

**Das Stumme Rohr - The Dumb Cane**



***Caladium seguinum***

"In Brazil the plant is said to ward against "negative energies" and "evil eye", etc.  
Because of this, it is commonly placed on a "seven lucky herbs" vase."  
(wikipedia)

"Diese ganze Pflanze ist sehr scharf, und ihr Saft verursacht, wenn er auf die Haut gerieben wird, ein unerträgliches Jucken. Wird sie von ohngefähr gegessen, so reizt und entzündet sie den Mund und Schlund, und benimmt der Person die Sprache, daher man sie Dumb-Cane (Stummes Rohr) nennet."  
(William Wright, 1792)

"Alle Versuchspersonen bekamen bald nach dem Einnehmen einen heftigen Abscheu davor und es schien nur wie ein halbwahnsinniger Entschluß, wenn sie wieder davon nahmen. Mir ist dies ganz Unerträgliche bei keiner anderen Arzneiprüfung noch so stark begegnet."  
(Constantin Hering, 1832)

"Caladium seguinum wird von den Negern viel gebraucht als Mittel, um Impotenz zu bewirken. Teils aus Rache, teils aus Eifersucht. Die Eifersüchtigen glauben, wenn sie den Korallengürtel ihrer Frauen - den die Negerinnen immer tragen - vor einer Reise mit dem Saft dieser Pflanze bestrichen haben, daß nicht nur diese dadurch keuscher werden, sondern sogar ein in deren Nähe kommender Mann plötzlich impotent werde. Woher das Volk das alles hat? So könnte Caladium sehr wichtig werden bei Heilung der Impotenz."  
(Constantin Hering, 1834)

"Caladium is a wonderful remedy; perhaps some of you have read it endeavouring to understand it; it is a difficult medicine to understand, because it is quite evident from the provings that the prover did not understand how to describe and report symptoms; did not know how to tell his sensations because they were so strange; he could not relate his mental state. It is only by reading between the lines, using the remedy and studying it that we can straighten out this tangled skein."  
(James T. Kent, 1905)

Despite its violent history and the dangerous chemicals found in its leaves and stems, the dumb cane is a very popular houseplant. Most people place this indoor plant in front of their balcony or around their house without knowing the poisonous effect of this Arum species when consume or when touch.  
(www)

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## Wissenswertes über *Caladium seguinum*

*Caladium seguinum* ist eine Pflanze, die im tropischen Südamerika, in Zentralamerika und in der Karibik ihre ursprüngliche Heimat hat. Im Nigerdelta hat sie sich in den Sümpfen invasiv vermehrt und einheimische Arten verdrängt.

Der botanische korrekte Name ist *Dieffenbachia seguine*.

Sie wird zur Gattung der Dieffenbachien in die Familie der Aronstabgewächse (Araceae) eingeordnet. Erstmals beschrieben wurde sie durch Nikolaus Jacquin unter dem Namen *Arum seguine* und später zu Ehren des österreichischen Botanikers J. F. Dieffenbach benannt.

Die Pflanze ist immergrün, ausdauernd, wird bis zu 2 Meter hoch und kann einen Durchmesser bis zu 60 Zentimeter erreichen.

Die staudige Pflanze hat einen kräftigen, saftreichen, aufrechten und gegliederten Stengel von rundem Querschnitt. Der sukkulente Stengel des Stengels, der so dick wie ein Männerarm und noch dicker sein kann, und ein Teil der Wurzeln wachsen horizontal zum Boden.

Die Blätter sitzen an langen, scheidigen Stielen, sind breit eiförmig bis länglich, etwa 35 bis 40 Zentimeter groß, dunkelgrün mit vielen weißen oder gelben Flecken (= "Makeln", daher der auch gebräuchliche Name *Dieffenbachia maculata*).

Die Blütenscheide ist außen blassgrün und innen purpurrot gefärbt und umfasst einen zylindrischen, gelblichen Kolben, der am oberen Ende viereckige, warzige Drüsen trägt. Die Blüten erscheinen nur bei älteren Pflanzen.

Wenn man die Pflanze anschneidet, verströmt sie einen Stinktiefen-artigen Geruch.

Die Pflanze wächst an Bächen und Flüssen, und auf feuchten Wiesen, in niedrig gelegenen Gegenden.

Die *Dieffenbachia* ist eine beliebte Zimmer- und Zierpflanze.

Die Pflanze ist sehr giftig und durch Unwissenheit der Besitzer von Zimmerpflanzen kommt es jährlich zu vielen Vergiftungen.

## Namen

*Dieffenbachia seguine*.

