

**Cadmium sulphuratum**



“Many of these patients die because they cannot eat, but this remedy will save some of them. When you have a case of cancer, with burning, prostration, and vomiting, Cadmium sulph will relieve these symptoms for weeks. I have seen them where the pains have been relieved by anodynes until nothing would stay on the stomach, and this medicine would relieve. It is a great remedy in the gastric irritation of carcinoma, a great palliative; coffee ground vomiting.”  
(James Tyler Kent, 1905)

“Cadmium sulphuratum is an important remedy and should have an important place in every book on materia medica. Although of great curative value, Cadmium sulph. unfortunately is not often used by medical men, the reason being want of knowledge. I have seen this remedy omitted in many a treatise on materia medica, which accounts for the negligence, it so often receives, at the hand of numerous homoeopathic practitioners.”  
(N. M. Choudhuri, 1929)

“This remedy should be a splendid one for those cases of vomiting of pregnancy which fail to respond to the usual remedies, and for pernicious forms of vomiting of black blood from chronic ulcers or cancer of the stomach.”  
(Arthur Hill Grimmer, 1930)

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**Substanz / Substance**



## Substanz / Substance

### Cadmiumsulfid

Cadmiumsulfid (CdS) kommt in der Natur in den Mineralien Hawleyit und Greenockit vor. Auf chemischen Wege wurde es erstmals 1818 von Friedrich Stromeyer dargestellt.

Es bildet je nach Kristallstruktur gelbe, orangefarbene und scharlachrote Kristalle, in der amorphen Form ist es ein gelbbraunes Pulver.

Es ist unlöslich in Wasser und sehr feuerbeständig.

Wegen seinen schönen Farben wurde es lange Zeit als Farbpigment eingesetzt. Durch Zusatz anderer Metalle wie beispielsweise Quecksilber oder Zinn konnten zusätzliche Farbtöne erzeugt werden.

Als man nach und nach die stark toxischen Wirkungen des Cadmiums und seiner Salze erkannte, wurden die Cadmium-Farben von der Industrie durch andere, chemisch beständigere Farben ersetzt. Da Cadmiumfarben jedoch in vielen Plastikteilen verwendet wurden, besteht heute ein weltweites Umweltproblem durch die Verbreitung des Plastiks in der Umwelt sowie durch die Verbrennung als Müll.

Man verwendete Cadmiumsulfid früher auch in der Halbleitertechnik, in Fotowiderständen und Leuchtstoffen für Fernschröhren sowie als Bestandteil medizinischer Haarwaschmittel.

### 1818 - Friedrich Stromeyer über das Schwefel-Kadmium

„Mit dem Schwefel verbindet sich das Kadmium, wie mit dem Sauerstoff nur in einem einzigen Verhältnisse, und das Schwefel-Kadmium ist genau so zusammengesetzt, dass beide Bestandteile mit Sauerstoff gesättigt, eine neutrale schwefelsaure Verbindung geben.

100 Teile Kadmium vereinigen sich nämlich mit 28,1725 Schwefel.

Und 100 Schwefel- Kadmium enthalten mithin 78,02 Kadmium und 21,98 Schwefel.

Das Schwefel-Kadmium hat eine zitronengelbe ins orange fallende Farbe, gibt zerrieben ein sehr schönes orangegelbes Pulver, nimmt beim Glühen zuerst eine bräunliche und hierauf eine karmesinrote Farbe an, die es aber nachgehends beim Erkalten wieder verliert, und ist im hohen Grade feuerbeständig, so dass es die Weißglühhitze verträgt ohne sich zu verflüchtigen oder zu zersetzen, und auch nur erst, bei anfangendem Weißglühen zum Fluss kommt, wobei es in glimmerartigen durchsichtigen Blättchen von schöner zitronengelber Farbe kristallisiert. In konzentrierter (rauchender) Salzsäure löst es sich schon in der Kälte mit Leichtigkeit unter heftiger Entbindung von Schwefel-Wasserstoffgas auf, ohne dass sich dabei Schwefel in Substanz ausscheidet. Dagegen wird es von der diluieren Salzsäure selbst mit Unterstützung der Wärme nur schwierig angegriffen.

Durch Zusammenschmelzung von Kadmium und Schwefel lässt sich dasselbe nur mit Mühe erhalten. Viel leichter gelingt aber dessen Gewinnung durch Glühen eines Gemenges eines Kadmiumsalses mit Schwefel-Wasserstoff.

Von dem Schwefel-Kadmium wird man wegen seiner ausgezeichnet schönen orangegelben Farbe, der Dauerhaftigkeit derselben und der schön gefärbten Verbindungen, welche es mit andern Pigmenten, besonders mit blauen liefert, treffliche Anwendungen in der Malerei, sowohl in der Wasser- als auch der Öl-Malerei machen können. Einige in dieser Beziehung gemachte Versuche haben darüber sehr günstige Resultate gegeben, und lassen hoffen, dass dieses die erste Benutzung sein wird, welche man von diesem Metall machen wird.“

(Friedrich Stromeyer, Untersuchungen über das Kadmium, Neues Journal für Chemie und Physik, herausgegeben von J. S. C. Schweigger, Bd. 22 (1818), S. 372-374)

## Frühere Erfahrungen / Former Experiences



Greenockite

## Frühere Erfahrungen / Former Experiences

### Übersicht / Overview

Dr. Burdachs Selbstversuch  
Anwendung bei Augenerkrankungen  
Anwendung bei Hornhautflecken

### Dr. Burdachs Selbstversuch

"Der Dr. Burdach zu Finsterwalde machte an sich selbst einen Versuch über die Wirkung des *Cadmium sulphuricum*. Er nahm bei völligem Wohlbefinden des Vormittags um 10 Uhr 1/2 Gran dieses Präparats, welches einen eigentümlichen metallischen Geschmack hatte. Gegen 11 Uhr stellte sich ein häufiges Zusammenlaufen des Speichels im Munde ein, der fortwährend ausgeworfen werden musste, um 12 Uhr ging dies in ein heftiges Würgen über, welches alle 2 bis 3 Minuten wiederkehrte, und wodurch mit vieler Anstrengung zäher Schleim ausgeleert wurde. Dieser Zustand dauerte fort, bis um 14 Uhr starkes Erbrechen mit Würgen erschien und um 16 Uhr wiederkehrte, wobei sich heftige Schmerzen in dem Magen und Nabelgegend, mit Drang zu Stuhl einstellten. Durch das Erbrechen wurden die genossenen Speisen nebst vielem saurem Schleim und Galle ausgeleert. Außer etwas Mattigkeit wurde an diesem Tage weiter nichts verspürt, indess das Übelsein und die übrigen Symptome nachließen. Am folgenden Morgen empfand der Dr. Burdach nur noch Schmerzen in den Halsmuskeln, wahrscheinlich von dem Würgen und Anstrengen beim Erbrechen."  
(Hufeland's Journal der practischen Heilkunde Bd. 64 (1827), S. 129-130)

### Anwendung bei Augenerkrankungen

"Auf Veranlassung *Himly's* hatte *Rosenbaum* (De effectibus Kadmii. Götting. 1819) mehrere Versuche mit dem schwefelsauren Cadmium angestellt, aus welchen es sich ergab, dass seine Einwirkungen auf gesunde und kranke Augen der des *Zincum sulphuricum* gleich kommen, und er rühmt es besonders gegen Hornhautverdunkelung. *v. Gräfe* wandte es mit vorzüglichem Erfolge in einer Auflösung von einem bis sechs Gran Cadmium sulphuricum zu einer halben Unze Wasser, in idiopathischen, chronisch verlaufenden, torpiden Bindehautentzündungen, in eben solchen blennorrhöischen Augenerkrankungen an; ferner bei hartnäckigen Bindehautauflockerungen, die nach heftigen Augenblennorrhöen zurückgeblieben, und endlich bei Hornhauttrübungen, die mit schleichenden, entzündlichen oder blennorrhöischen Augenleiden verbunden waren, (*v. Gräfe's* u. *v. Walther's* Journal für Chirurg. u. Augenheilkunde Bd. I. pag. 554.) Auch *Himly's* und *Guillies* Beobachtungen (S. *Himly's* ophthalmolog. Bibliothek Bd. 1. Nr. 2. p. 408.) sprechen für den Nutzen des Cadmiums in Verdunkelungen der Hornhaut, bei welchen adstringierende Mittel indiziert sind. Nach *v. Gräfe* wird erst eine weniger, dann mehr konzentrierte Cadmiumsolution, 1-3 Mal täglich eingeträufelt. E. Grad-e."  
(Encyclopädisches Wörterbuch der medicinischen Wissenschaften Bd. 6 (1831), S. 510)

### Anwendung bei Hornhautflecken

„1) Eine Konjunktivitis et Corneitis bei einem 10jährigen Bauernknaben von einem eingebrannten Stückchen Eisen wurde durch die üblichen Antiphlogistika so weit gemildert, dass man das früher nicht sichtbare Stückchen Eisen als ein schwarzes Pünktchen in einer Falte der Hornhaut erkennen und mittels einer feinen Augenpinzette entfernen konnte. Die Entzündung schwand auf die fernere Behandlung bald vollends, aber es blieb ein die Pupille zur Hälfte bedeckender, bläulicher, am Sehen sehr hindernder Fleck (Macula Corneae) zurück, wogegen alle bekannten Mittel nutzlos angewendet wurden. Ein Collyrium aus Cadmium sulfuricum g.

j. Aq. dest. 3ij, täglich 3mal 8-10 gtt. ins Auge getropft, beseitigte den Fleck in 4 Wochen gänzlich und stellte die Sehkraft völlig wieder her.

2) In Folge einer Konjunktivitis et Corneitis traumatica hatte sich bei einem etwa 6jährigen Mädchen eine Macula Corneae gebildet, deren Durchmesser mit dem der Pupille in gleicher Richtung lag. Sogleich Cadmium sulfuricum in obiger Form und in 6 Wochen war keine Spur von einem Flecke mehr zu sehen.

3) Ein 5jähriger, skrofulöser Knabe behielt nach Beseitigung der übrigen Beschwerden durch Antiscrofulosa interna, wie auch der Augenentzündung einen die Pupille bedeckenden, bläulich-weißlichen Fleck auf der Cornea zurück, wogegen fortgesetzte Antiscrofulosa und äußere, ableitende Mittel nichts nutzten. Das Cadmium sulfuricum verkleinerte, nachdem alle übrigen Mittel bei Seite gesetzt, auch die zuletzt adhibierten Einreibungen von Brechweinsteinsalbe hinters Ohr aufgegeben worden waren, den Fleck der Hornhaut bereits in 8 Tagen und beseitigten ihn in 6 Wochen fast ganz. Die Kur wurde jetzt ausgesetzt; Verfasser meint, dass der unbedeutende Rest von selbst noch geschwunden sei.“

(J. Frank, Magazin für physiologischen und klinische Arzneimittellehre und Toxikologie, Bd. 1, Leipzig 1845, Cadmium sulfuricum S. 550; aus: v. Graefe und v. Walther, Journal für Chirurgie und Augenheilkunde, Bd. 20 (1833), Heft 2, S. 300)

## Prüfungen / Provings



Antoine Pétroz (1781-1859)

# Prüfungen / Provings

## Übersicht / Overview

1854 - Pathogénésie du Cadmium Sulfuricum - Antoine Pétroz

1875 - Symptom-Register - Timothy F. Allen

## 1854 - Pathogénésie du Cadmium Sulfuricum - Antoine Pétroz

### Symptômes généraux

Apoplexie.

Aux parties malades, faiblesse, horripilation.

Aux articulations, douleurs incisives.

Douleurs simples.

### Circonstances générales

Les symptômes sont plus prononcés le matin, avant midi, après le chagrin, après l'ivresse, en étant couché, en s'asseyant.

Ils sont augmentés par la colère, améliorés lorsque l'on mange.

### Moral

Excès d'irritabilité, horreur de la solitude, horreur du travail.

Anxiété à l'approche de quelqu'un.

Anxiété avant d'aller à la selle.

### Sommeil

Somnolence avant midi.

Somnolence étant assis.

Somnolence avec rêvasseries.

En s'endormant, cauchemar, soubresauts; tressaillement dans les membres.

Pendant le sommeil: gémissements; sourire; on a les yeux ouverts; on est couché la tête basse, les mains sous la tête; la respiration est entrecoupée; les pieds sont agités de secousses. Il y a soif, chaleur, prurit; au réveil, manque d'air.

### Fièvre

Fièvre avant minuit.

Froid avec chaleur aux mains.

Froid près du feu.

Froid après avoir dormi, après avoir marché.

Horripilation avec les mains chaudes; horripilation après avoir bu.

### Enveloppe cutanée

Couleur bleue de la peau.

Éruption jaune.

Dartres rugueuses, déchirantes, humides, suppurantes.

Prurit au toucher et pendant le froid.

Amélioration par le grattement qui provoque une sensation de volupté.

### **Intérieur de la tête**

Inflammation du cerveau.

Sensation de roideur.

Sensation de serrement, d'étai.

Sensation de pelotement dans le cerveau.

Résonnement.

Martellement.

Élancements.

Pulsations dans les tempes.

Douleur dans le vertex.

Dans le front: fouillement, fourmillement, tiraillement.

Pression au-dessus des yeux.

Resserrement à la racine du nez.

Ces symptômes sont souvent accompagnés des suivants: Agitation; anxiété; froid glacial; hémorragie nasale; tremblement à la mâchoire; resserrement du gosier; soif; nausées; vomissements.

Ils se manifestent principalement après le sommeil; au réveil; en plein air; à la suite d'un courant d'air; par suite de la fraîcheur de l'air; au soleil; après la méditation; en fixant un objet; en montant un escalier; en marchant; après avoir couru; en étant couché. Enfin ils peuvent obliger à se coucher.

### **Yeux**

Inflammation scrofuleuse.

Élancements de dedans en dehors.

Douleurs d'arrachement.

Cécité pendant la nuit.

Impossibilité de lire les petits caractères.

Larmes brûlantes.

Dilatation d'une pupille et serrement de l'autre.

Cicatrice à la cornée.

Tension aux sourcils.

Ces symptômes sont plus prononcés dans l'obscurité, la nuit, en regardant quelque chose de blanc, pendant la marche.

### **Oreilles**

Affection de l'ouïe alternant avec affection de la vue.

Gloussement.

Pression derrière les oreilles: élancements, douleur d'écorchure.

### **Nez**

Insensibilité.

Douleur d'écorchure.

Tension.

Inflammation érysipélateuse.

Furoncles.

Engelures.

Obturation par enflure.

Ulcération des narines.

Carie.

En ce qui concerne l'odorat: odeur d'écrevisse; odeur d'ulcère.

**Face**

Visage sombre.

Visage chagrin.

Sensation de rampement.

Couleur grise.

Yeux caves.

Cercles bleus autour des yeux.

Dartres aux tempes.

Éruption chronique au front, sur le nez ou autour de la bouche.

Taches jaunâtres sur les joues et sur le nez.

Aux lèvres: aphthes, gonflement.

Tressaillement de la lèvre supérieure.

*Cadmium* a sensiblement amélioré une paralysie d'un côté de la face, avec difficulté de fermer la paupière, tiraillement douloureux et déviation de la bouche du côté affecté.

**Goût**

Goût de poix.

Goût salé des aliments.

Ces symptômes sont prononcés pendant la déglutition.

**Appareil digestif**

Rapports rances, surtout à midi.

Nausées à la poitrine, dans la bouche, dans l'abdomen, accompagnées généralement de rougeur au visage, de trismus.

