast. *Ambrosia* cut this case short in three days. There was very little trouble the first night after taking it.

CASE 2. - N. P., a boy three years old, brother to above case. I saw him the first day that signs of whooping-cough put in an appearance. There were no special indications for *Ambrosia*, but the speedy recovery of the child's brother suggested its use on general principles, so it was given. After five days, there was no remaining trace of the disease.

CASE 3. - D. K., a girl aged five years, in the spasmodic stage, having violent fits of coughing. The face becomes purple; blood spurts from left nostril. The eyes are red, the lids swollen, and there is profuse lachrymation. Almost constant oppressive "stuffed-up" sensation in the chest is complained of. All the symptoms are worse about midnight. The first day's use of *Ambrosia* put an end to the epistaxis, and from this on there was steady improvement in the cough and other symptoms, with an entire cure at the end of one week. The tincture was given in each instance. Indeed, I have had no success with the dilutions. I usually put a half teaspoonful of the tincture in a glass of water, and give teaspoonful doses every two hours.

The following symptoms, most of which can be found in Prof. Hawkes' "characteristics," I consider reliable:

"Stuffed-up" feeling in nose, head and chest; eyes red, dry, smarting, or watery, with profuse lachrymation. Eyelids red and swollen.

Nose red and swollen, with profuse watery discharge; or stuffed and dry ; at times nose-bleed, particularly during severe fits of coughing.

Wheezy, asthmatic cough, with pain in left breast, and uncomfortable "stuffed" feeling.

Whooping-cough, especially when there is nosebleed.

*Nux vomica* antidotes Ambrosia.“

(E. E. Holman, M. D., Englewood, *Ambrosia artemisiaefolia* (Ragweed), *The Medical Advance* vol. 14 (1884), p. 157-161. From the Transactions of the Clinical Society of Hahnemann Hospital, Chicago.)

### 1886 - L. P. Foster

“Gray's Manual of Botany gives this popular description of the plant: "Homely and coarse weeds, with opposite or alternate lobed or dissected leaves, and inconspicuous greenish or whitish flowers, produced throughout late summer and autumn. Our species are all annuals. Waste places everywhere. An extremely variable weed with finely cut leaves." The Supplement of Allen's Encycl. contains a brief proving of this drug in which Dr. R. T. Marsh states that for the past three years he experimented, intentionally and accidentally, on himself and another, and produced all the earlier symptoms of hay fever by the direct application of the pollen of *Ambrosia* to the mucous membrane of the nose. - Ed.

This plant is indigenous to the northern and western states. In Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin and Iowa the fields after harvest are white with this weed. It also grows wild and plentiful in many parts of this state.

My mother used to cultivate it in her garden and valued it highly as one of her medicinal herbs. With her it was always a panacea for all kinds of coughs, and she took great delight in preparing her syrup of ambrosia and in giving it to all she found afflicted with a cough; and few were the cases she did not cure. Many a consumptive have I heard call her blessed for the wonderful benefit derived from her syrup.

So firmly had I become wedded to it from my early education, that in my early practice when my selected remedies failed in coughs, I would resort to my mother's ambrosia syrup, and I must say it relieved my cases.

But I wish to speak of its merits in pertussis or *Whooping Cough*. Knowing of its virtue in coughs in general, I thought to experiment several years ago with whooping cough. An epidemic of this disease gave a good opportunity to try it on thirty-three cases - all but three yielded in from four to ten days. The first case will give an idea of its general action.

*Case I.* - A child of Mr. A. in South Minneapolis, had been coughing and vomiting one week, the worst spasms and vomiting being at night. I prescribed half drachm of the tincture, with instructions to put it in two thirds of a glass of water and give the child a teaspoonful every two hours. He commenced this at 4 p.m. and reported that the cough diminished two thirds on the first night; the second night she did not vomit any and coughed very little, and on the third night it ceased entirely. I had tried on this case before using the *ambrosia*, *Bell.*, *Ip.*, *Dros.*, *Cupr.*, and *Cor-rub.*, but received no benefit from them. I tried the tincture from the dry and from the green herb, and found that from the dry of no value in whooping cough.

I also tried the attenuations in several cases and did not experience any benefit from them, although I had an experience with four cases, that gave me the impression that the attenuations might be better adapted to some cases. I will give their history in brief.

*Case II.* - Three children of Mr. P. were having whooping cough in the epidemic heretofore referred to. I prescribed the tincture as related above. On the fourth day the father called at my office and stated that the medicine was gone, the children were worse, and requested me to prepare other medicine and he would call for it; but he did not call. A few days after, on

meeting him, I asked why he neglected to call for the medicine. He said that on going home that day, his wife informed him that soon after the medicine gave out their coughs ceased, and that they recovered.