*Synonyme:* *Caladium seguinum*, *Dieffenbachia maculata*, *Caladium maculatum*, *Arum venenatum Surinamensis*

*Einheimische Namen:* punkin (Surinam), otó de lagarto (Panama), rábano, cimarrón (Puerto Rico)

*Dt.:* Schweigrohr, Stummes Rohr, Giftaron, Schierlings-*Caladium*

*Frz.:* Pédivéau vénéneux (eigentlich "pied de veau" für *Arum maculatum*), canne marone des Antilles

*Engl.:* Dumb cane, poison arum, mother-in-law-plant

Die Herkunft des Namens "*Caladium*" ist unklar; das Wort stammt wohl aus Indien und wurde zuerst von Rumph zur Bezeichnung von *Arum esculentum* gebraucht. "*Seguinum*" bedeutet "schieflingsähnlich".

## **Anwendungen der Pflanze**

Einheimische Heiler in der Karibik und dem tropischen Südamerika gebrauchen die Pflanze zur Behandlung von Krebs, Koma, Wassersucht, Frigidität, Impotenz, langbestehender Gicht, hartnäckiger Stuhlverstopfung, Warzen, Hühneraugen und Yaws.

Aus den Stengel kann essbare Stärke gewonnen werden und auch die gekochte Wurzel kann zur Nahrung dienen.

Die Pflanze kann als Insektizid gebraucht werden.

Der Saft der Pflanze bewirkt auf Kleidungsstücken anhaltende Braunfärbung und wurde daher zur Kennzeichnung der Wäsche benutzt.

Stämme in Südamerika gebrauchten den Saft als Pfeilgift und um ihre Feinde unfruchtbar zu machen.

In Brasilien sagt man, die Pflanze wehre "negative Energien" und den "bösen Blick" ab, weshalb sie Bestandteil der "7 Glückskräuter"-Sträuße ist.

Bei der Zuckersiedung in den vormaligen Kolonien setzte man dem Zuckersud, wenn er zu zähflüssig wurde und beim Zusatz von Kalk keine Granulate bildete, den Saft der Dieffenbachia hinzu und erzielte so die erwünschte Kristallbildung des Zuckers.

Zur Zeit der Sklaverei in den Südstaaten der USA und auf den karibischen Zuckerinseln wurden Sklaven, die sich aus Sicht ihrer Herren etwas zuschulde kommen ließen, bestraft, indem man sie zwang, Teile der Pflanze zu essen oder sie mit derselben auspeitschte.

Die Pflanze wurde auch verwendet, um unliebsame Zeugen "mundtot" zu machen, was den Freispruch des Angeklagten zur Folge hatte.

Die Einnahme von Teilen der Pflanze bewirkt bei Tieren als auch Menschen anhaltende oder zeitlich begrenzte Unfruchtbarkeit. Aus Brasilien war berichtet worden, dass ein dortlebender Stamm seine Feinde mit Hilfe der Dieffenbachia unfruchtbar mache. In Tierversuchen in Deutschland wurde diese Wirkung bestätigt. Die Nationalsozialisten planten, mit Hilfe der Dieffenbachia Menschen, die als "genetisch unrein" galten - vor allem die Juden -, zu sterilisieren. Die operativen Zwangssterilisierungen, welche die Nationalsozialisten durchführten, sollten so durch eine medikamentöse Methode ersetzt werden. Das Vorhaben scheiterte daran, dass nicht ausreichende Mengen der Pflanze beschafft werden konnten.

"Dieffenbachia is a genus of tropical flowering plants in the family Araceae. It is native to the New World Tropics from Mexico and the West Indies south to Argentina. It is widely cultivated as an ornamental, especially as a house plant, and has become naturalized on a few tropical islands.

Dieffenbachia is a perennial herbaceous plant with straight stem, simple and alternate leaves containing white spots and flecks, making it attractive as indoor foliage. Species in this genus are popular as houseplants because of their tolerance of shade. The common name, "dumb canes" refers to the poisoning effect of raphides, which can cause temporary inability to speak; Dieffenbachia was named by Heinrich Wilhelm Schott, director of the Botanical Gardens in Vienna to honor his head gardener Joseph Dieffenbach (1796–1863).

(wikipedia)

## **Ecological observations**

In a survey which began in 1998, researchers in Costa Rica noticed that the strawberry poison frog *Oophaga pumilio*, deposited almost all (89%) of their tadpoles on the leaf axils of Dieffenbachia. As a result, the frog population fluctuated with the abundance of Dieffenbachia, especially in secondary forest. A majority of the plants were eradicated by 2012 when the surveyors returned to the same area, with only 28% of 2002 plant numbers remaining. Researchers concluded that the reason for the rapid decline in Dieffenbachia was

due to increased abundance of the collared peccary *Pecari tajacu* in the La Selva Biological Station research area; a small pig-like animal which feeds on *Dieffenbachia* and other plants.” (wikipedia)