***Vomissements***

Vomissement de matière acide, de matière noire, de matière jaunâtre, accompagné de sueur froide à la face, de tranchées. Ces symptômes sont plus prononcés chez les femmes enceintes, chez les ivrognes, à la suite de crampes à l'estomac, après avoir bu de la bière, avant midi.

***Estomac***

Brûlement; douleur incisive.

***Hypocondres***

Élancements à l'hypocondre gauche.

Les symptômes de l'estomac et des hypocondres sont augmentés en marchant, en portant des fardeaux.

***Ventre***

Inertie.

Élancements.

Serrement.

Douleur d'extension.

Douleur de meurtrissure.

Pulsations.

Pression aux flancs.

Tranchées au bas-ventre.

Tranchées dans la région des reins.

**Toux**

Toux avec les symptômes suivants: perte de connaissance; agitation; rougeur du visage;

douleur à l'estomac; vomissement de bile.

### **Poitrine**

Faiblesse.

Fourmillement.

Sensation de dilatation.

Coups douloureux.

Contraction.

Sensation d'adhérence des poumons.

Battement près du cœur.

À l'extérieur de la poitrine: tiraillement; douleur rhumatismale; taches brunes; gonflement; suppuration des glandes axillaires.

Les symptômes de la poitrine s'augmentent lorsque l'on est accroupi.

### ***Région mammaire chez la femme***

Érysipèle.

Inflammation du mamelon.

### **Membres supérieurs**

Pandiculation.

Sensation de gonflement.

Gonflement de l'os brachial.

Tension à l'avant-bras.

Sueur dans les aisselles.

Sueur à la paume des mains.

Tressaillement des doigts.

Rongement aux mains.

Taches brunes au coude.

### **Membres inférieurs**

Fouillement.

Térébration.

Douleur de foulure.

Rhumatisme.

Taches rouges aux extrémités.

Engourdissement des cuisses.

Raccourcissement des muscles du jarret.

Crampes aux genoux, tremblement au genou.

Pression dans le genou.

Douleur de déchirement aux jambes.

Élancements aux articulations et aux orteils.

Lourdeur aux pieds.

Furoncles aux fesses.

(Pathogénésie du Cadmium Sulfuricum. Par le Docteur Antoine Pétroz, Journal de la Société Gallicane de Médecine Homoeopathique tome 5 (1854), p. 15-18)

## 1875 - Symptom-Register - Timothy F. Allen

Sulphide of Cadmium (CdS). *Preparation*, Triturations.

*Authorities.* **1**, Petroz, pathogenesis, Jour. d. I. Soc. Gal. 5, 15; **2**, Burdach, took half a grain at once, Hufeland's Jour., vol. 64, 1827 (Frank's Mag., 2, 771).

### **MIND.**

Horror of solitude, [1].

Horror of work, [1].

Anxiety, [1].

Anxiety before going to stool, [1].

Apprehension at the approach of anybody, [1].

Excessive irritability, [1].

### **HEAD.**

Inflammation of the brain, [1].

Apoplexy, [1].

Lancinations in the head, [1].

(10) Hammering in the head, [1].

Tingling, digging, and drawing in the head, [1].

Pulsation in the temples, [1].

Pain in the vertex, [1].

### **EYE.**

Scrofulous inflammation of the eyes, [1].

Cicatrix on the cornea, [1].

Hollow eyes, [1].

Blue circle around the eyes, [1].

Lancinations in the eyes from within outward, [1].

Rending pains in the eyes, [1].

(20) Tension in the eyebrows, [1].

Pressure above the eyes, [1].

Burning lachrymation, [1].

Dilatation of one pupil, and contraction of the other, [1].

Inability to read small type, [1].

Hemeralopia, [1].

### **EAR.**

Pressure behind the ears, [1].

Lancinations in the ears, [1].

Lacerating pain in the ears, [1].

Abnormal hearing, alternating with abnormal vision, [1].

(30) Sounds echo in the head, [1].

Clucking in the ears, [1].

### **NOSE.**

Caries of the nose, [1].

Ulceration of the nostrils, [1].

Obstruction of the nose by swelling, [1].

Epistaxis, [1].

Numbness of the nose, [1].

Tightness at the root of the nose, [1].

Tension in the nose, [1].

Lacerating pain in the nose, [1].

(40) Ulcerative smell, [1].

Cancerous smell, [1].

### **FACE.**

Gloomy countenance, [1].

Vexed look, [1].

Grayish complexion, [1].

Crawling sensation in the face, [1].

Yellow spots on the cheeks and nose, [1].

Swelling of the lips, [1].

Spasmodic motion of the upper lip, [1].

Trembling of the jaw, [1].

### **MOUTH.**

(50) Salivation, [2].

Food tastes salt, [1].

Pitchy taste, [1].

The symptoms of the mouth are aggravated during deglutition, [1].

### **THROAT.**

Constriction of the œsophagus, [1].

### **STOMACH.**

#### **Thirst.**

Thirst, [1].

In bed, at night, thirsty and hot, [1].

#### **Eructations.**

Rancid eructations, especially at noon, [1].

#### **Nausea and Vomiting.**

Nausea, [1].

Nausea at the chest, in the mouth, in the abdomen, generally accompanied with red face and trismus, [1].

(60) Gaggling and retching up of tough mucus, every few minutes, [2].

Vomiting, [1].

Vomiting food, bile, and mucus, [2].

Vomiting of acid matter, of black or yellowish matter, accompanied with cold sweat on the face, and griping, [1].

#### **Stomach.**

Violent pains in stomach and navel, and urging to stool, [2].

Burning pain in the stomach, [1].

Cutting pain in the stomach, [1].

Gastric symptoms aggravated during pregnancy; in drunkards; after cramps in the stomach; after drinking beer; in the forenoon, [1].

The symptoms of the stomach and hypochondria are aggravated by walking, or carrying burdens, [1].

**ABDOMEN.**

Lancinations in the left hypochondria, [1].  
(70) Inertia in the abdomen, [1].  
Stretching pain in the abdomen, [1].  
Compressed feeling in the abdomen, [1].  
Pressure in the sides of the abdomen, [1].  
Lancinations in the abdomen, [1].  
Bruised pain in the abdomen, [1].  
Pulsation in the abdomen, [1].  
Gripping in the lower bowels, [1].

**URINARY ORGANS.**

Gripping in the region of the kidneys, [1].

**RESPIRATORY ORGANS.**

Cough, with loss of consciousness, agitation, red face, pain in the stomach, or vomiting of bile, [1].  
(80) Interrupted breathing during sleep, [1].  
On waking, want of air, [1].

**CHEST.**

Swelling of the external chest, [1].  
Inflamed nipples, [1].  
Rheumatic pain in the external chest, [1].  
Drawing in the external chest, [1].  
Feeling as if the lungs adhered to the chest, [1].  
Weakness of the chest, [1].  
Feeling of dilatation in the chest, [1].  
Contraction in the chest, [1].  
(90) Painful blows in the chest, [1].  
Tingling in the chest, [1].  
The chest symptoms are aggravated by a squatting posture, [1].

**HEART.**

Beating near the heart, [1].

**NECK.**

Pain in muscles of neck, as from the efforts to vomit, [2].

**SUPERIOR EXTREMITIES.**

Suppuration of the axillary glands, [1].  
Stretching of the arms, [1].  
Swelling of the arm-bones, [1].  
Sensation of swelling of the arms, [1].  
Tension in the forearm, [1].  
(100) Gnawing in the hands, [1].  
Tearing pain in the metacarpal joints, [1].  
Jerking of the fingers, [1].

**INFERIOR EXTREMITIES.**

Rheumatism of the lower limbs, [1].

Boring in the lower limbs, [1].  
Digging in the lower limbs, [1].  
Lancination in the joints of the lower limbs, and in the toes, [1].  
Numbness of the thighs, [1].  
Trembling in the knee, [1].  
Cramps in the knee, [1].  
(110) Pressure in the knee, [1].  
Tearing pain in the legs, [1].  
Cramp of the calf, [1].  
Pain as if sprained, [1].  
While asleep, the feet are agitated by shocks, [1].  
Heaviness of the feet, [1].  
Chilblains, [1].

### **GENERALITIES.**

He lies with the head low, and the hands under it, [1].  
Jactitations; startings of the limbs, [1].  
Restlessness, [1].  
(120) Weakness after vomiting, [2].  
Weakness of affected parts, with horripilation, [1].  
Cutting pains in the joints, [1].

### **SKIN.**

Blueness of the skin, [1].  
Red spots on the extremities, [1].  
Brown spots on the chest, [1].  
Brown spots on the elbow, [1].  
Yellow eruption, [1].  
Chronic eruption of the forehead, on the nose, and around the mouth, [1].  
Aphthæ on the lips, [1].  
(130) Scaly, tearing, damp, suppurating herpes, [1].  
Herpes on the temples, [1].  
Erysipelatous inflammation of the nose, [1].  
Erysipelas of the mammæ, [1].  
Boils on the nose, [1].  
Boils on the buttocks, [1].  
In bed, at night, itching, [1].  
Itching when touched, and during cold, [1].  
Itching ameliorated by scratching, which excites a voluptuous feeling, [1].

### **SLEEP AND DREAMS.**

Sleepiness in the forenoon, [1].  
(140) Drowsiness when sitting, [1].  
Somnolence, with broken dreams, [1].  
He sleeps with his eyes open, [1].  
Moaning and smiling during sleep, [1].  
Nightmare, [1].

### **FEVER.**

Horripilation, after drinking, [1].  
Horripilation, with hot hands, [1].

Coldness, even when near the fire, [1].  
Icy coldness, [1].  
Coldness after sleeping, and after walking, [1].  
(150) Coldness, with heat in the hands, [1].  
Fever, before midnight, [1].  
Sweat in the axillæ, [1].  
Sweat in the palms, [1].

## **CONDITIONS.**

### **Aggravation.**

(*Morning*), Symptoms in general.  
(*Forenoon*), Symptoms in general; gastric symptoms; sleepiness.  
(*Noon*), Eructations.  
(*Night*), In bed, itching.  
(*Before midnight*), Fever.  
(*Open air*), Symptoms in general.  
(*After exposure to a draft of air*), Symptoms in general.  
(*Ascending stairs*), Symptoms in general.  
(*Carrying burdens*), Symptoms of stomach and hypochondria.  
(*Cool air*), Symptoms in general.  
(*After cramps in stomach*), Gastric symptoms.  
(*During deglutition*), Symptoms in general.  
(*After drinking*), Horripilation.  
(*After intoxication*), Symptoms in general.  
(*Looking steadily*), Symptoms in general.  
(*Lying down*), Symptoms in general.  
(*Fit of passion*), Symptoms in general.  
(*During pregnancy*), Gastric symptoms.  
(*After reflection*), Symptoms in general.  
(*After running*), Symptoms in general.  
(*Sitting*), Symptoms in general; drowsiness.  
(*After sleep*), Symptoms in general; coldness.  
(*Squatting posture*), Chest symptoms.  
(*In sunshine*), Symptoms in general.  
(*Vexation*), Symptoms in general.  
(*On waking up*), Symptoms in general.  
(*Walking*), Symptoms in general; symptoms of stomach and hypochondria; coldness.

### **Amelioration.**

(*While eating*), Symptoms in general.

(Timothy F. Allen, The Encyclopedia of Pure Materia Medica, Boericke & Tafel, New York and Philadelphia, vol. 2 (1875), Cadmium Sulfuratum, p. 330-332)

## Heilungen / Cures



Hawleyite

## Heilungen / Cures

### Übersicht / Overview

1854 - Paralysie de la face chez deux jeunes gens - Antoine Pétroz

1903 - Awful vomiting and pain in the stomach in a young blacksmith - James T. Kent

1903 - A woman aged twenty-seven in the last stage of cancer of the stomach - James T. Kent

### 1854 - Paralysie de la face chez deux jeunes gens - Antoine Pétroz

"Un jeune homme sortant du bois de Boulogne, où il avait fait un long exercice à cheval, étant en sueur, fut frappé par le vent froid du nord au côté gauche de la tête, du visage, pendant près d'un quart d'heure; en rentrant chez lui, il éprouve un léger frisson, pendant la nuit il ressentit un engourdissement avec douleur obtuse dans le côté gauche de la face, et bientôt la bouche se dévia à droite. Lorsque je le vis le lendemain, la déviation était assez grande pour que la parole fût difficile; le malade avait de la peine à se faire comprendre. J'allais prescrire quelque chose quand deux personnes de la famille intervinrent et demandèrent qu'on eût recours à un traitement énergique contre une maladie aussi grave qu'une paralysie. Je me retirai.

Un mois après, on me demanda de nouveau. La déviation de la bouche était encore très-grande. Le malade se faisait comprendre; mais il bredouillait; il mangeait difficilement, mais il était sans douleur. On avait fait mordre un assez grand nombre de sangsues, un vésicatoire avait été appliqué sur la joue gauche, un derrière l'oreille du même côté; pendant quinze jours le malade avait été électrisé. - *Cadmium sulfuricum* fut donné à la 12° (une goutte à prendre en trois jours). Les muscles paralysés ne tardèrent pas à reprendre leur contractilité; au huitième jour la déviation de la bouche avait presque complètement cessé. Une seconde dose acheva la guérison.

Une jeune dame d'une constitution sanguine-nerveuse, d'une santé parfaite, après une longue promenade dans la forêt de Saint-Germain, dut en parcourir la terrasse pour rentrer chez elle. Elle fut, pendant tout le trajet, exposée à un vent du nord très-froid, qui frappait la partie gauche du visage. Elle ne tarda pas à éprouver dans cette partie un engourdissement qui fut suivi de douleurs tiraillantes vives. Dans la nuit, la commissure droite des lèvres fut fortement entraînée du côté de l'oreille; elle eut du frisson, une agitation très-grande. Je la vis le lendemain: la déviation était très-grande; les efforts qu'elle faisait pour prononcer quelques mots renouvelaient ou plutôt exaspéraient les douleurs; l'impatience de ne pouvoir se faire comprendre, la crainte de rester dans cet état, lui causaient une agitation qui ajoutait encore aux souffrances. *Cadmium* à la même dose que dans l'observation précédente, mais donné toutes les deux heures, apporta un grand soulagement. Le lendemain tous les symptômes avaient diminué, au quatrième jour la guérison fut entière. Ainsi *Cadmium* a été utile après un mois de maladie comme il l'a été au bout de vingt-quatre heures."

(Pathogénésies de Guaraea et du Cadmium Sulfuricum. Par le Docteur Antoine Pétroz, Journal de la Société Gallicane de Médecine Homoeopathique tome 5 (1854), p. 18-20)

### 1903 - Awful vomiting and pain in the stomach in a young blacksmith - James T. Kent

"John D., a young and vigorous blacksmith, was taken suddenly ill with vomiting in the night. Great anxiety; thirst; red tongue; fever; awful and incessant retching. It seemed that he must soon die. Intense pain in the stomach; extreme tenderness of the stomach; water was vomited as soon it reached the stomach; all the symptoms were worse from motion. He shrieked constantly, "Kill me! kill me!"

*Cadmium sulph.*, one dose very high, was given, and he was soon a rest. In six hours he took

some broth, and afterward made a rapid recovery.

(J. T. Kent, M. D., Chicago, Ill., Clinical Cases: Cadmium Sulphuratum. Journal of Homoeopathics vol. 6 (1903), p. 412)

**1903 - A woman aged twenty-seven in the last stage of cancer of the stomach - James T. Kent**

"Miss X., aged twenty-seven. In the last stage of cancer of the stomach.

Constant vomiting. Everything taken into the stomach, even water, vomited. Coffee-ground vomit.

Burning in the stomach like fire, day and night.

Emaciated to a skeleton.

Had been treated with morphine, which gave no relief.