*Case III.* - Another case I had treated for ten days, when a storm prevented my seeing my little patient for three days, and in that time the child ran out of medicine. When I did call, the mother informed me that a few hours after getting out of medicine the cough ceased as if by magic. The paroxysms of coughing in this child were the severest I ever witnessed. From these cases I presume that there may be cases where the dilutions or attenuations will be best, although I have never been able to reach any directly with them.

In all cases, even where this remedy was not sufficiently indicated to cure them immediately, it exercised a wonderful influence, modifying the cough, and shortening its course. The key notes I find for this remedy are:

1st. Cough with nose-bleed.

2d. Cough with excessive vomiting; worse at night.

Another fact in connection with this remedy is worthy of mention. About ten years ago an old school physician from Southern Iowa visited Minneapolis to escape the torture of hay fever, which always came upon him after harvest. In conversation one day, he related one thing very strange and unaccountable to him, viz: That even though he were riding in a close car, and in the night, if he happened to pass a field in which the rag weed was in blossom, he would detect it immediately by the extreme suffocation or difficulty of breathing it produced in him. He said he could not account for it, except it was the pollen from the weed. But why it thus affected him was to him a mystery. Since that time I have had several brilliant results in hay fever. I have also tried it on several cases of asthma with very good success. In many cases this remedy has prevented the recurrence of the attacks for years. In all cases of hay fever and asthma, the tincture and lower attenuations aggravated, while the 6th gave immediate relief. “

(L. P. Foster, M.D., Minneapolis, *Ambrosia Artemisiafolia* (Rag Weed - Eng. Wormwood), *The Minnesota Medical Monthly* vol. 1 (1886), p. 29-30)

### 1889 - C. F. Millspaugh

“Of late years much attention has been called to the species of the genus *Ambrosia* (the Rag Weeds) as being, through the agency of their pollen, the cause of hay fever. Many people afflicted with this troublesome complaint lay the charge directly at its doors, while others claim that, in all probability, it is the direct cause, as their sufferings always commence during the anthesis of the plant. The general impression, however, both among the laity and the medical fraternity, has been that the effect was a purely mechanical one, the nasal mucous membranes being directly irritated by the pollen dust in substance. If this were true, would not everyone suffer from hay fever? Impressed with the above report, I had the pleasure of curing two attacks while writing my work upon "*American Medicinal Plants*," in which the above species figures. Since the publication of the work, all the cases I have had of the disease (four) have yielded beautifully to the 3d centesimal potency of the drug.

The four cases, Mr. B., Mrs. I., Mr. C. and Miss P., presented the following generic symptoms; Inflammation of the mucous membranes of the nose, adventing yearly in the autumn. At first dryness, then watery discharges, finally involving the frontal sinuses and the conjunctival membrane. In Mr. B. and Miss P. the irritation extended to the trachea and bronchial tubes, in Mr. B. amounting to severe asthmatic attacks. In all cases the coryza was very severe, and in previous years lasted, in spite of all treatment, from four to eight weeks. Mr. B. has found relief from *Ambrosia* 3, three times a day, in from four to six days, for three successive years, with no return of the trouble in the same year; Mrs. I. has been relieved in from two to four

days for two years; Mr. C. gets immediate relief in twenty-four hours (three seasons); Miss P., in this her first experience with *Ambrosia*, found entire relief from six doses.

(C. M. Millspaugh, M.D., Hay Fever, *Ambrosia Artemisifolia*, *The Homoeopathic Recorder* vol. 4 (1889), p. 256-257)

## Leitsymptome und Charakteristika / Keynotes and Characteristics



Male Flowers

## Leitsymptome und Charakteristika / Keynotes and Characteristics

### 1927 - William Boericke

“A remedy for hay-fever, *lachrymation and intolerable itching of the eye-lids*. Some forms of whooping-cough. Respiratory tract in its entire length stopped up. *Many forms of diarrhoea*, especially during summer months, also dysentery.

**Nose.** - Watery coryza; sneezing; watery discharge. *Nosebleed*. Stuffed up feeling of nose and head. Irritation of trachea and bronchial tubes, with asthmatic attacks. [*Aral.*; *Eucalypt.*] Wheezy cough.

**Eyes.** - Smart and burn. Lachrymation.

**Relationship.** - Compare in hay-fever: *Sabadilla*, *Wyethia*; *Succin. ac.*; *Ars. jod.*; *Arundo.*”

(William Boericke, M.D., Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica, Ninth Edition, New York 1927, Ambrosia artemisiaefolia, p. 38-39)