## **Das Stumme Rohr**

### **Eine Beschreibung der Pflanze von Johann Georg Krünitz 1773**

"*Arum* (arborescens) caulescens rectum, foliis sagittaris, Linné *Sp. Pl.* 1371. Insgemein Dumb Cane genannt. Diese Sorte wächst 6 bis 7 Schuh hoch, und macht einen grünen Stengel mit Gelenken, so groß wie ein Spazierstock. Die Blätter stehen irregulär an dem Gipfel der Stengel, und wachsen traubenweise. Sie sind länglich, und haben eine hellgrüne Farbe. Zwischen den Blättern kommen die Blüten neben an dem Stengel heraus. Diese haben eine lange Scheide von einer blaßgrünen Farbe, mit weißen Flecken, und stehen dicht an dem Stamm der Pflanze. Wenn sie anfänglich zum Vorschein kommen, so stehen sie aufrecht: bald darauf aber bekommen sie eine horizontale Lage, und in kurzer Zeit hängen sie völlig unterwärts. Der untere Teil derselben ist, soweit als die Blüten an dem Stengel stehen, aufgeblasen; über demselben ist er stark zusammen gezogen, und gegen den Gipfel zu, breitet er sich wiederum aus. Dasselbst ist er auch ein wenig offen, so daß man den nackten Teil des Stempels sehen kann; an dem Gipfel aber ist er wieder in einander geflochten. Der ganze untere Teil ist dicht über dem Stempel zusammengefaltet, so daß derselbe nicht wohl gesehen werden kann, wofern die Scheide nicht geöffnet wird, welches aber nur auf einer Seite geschehen kann, indem die andere dicht an dem Stengel befestigt ist, maßen der nackte Teil dieses Stengels nur so weit von demselben abgesondert ist, als sich die Blume erstreckt. Daher stehen auch die weiblichen Blüten und Staubfäden nur an einer Seite des Stempels, worinnen diese Sorte von allen anderen abgeht. Sie wächst auf den Zuckerinseln, und in anderen warmen Teilen von Amerika, besonders in niedrigen Gegenden, wild. Die ganze Pflanze ist überflüssig mit einem scharfen Saft angefüllt, so daß, wenn ein Blatt oder ein Teil des Stengels abgebrochen und an die Spitze der Zunge gebracht wird, solches eine sehr schmerzhaft empfindung macht, und verursacht, daß die Speichelgänge aufschwellen, und einen starken Speichelfluß zu wege bringen. Die Stengel dieser Pflanzen werden den Schwarzen manchmal zur Strafe in den Mund gelegt, welches für sie eine empfindliche Züchtigung sein muß. Diese Sorte wird also fortgepflanzt, daß die Stengel nach der Länge mit 3 bis 4 Knoten abgeschnitten werden, die man alsdenn 6 bis 8 Wochen liegen lassen muß, bis sie trocken werden. Denn wenn der verwundete Teil nicht völlig zugeheilt ist, ehe diese abgeschnittenen Teile eingepflanzt werden, so faulen und verwelken sie. Man setzt dieselben in kleine, mit leichter sandiger Erde angefüllte Töpfe, und gräbt sie in ein mäßiges Mistbeet von Loh, und hat Acht, daß sie nicht zuviel Feuchtigkeit bekommen, ehe sie wohl eingewurzelt sind. Wenn dieses geschehen ist, so kann man einige derselben in ein trockenes Glashaus setzen, andere aber in das Lohbett im Lohglashaus eingraben, woselbst sie sehr wohl fortkommen, und auch mehr Blumen bringen werden, als die anderen. Es ist dieses eine zärtliche Pflanze; daher muß sie auch beständig im Glashaus gehalten, und im Winter sehr wenig gegossen werden."

(Johann Georg Krünitz, Oeconomische Encyclopädie, Zweiter Theil, Berlin 1773, S.478-480)

### **Aus einem Brief des Dr. Wöfling in Surinam an den Baron von Sack 1811**

Aus der Vorrede des Baron von Sack: "Von Herrn Dr. Wöfling erhielt der Verfasser eine Beschreibung des *Tunkin* oder *Arum venenatum Surinamensis*. Von diesem geschickten Arzte, welcher seit so vielen Jahren seine Kunst in der Kolonie ausgeübt hat, haben wir, bei seiner Rückkehr nach Europa, eine Beschreibung der auf Surinam herrschenden Krankheiten, so wie von den wirksamsten Kurarten zu erwarten.

Zu der Beschreibung, welche von dieser Pflanze gegeben wird, will der Verfasser nur noch hinzusetzen, daß ungeachtet ihrer giftigen Eigenschaften, man sie doch in gewissen Fällen mit Nutzen beim Zuckersieden anwendet. Will der Saft nicht die erforderliche Konsistenz annehmen, so wirft man einige kleine Stücke von dem Stengel des *Tunkin* in den Kessel, und bald tritt die verlangte Wirkung ein. Das Kochen zerstört die giftigen Eigenschaften der Pflanze, dadurch wird dieser Zustand unschädlich."