Nausea and retching increased by motion.

Hot things ameliorated momentarily.

Cold things caused pain.

Great anxiety.

*Cadmium sulph.* 50m. kept her comfortable until she passed away several weeks later, and enabled her to take soups and simple liquid nourishment."

(J. T. Kent, M. D., Chicago, Ill., Clinical Cases: Cadmium Sulphuratum. Journal of Homoeopathics vol. 6 (1903), p. 412-413)

## Klinische Hinweise / Clinical Hints



Hawleyite

## Klinische Hinweise / Clinical Hints

### Übersicht / Overview

1878 - Cadmium sulphuratum in the fatal epidemic of Yellow Fever in the Southern States of America - A. O. H. Hardenstein

1893 - Seminal emissions in young men - Malcolm MacFarlan

1905 - Cadmium sulphuratum in Cancer of the Stomach - O. S. Haines

### **1878 - Cadmium sulphuratum in the fatal epidemic of Yellow Fever in the Southern States of America - A. O. H. Hardenstein**

“A great many symptoms in the plague, as well as in yellow fever, point to cadmium sulph., which has, undoubtedly, relieved much suffering in Vicksburg, and saved many lives, at the hands of myself and Dr. Harper, to whom I recommended it, he using it with most gratifying results. More properly, I should speak of this remedy in another place, so I pass on to the subject at issue.”

“If the nausea still continues, and is not checked, either by ipecac or arsenicum, use cadmium sulph. The effect of this remedy is worthy of especial notice. It is a remedy generally unused in our practice (never before in yellow fever), partly because there has been no extensive proving, and again, because its symptoms so nearly coincide with ipecac and arsenicum. These two well-known and proven remedies, in ordinary diseases, very rarely fail in their action but, in yellow fever, my experience of 1878 has taught me to rely more upon cadmium. Where I have used it, I do not think I have had to record a single failure in its action, when the peculiar symptoms have manifested themselves. I do not know of any proving in English, mine is in the German of Hirschel, but it is a remedy that should now be fully proven, as it has shown itself to be prompt in action in 1878, although I do not remember when I have used it before. But, in the experience of all physicians, long disused remedies are sometimes, resurrected and used with the most happy results.”

“**Symptoms in Yellow Fever:** - Taste like pitch in mouth. Salty, rancid belching. Nausea in mouth, chest and abdomen, often with pain and cold sweat in face; pain in abdomen, vomiting of sour, yellow and black matter; burning and cutting, pains in stomach. Acts well during pregnancy, and with drunkards. Useful after cramps in the stomach. Pain, stiches in the *left* hypochondria. Pain and *pulsation* in sides of abdomen. Cutting pain in bowels and region of the kidneys. Palpitation. Useful if any of the grave symptoms appear after being exposed to a draft of air or when perspiration is checked. Of the utmost importance to arrest nausea when other remedies indicated fail, and to check black vomit. Vertigo; room and bed seems to spin around.”

(A. O. H. Hardenstein, Yellow Fever, A Treatise on the Disease, and a Concise Method of Treatment, in: Ernest Hardenstein, The Epidemic of 1878 and Homoeopathic Treatment, New Orleans 1879, p. 87, 96, 101)

### **1893 - Seminal emissions in young men - Malcolm MacFarlan**

“Sulphate of Cadmium and other preparations of it remarkably efficacious in checking the too frequent nightly seminal emissions of young men; often verified.”

(Malcolm MacFarlan, M.D., Philadelphia, Proving and Clinical Observations with High Potencies, The Homoeopathic Physician vol. 13 (1893), Cadmium-sulph., p. 490)

### **1905 - Cadmium sulphuratum in Cancer of the Stomach - O. S. Haines**

“Those of us who have had an experience including several cases of cancer of the stomach, know how difficult it sometimes is to find the remedy that will assuage the pains and ameliorate the persistent vomiting. We also know how often we have been disappointed in the action of Arsenicum, Phosphorus, Bryonia and other remedies, even when such have been selected after painstaking differentiation. It is not an easy condition to ameliorate and there are many reasons why we physicians are sometimes forced into the use of palliatives. *Cadmium sulphuratum* is a remedy that fills a niche. One is impressed, while reading its provings and the description of its effects upon animals, by the powerful action exerted upon the stomach. Retching, vomiting of dark, coffee-grounds like fluid, burning, lancinating pains in the stomach, prostration, coldness and exhaustion; erosion and actual ulceration of the gastric mucosa; these are its pathogenetic effects. It almost makes one blush when, after reading of such effects in allopathic books, we find that they have found “some of the cadmium salts useful astringents in gonorrhoea and in conjunctivitis.” Physicians of the homoeopathic school, however, have made some useful therapeutic deductions from its pathogenetic effects; for we read that it has relieved the most dangerous symptoms of yellow fever in the hands of southern physicians; and not only on one case, but in hundreds of such cases. The dreaded “black vomit” has yielded to the cadmium sulphuratum. When used in gastric cancer, it has ameliorated the lancinating, burning pains, the persistent dark vomit, the inability to retain any food or drink. Dr. Kent, to whom rightly belongs much of the credit for its use in gastric cancer, has related a case in which its administration enabled such a patient to eat and retain food, while at the same time pains and vomiting ceased. This author gives us a symptom that differentiates it from Arsenicum: The absence of the Arsenicum restlessness, and the desire to remain quiet. It has in common with Arsenicum and some other remedies the dark vomit, the burning pains and the great irritability of the stomach.”

(O. S. Haines, M.D., Monthly Retrospect of Homoeopathic Materia Medica and Therapeutics, The Hahnemannian Monthly vol. 40 (1905), Cadmium Sulphuratum in Cancer of the Stomach, p. 878)

## Hering's Guiding Symptoms



Constantin Hering (1800-1880)

# Hering's Guiding Symptoms

## Cadmium sulphuratum

*Sulphide of Cadmium.*

*Cd S.*

Discovered in 1817 by Stromeyer and Herrman as a constant associate of Zincum, especially in the Silesian ores. The best solvent is nitric acid.

Recommended in 1820 by Graefe in eye diseases in the place of Zincum; afterwards by Tott in 1833.

Experiments by Schubarth on dogs were published in Hufeland's Journal about 1821.

H.J. Burdock made an insignificant proving on himself in 1827. The first real proving was made by Petroz in 1854 and published in the May number of Journal de la Soc. Gallicane, including cured symptoms; it appeared in the October number of the Allg. Hom. Zeitung, and in 1856 in Hirschel's Archiv, vol. ii. These were not followed by any other reports until 1878, when Dr. Hardenstein, of Vicksburg, used the remedy successfully in one of the most murderous epidemics of yellow fever, the application of the remedy proving him to be a master in prescribing. Cadmium is no doubt a so-called antipsoric of high rank.

### **Mind**

! Mostly unconscious. ð Cholera infantum.

Horror of solitude and of work.

Apprehension at approach of anybody.

Anxiety; also before going to stool.

Excessive irritability.

Vexation, or a fit of passion < symptoms in general.

### **Sensorium**

! Vertigo; room and bed seem to spin around. θ Yellow fever.

### **Inner Head**

Pain in vertex.

Lancinations in head.

Tingling, digging and drawing in head.

Hammering in head.

Pulsations in temples.

Inflammation of brain.

Apoplexy.

### **Outer Head**

Herpes on temples.

### **Sight and Eyes**

Inability to read small type.

Hemeralopia.

Looking steadily, symptoms in general < Rending pain in eyes.

Lancinations in eyes from within outward.

Dilatation of one pupil and contraction of another.

! Blennorrhoeic affection of eyes.

! Idiopathic chronic torpid conjunctivitis.

! Swelling of conjunctiva remaining after blennorrhoea.

Scrofulous inflammation of eyes.

I Macula corneae (after removal of a fragment of iron which caused inflammation) covering half the pupil, bluish, much impeding sight. θ Boy, aet. 10 years.

I Macula corneae covering pupil after a conjunctivitis and keratitis traumatica. θ Girl, aet. 6 years.

II Opacity of cornea connected with slow inflammation and blennorrhoea.

ii Cicatrix on cornea.

Burning lachrymation.

I Inability to close eyes. θ Paralysis of face.

Pressure above eyes.

Tension in eyebrows.

Hollow eyes.

Blue circle around eyes.

### **Hearing and Ears**

Sounds echo in head.

Abnormal hearing, alternating with abnormal vision.

Clucking in ears.

Lancinations in ears.

Lacerating pain in ears.

Pressure behind ears.

### **Smell and Nose**

Ulcerative or cancerous smell.

Tightness at root of nose, and tension in nose.

Lacerating pain in nose.

Epistaxis.

Obstruction of nose by swelling.

Numbness of nose.

Erysipelatous inflammation of nose.

Caries of nasal bones.

Boils on nose, and ulceration of nostrils.

### **Upper Face**

I Pain with cold sweat in face. θ Yellow fever.

I Painful drawing in face. θ Paralysis of face.

Crawling sensation in face.

Vexed look.

Gloomy countenance.

Greyish complexion.

Yellow spots on cheeks and nose.

Chronic eruption of forehead, on nose, and around mouth.

### **Lower Face**

Trembling of jaw.

I Distortion of mouth to side. θ Paralysis of face.

Spasmodic motion of upper lip.

Swelling of lips.

Aphthae on lips.

### **Taste and Tongue**

I Pitchy taste. θ Yellow fever.

Food tastes like salt.

Peculiar metallic taste after taking it.

I Tongue shows traces of black vomit, dirty brown or black. θ Yellow fever.

I Difficulty in talking and swallowing. θ Paralysis of face.

### **Inner Mouth**

Symptoms of mouth are < during deglutition. θ Salivation.

Frequent running together of saliva in mouth, has to spit it out often, and with much straining and retching brings up a tough phlegm.

### **Throat**

Constriction of oesophagus.

De-glutition aggravates symptoms in general.

### **Appetite, Thirst. Desires, Aversions**

Violent thirst.

In bed, at night, thirsty and hot.

### **Eating and Drinking**

After drinking : horripilation.

Getting drunk, symptoms < in general.

### **Hiccough, Belching, Nausea and Vomiting**

I Salty, rancid belching. θ Yellow fever.

Rancid eructations, especially at noon.

I Deadly nausea. θ Cholera infantum.

I Intense retching and distressing nausea.

I Nausea in mouth, chest and abdomen, often with pain and cold sweat in face. θ Yellow fever.

Nausea in chest, mouth and abdomen, generally accompanied by red face and trismus.

Gagging and retching up of tough mucus, every few minutes.

I Excessive vomiting of yellowish-greenish semifluid masses, almost gelatinous. θ Cholera infantum.

I Vomiting of sour, yellow and black matter, with pain in abdomen. θ Yellow fever.

I Excessive nausea, gagging, retching; so sensitive that least touch of lips will bring on vomiting. θ Yellow fever.

I Deadly nausea, must lie quiet, to ward off black vomit, which is already in stomach and can be smelt. θ Yellow fever, early part of second stage.

II Nausea; or black vomit, when other medicines fail. θ Yellow fever.

Vomiting brown fluid after drinking cold water : dog.

Vomiting of food, bile and mucus.

Vomiting of acid matter, of black or yellowish matter, accompanied by cold sweat in face, and griping.

Violent pains in stomach, in region of navel, and tenesmus with urging to stool; vomiting of all food taken and much phlegm and bile.

### **Scrobiculum and Stomach**

I Burning and cutting pains in stomach. θ Yellow fever.

I Useful after cramps in stomach. θ Yellow fever.

Gastric symptoms < : during pregnancy; in drunkards; after cramps in stomach; after drinking beer; in forenoon.

I Intense burning in stomach; also burning from oesophagus to stomach. θ Yellow fever.  
Coldness in stomach and hypochondria.  
Violent pains in stomach and navel, and urging to stool.

### **Hypochondria**

I Lancinations in left hypochondrium. θ Yellow fever.  
Symptoms of stomach and hypochondria < by walking, or carrying burdens.

### **Abdomen**

I Pain in abdomen, with vomiting. θ Yellow fever.  
I Pain and pulsation in sides of abdomen. θ Yellow fever.  
I Cutting pain in bowels and kidneys. θ Yellow fever.  
Pressure in sides of abdomen.  
Compressed feeling in abdomen.  
Stretching pain in abdomen.  
Gripping in lower bowels.  
Lancinations, bruised pain, or pulsation in abdomen.  
Feeling of inertia in abdomen.

### **Stool and Rectum**

I Alvine evacuations, almost gelatinous, of a yellowish-green semifluid character. θ Cholera infantum.

### **Urinary Organs**

Gripping in region of kidneys.  
I Cutting pain in region of kidney and bowels. θ Yellow fever.

### **Pregnancy, Parturition, Lactation**

I Acts well during pregnancy. θ Yellow fever.  
Gastric symptoms during pregnancy.  
Erysipelas of mammae.  
Inflamed nipples.

### **Respiration**

Interrupted breathing during sleep.  
On waking, want of air.

### **Inner Chest and Lungs**

Feeling of dilatation of chest.  
Feeling as if lungs adhered to chest.  
Contraction in chest.  
Painful blows in chest.  
Tingling in chest.  
Weakness of chest.  
Chest symptoms are considerably aggravated by a squatting posture.

### **Heart. Pulse and Circulation**

I Palpitation. θ Yellow fever.  
Beating near heart.  
II Palpitation of heart, with constriction of chest.  
Pulse 80 to 100; dogs.

**Outer Chest**

Rheumatic pain in external chest.  
Drawing in external chest.  
Swelling of external chest.  
Brown spots on chest.

**Neck and Back**

Pain in muscles of neck, as from efforts to vomit.

**Upper Limbs**

Suppuration of axillary glands.  
Stretching of arms.  
Sensation of swelling of arms.  
Swelling of arm bones.  
Brown spots on elbow.  
Tension in forearm.  
Tearing pain in metacarpal joints.  
Gnawing in hands.  
Jerking of fingers.  
Sweat in palms.

**Lower Limbs**

Boils on buttocks.  
Numbness of thighs.  
While asleep, feet are agitated by shocks.  
Rheumatism of lower limbs.  
Digging and boring in lower limbs.  
Pressure, pain as if sprained, trembling, or cramps in knee.  
Tearing pain in legs.  
Cramp of calf.  
Heaviness of feet.  
Lancination in joints of lower limbs, and in toes.

**Limbs in General**

Red spots on extremities.

**Rest. Position. Motion**

He lies with his head low and hands under it.  
Squatting posture : chest symptoms worse.  
Walking : symptoms of stomach and hypochondrium <; coldness.  
Sitting; chest symptoms from squatting posture; drowsy.  
Ascending stairs : symptoms < in general.

**Nerves**

Jactitations; starting of limbs.  
Restlessness.  
Very uneasy; changing his position often; dog.  
Weakness of affected parts, with horripilation.  
Weak and thirsty; dog.  
Weakness after vomiting.

Great exhaustion after vomiting; next morning, pain in muscles of neck and throat from great exertion in vomiting.

! Child can hardly move a limb.  $\theta$  Cholera infantum.

### **Sleep**

Drowsiness when sitting.

Sleepiness in forenoon.

Somnolence, with broken dreams.

He sleeps with his eyes open.

Moaning and smiling during sleep.

Nightmare.

After sleep : symptoms < in general; coldness.

! Can hardly sleep; sleep, if at all, with open eyes.  $\theta$  Cholera infantum.

### **Time**

Night : in bed, hot and thirsty; itching of skin.

Before midnight : fever.

Morning : gastric symptoms <; pain in throat and neck muscles from vomiting; sleepy; after sleep, symptoms in general <.

Forenoon : gastric symptoms; sleepiness.

Noon : rancid eructations.