Aus dem Brief des Dr. Wölfling: "Sie wünschen Bemerkungen von mir, über Ihre Reisebeschreibung von Surinam, so wie über die als Heilmittel und Gifte dienenden Pflanzen dieses Landes. Beidem will ich zu genügen suchen, soweit meine gegenwärtige Beschäftigungen es erlauben." (...)

"Unter den hier bekannten Giftpflanzen hätten Sie vorzüglich des *Punkin's* erwähnen sollen. Diese Pflanze, welche einen Stengel treibt, wächst vorzüglich in sumpfigen Gegenden ringsum unsere Stadt her. Sie erreicht eine Höhe von zwei bis drei Fuss, ist immer grünend, und ihre eiförmig gestalteten Blätter, erreichen oft, wenn sie völlig ausgewachsen sind, einen Fuss in der Länge.

Der Punkin blüht zweimal des Jahres, vom Dezember zum Januar, und vom Junius zum Julius. Er gehört zu Linné's Gynandria Polyandria und in einer Abhandlung, welche ich vor wenigen Jahren an Professor Brugmann sandte, habe ich ihr den Namen *Arum venenatum surinamense* gegeben. Mehrere Versuche, die ich über ihre giftige Wirkung mit Tieren anstellte, führten mich zu folgenden Resultaten:

1. Das Punkin ist, wenn ich das Gift ausnehme, mit welchem die Indianer ihre Pfeile vergiften, und in Hinsicht dessen ich bis jetzt weiter nichts entdecken konnte, als das es ein Pflanzengift sei, - das stärkste, schnell wirkendste Gift, selbst wenn es in kleinen Gaben angewendet wird. Zehn Gran des ausgepressten Saftes töten einen Hund in einer Viertelstunde.

Um den Geschmack desselben genauer kennen zu lernen, biss ich in ein Blatt, und hielt die Zunge nicht länger als etwa zwei Sekunden an diese Stelle, allein ungeachtet ich gleich nachher meinem Mund mit Milch auswusch, so fühlte ich doch nach wenigen Minuten ein heftiges Brennen auf der Zunge, welches zunahm, und nach Verlauf einer halben Stunde war mein ganzer Mund geschwollen, es bildeten sich auf der Zunge und den Lippen Blasen, und zwei Tage nachher konnte ich keine andere Nahrung zu mir nehmen, als Milch und Fleischbrühe.

2. Auf Tiere wirkt das Gift des Punkin unmittelbar und höchst energisch; so dass man bis jetzt noch kein Mittel kennt, welches vermögend wäre, die schädlichen Wirkungen desselben zu vernichten. Das einzige Mittel, welches, wenn es in grosser Menge genommen wird, schneller als irgend ein wirkliches Brechmittel Brechen erregt, ist Baumöl und Milch; denn das Gift reizt den Magen so stark, dass in dem Augenblicke in welchem es in denselben kommt, es dieser krampfhaft zusammenzieht. Ob sich Alkalien, welche bei dem Genuss der bitteren Cassave sich als Gegengift beweisen, eine ähnliche Wirkung bei der Vergiftung durch die Punkin-Pflanze hervorbringen werden, lässt sich schwer ausmitteln, weil letzteres Gift bei seinem Durchgange durch die Speiseröhre, einen solchen Reiz, Zusammenziehen und Anschwellen in dieser hervorbringt, dass es fast unmöglich wird selbst Öl hinunterzuschlucken.

3. Bei der Zergliederung von Menschen und Tieren, welche an den Wirkungen dieses Giftes gestorben waren, fand man die Höhlung des Unterleibes vorzüglich angeschwollen und die ganze Oberfläche des Körpers entzündet und angeschwollen. Öffnet man die Höhle des Unterleibes, selbst mehrere Stunden nach erfolgtem Tode, so spritzt das Blut aus allen geöffneten Blutgefässen der Eingeweide, besonders aber des Magens wie aus einem

Springbrunnen hervor.

4. Das Gift ist in dieser Pflanze durch alle Teile derselben verteilt.

5. Macht man eine Abkochung der Pflanze, oder trocknet sie an der Sonne, so verliert sie als inneres Mittel alle giftigen Eigenschaften, und man kann sie ohne Nachteil essen. In diesem Zustande sah ich sie mit Erfolg äusserlich, wie bereits früher bemerkt wurde, gegen chronische Hautausschläge und Schwindmähler anwenden."

(Baron Albert von Sack, Beschreibung einer Reise nach Surinam und des Aufenthaltes daselbst in den Jahren 1810, 1811, 1812, so wie von des Verfassers Rückkehr nach Europa über Nord-Amerika, 2. Abtheilung, Berlin 1821; Einleitung S.XXI; Brief des Dr. Wölfling an den Verfasser, Paramaribo, den 22.Juli 1811, S.2, 4-5)

## Encounters with the Dumb-Cane

### Griffith Hughes 1750

"This plant grows to four Feet high, having, at the Top, two green shining leaves, about nine Inches long; between these rises up a small Spire: The Body of the Plant hath some Resemblance of a Sugar-Cane. From hence, and from the Effects it hath upon Persons who ignorantly taste it, it derives the Name of *Dumb-Cane*; for as soon as any of the Juice is swallowed, the Tongue, Fauces, and Oesophagus, immediately swell so prodigiously, that the Person afflicted cannot speak. It so affects the salival Glands, that it causes an immediate Salivation. If what is thus discharged, hath the same Quality as that occasioned by Mercury, and if the narcotic Quality should be corrected, it might, perhaps, be of great Use in Physic; for it hath been experienced, that several poisonous Plants, whose Juices were properly corrected, and exactly dosed, have been successful Remedies.

A Physician, who accompanied the Duke of *Albemarle*, formerly to *Jamaica*, says, that the Juice of the Dumb-Cane, mixed with a certain Portion of fresh Fat, is a sovereign Remedy in Dropsies, externally used, by rubbing the Part affected with this Ointment."

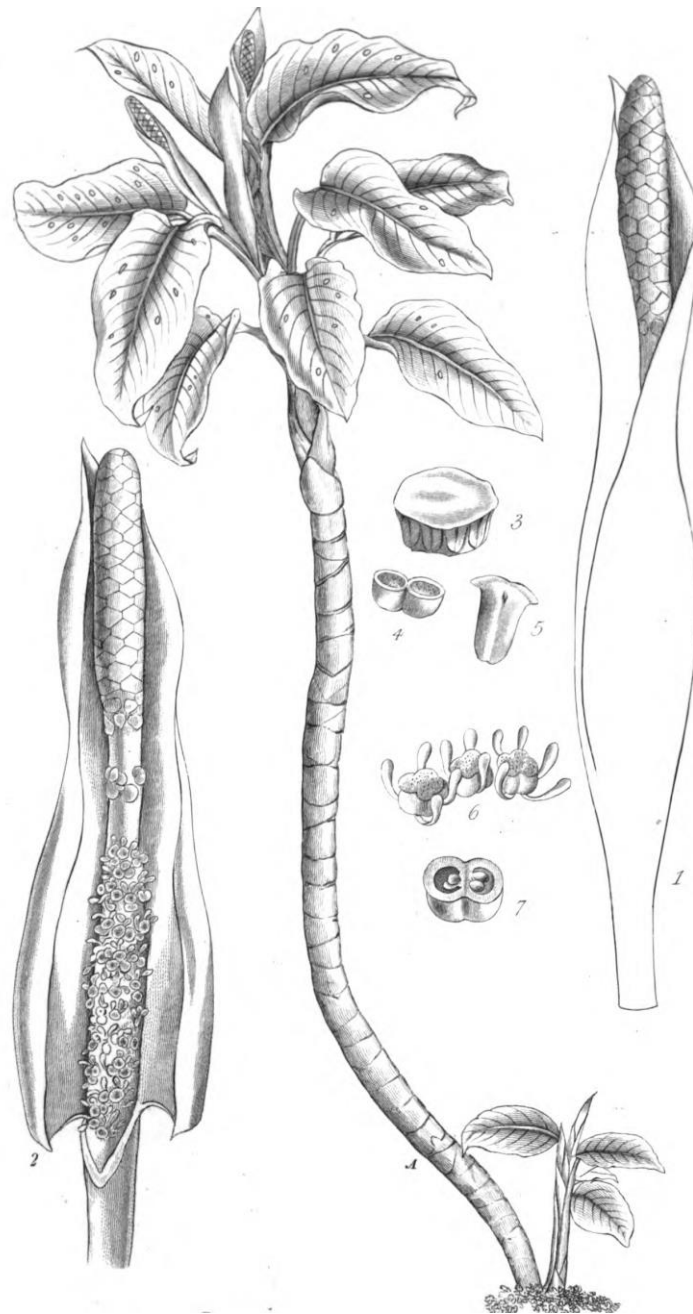
(Griffith Hughes, *The Natural History of Barbados*, London 1750, *Dumb-Cane*, p.252)

### William Hooker 1812

"This is a fine, handsome, palm-like plant, rising with a long, jointed stem, and having a cluster of leaves at the extremity. It is a native of the West Indian Islands, and of the warmer parts of South America. We are assured by Brown, in his *Natural History of Jamaica*, that the stalk is employed to bring sugar to a good grain, when the juice is too viscid, and cannot be made to granulate properly by the application of lime alone.

The acrid nature of the Aroideae, in general, is well known. In that quality, perhaps, the present individual yields to no other. Sloane describes the species as "labris degustantes mutos reddens." Hence the term of *Dumb Cane*, an appellation fully justified by a recent instance which I have heard of this climate. When Mr. Macnab, the excellent Superintendant of the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, was at Kew, a box of these plants arrived there from Cayenne. One of the men employed to remove the individuals to the stove, incautiously bit a piece of one of them, when his tongue swelled so such a degree that he could not move it; he became utterly incapable of speaking, and was confined to the house for some days, in the most excruciating torments. The slightest application to the tongue of the juice from the spadix, gives great pain, as I have myself experienced. It is said to impart an indelible stain to linen.