### **Temperature and Weather**

Sunshine : symptoms < in general.

Air : sweat checked after exposure.

! Useful if any of the grave symptoms appear after being exposed to a draught of air, or when sweat is checked.  $\theta$  Yellow fever.

! A man after riding in a sharp northeast wind (in France) had a half-sided rheumatic paralysis of face, apparently suddenly; treated by the old school four weeks without success, got well in eight days after two doses of 12th.

Cool air : symptoms < in general.

Cold : itching of skin.

### **Fever**

Horripilation : after drinking; with hot hands.

Icy coldness.

Coldness : even when near fire; after sleeping, and after walking; with heat in hands.

Fever, before midnight.

Sweat in axillae.

! When sweat is checked after exposure to a draught of air.  $\theta$  Yellow fever.

### **Locality and Direction**

Within out : lancination in eyes.

Left : lancination in hypochondrium;

### **Sensations**

Sensation of inertia in abdomen; as if lungs adhered to chest; as of painful blows in chest.

Lancination : in head; in eyes; in ears; in left hypochondrium; in abdomen; in joints of legs and toes.

Cutting : in stomach; in bowels and kidneys; in joints.

Rending : in eyes.

Tearing : in metacarpal joints; in legs.  
 Lacerating : in ears; in nose.  
 Boring : in lower limbs.  
 Digging : in head; in lower limbs.  
 Gnawing : in hands.  
 Drawing : in head; in face; in external chest.  
 Cramping : in stomach; in knee; in calf.  
 Gripping : with vomiting and cold sweat in face; in lower bowels; in kidneys.  
 Beating : near heart.  
 Cramps : in stomach; in knee; of calf.  
 Pulsating : in temples; in sides of abdomen.  
 Hammering : in head.  
 Bruised : in abdomen.  
 Pressure : above eyes; behind ears; in sides of abdomen; in lower limbs; in knee.  
 Burning : lachrymation; in stomach.  
 Pain : in vertex; in face; in stomach and navel; in abdomen; rheumatic, in external chest; in neck; sprainlike, in knee; in muscles of neck and throat from vomiting.  
 Heaviness : of feet.  
 Tightness : at root of nose.  
 Tension : in eyebrows; in nose; in forearm.  
 Compression : in abdomen.  
 Constriction or contraction : of chest; of oesophagus.  
 Dilatation : in chest.  
 Stretching : in abdomen.  
 Swelling : of arms.  
 Crawling : in face.  
 Tingling : in head; in chest.  
 Numbness : of nose; of thighs.  
 Coldness : in stomach and hypochondria.  
 Itching : of skin, at night.

### **Tissues**

Cutting pains in joints.  
 Touch, Passive Motion, Injuries  
 Touch : itching of skin.

### **Skin**

Itching : at night, in bed; when touched, and during cold; ameliorated by scratching, which excites a voluptuous feeling.  
 Blueness of skin.  
 Yellow eruption.  
 Scaly, cracking, damp, suppurating herpes.  
 Chilblains.

### **Stages of Life, Constitution**

| Acts well with drunkards. θ Yellow fever.  
 | Child, aet. 15 months, teething. θ Cholera morbus.

### **Relations**

*Cadmium* has a strong resemblance to *Zincum*, the former acting more powerfully.  
 Compatible : *Bellad.* after *Cadmium* removed rolling of head with open eyes in cholera

infantum; *Carb. veg.*; <sup>(1)</sup> *Lobel. infl.* after failure of *Cadmium* in yellow fever; *Nitr. ac.*  
*Aletris* relieved nausea of pregnancy after failure of *Cadmium*.

*Cadmium*, <sup>30</sup> hourly, for fourteen hours, helped where *Ipec.*, *Arsen.* and *Bellad.* failed. θ Cholera infantum.

Compare : in constriction across chest, with palpitation, *Kali chlor.*; in weakness, nausea, vomit and burning, *Arsen.*; in nausea and retching, *Asar.*, *Bryon.*, *Crot. tigl.*, *Cuprum*, *Nux vom.*, *Podoph.*, *Tart. emet.*; in deathly nausea, *Ipec.*, *Tabac.*, in greenish, gelatinous vomit, *Aethus.*, *Arsen.*, *Bryon.*, *Ipec.*, *Veratr.*; in gelatinous stools, *Aloes*, *Colchic.*, *Cubeb.*, *Helleb.*, *Kali bich.*, *Podoph.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Sepia* (green).

(1) I could give hundreds of cases of yellow fever where *Cadmium* relieved the most dangerous symptoms, but no case of that disease in its graver forms can be safely treated without *Carbo vegetabilis*. - HARDENSTEIN.

(Constantin Hering, The Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica, vol. 3 (1881), *Cadmium Sulfuratum*, p. 91-98)

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



Cyrus Maxwell Boger (1861-1935)

# Leitsymptome und Charakteristika / Keynotes and Characteristics

## Übersicht / Overview

1900 - John H. Clarke  
1915 - Cyrus M. Boger  
1927 - William Boericke  
1929 - N. M. Choudhuri

## 1900 - John H. Clarke

**Clinical.** - Apoplexy. - Boils. - Chilblains. - Cholera infantum. - Corneal opacity. - Eyes, affections of. - Facial paralysis. - Indigestion. - Meningitis. - Nasal polypus. - Ozaena. - Yellow fever.

## Characteristics

Cadmium is found in nature in intimate association with Zinc, which it nearly resembles in action, but Cadmium acts more powerfully. The profound action of Cadm. s. on the stomach burning and cutting pain, intense retching, gagging, bringing up tough mucus, intense nausea and vomiting led to its being given in yellow fever with brilliant success. Black vomit is very characteristic. The least thing touching the lips will excite vomiting. Pitchy taste; food tastes like salt. Cadm. s. is a cross between Bry. and Ars.: it has the desire to keep quiet of Bry., with the exhaustion and stomach irritability of Ars. (Kent).

Cadmium is a chilly medicine. There is icy coldness - coldness even when near a fire. Horripilation: after drinking; with hot hands. Sweat in axillae. Effect of a draught of cold air in checking sweat.

< From cold air; itching of skin when cold. < Sunshine. < In morning and after sleep.

< Walking; < ascending stairs. < When swallowing. < After grief. < After intoxication.

> By eating.

Effects of: anxiety, or fit of passion; of cold winds (facial paralysis). Acts well in drunkards.

It is a notable antipsoric.

There is much itching of skin; at night in bed; when touched; when cold; > scratching, which causes a voluptuous feeling. Skin blue; yellow; scaly, cracking, damp, suppurating herpes; chilblains.

Cutting, lancinating pains are prominent; also a sense of constriction.

The nasal symptoms are very important; no remedy has served me better in cases of ozaena and polypus.

**Relations.** - *Compare:* Zinc. (but in Zinc. the action is primarily on brain; in Cadm. s. primarily on stomach); in constriction across chest with palpitation, Kali chlor.; weakness, nausea, vomit and burning, Ars.; black vomit, affections of drunkenness, Ars., Lach.; in nausea and retching, Asar., Bry., Crot-t., Cupr., Nux-v., Podo., Ant-t.; in deathly nausea, Ip., Tab.; greenish gelatinous vomit, Aethusa, Ars., Bry., Ip., Verat.; gelatinous stools.: Aloe., Cubeb., Hell., Kali-bi., Podo., Rhus-t., Sep. (green); loss of breath on going to sleep, Carb-an., Carb-v., Op., Grind., Lach.

*Followed well by:* Bell. (rolling of head with open eyes in cholera infantum); Carb-v., Lob. infl. (in yellow fever); Nit-ac.; Alet. (nausea of pregnancy).

*Follows well:* Ip., Ars., Bell.

**Causation.** - Sun. - Draught of air. - Cold wind. - Alcohol.

(John Henry Clarke, M.D., A Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica, vol. 1 (1900), Cadmium Sulphuratum, p. 328-329)

## 1915 - Cyrus M. Boger

### REGION.

**Stomach.**  
Respiration.

### WORSE.

Raising Up.  
Least Motion.  
Cold.

**Faintness on rising.** Ozaena. Craves little drinks of cold water, which are vomited at once. Nausea, that compels quiet to avoid vomiting. Suffocates on dropping to sleep. Chest contracted; with asthma.

Related: Zinc.

(Cyrus M. Boger, M.D., A Synoptic Key to the Materia Medica, 1st edition, 1915, Cadmium Sulfat., p. 146-147)

## 1927 - William Boericke

Its pathogenesis gives symptoms corresponding to very low forms of disease, as in cholera, *yellow fever*, where, with exhaustion, vomiting, and *extreme prostration*, the disease runs deathward. Important gastric symptoms. Carcinoma ventriculi; persistent vomiting. The attack is upon the stomach more especially. Patients must keep quiet. *Chilliness and coldness* even when near the fire.

**Mind and Head.** - Unconscious. Vertigo; room and bed seem to spin around. Hammering in head. Heat in head.

**Nose.** - *Ozaena*. Tightness at root. Nose obstructed; *polypus*. Caries of nasal bones. Boils on nose. Nostrils ulcerated.

**Eyes.** - *Opacity of cornea*. Blue circle around eyes. One pupil dilated. Night blindness.

**Face.** - Distortion of mouth. Trembling of jaw. *Facial paralysis*; more left side.

**Mouth.** - Difficult swallowing. Oesophagus constricted. [*Bapt.*] Salty belching. Intense nausea, with pain and cold. Stringy, offensive exudation on mucous membrane. Salty taste.

**Throat.** - Sore throat, constant tickling; gagging and nausea, worse deep breathing; chilliness and aching.

**Stomach.** - Soreness in pit of stomach on pressure. Violent nausea; retching. *Black vomit*. Vomiting of mucus, green slime, blood, with great prostration, and great tenderness over the stomach. Burning and cutting pains in stomach. Carcinoma, helps the persistent vomiting. Coffee ground vomiting.

**Abdomen.** - Sore, tender, tympanitic. Region of liver sore. Coldness. Black, offensive clots of blood from bowels. Pain in abdomen, with vomiting. Tenderness and tympanites.

**Stool.** - Bloody, black, and offensive. Gelatinous, yellowish green; semi-fluid, with urinary suppression.

**Urine.** - Rawness and soreness in urethra, urine mixed with pus and blood.

**Heart.** - Palpitation, with constriction of chest.

**Fever.** - *Icy coldness*. [*Camph.*; *Verat.*; *Heloderm.*] *Yellow fever*. [*Crotalus*; *Carbo.*]

**Skin.** - Blue, yellow, sallow, scaly, cracking. Itching; better scratching. Chloasma, yellowish stains on nose and cheeks; worse exposure to sun and wind. Chilblains.

**Sleep.** - Stops breathing on going to sleep. Wakes up suffocating. Fears to go to sleep again. Protracted sleeplessness.

**Modalities.** - *Worse*, walking or carrying burdens; after sleep; from open air, stimulants.  
*Better*, eating and rest.

**Relationship.** - Compare : *Cadmium oxide*; *Cadmium brom.* (pain and burning in stomach, and vomiting); *Cadmium jodat.* (Itching of anus and rectum felt during the day only; constipation, frequent desire, tenesmus, abdomen bloated); *Zinc.*; *Ars.*; *Carbo*; *Verat.*

(William Boericke, M.D., Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica, Ninth Edition, New York 1927, Cadmium Sulph., p. 139-140)

## 1929 - N. M. Choudhuri

### Notes

- It is an anti-psoric.
- Intense pain and sharp cutting pains in the stomach.
- Nausea is so intense that the least thing touching the lips excites vomiting; black vomiting.
- Profound exhaustion.
- Chilliness.
- Pitchy or metallic taste in the mouth.
- Cholera infantum with gelatinous stool and incessant vomiting.
- Palpitation of the heart with constriction of the chest.

Cadmium sulphuratum is an important remedy and should have an important place in every book on materia medica. It is a metal found very often in nature in conjunction with Zincum. The first real proving was made in 1854 by Petroz; later on in 1878 a more thorough proving was made by Doctor Hardenstein of Vicksburg, who used it with great success in the then prevalent epidemic of yellow fever. It is an anti-psoric of high rank.

Although of great curative value, Cadmium sulph. unfortunately is not often used by medical men, the reason being want of knowledge. I have seen this remedy omitted in many a treatise on materia medica, which accounts for the negligence, it so often receives, at the hand of numerous homoeopathic practitioners. The profound action of Cadmium sulph. is found mostly on the stomach, where it causes intense burning and sharp cutting pains. The intense retching, gagging and bringing up of tough mucus, brings Cadmium sulph. into close proximity with Ipecac., Tab., Tartar emet. and Ars. This nausea is so intense that the least thing touching the lips excites vomiting. The qualmishness is deathly. The patient must lie absolutely quite to ward off the vomiting. It has been found effective when the other remedies mentioned above have failed.

The next important feature of Cadmium sulph. is the profound exhaustion it produces. In this respect again, it is similar to Arsenicum. Dr. Clarke in his Dictionary has very aptly described it as a cross between Bryonia and Arsenicum.

The third grand characteristic consists in its chilliness. We notice aggravation of all symptoms from cold and draught of cold air. There is icy coldness even when near a fire. We have horripilation in malarial fevers and in other ailments of similar nature. Dr. Hering in his Guiding Symptoms cites a cure of a half-sided rheumatic paralysis of face, appearing suddenly, in a man in France, who rode in a sharp north-west wind. This patient was treated for four weeks by many eminent physicians of the old school without success. This patient got well in 8 days after two doses of the 12<sup>th</sup> potency. This further shows that Acon. is not our sheet-anchor in such instances.

The symptom that in my opinion ought to occupy the fourth place of importance is the black vomiting. This was the indication that led Doctor Hardenstein to prescribe this remedy, with success, in that fatal epidemic of yellow fever. The taste in the mouth is almost pitchy. He feels as if he has a piece of metal in his mouth, all the time. This pitchy or metallic taste is

probably due to accumulation of decomposed blood in the stomach, which imparts a blackish color to the substance vomited.

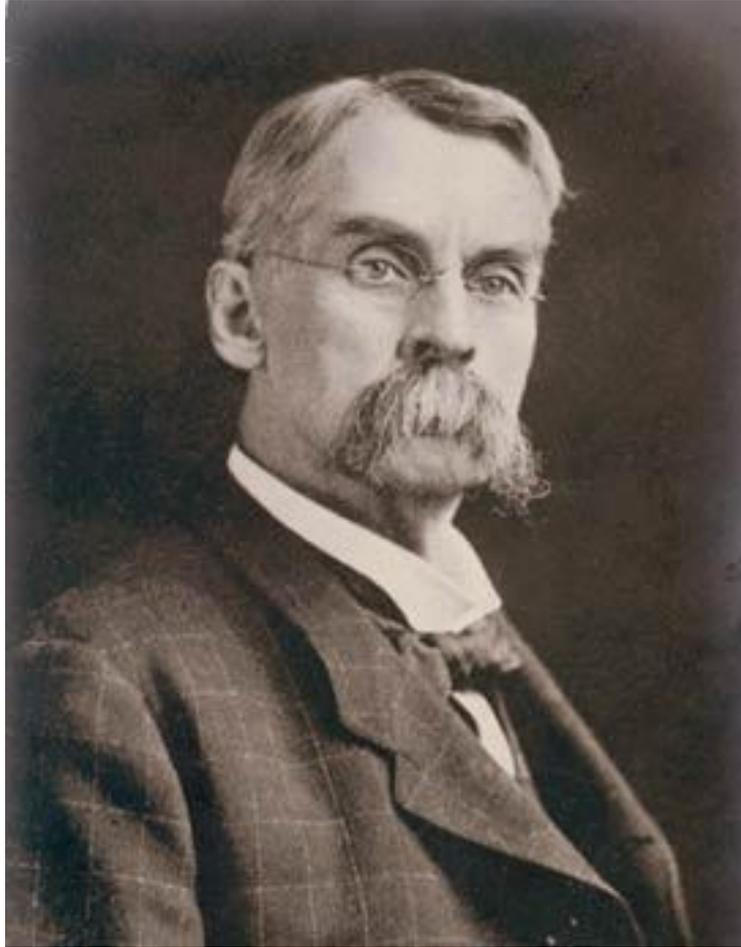
It acts well with drunkards and in women during pregnancy.