The drawing was made from a fine plant which flowered in the Royal Botanic Garden, Glasgow, in the middle of the winter."



*Caladium sequinum*

(William Jackson Hooker, Exotic Flora, Part I, Edinburgh 1812, 1 Caladium Seguinum)

**John Lunan 1814**

"This rises to the height of six or seven feet, with a green jointed stalk, at the top of which the leaves are placed irregularly, growing in a cluster ; they are oblong, and of a light green colour. From between the leaves the flowers come out on the side of the stalk, having a long spathe of a pale green colour, marked with white spots, sitting close to the stem of the plant; at the first appearance it stands erect, soon after it becomes horizontal, and in a little time declines downward; the lower part is swelling so far as the flowers are ranged on the spadix, above which it is greatly contracted, and toward the top enlarges again, where it is a little open, so as to shew the naked part of the spadix, but is twisted again at the top; all the lower part folds closely over the spadix, so that it is scarcely discernible, unless the spathe be opened, which can only be done on one side, the other adhering closely to the spadix, so far upwards as the flowers extend, the naked part of the spadix only being separated from the

spathe; so that the female flowers and stamens are ranged only on one side of the spadix; in which it differs from all the other species. - *Martyn*.

This is so called because, if any body bites of it, they cannot speak for some time; for it burns and benumbs the tongue, and causes a great flux of spittle. It grows in joints, appearing like green sugar-canes, and therefore so called; and some have been deceived in taking them for sugar-canes. Its fruit is like some of the *arums*; but the leaves are like Indian shot, or our water-pepper. It hath been used with good success in the dropsy, in the following manner: Take the greenest and most juicy, and beat it in a mortar into a kind of pulp; then add thereto double the quantity of hog's fat, or rather tortoise fat, or snake's fat; the which having agitated strongly together, let it lie for some days; then beat it well again, and keep it for use; observing, the longer it is kept it better answers the intention; but it must be heated and beaten now and then, lest worms breed in it. To prevent that, and also render the ointment more fine, safe, and agreeable, take of the mass, beaten as before, warm it, and strain it through a coarse cloth, which boil up to a due consistence, and keep for use; which is thus: Take of this ointment, and chafe it warm into the swollen parts, and apply as a cataplasm to the *scrotum*; by which method the watery humour will be discharged. - *Marham*, p. 54.

This plant is common in most parts of America, and grows chiefly in cool and moist places. The crude juice of the stalk is used to bring sugar to a good grain, when the juice is too viscid, and cannot be brought to granulate rightly with lime alone. Trapham recommends a decoction of the plant by way of fomentation in hydropic cases; and it certainly must be a strong resolutive, which cannot fail to strengthen and stimulate the relaxed, fibres in such cases. - *Browne*. Piso says the roots boiled in urine are a proper fomentation in the gout. The expressed juice is used for curing yaws; and the bruised leaves are mentioned in Dr. Dancer's Medical Assistant as useful in curing the itch, tetters, and ring-worm.

The following ingenious observations on the characters and virtues of this plant are extracted from the manuscript of Mr. Anthony Robinson:

"On the upper part and extremity of the spadix are placed, so as to cover it, a number of sessile, square, thin, tender, membranaceous, receptacles, to whose margin adhere some ten or twelve anthers; the spadix adheres to the spathe more than half its length, from its base on its interior side; on its exterior side, opposite the adherent part, are fixed two irregular series or rows of double of testicalated germs, with here and there a single one among them; they are green, slimy, about twenty in number, covered, when double, with two half-globose stigmas moist and yellow, and, when the germ is single, with one stigma only. I cannot be brought to think that the *arum* should be classed *gynandria*. Certainly the anthers grow not upon the style nor germ, but upon the spadix, which has been improperly termed the pistil. The dumb-cane should be classed *monoecia decandria*, or *dodecandria*. Why should it not be so classed as well as the palms.