Now coming back to stools, I must say that the alvine evacuations are almost gelatinous, of a yellowish green, semi-fluid character. This indication, together with that of incessant vomiting has made it a first-rate remedy in cholera infantum.

Lastly, before finishing, I must not omit to mention that it is of value in palpitation of heart, when such palpitation is associated with constriction of chest. There is only one more remedy I know of and that is Kalium chlor. where palpitation of heart is associated with constriction of chest.”

(N. M. Choudhuri, M.D., A Study on Materia Medica, Second Edition 1929, Cadmium Sulphuratum, p. 205-207)

## **Kommentare / Commentaries**



James Tyler Kent (1849-1916)

## Kommentare / Commentaries

### Überblick / Overview

1905 - James T. Kent

1930 - Arthur Hill Grimmer

### 1905 - James T. Kent

“Cadmium sulph. has been only partially proved, so that only a limited amount of information can be given concerning it. A medicine may be said to be thoroughly proved when it has left its impress upon all elements of man; when it has affected his memory and his intellect, when it has affected his organs and all their functions, *i. e.*, when healthy man has taken a medicine until all these things are affected and the results are known as the effects of that medicine.

Every medicine affects in some way all the elements of man, and no medicine is well proved until it is known how all these elements are affected. In Cadmium sulph. only a few of these effects are known; it is not known how his memory is affected, which is an important thing in the treatment of chronic disease. It is not known, except in a very limited way, how his intellectual faculties are affected, and a very slight change is observed in his voluntary system.

There is a dread of work; indolence; aversion to doing everything, mental and physical. Anxiety has been brought out more by cures than by the pathogenesis, so that it is well enough known to be classed along with *Arsenicum* for its anxiety; it may well be classed with *Arsenicum* for its prostration also; it has great weakness; it might also be classed with *Arsenicum*, because of the organs that are affected, especially because of its action upon the stomach, which is somewhat like *Arsenicum*, great exhaustion, irritable stomach and vomiting. It has such vomiting as is found in the lowest forms of fever, such irritable stomach as is found in yellow fever, with black vomiting, and just at this point is the place where the likeness to *Arsenicum* comes out in the low forms of the fever. But unlike *Arsenicum*, running all through the remedy, he wants to be perfectly quiet; with all symptoms he must keep perfectly still; part of it is a state of indolence, part of it is an aversion to motion. He is worse from motion, which makes it like *Bryonia*. So we will see running all through the remedy the exhaustion of *Arsenicum* and indolence and aversion to motion, desire to do nothing like *Bryonia*.

Running through it we find it is spasmodic and nervous; it affects the muscles like *Zinc*. It is found in its crude state associated with *Zinc*. Hering made several observations whereby he tried to prove that substances found together had a relationship and illustrated it by *Tellurium* which occurs as the telluride of gold. It may be a fact that substances so associated are in some respects similar, but this is only a side thought, as each substance must be studied on its own merits. There must be no guess-work in the study of provings. Every remedy must be used for its own symptoms, and for these there is no substitute. If a remedy does not work, the homoeopath can only examine the case anew and seek new symptoms and another remedy.

Vertigo in the room; the bed spins round. The head symptoms, anxiety and vertigo are such as occur in low types of gastro-intestinal irritation, as in continued fevers, deep-seated, slow and sluggish; in yellow fever, with prostration, vomiting of blood, black vomiting. Lancinating in the head, pulsating in the temples. It is not so often called for in ordinary headaches, but in headache occurring in the low forms of fever, with great rush of blood to the head. Cutting like knives as occurs in yellow fever.

The eye symptoms are numerous. Inflammation of a local character; conjunctivitis with discharge, long continued, a chronic conjunctivitis. Old “sore eyes,” rousing up with every cold and change of weather. Thickening of the conjunctiva. Scrofulous sore eyes. Ulcer spots; old scars which break and heal up. It does wonderful work in curing old eye troubles; opacities with slow inflammation. Pressure above the eyes. Paralysis of the lids; ptosis. It commonly affects one side of the face and one eye. It has paralytic conditions like *Causticum*; paralysis

of one part or of one side of the body. After an apoplectic attack when the patient recovers, but weakness of one arm and leg remains, it competes with *Phos*.

Changes in sensation here and there. Formication of the skin and deeper tissues. "Asleep" sensation, or like ants crawling in the extremities, deep in the muscles and the skin. Hyperaesthesia or anaesthesia. Numbness of parts; the nose, one hand; numbness in spots. In this it is similar to *Caust*. Paralyzed parts are sometimes painful. Crawling in paralyzed parts.

Old nasal catarrh which has progressed till the nasal bones are being destroyed by caries. Ulceration. Pains in the bones. Sneezing; coryza, boils, abscesses.

Disturbances of the taste. It is suitable to low forms of continued fever; it has sordes, dark tongue, bleeding tongue and dry mouth, as in typhus, typhoid and yellow fever. Sluggish tongue; difficulty in moving it. Difficult swallowing. The muscles of the throat are affected causing dysphagia. Constriction of the oesophagus. Violent thirst. Every time he takes cold water, which he craves, goose-flesh comes out, a creeping or horripilation like *Caps*.

The stomach gives us the strongest and most important symptoms. The stomach quits business; no digestion. Everything sours; fluids and the simplest things taken are changed and come up sour, mixed with blood or bile; rancid eructations; with great exhaustion. The nausea is distressing. Nauseated all the way down to the abdomen like *Ipec.*, *Ant. t.*, and *Ars.*, extensive nausea. Cold sweat. Vomiting of yellow-green mucus. Touching the lips brings on nausea. Looking over the symptoms narrated here an experienced practitioner would think of gastritis - vomiting of the simplest things. Irritation of the stomach after tedious sicknesses, like cerebro-spinal-meningitis, typhoid, yellow fever. The stomach gives out; there is no digestion, and everything is vomited. He is convalescing, but his stomach is irritable. He wants to keep still. The *Arsenic* prostration and irritable stomach occur at the beginning of the fever, with heat and restlessness. This medicine comes in after the fever. and with his anxiety he wants to keep still. *Arsenic* has anxiety and wants to move from bed to bed, and from chair to chair, and he fears death. In this medicine he seems to say: "Don't speak to me; don't bother me; let me die in peace." He wants to be perfectly quiet, and the state occurs at the close of a febrile disease. Many of these patients die because they cannot eat, but this remedy will save some of them. When you have a case of cancer, with burning, prostration, and vomiting, Cadmium sulph will relieve these symptoms for weeks. I have seen them where the pains have been relieved by anodynes until nothing would stay on the stomach, and this medicine would relieve. It is a great remedy in the gastric irritation of carcinoma, a great palliative; coffee ground vomiting.

Burning and cutting pains in the stomach. Gastric symptoms, such as occur in pregnancy, in old drunkards. Burning in the stomach extending up into the oesophagus; fluids burn all the way up into the mouth and throat; sour, acrid fluids. Cold sensation in the stomach. Cholera infantum with irritation of the stomach.

Pain in the abdomen with vomiting: Lancinating in the abdomen. From these pains we see it is a medicine which profoundly affects the liver, spleen, stomach and other abdominal viscera, with inflammation. Gangrene threatens. Exhaustion after vomiting. Pain in the muscles of the neck.

Relapses in fever, with vomiting, diarrhoea, and great prostration. At times a case of yellow fever gets along fairly well, but a draft causes a slight cold and on come sudden prostration, black vomit, death. In that state it competes with *Carbo veg.* which used to be the main remedy in the hands of good prescribers."

(James T. Kent, M.D., Lectures on Homoeopathic Materia Medica, Philadelphia 1905, Cadmium Sulphuricum, p. 314-317)

### 1930 - Arthur Hill Grimmer

"*Cadmium sulph.* presents some striking features which run through all the other *Cadmiums*. First of all, the *Cadmium* patient is cold, always freezing, and all complaints are made worse from becoming cold, or from cold changes in the weather. Another thing about *Cadmium* is the weakness it produces, so weak and tired. Examine this weakness a little closer and you find it is accompanied with a cachectic state which simulates the cachexia of advanced cancer or pernicious anaemia. Mentally there is a marked increase in irritability, with a horror of solitude and of work. There are some uncommon sleep symptoms that resemble the carbons and the snake poisons. Sleeps with eyes wide open, stops breathing on going to sleep. Awakens suffocating, symptoms worse after sleep. Annoying protracted sleeplessness, insomnia. *Cadmium* acts most intensely on the gastro-intestinal tract, causing nausea, which is aggravated by motion. Later there is vomiting of acid or yellow substances. With these symptoms the face is bathed with cold perspiration and there is cutting pains in the abdomen. Black vomit like that occurring in the severe type of zymotic diseases. This remedy competes with *Arsenic* in ulceration of stomach in drunkards. Beer aggravates the gastric complaints. There is salivation with bitter burning in the mouth and throat, foetid breath, ulcers with dryness, and burning constriction of the throat. This remedy should be a splendid one for those cases of vomiting of pregnancy which fail to respond to the usual remedies, and for pernicious forms of vomiting of black blood from chronic ulcers or cancer of the stomach. Coffee ground vomit.

Such in brief is a general view of *Cadmium sulph.* Our proving of this remedy is still far too meager. A wider knowledge of its symptomatology would enable us to cure severe types of intestinal disease that many times fail to respond to our ordinary remedies."

(Arthur Hill Grimmer, M. D., Chicago, Ill., Differentiating symptoms of some of the Cadmium salts. Read before the I. H. A. Bureau of Materia Medica, June 1930. The Homoeopathic Recorder vol. 45 (1930), p. 635-636)

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## Anhang / Appendix

### A. O. H. Hardenstein, The Epidemic of Yellow Fever of 1878 and Homoeopathic Treatment 1879

“The past year has been a terrible one to the South. Yellow fever has fearfully depopulated, not only the cities, but also the interior. It spread its terrible ravages to remote and healthy locations, formerly blessed with immunity from the scourge. Opinion as to its infectious or contagious character can hardly be divided now. In proof, I point to the facts of persons fleeing from an infected to a perfectly healthy locality, and the pestilence following in their wake - with different degrees of severity - often very violently. I, myself, have been in at least twelve epidemics, encountering it in its worst forms in the West Indies, Bahia, Acapulco, Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, Havana and Mexico, and in different parts of the Southern coast of the United States; but, although blessed with immunity and fearless of contagion or infection in these localities, I was overpowered in 1878. My constitution might have resisted even this year, but extreme fatigue, bodily and mentally, together with my advanced age, paved the way to infection.

#### **The Causes of Yellow Fever.**

This is the mooted question, and I incline to the belief of the Homoeopathic Commission, when they present a double cause - importation and spontaneous production. The spontaneous development of yellow fever requires not one cause or factor, but a multiplicity. This is treated of so extensively by the Commission and the paper of Dr. Falligant that there is no new field for thought. But I would like to mention a curious fact, which may throw light upon the subject.

In cholera epidemics, our planetary system is always near the constellation of Persus, where hydrogen abounds. We had been nearing it since 1828. All the years from 1828 to 1833, the years of contact with the hydrogen, were years of cholera over the whole world. If hydrogen abounds in one part of space, carbon must in another, and if hydrogen has an influence on the globe, carbon must, also. When cholera appeared, in the years named, intermittent fevers disappeared only to re-appear when the dread disease passed away. Is yellow fever one of the consequences of a preponderance of carbon, and, therefore, an absence of ozone? Ozone was notably absent in 1878; carbon must have been in preponderance. We had yellow fever in the Western hemisphere - in the East the plague. Both are typhus, and both are treated by nearly the same remedies, homoeopathically. It is singular that arsenicum, carbo veg., belladonna, aconite, lachesis, anthraxin and ipecac are the remedies most successful in both diseases. I encountered the plague in Egypt and Asia Minor, and used the above remedies, with the exception of lachesis, which had not been proved in 1830. We have to thank Dr. Hering for this remedy, which has a wide and useful sphere of action in so many diseases of mankind. A great many symptoms in the plague, as well as in yellow fever, point to cadmium sulph., which has, undoubtedly, relieved much suffering in Vicksburg, and saved many lives, at the hands of myself and Dr. Harper, to whom I recommended it, he using it with most gratifying results. More properly, I should speak of this remedy in another place, so I pass on to the subject at issue. There is a fact in my possession which is a strong argument in favor of the theory of spontaneous growth or production of yellow fever. Near Bastrop, La., lived a family who were seized with attacks of a pernicious fever, which was not amenable to treatment. One after the other they died, and the allopathic physician in attendance pronounced it yellow fever.

He, himself, was attacked with the fatal malady and gave up his life. Believing it to be the fever, he had no communication with the rest of the neighborhood, and the spread was stopped. Now the whole of the United States has heard of the shotgun quarantine of that section of country, and their subsequent escape. Ministers, priests, boys and men stood picket night and day, forming an impenetrable cordon around whole parishes. A stranger did not dare show his face, for no one could answer for his life if he tried to run the blockade. No goods of any description were allowed to be imported, and it is safe to say the quarantine effectually prevented the ingress of anything that might bring with it the fever. Still, in the midst of this cordon sanitaire, cases of a fatal fever, which a competent physician pronounced yellow fever, occurred with such quick and fatal results as to remove all doubt of their character. How did it occur, if not imported? Still, some localities were blessed with immunity where most exposed. In the jail of Warren county, situated in the heart of the city of Vicksburg, not a case occurred. We know that occupants of ground floors are first attacked, which leads us to believe that yellow fever poison is heavier than the atmosphere and creeps along the surface of the earth. Did the twenty-five-foot walls of the jail present a barrier? True, there was a door, but it was never opened at night, as in a jail there is not much egress or ingress, particularly at night. These are curious facts, perhaps of great value in tracing the habits of yellow fever.

It is at the urgent request of my friends that I have undertaken, in my old age, a task that fifty years of practice warrants. The disease is so simple, in its homoeopathic treatment, the symptoms, as in all acute diseases, are so clearly marked, that the homoeopath is rarely at a loss for a remedy. By the law of symptomatology, one of the foundation stones of our practice, we have a remedy to cover any phase of the disease. So after reading this little treatise, I think the youngest and most inexperienced of our school will be able to plunge into the horrors of an epidemic with confidence in himself, and faith in the grand law of Hahnemann.

### **Symptoms General.**

To fully cover the ground, we will suppose some cases of yellow fever, of a pure form, and without treatment, following them, in their various stages.

The attack is sudden, although the patient may have complained of weariness and feelings of general depression, bodily and mentally, for several days preceding it. (But, on this point reports are conflicting, as many have the perfect enjoyment of health, up to the very moment of attack.) The greater number of attacks occur between one and six o'clock in the morning, although some come on at odd hours. It is generally preceded by a chill, which in itself has no peculiar symptoms. A violent headache immediately follows, with feeling of extreme lassitude, especially in the limbs and extremities, pains in the back and back of the neck, sometimes excruciating. The patient at this stage vainly tries to find a comfortable position, but tossing about only augments the agony. The chill does not last long, and a fever sets in without an interim. The headache and various pains increase, the temperature of the body rises to a fearful heat, while the pulse does not, necessarily, become accelerated.