"The obvious qualities of the dumb-cane are penetrating, thinning, and resolving. It also abounds in some seasons of the year with a caustic oil, which will blister the tongue and bring off the skin; but this does not happen always, and at some particular seasons only.\* One day in July I happened to cut one of the leaves off at the pedicel, and, applying it to my tongue, I immediately felt an inexpressible pain, or rather burning, as if an actual cautery had been applied to it; yet this sensation differed greatly from that caused by *canella alba*, or such hot, acrid, aromatic, medicines, as affecting only that particular part chiefly; the rest of my month was affected, as is observed in common after taking the European *arum*, but the skin only came off from that part of my mouth which had touched the plant. I found oil of olives and milk, both ineffectual, though applied directly, and it was with the most inconceivable difficulty that I could utter a single monosyllable: I was therefore obliged, for some hours, to communicate my thoughts by means of pen and ink. A gentleman tasted the same with his tongue the moment after me, but was not nearly so much affected, nor did his tongue blister,

and a third gentleman some minutes after the second, and was still less affected thereby. It may be remarked in cutting this plant, either in its stem or pedicel of the leaves, that a milky juice issues from it, not from the whole transverse section, but from some particular vessels, in which resides the caustic oil above-mentioned; and, as the most part that will flow from a section of the pedicels is thrown out instantaneously, it is reasonable to suppose the greatest quantity fell to my share, less to the second gentleman, and still less to the third; and least some should conclude that a plant abounding with such an oil must be poisonous, it may not be amiss to put them in mind that the tea, which is so very commonly drank in all parts of the globe, also abounds with an acrid oil, which being of a penetrating active nature may, by its stimulating quality, be the cause of the watchings or anti-narcotic quality observed after drinking it late in an evening; whereas the oil of the dumb-cane causes sleep. The method of preparing it is to mix a fourth part of common distilled rum with three-fourth's of the juice, expressed from the stem or roots indifferently, of which a common spoonful may be taken every morning and evening; the juice in this quantity is greatly narcotic and resolving. The narcotic quality I am well assured of by my own experience; its resolving quality is obvious, by its rendering the saliva fluid for many hours after taking so small a dose as a common tea spoonful; this was farther evinced by its draining off all the water in a dropsical patient, who had not only his abdomen but his scrotum filled in a week after he had been tapped; upon his taking this in a proper quantity, added to a diuretic decoction, all the water ran dripping out of the orifice made by the trocar, both from the belly and scrotum. Dr. Trapham's method of curing dropsies by an ointment made of this plant, mixed with hogs-lard or snakes-fat, proves of what great service this may be in dropsies, and possibly might give the hint of rubbing the abdomen with oil of olives for the cure of the same, and may shew that frictions with oil may be of greater service in medicine than is commonly imagined, though I must confess I am at a loss to account for its mode of acting in this case. No insect feeds upon any part of the dumb-cane. It continues uncorrupted for a considerable time after taken, out of the earth, but the juice loses its acrimony and becomes sour in two days."

\* Dr. Wright says he never could find a patient capable of swallowing it; perhaps this may have been occasioned by his administering it in such seasons, (which is said to be in October, the rains at that time probably filling it more than usual with sap,) as its caustic qualities prevailed the most in. The doctor mentions that a negro woman, who had been long ailing, in a fit of despair eat a good deal of the dumb-cane, with a view to destroy herself. It excoriated her mouth and throat much, and she voided many worms, but recovered her health soon after.

(John Lunan, Hortus Jamaicensis, Vol.I, Jamaica 1814, Dumb-Cane, p.272-275)

### **A Query and an Answer 1856**

*Query.* - ICASANDA CAROBA - ARUM SEGUINUM. - "Will you do me the special favor to give me information as fully as your knowledge extends on the subjects under consideration. -

"Who is Professor Paxton? To what class of physicians does he belong? I have before me now, a small treatise on two leading articles, under the head of "Prof. Paxton – New Remedies." To wit: Icasanda caroba - anti-venereal tree of Brazil - giving a botanical description, and awarding its first introduction to the attention of the medical profession to Dr. B. Mure, of Rio Janeiro; extolling it in Leucorrhoea, Gonorrhoea, Hernia Humoralis, Gleet of long standing, etc.; and also in Non-venereal chancre; and another remedy presented by the same author, called "Caladium Seguinum," "Pédiveau," or "Dumb Cane."

"In his description of the plant, he states that it grows in the neighborhood of Parimaribo, South America. He says, "it is a powerful drug, and must be employed in small doses, with much care; but when judiciously employed, under the direction of a physician familiar with its qualities, it is perfectly harmless, and surprisingly efficacious. He further remarks, "that a

prepared essence from its leaves, is of great service in the treatment of Sexual Weakness, and especially of Impotence of the Genital Organs, with deficient, or short-lasting erections."

"I am prompted to the above inquiries of you, because I was impressed with the conviction that your mind led you into the why and wherefore of the modus operandi of certain articles, and hence, if the Caroba and Caladium were lately known as remedies possessing such valuable qualities as are attributed to them by Prof. Paxton, it would be likely, from your position, that I might learn what to me is desirable. I have in vain sought for information from all authors and publications, and can find nothing on the subject."

*Reply.* - The above is extracted from a letter from a physician residing in North Carolina, and after examining the works of several writers on materia medica, I am unable to obtain from them, any information in regard to these plants.