*Mind.* - Confused, delirium, very excitable, fretful and quarrelsome. Sensitive to light or noise, either monotonous or sudden, apprehensive of future; fears death. Reproaching attendants for mere trifles. (Sometimes exactly the opposite).

*Sensorium.* - Senses acute; giddiness; cloudiness, as from intoxication. Fainting feeling, on rising from recumbent position, with paleness, or sudden flush of face.

*Eyes.* - Appearance of inflammation; dull heavy pain in the ball, deep seated; the globe tires in rotation, and is very sensitive to light. Eyes protruding; lids hot, dry, burning, sensitive to the air.

*Face.* - Expression anxious, inquiring, doubting, bright red or purplish hue.

*Tongue.* - Sometimes clean, generally coated. Tips red, incline to dryness in middle. Swollen. Bad taste, but water tastes good; extreme thirst. Wants to drink often and in quantity or little, gums red and swollen. Tongue pointed.

*Desires.* - Ice, ice water, lemonade.

*Stomach.* - Burning pain, uneasiness, nausea and vomiting; pit of stomach is the general location of all these symptoms.

*Hypochondria.* - Region of spleen very sensitive to touch. Can tolerate no pressure or jar. Liver engorged.

*Abdomen.* - Violent shooting colic - extending to small of back. Colic as if a spot were seized by a clutch of the hand.

*Limbs.* - Violent rheumatic aching, not particularly located at any one joint, but universal.

*Back and Neck.* - Shooting and gnawing pain in spinal column.

*Urine.* - Albuminous, fetid. (Nearly always a sure prognostic of yellow fever, when it is highly charged with the poison).

*Nervous System.* - Particularly the point of attack. Through it I believe the system is impregnated with the poison.

I could go on, indefinitely, and cite the different symptoms of this erratic disease; but these are the principal ones, occurring in groups or singly. Some cases do not present one-half of those enumerated, while others possess all these and even more. These are only the symptoms of the febrile stage, from which we are to draw our conclusions as to the nature of a suspicious case of fever, occurring under circumstances which may point to the dreaded malady. When the chill is off, and the heat commences, if perspiration has to be brought on by artificial means, there is an unfailing sign of yellow fever, if on being exposed to the air, the perspiration of the patient ceases instantly. A yellow fever patient may be in a nice gentle perspiration, and an arm uncovered will check it instantly, and with the worst results. Toward the end of the second day, the never to be forgotten yellow fever smell will be found in the clothing, often rendering a room, if kept close, overpowering to one coming from fresh air.

If the foregoing symptoms do not abate, the fever rapidly passes into the third stage, that of torpor. The kidneys refuse to perform their functions, the urine is suppressed, the burning pain in the pit of the stomach increases and black vomit soon follows. The first symptom of black vomit is, generally, an expectoration, in which are mucosities, coiled with a tiny streak of blood in the center. This points to the mucous lining of the stomach becoming loosened and the little blood vessels emptying their contents into it. Should the abrasions refuse to heal soon, the blood poured into the stomach is decomposed by the gastric fluids, changing its color and character, and the coffee ground substance is ejected by the mouth and alimentary canal and called black vomit. This stage, although exceedingly dangerous, is not, altogether hopeless, as numerous black vomit sufferers can testify to, who have had this dreadful symptom and survived.

On the other hand, when the violent headache and high fever is not arrested, congestion of the brain ensues, and the patient, dies, after intense suffering, petechial, and at last putrid symptoms, with profound collapse, ending life.

Hemorrhage occurs in any and all parts of the body, internal and external, even from the wrists, face, breast, limbs or trunk, but often from the gums, lips, nose, ears and eyes, bladder and bowels.

Hiccough, belching, etc., come on in the last stage, generally, and the hiccough, particularly, is a grave symptom.

I have given the symptoms of this fever in its most common appearance, but the reader must remember that it manifests itself in manifold forms, from those of the most manageable to the most aggravated and unyielding types. Proteus-like, never to be trusted, it requires the most careful medical attention and the strictest, most prudent and most intelligent nursing - the least mistake, either on the part of physician, nurse or patient, precipitating a seemingly safe convalescent into his grave.

Conscientious allopathic physicians acknowledge that they have no remedy, advising brethren to try remedies and treatments which they, in despair, resort to by way of experiment. I admire the candor of one eminent allopath who openly acknowledges this want of knowledge in regard to remedies for the treatment of this fever. Every physician of the allopathic school treats his patients according to his theory (a law to guide is not to be found in their practice), hence we find the noticeable diversity of opinion among them in treatment. They all agree on one point, however, and that is to attack the bowels with purgatives or laxatives. No homoeopathic practitioner does this. Certainly, in our experience, nothing is more detrimental to the chances of recovery of the patient than to aggravate the irritation of the sensitive and diseased stomach and bowels still more, when such remedies prove themselves entirely inefficient in grave cases, often precipitating a mild case into a serious or dangerous state. If the attack comes on after a hearty meal, nine cases in ten empty an overburdened stomach by an effort of nature, the good old dame causing the patient to relieve himself by a painless, natural vomit. If such does not occur, it is not only unnecessary to produce either it or evacuation by artificial means, but, on the contrary, it destroys the comfort of the patient and aggravates the irritation and inflammation of the mucous membranes, rendering them more liable to destruction or removal. A yellow fever patient, during his whole illness, will not eat a teacupful of solid food, reduced from tea, toast, rice-water, beef tea, chicken broth, etc., and when nature refuses to rebel against the insignificant amount, man should not meddle. The fact of numerous living patients lying in bed, without action on the bowels, for various periods, ranging from ten to *twenty-two* days, ought, I think convince a public that the danger in yellow fever does not lie in the inaction of the bowels. When the patient had so far regained his strength as to be able to eat solid food, if nature required assistance, a few doses of nux vomica, in minute doses, always had the desired effect, in my experience, and I certainly had a sufficient number of cases to thoroughly test this question. I can imagine nothing more sensitive than the system of a person attacked with yellow fever. Is it reason to handle it roughly, and pour down nauseous drugs? In the proportion that it is sensitive, it is also susceptible; and is it not reason to assist nature in healing by the most gentle means, and in the dose of medicine is it not sound logic to avoid irritation, using only minimum doses? Can we imagine the infinitesimal quantity of poison that *produces* the disease? It is not appreciable by weight, taste, smell, or to the sight under the most powerful microscope. If this minute cause will prostrate the vigorous man, and thoroughly disease his whole system, is it unreasonable to apply the remedy in like proportion? The human system is a delicate pair of scales when in perfect health, on a perfect poise. Disease is not a pound weight thrown upon one arm, nor is a pound weight of physic required to restore the balance. Little by little we drop the delicate weights on the scale, until the equilibrium is restored. The human system is a delicate piece of mechanism, comparable to the most delicate watch. If a wheel is out of place, we do not grasp it with a pair of blacksmith's tongs; we use an instrument as delicate as the part affected. The diseased system is a target with the point we aim at of a very small size. We do not load a blunderbuss with slugs and destroy the whole thing; we aim at the mark with an accurate rifle, with a good marksman behind the gun. Does the carpenter tack on the shingle with a spike and sledgehammer? So in everyday life we find thousands of instances illustrating the law of nature in not regarding brute force as power. This is the theory of small doses, but do not imagine that small doses constitute the homoeopathic law. Small doses are simply the medium of the proof of the grand law, *similia similibus curantur*. We respect nature; we follow her teachings against the

current of all creeds and doctrines. Hygiene is our close study, and in no disease do we have such happy illustrations as in yellow fever. Fresh air, water and food are the three great supporters of life; still, all can be abused. Air is essential to all life, and the yellow fever patient must have it in abundance, but to let him be in a draft will kill him. Water must be given, but a false desire must be restricted somewhat. The patient never wants it warm, and it must be given to him cold, but he must not drink it at the temperature of melted ice. Nourishment he must have, but it must be in quality and quantity that will not tax or overburden a weak stomach. Another great error is the habit of opiates, among the old school practitioners. If brain symptoms produce insomnia (sleeplessness) no homoeopath would produce unnatural sleep. Does not everyone know that patients, under this treatment, very rarely recover? Never, for an instant, think of using any kind of opiate.

But, no matter how plausible a theory may be, we must bring to our support *facts*, stubborn and insurmountable. As to the general rate of mortality, in the two schools, there is a noticeable difference, We will take as authority the statistics of a well-known life insurance company (The N. Y. Hom.) This company takes risks among all classes, but to persons who use the practice of Homoeopathy, they give lower rates, and on this ground. This company had issued policies as follows:

To Homoeopaths.....	4470
To non-Homoeopaths.....	1437
The deaths up to January, 1874, were as follows:	
Homoeopaths.....	32 or 7-10 per cent.
Allopaths.....	67 or 2 ¼ per cent.

Here, we have a mortality, on the Allopathic side, over three times as great as that on the Homoeopathic. Still, no fairer test can be made, for everyone knows how carefully the insurance companies calculate their chances. But this company found that its Allopathic patrons died in the ratio of three to one of the Homoeopaths, so it changes its rates to cover its losses. Can this be disputed?

Now in regard to the relative mortality in yellow fever, we are at a loss for a comparison, as they do not publish or even make out a report of cases. But as for Vicksburg, we have sufficient figures to make a comparison. We have a published list of 988 deaths. In the death list 46 of my patients are numbered; but it should show 54. Dr. Harper has a death list of 20. The volunteers, who treated cases Homoeopathically, under direction of myself and other ones of our school, did not have to record a death. This can best be explained, when I say, that such persons, not wishing to take the risk of a patient's life in their hands, would not, of course treat a case which was in a desperate condition, but such cases, without exception, almost, were turned over to either Dr. Harper or myself. My two sons, both medical students, when the epidemic was at its height, treated a great many cases, for, without their help, it would have been impossible for me to have treated the number. Their record is embodied with mine, as they were acting, always, on my advice.

Now, the number of cases of fever treated Homoeopathically in Vicksburg was at least 1600, in round numbers. Of this amount we have records as follows, which can be proven up if disputed.

#### CASES TREATED BY HOMOEOPATHIC MEANS.

Dr. A. O. H. Hardenstein and Sons.....	781
Mr. Tilford Pegram.....	22
Mr. John Haszinger (in Vicksburg).....	17
Mrs. H. R. Pease.....	60
Dr. T. J. Harper.....	350
Total.....	1,230

DEATHS IN THE SAME.

Dr. A. O. H. Hardenstein and Sons.....	54
Dr. T. J. Harper.....	20
Total.....	74

This is a mortality, as far as records show, of exactly 6 and 1-60 per cent. But mind well; while we have accurate records of deaths, we have lost run of 200 cases of fever treated by the law of Hahnemann, but we will take the recorded result of 6 per cent.

This leaves 5270 cases and 914 deaths to be accounted for. Now what is a liberal estimate of cases without a physician? Not exceeding 300, and most of them from choice. Now how many of this number died? Only 75 at the outside, for the law of ordinary epidemic only places it at 20 per cent. Now is this estimated liberal? I think so.

This then will leave 4970 cases for the Allopaths and 839 deaths, or 17 per cent. I have been told that the estimate of my son's is too high for Vicksburg, when he places the number of cases at 6500. If it is less, it will make the death rate of Allopathy more. There is, however, a word of justice to be said to the other school. While the individual record of death loss of all the Homoeopaths, in the great field is very near the same, the records of the different Allopaths vary. The people of Vicksburg find that the death rate of some of the Allopaths is light, while that of others is enormous. Thus, when taken as an average, it places an unjust burden on the shoulders of some, while lessening the mortality of those who did not much more than save the percentage of loss of others. I do not know of any other doctors in the city keeping an accurate record, but I had blanks printed, and on them noted the name, date, age, residence, occupation and final disposition of each case. This work was under the particular care of my son Ernest Hardenstein, but during his attack, (from Sept. 8 to 22) in the height of the epidemic, and in the busiest time for me, the record was abandoned, for the cases of fever in my own family only received professional visits from me, and no time was left for notes of age, etc. There is one fact, in regard to the Allopathic treatment, in Vicksburg, which an observing public soon found out. The physician who did not burn his patient with piles of bed clothes and used but little medicine was more successful than his brother who stuffed down the bolus-like pills and denied the sufferer the comforts nature demanded.

**The Treatment.**

To insure the lowest rate of mortality, and, consequently, the highest degree of success, in the treatment of yellow fever, we require:

*First.* - A proper regard for hygiene and as cleanly a location as possible. The room, of a yellow fever patient must be well ventilated, and if not naturally so, it must, at once be so arranged. The bed must be made comfortable, for the reception of the patient. The mattress must be soft and springy, free from lumps or inequalities, yet I do not, by any means, wish a feather bed. In the first place, it would be too warm, and then again, there is no adaptability for a change of position. Place the bed, diagonally approachable from both sides, in a corner of the room, where there is no window or door. If this is not possible, close such doors or windows and keep them so. If there are cracks in them, from which a draft might fall upon the patient, stop them up. From the other doors and windows, let there be a continuous current of air, so directing it that none will fall directly upon the patient. In the inception of the attack, change the linen of the patient, and the bed clothing, starting with everything clean, for no change can be made until after he is fully convalescent, This should be done at the start; but if neglected for two hours, it is best not to do so. Have good, cold water at hand; if cistern water feels cold enough to the patient, it is all that is necessary; if not, let it be cooled by ice, but not too icy cold. Half a glass of water every twenty-five minutes is not too often for the patient to have it. A foot bath is desirable in a great many cases, and creates a comfortable feeling in the patient. But if he strenuously object to it, and you think it will make him uncomfortable, do

not use it. But it is a universal primary hygienic remedy, and the patient rarely, if ever, will object to it, so then administer it of hot water alone. *Give no purgative or emetic*, but to induce perspiration let the patient drink a cup of hot tea. Wait ten minutes, and if the perspiration does not start, let him or her drink a teacupful of ice cold water. Cover up warmly, yet lightly to the neck, keep the hands and arms under cover, and a moisture will soon be apparent. Keep up this moisture, but do not sweat the patient. Let comfort ever be the ruling thought.

Use black or orange leaf tea, prepared to suit the taste of the patient. There is a very important auxiliary to the supply of fresh air in the sick room. The fetid odors exhaled from the body can be neutralized, not by a disinfectant, offending the delicate nostrils of the patient, but a disinfectant, nevertheless. Common charcoal, in shallow vessels, placed in different parts of the room, under the bed, on chairs and tables, will absorb a great deal, if not all of the poison that the diseased system throws off. It costs ten or fifteen cents a bushel, and is available in every community. Change it often, and the chances of infection for the exposed attendants is greatly lessened. On this point we have ample testimony from the series of letters published in another place. Do not stint the quantity: a bushel or two, in shallow boxes in a room, will not be in the way, and all that is required is to take it out of the room every morning and stir it up to change the position of the lumps, which should not be pulverized, only broken in lumps as large as a pigeon egg, thereby exposing the greatest possible amount of surface. Would that charcoal had been favored with as extensive a trial as carbolic acid, a substance whose only effect was to destroy - not yellow fever miasma - comfort, and perhaps life. A whole city can be disinfected with it at a cost of ten cents per capita. There is, however, another requisite for the successful treatment, and as hygiene is first, it stands

*Second.* - Conscientious, intelligent and educated nursing. We need, in these epidemics, not only experienced physicians, but, above all, good, reliable nurses. Congress should endow institutions for the education of such, and we Homoeopaths should be particularly careful that a fair share of them should be taught in Homoeopathic principles. If Congress cannot or will not act in this matter, each State should have an institution of this kind. They should be taught the principles of nursing in all diseases, and especially in acute epidemic diseases. The schools should be connected with asylums, hospitals and infirmaries, where the students can receive practical instruction and illustrations. After taking a full course, a diploma should be issued to them. Men and women of this kind are needed - in fact, they are indispensable. To such, in epidemics, the best of wages would be paid, and it would really be cheaper labor to the public, for we could then dispense with the rabble of so-called nurses, who, too often, are the dregs of humanity and, unprincipled adventurers and rogues. If we had such nurses, how much time would be saved. They would know, without direction, how to keep the patient covered, how to administer the remedies, and prepare the nourishment, thus saving the physician hours of valuable time every day. On the nurse depends mainly the chances of recovery. How different it would be to see a skilled nurse gliding about the room, instead of a shuffling boor, who, even if well-meaning, cannot instill in the mind of the patient cheerfulness or confidence. There is no more difficult task on earth than waiting on a yellow fever case. A single fret or irritable toss may weigh down the balance of life. Cheerfulness in the sick room is a remedy that must be constantly kept up. The perceptions of patients are very keen, and a look is readily interpreted by them. If you betray your doubt of his recovery, or a look of yours implies you know he is in a dangerous state, it may frighten him to a fatal termination. If his condition warrants conversation, the nurse has it in his power to direct the patient's thoughts into pleasant channels. To practice deception is necessary sometimes, but if discovered by the patient it were better to have told the truth. How many instances were there, in 1878, when form after form was hurried away, and other sufferers kept in profound ignorance. In stricken families we would see the mother inquire after the daughter she missed from the bedside; and to tell

her child was well, when she was even then sleeping the long sleep, was a falsehood which was not recorded on high, and was the means, perhaps, of saving a life to be darkened, in convalescence, by the terrible reality. What agony did the mother suffer in deceiving one child in one room - in the other a little form in its shroud. In a great epidemic such scenes are so common that the horror is not noticed.

#### **First Stage - Erethic - Chill.**

The chill may come on quite naturally, but at this time, although it may be a simple ague, if the symptoms of camphor or veratrum present themselves, they are the remedies. It is charged by the Allopathic school that Homoeopathy does not treat diseases, that it is a practice of symptoms. Now the answer is this: By those symptoms we arrive at a true diagnosis, but it is sometimes very difficult to diagnose yellow fever *ab initio*. Must we wait until the patient is fairly under way before we give a dose of medicine? We treat the prevailing symptoms, letting further developments decide the nature of an attack. If it proves to be only a case of simple chill and fever, our treatment would be the same, if the symptoms were those of camphor and veratrum. But, when yellow fever is epidemic, remittent fevers verge into yellow fever, and there is rarely ever a mistake made. Now for the remedy when the patient is first attacked: Camphor and veratrum present almost identical symptoms, but while camphor has, particularly, *coldness of limbs*, veratrum is indicated when the patient is *cold all over*. Camphor has the trembling *internally*; veratrum, trembling and jerking of *external* parts.

#### **First Stage- Erethic - Fever.**

When the fever comes on, which is immediately, generally, we find belladonna, bryonia and aconite to be the remedies indicated. The first two to compare are aconite and belladonna, but there are a great many diverging lines from the parallel of symptoms. In the pulse is a slight difference. In aconite, the pulse is a full bounding pulse, not always so quick as belladonna, which is an accelerated pulse, but also full, hard and tense, large or full and slow, and at times small and soft. Any practitioner of our school can instantly detect the pure aconite pulse, but the lines are so close, it is hard to explain the difference. The belladonna pulse is, however, clearly indicated in the throbbing of the carotid and temporal arteries, which is visible. The great difference is in the color of the face. Both have flushed faces, but while that of belladonna is a *bright scarlet*, aconite is indicated, clearly, when the face is *dark red* or *purplish red*. Besides, in belladonna the body is warm, while the feet are cold, which is not the case in aconite. Aconite was only useful a short time, under my observation. I would use it when indicated only five or six hours, following it with belladonna, as the symptoms generally changed to that remedy. In the start I gave it or belladonna every half hour or hour in dilution with water (a teaspoonful), gradually widening the interim of doses to two hours. If the temperature was not reduced, I did not drop the remedy, but continued it patiently. Sometimes the action of these remedies was marvelous, seeming to arrest the unfavorable symptoms and tide the patient safely over the different stages to convalescence. Belladonna, again, can be compared to bryonia. Belladonna has the headache in the *front* of the head. Bryonia has the headache in the *back* of the head, extending to the neck and shoulders, particularly on the light side. Belladonna has oppressive pain in the neck when leaning back, with backache, while bryonia, presenting almost the same symptoms, is particularly indicated by pleuritic and rheumatic pains in the chest, with or without cough. Belladonna is also suitable to the first symptoms of the meningital form. Bryonia follows well after belladonna when it does not check the pains in the back, or the pains are decidedly rheumatic. Now, although we are giving belladonna, bryonia or aconite, we must watch for symptoms denoting other remedies. Nausea simple may come on, when it will be necessary to drop the remedy and give a few doses of ipecac, returning to the remedy in hand when the trouble is past. If the nausea is accompanied by an uneasiness or burning pain in the pit of the stomach, arsenicum album is to be given every half hour

or hour, and if improving, every two hours. If the nausea still continues, and is not checked, either by ipecac or arsenicum, use cadmium sulph. The effect of this remedy is worthy of especial notice. It is a remedy generally unused in our practice (never before in yellow fever), partly because there has been no extensive proving, and again, because its symptoms so nearly coincide with ipecac and arsenicum. These two well-known and proven remedies, in ordinary diseases, very rarely fail in their action but, in yellow fever, my experience of 1878 has taught me to rely more upon cadmium. Where I have used it, I do not think I have had to record a single failure in its action, when the peculiar symptoms have manifested themselves. I do not know of any proving in English, mine is in the German of Hirschel, but it is a remedy that should now be fully proven, as it has shown itself to be prompt in action in 1878, although I do not remember when I have used it before. But, in the experience of all physicians, long disused remedies are sometimes, resurrected and used with the most happy results. During this stage (the fever), lasting from 24 to 36, 48 hours (and even as long as 96, as in the case of my son) the physician must be on the *qui vive* for unfavorable or grave symptoms. Further on is a list of phases of the disease - hardly called symptoms - with the time opposite when they are most *likely* to occur; and a glance at them is of great help to an inexperienced physician, perhaps causing him to avoid a surprise.

#### **Local Measures.**

We do not use leeches, practice blood-letting, blistering or put the patient in an ice-box. All this, to say the least, is needless cruelty. Certainly the patient needs all the vitality he has in his system, and cupping may give a moment's relief, but it is prostrating. Nor do we buoy the patient up with quantities of liquor, for a patient on stimulants has no real strength. But we use outside measures, especially in the grave symptoms of black vomit, or after the vomit has occurred.

During nausea, put ice cold cloths on the stomach clear to the throat. If black vomit is imminent, make two mush poultices quickly, cool them, spread on a cloth and sprinkle powdered willow charcoal thickly. Place a muslin cloth over this and put on a block of ice. Place the charcoal side next to the stomach, and change, when warm, to the other one, which is to be kept on ice - always the charcoal side next to the stomach.

I do not like the practice of putting ice cloths on the head of the patient during a burning fever. It has a tendency to check perspiration, which is so essential.

When the pulse sinks, and the patient is very weak, give a teaspoonful of very weak brandy toddy every half hour. Two teaspoonful of brandy in half a glass of water, is strong enough to produce exhilaration. In the progress of the disease, it is also requisite in extreme debility and exhaustion. The idea is not to use it, except in cases of necessity, for if the patient is constantly under the influence, in a pinch, its action fails. When entirely convalescent, it is good to help build up the body and strength, when taken in moderation.

#### **Second Stage - Synochal - Fever.**

This stage is really a continuance or full development of the disease. In it are manifested or developed most of the grave phases of the attack.

The physician cannot be too careful and circumspect, in watching all symptoms. Do not be deceived by an apparent improvement. The patient who is doing well in the morning may perhaps be dead in a few hours, too often by an act of imprudence of the nurse or the sufferer himself. With what feelings of pain does the physician behold the work of a direct draft of air, or, in convalescence, a too hearty meal, on a stomach that has to be gradually accustomed to food. I have seen the tippler, fully recovered from his attack, after three or four days exercise in open air, die in two hours from the effect of a glass of whisky, which a craving appetite could not resist. But nourishment is life to the yellow fever patient, and *from the first* I nourish

the case. A cup of tea, while the fever is on, toast in the smallest quantity, dry and brown through, should be given to the patient if relished, three times a day. Tea according to taste. Consult, as far possible, persons' tastes, and give nothing that is not relished, or which disagrees with them. Gently humor them, if reasonable; always cheer them up. When the fever has left, make chicken broth, (beef tea is better if they like it) and give them, in addition to their regular allowance of toast and tea, a teaspoonful or two every two and a half or three hours, gradually increasing the amount. As they surely convalesce, make foods of corn starch, rice, tapioca, etc. Let them chew a piece of steak or chicken and swallow only the juice. According to the attack, dress them in ten or fifteen days, never under ten, and let them stay in a room a day or two. *Not too much exercise.*

In no case let them eat ordinary food for five or six days after getting up. Use your discretion, and do not be guided by their desires. Do not starve them; only accustom a very weak stomach to its usual functions in digesting ordinary food.

Neaves' infant food is very valuable, being very nutritious and palatable. It can be ordered by any Homoeopathic pharmacist. It was fully tried in English hospitals, and comes across the water highly recommended. For a yellow fever patient I have found its use invaluable.

### **Third Stage - Torpid - Collapse.**

When the fever has run its course, there is a marked change in the patient's condition. If the case has dragged its length along without any unfavorable symptoms, we should not be too sanguine, for the patient is not yet out of danger. Even if he has not been attacked with nausea, cerebral symptoms, etc., a decided reaction takes place. The pulse, heretofore at or above the standard, rapidly sinks and we find a treatment necessary for this stage. The old school, rely now on stimulants, and to use their own expression, try to "pull him through" by heroic doses of brandy or champagne. While I do not condemn their use, I will simply state that in 1878 I did not order two dozen bottles of both together, finding our remedies gave all the strength required, in assisting nature. In convalescence, a little stimulant is necessary; but by this time they have long passed from the hands of the physician and require nothing but prudent diet and exercise for a few days to enable them to regain their natural vigor. Then liquor is good, and I would avoid its use until that time. But what does the Homoeopath do, when after perhaps 48 hours of fever the pulse sinks and the patient is on the sure road to collapse? There comes our grand remedy *carbo vegetabilis*, a potentization of common charcoal. I have seen the pulse go down to the lowest ebb and under the effects of the medicine creep up stronger and stronger until the standard was attained. The fever may pass off without, any symptom of danger presenting itself, and then the trouble may begin. Black vomit symptoms, pervigilium, singultus, nausea, emesia, emesis, insomnia, hemorrhage, anuria and dysuria even may present themselves, and suddenly our seemingly safe patient is on the brink of eternity. The least imprudence of nurse or patient may consign the sufferer to the grave. At this time the patient is generally free from all pain, and this fact works against him, causing him to go beyond his strength. He may want too much to eat, or perhaps will stubbornly persist in rising from his bed. How many lives have been lost this way, and how many could have been saved by the firmness of a well-trained and fully educated nurse. It is hard for a physician to dismiss a patient from treatment, and find that two days after he has killed himself by yielding to the enormous appetite of a convalescent. Yet this has been my experience. It is hard to think of a patient on his eighth day changing his clothing and bedding, walking around a room and then dying in twelve hours from a relapse brought on by his own imprudence, after receiving the strictest cautions from me, yet I have known this in 1878. These are cases which have occurred, when during the fever they had passed with safety over the various stages to convalescence. In this, the third stage, when the physician has been battling with a stubborn case and lighting the battle of life for the patient, after all he may be saved, even after

reaching collapse. Do not despair, he may yet survive, but if he die, remember he is one only of the number to swell our small death roll, which every locality and every epidemic shows to be larger on the side of the old school. To those who have never combated the dreaded disease, the following-table of symptoms may be found useful. Others besides physicians will read this book, so I have expressed in plain language all the information it is intended to convey:

#### TABLE OF SYMPTOMS.

**Pervigilium** (restlessness, sleeplessness). - An unfavorable symptom, occurring, generally, toward the end of the synochal stage, and in the torpid. Though it may not occur in the early part of the attack, the patient may roll and pitch about even while asleep; but this is little better than insomnia, as the apparent slumber is too often an unnatural torpor of the fever. Aconite and belladonna (if occurring while the patient is under their influence) covers this symptom, if in an ordinary form; but if very marked it should be looked after with the following remedies: If the mind is very much excited, *cofea cruda* is the remedy. If with delirium, opium is beneficial. Tossing about, *arsenicum album*. *Constant* tossing about, aconite. Excessive nervous irritation, *moschus*. Daring convalescence, *calcareo carbonica* and *sepia*. If caused by pain in the bones, *daphne indica*.

**Singultus** (hiccough.) - A grave symptom in yellow fever, occurring generally toward the end of the synochal and in the torpid stage. It must be promptly treated. *Arsenicum album* stands at the head, as so many other symptoms at this time point to it. *Belladonna* also covers it.

**Eruclation** (belching). - A minor symptom, indicative of gastric troubles. It is covered by almost all remedies used in the stage in which it occurs. But if a particularly acid fluid is belched up, scratching or burning the throat, give *lobelia inflata*.

**Nausea**. - Simple nausea commences, generally, in the first or erethic stage. In the end of the synochal and in the torpid it assumes a graver form, being accompanied by burning pains. Simple nausea, if continued, rapidly throws the patient into a dangerous state, and should be very promptly treated with intermediate remedies. *Ipecac* generally chocks the simple form. If it does not, look at *arsenicum*, *cadmium sulph.* and *carbo vegetabilis*. *Carbo vegetabilis* is indicated by frequent empty eruclations, pinching in abdomen, sour, rancid, pyrosis. If pyrosis is very severe, and *carbo vegetabilis* does not help, use *lobelia inflata*.

**Emesia** (ineffectual desire to vomit). - See nausea.

**Emesis** (vomiting.) - See nausea.

**Insomnia** (sleeplessness). - See *pervigilium*, which covers all this.

**Meningital Symptoms**. - These dangerous symptoms occur, generally, in the synochal and torpid stages, and sometimes in the erethic. *Belladonna* stands at the head. *Bryonia* when with constant sopor and delirium, starting from sleep, particularly suited after *belladonna* and *argentum nitric*. *Argentum nitric*: violent headache with vertigo, sharp pains from back of head to the front, head thrown back. If there are petechial spots or hemorrhages, at an early stage, stinging pains and pulsation from back of head to front, small pupils, or symptoms of pneumonia, give *phosphorus*. *Argentum* runs nearly parallel with *phosphorus*, but has not the petechial spots. *Tartar emetic* when with drowsiness and stupid headache, twitchings and cold sweat, with pain. *Veratrum album* is indicated by headache with delirium or unconsciousness, vomiting, with cold and pale face, accompanied by stiffness of neck, rolling the head from side to side in the pillows, short screams. Raising the head causes convulsions and vomiting, collapse with intense congestion.

**Ischuria, Anuria** (suppression of urine). - This grave symptom occurs from the synochal to the torpid stage. *Belladonna*, which is generally the remedy in hand when the symptom

manifests itself, usually covers it. The symptoms of stramonium are that the kidneys secrete little or no urine, and I found its use in one case to be desirable. Opium, when drowsy and stupid. There is so little trouble in the Homoeopathic practice, from this symptom, that I seldom found use for outside remedies, as most of the medicine given at the time of suppression covers the symptom. Plumbum has difficult emission of urine, mixed with blood, paralysis of bladder and suppression.

**Dysuria** (retention of urine). - This is not so grave as suppression, and is generally relieved by parsley tea, watermelon seed tea, a drop of turpentine on a lump of sugar - old common-sense remedies not allied to any practice, and which nurses administered often without my orders. But the effect was always good, and I never forbid them. Warm clothes on the abdomen, over the region of the bladder are very beneficial. Cantharis and nux vomica are the remedies employed when necessary. Opium is particularly indicated when lying in a sopor and snoring.

**Hemorrhage**. - This grave symptom manifests itself during the synochal, the torpid or collapse stages. If the bleeding is much from the mouth or gums, and the blood coagulates like healthy blood, hamamelis is the, primary remedy. If the blood does not coagulate, look then to lachesis and crotalus.

### COMPARATIVE MATERIA MEDICA.

*A Table of Analogous Symptoms, With Diverging Character Noted.*

<b>Camphora.</b>	<b>Veratrum album.</b>
Trembling of <i>internal</i> parts. Coldness of <i>limbs</i> .	Trembling and jerking of <i>external</i> parts. Coldness <i>all over body</i> .
<b>Aconitum Napellus.</b>	<b>Belladonna.</b>
<p>Fear of death; doubt, despair. Low spirited. Face <i>dark</i> or <i>deep</i> red.</p> <p>Pulse full, strong, bounding.</p> <p>Restless, tossing about in great agony. (Rarely ever delirious.)</p> <p>(Rarely, if ever.)</p> <p>(Eyes not so sensitive, and other symptoms not so marked.)</p> <p>[I have found aconite useful only a short time - five or six hours - after it belladonna follows well.]</p>	<p>Weary of life. Face <i>bright</i> red or pale and cold.</p> <p>Pulse full, hard tense; accelerated, or full, large and slow, <i>at times small and soft</i>.</p> <p>Restless, etc. <i>Delirium</i>; afraid of imaginary things. Burning heat in face, some times without redness of cheeks; or burning heat, <i>body warm, feet cold</i>.</p> <p>Throbbing in carotid and temporal arteries.</p> <p>Dislike to light, bright things. Heat and burning in eyes and eye balls. Eyes red and prominent. Vomiting of blood, ringing in ears. Feeling of fullness and warmth in stomach.</p> <p>[Belladonna covers the first symptoms, generally from 24 to 48 hours. Particularly suited to people of full habits (plethoric) or lymphatic; jovial and talkative in health, but angry and violent in sickness.]</p>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Belladonna.</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Bryonia.</b></p>
<p>Headache more in <i>front</i> of head.</p> <p>Oppressive pain in neck when leaning back. Backache.</p> <p>[Suitable to first symptoms of spinal meningitis.]</p>	<p>Headache more in <i>back</i> of head, extending into neck and shoulders. Pain in muscles of neck, more on the <i>right</i> side.</p> <p>Particularly indicated by pleuritic rheumatic pains in chest, with or without cough. Back and every spot of body painful.</p> <p>[Follows well after belladonna when it does not check the pains in neck and back part of head, or rheumatic pains in chest and body occur.]</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ipecacuanha.</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Arsenicum Album.</b></p>
<p>Indicated when gastric symptoms commence with nausea, vomiting and aversion to food. Retching after drinking water. Useful as an intercurrent remedy to subdue nausea; therefore it may be given while the patient is on <i>any</i> remedy if nausea supervenes. (To be followed by cadmium sulph. if relief is not soon found.)</p>	<p>Indicated in the graver form of nausea, accompanied by an oppressive feeling in the pit of the stomach, burning pain in stomach or bowels. Nausea, with vomiting of black or brown and black masses (not necessarily black vomit), with great thirst, but <i>drinking little</i> - sometimes no thirst. Pain in liver, more in spleen, Diarrhoea also, with tenesmus; stool green, fetid, bloody. <i>Short breath, suffocation, neck stiff.</i> Important in black vomit.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ipecacuanha.</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cadmium Sulphuricum.</b></p>
<p>Symptoms the same as in comparison with arsenicum album, but, <i>sometimes</i>, black, pitch-like masses are vomited, or bitter, sour, acrid smelling water.</p> <p>Vertigo only on motion.</p>	<p>Taste like pitch in mouth. Salty, rancid belching. Nausea in mouth, chest and abdomen, often with pain and cold sweat in face; pain in abdomen, vomiting of sour, yellow and black matter; burning and cutting, pains in stomach. Acts well during pregnancy, and with drunkards. Useful after cramps in the stomach. Pain, stiches in the <i>left</i> hypochondria. Pain and <i>pulsation</i> in sides of abdomen. Cutting pain in bowels and region of the kidneys. Palpitation. Useful if any of the grave symptoms appear after being exposed to a draft of air or when perspiration is checked. Of the utmost importance to arrest nausea when other remedies indicated fail, and to check black vomit.</p> <p>Vertigo; room and bed seems to spin around.</p>

<b>Arsenicum Album.</b>	<b>Carbo Vegetabilis.</b>
<p>Nausea with faintness; retching, hiccup, vomiting food. Gastric juices, alter eating and drinking, bitter, green, yellow, liquid brown, turbid, streaked with blood. Bloody, black. Heat and burning in stomach. Stomach heavy, tender, painful to pressure; sweet milk relieves. Pain in liver and spleen. Spleen enlarged. Pains in abdomen; warmth relieves pains; involuntary stool and urine. Diarrhoea slimy, green with mucous, tenesmus. Vomiting black, acrid, putrid blood and water. Urine scanty, difficult, burning. Retention of urine; paralysis of bladder, discharge of pus and blood, or blood.</p> <p>Pulse <i>accelerated</i>, quick and weak, small, irregular, sometimes imperceptible, thread-like. Petechial spots on body.</p> <p>[Cadmium relieves the nausea if Arsenicum or ipecac fail, also, particularly black vomit.]</p>	<p>Plainest food disagrees; nausea, vomiting. Dread of eating on account of after pains. Burning in epigastrium and abdomen. Excruciating heart-burn. Vomiting of blood, burning in stomach, spreading to small of back and shoulders. Body ice cold. Painting. Stitches in liver, pain in spleen. Stool burning, light colored, fetid, tenesmus, putrid. Pressure on bladder and anus. Collapse, cold breath, blood stagnates in capillaries, blue face, cold face and limbs, cold sweat, <i>impending paralysis of heart</i>.</p> <p>Pulse <i>thread-like</i>, intermittent or totally imperceptible.</p> <p>[Suitable to follow belladonna, when the pulse sinks to a state of weakness and exhaustion supervenes. Also after arsenicum.]</p>
<b>Crotalus Horridus.</b>	<b>Lachesis.</b>
<p>Delirium with <i>open</i> eyes. Terrible headache, with led, puffed face. Pain in all limbs and body, turning about, restless. Pains in chest. Pulse very small, with fainting spells. Sometimes cannot move or speak, with quick, feverish pulse. <i>Bloody sweat</i>. Bleeding of gums. Stomach weak; cannot retain anything but brandy or gelatine. Hemorrhage from anus and other orifices. Painful retention of urine. Pains in bones, <i>purple spots</i>, <i>yellow</i> color of skin.</p> <p>Acts more on <i>right</i> side. Suitable for <i>fat</i>, or <i>plethoric</i> persons.</p>	<p>Delirium at night. Drowsy. Red face. Slow, difficult speech. Drop ped jaw. Loquacious. Condition worse after sleep; better after nourishment. Comatose. Tongue heavy, cannot open mouth wide; tongue trembles, dry and red, cracked at tips; red tips, brown centre. Nausea after drinking. Weakness. Dyspnoea. Palpitation. Cold sweat. Cannot bear pressure on throat or chest. Anxiety about heart, cannot lie on left side. Fainting. Stiff neck. Difficult speech. Blood in hemorrhage dark. <i>Does not coagulate</i>. Cellulitis (inflammation of cellular tissue of intestines) particularly of rectum or anus, with burning and blue color of skin.</p> <p>Acts more on <i>left</i> side. Suitable for <i>lean</i> or <i>slender</i> persons.</p>

#### OTHER REMEDIES.

**Argentum nitricum.** - Particularly employed in meningeal symptoms. For its peculiar symptoms, see "Meningeal Symptoms."

**Arsenicum hydrogenisatum.** - Dark brown skin all over; total sleeplessness. Pulse frequent. Excited, wants to talk constantly. Face greatly changed. Nausea; uninterrupted belching up, spasmodically, of a large quantity of tasteless air, with great pain in abdomen. Very troublesome and annoying singultus (hiccup). Vomiting of mucous, yellow, green and bitter; and

constant retching and vomiting alter taking the least thing to eat or drink. Pressure in the kidneys, extending to shoulder blades, with pain in region of the kidneys during desire to urinate. Urine dark, blackish red with pure blood. Abdomen burning, outside; cold feet.

**Lobelia inflata.** - Very seldom indicated, but of great importance when it comes into use. For its symptoms see nausea.

**Cantharis.** - An important remedy, rather in the retention of urine, not so much in suppression. See dysuria.

**Hamamelis virginiana.** - In hemorrhage, particularly the gums and mouth. If the blood does not coagulate, crotalus is an important remedy.

**Nux vomica.** - Particularly useful, in convalescence to relieve constipation. Useful also in dysuria (retention of urine) which see. To be given if purgatives or sedatives have been previously used.

**Calcarea carbonica.** - During convalescence, this remedy is particularly useful, if headache occur, the pain being seated in the crown of the head, or from the back to the crown, or one sided headache with eructation (belching) or with weak memory, waking early in the morning, cannot sleep after three o'clock in the morning. Often suitable after belladonna.

**Chamomilla.** - An intercurrent remedy for colic or colic pains. If not relieved give colocynth, if the pain is sharp and cutting, in paroxysms.

**Colocynthis.** - See Chamomilla, with which it runs nearly parallel. Both are useful, in yellow fever, for symptoms indicated.

**China.** - During convalescence, particularly after severe cases, and where a great deal of animal fluid has been lost. After hemorrhages, vomiting and diarrhoea. *Night sweats*; if fruit disagrees.

**Coffea cruda.** - Full of *clear* ideas; cannot go to sleep on account of them. Quick actions following intentions. Acute hearing, smell or taste. Talkative (lachesis); colic from overloading stomach; sleeplessness from over-excitement.

**Pulsatilla.** - Not much used in yellow fever. During fever, absence of thirst with moisture or sometimes dry tongue; or thirst with little drinking. Suitable particularly for women and children, especially light haired.

**Hepar sulphuris calcarea.** - To be used if mercury, in any form, has been given. To counteract salivation, if the patient has been so abused. During convalescence, if boils or abscesses develop themselves (which is frequently the case). After belladonna for boils. Other eruptions, *sensitive to touch*. Ulcers with bloody pus, foul smell and pulsation in them. Dyspeptic symptoms.

**Rhus toxicodendron.** - In meningitis *after* bryonia. Neck stiff; spinal membranes inflamed. Pains in shoulders and back, with stiffness, as from a sprain. Pain in small of back, *better when lying upon something hard*. Sleeplessness from pain, must turn often to get ease. Rheumatic pains, numbness and tingling in limbs. In a typhoid sequel to yellow fever: Mild delirium, talks slowly; stupefaction. Putrid taste in mouth in the morning and after eating. Food, bread, etc., taste bitter. Tongue dry red tip, covered with brown mucous; imprint of teeth. Watery diarrhoea, bloody mucous, involuntary stools.

**Opium.** - An important remedy in pervigilium, acting parallel with coffea cruda to a great extent. See pervigilium.

**Sepia.** - A minor remedy in pervigilium, which see.

**Daphne indica.** - A remedy in insomnia when caused by pain in the bones. See pervigilium.

**Phosphorus.** - Hemorrhagic form with petechial spots or meningitis. Particularly indicated by pneumonia pains, after bryonia or with it.

**Tartar emetic.** - In meningitis, when drowsy with stupid headache. See meningitis.

**Plumbum metallicum.** - Used in suppression of urine. See ischuria.

I have written this treatise plainly, but I have named in it a great many remedies which are not used once in a hundred cases. To those who are not physicians and who would perhaps be perplexed in a choice of remedy, I will state that the following remedies will treat almost any case of yellow fever, occurring in any epidemic, with results far superior to any other treatment:

Aconite	3
Arsenicum album	6
Belladonna	3
Belladonna	30
Bryonia alba	3
Cantharis	30
Chamomilla	3
China	3
Colocynthis	3
Cadmium sulph.	30
Camphor	3
Coffea cruda	30
Crotalus horridus	30
Lachesis	6
Hamamelis virg.	3
Ipecac.	3
Nux vomica	3
Veratrum album	3

For their use, the investigator has only to look at the ready reference tables I have prepared, and I trust, he will find all directions explicit. During the chill, I give live or six pellets of camphor or veratrum (which ever one is indicated) every 10, 15 or 20 minutes. During the fever I gave the remedy indicated every hour for four hours, then every two hours. Intermediate remedies for nausea and other unfavorable symptoms have to be given frequently, say 15, 20 or 30 minutes; as the patient gets better, always widen the time of doses. When he is well of the immediate danger, go on with the remedy he has been taking. In severe cases, if ipecac does not relieve vomiting, go on with Cadmium or whatever remedy may be indicated. During 1878, numbers of people were treated by means of a little treatise, not taking up more than two of these pages, and the employment of the before mentioned remedies. The homoeopaths had all they could attend to, and an observing public preferred *solus* treatment, with homoeopathic remedies to castor oil and calomel, in the hands of the old school. When I make the assertion that over one-fifth of the entire cases of yellow fever were treated by Dr. Harper, myself and two sons, against twenty-five or thirty doctors of the old school, who treated the balance, the people of the United States will understand that Homoeopathy in Vicksburg inspired confidence, and that confidence was brought about by a *comparison of result*.

This was my method of treatment, or rather our treatment, for we Homoeopaths have a grand law in common, from which there is no departure. How many cases I actually treated, I do not know, for calls would come in such quick succession that records were not kept. I am positive I have treated 1000 cases (with the help of my two sons) of which I have the recorded names of 781, and a classified recapitulation shows the following:

CASES.

Total whites.....334  
Total blacks.....447  
Males.....306  
Females.....390  
Unclassified sex.....85  
Adults.....493  
Children.....288

RESULT.

Whites recovered.....287  
Blacks recovered.....440  
Whites died.....47  
Blacks died.....7  
Total number of black vomit cases.....47  
Recoveries in same.....17  
Deaths in same.....30  
Deaths from other causes.....24

These black vomit oases were genuine, unmistakable ones, and of the total number I have a recorded loss of only 64 per cent, of the cases who were in this desperate condition. I have published this, for the good it will do our school, in placing it in the front rank of medicine, and not for self-interest, as I have no doubt my brother Homoeopaths in the great field had equally as great success, compared with the most flattering reports of Allopaths. In closing this treatise, I, as a representative of our school, wish it known that our school courts investigation, in any yellow fever epidemic, cholera or in the results in any class of diseases.

To those who would avail themselves of self-treatment, I would state that the remedies used can be purchased at a trifling cost in any of the large cities, or from any Homoeopathic physician. By a comparison, it will be seen by an intelligent public that self-treatment, Homoeopathically, will give far better results than the most accomplished old school doctor can show, with his purgatives, blisters, plasters, quinine, calomel, cupping, leeching, refrigerating process, etc. Let common sense rule, and not hamper nature with drugs which she in vain resists.”

(A. O. H. Hardenstein, Yellow Fever, A Treatise on the Disease, and a Concise Method of Treatment, in: Ernest Hardenstein, The Epidemic of 1878 and Homoeopathic Treatment, New Orleans 1879, p. 87, 96, 101)