I have, however, obtained the following from Mr. A. G. McCatty, of Jamaica, now a student in the Eclectic College of Medicine, who has had considerable experience in the use of the tropical plants, in his practice in Jamaica. In reply to my inquiries he has made no remarks in regard to the Anti-venereal Tree of Brazil; but of the Dumb Cane, he has written as follows: -

"Regarding the information respecting the Dumb Cane (*Arum Seguinum*), as it has come particularly under my observation, as to the use of the plant, I trust what information I can give on the subject may be considered worth reading.

"The Dumb Cane, or Scratch Weed, is known by many other names, but is botanically known by the name of the *Arum Seguinum*. It is particularly mentioned by Dr. Dancer, a West Indian writer of some note; and by him spoken of with some recommendation. It is one of the genus of plants that belongs to the endogenous group, having a central axis of growth, and belongs to the class of Gynandria polyandria, of the system of Linnaeus. Like most of the Arums, it is extremely acid, and in my opinion is the most so of that whole family; being so intensely pungent as to defy any one keeping a portion on the tongue for more than a few seconds.

"This acrid sensation is not of a pungent description like that produced by *Capsicum*, but a much more disagreeable, scratching, peculiar feeling, as the common name of the plant implies. I have never considered it of much value as a medicinal agent, but doubtless it must be of some value, as most plants possessed of acidity are.

"Dr. Dancer gives a short description of its uses and properties. He describes it under the divisions of Diuretics, Corrosives, and Escharotics; while from my own observation, I know it to be useful in some forms of convulsive diseases, as Hysteria and Epilepsy. As a Diuretic, Dr. Dancer recommends the expressed juice of the stem and root, three parts, and old rum, one part. The dose is one tablespoonful.

"Barham, another West Indian writer, directs an ointment of the plant, made with lard, to be rubbed on dropsical limbs.

"Piso says the roots boiled in urine, is a proper fomentation for the gout.

"It is also used for curing the Crab Yaws, a species of yaws attacking the feet of men and animals, and very difficult to cure. In this disease the expressed juice of the plant is applied to the part affected, as an escharotic. As an Escharotic, also, Dr. Dancer recommends it for the cure of itch, tetter and ring-worm. -t

"After the Doctor has given a full description of the uses and the properties of this plant, he facetiously observes that, "he has never yet been able to meet with a patient capable of swallowing it; so I doubt very much if a physician or a patient, can be found to administer or take a medicine, so peculiarly acrid and disagreeable."

(Queries Answered by Prof. Cleaveland, The College Journal of Medical Science, Established by the Faculty of the Eclectical Medical Institute, vol.1, Cincinnati 1856, p.411-413)

## **Caladium and the sterilization program of the Nazis**

"Prior to, and actually during the period of the Jewish extermination program, there were some party leaders who sought another solution to their self-imposed problem on how to eliminate the Jew from Germany. Plans were considered for deporting Jews to faraway places, and one Dr. Hevelmann suggested the Island of Madagascar for this purpose. Such a project was actually drafted. (X/8.) Then as the need for manpower became more and more pressing, someone observed that it was bad economics to kill off work-producing units. The question then presented itself: How can the Jews be eliminated and yet their brawn be utilized? How could they be killed and yet be kept alive to work? The answer was sterilization. If the Jews could be sterilized, they could be employed for profitable labor, and the race would still be extinct for the coming generations. It was a brilliant idea. SS Oberfuehrer Viktor Brack wrote Himmler under date of 23 June 1942:

"Among 10 millions of Jews, are in Europe, I figure at least 2-3 millions of men and women are fit enough for work. Considering the extraordinary difficulties of the labor problem present us with, I hold the view that these 2-3 millions should be specially selected and preserved. This can, however, only be done if at the same time they are rendered incapable to propagate." (IX/84, Doc. NO-205.)

Dr. Pokorny wrote to Himmler about research work being conducted in this field:

"If, on the basis of this research, it were possible to produce a drug which after a relatively short time, effects an imperceptible sterilization on human beings, then we would have a new powerful weapon at our disposal. The thought alone that the three million Bolsheviks, at present German prisoners, could be sterilized so that they could be used as laborers but be prevented from reproduction, opens the most far-reaching perspectives." (IX/53, Doc. NO-035.)

Now came the search for the effective sterilizing agent. A certain Madaus found that the sap of the Schweigrohr (caladium seguinum), when taken by mouth, or given as an injection, produced after a certain time permanent sterility. However, experimentation along this line bogged down when it was learned that Schweigrohr grew only in North America, and during the war could not be imported in adequate quantities. Attempts to grow the plant from seed cultivated in hothouses had been crowned with success, but the process was slow and the yield not sufficient to permit large-scale experimentation.

On 30 May 1942 Professor Clauberg, chief of the Gynecological Clinic, recommended to Himmler the establishment of certain clinics for the testing out of various plans of sterilization without operation. (IX/68, Doc. NO-211.) Himmler informed Clauberg that the Auschwitz concentration camp would be at his disposal for these experiments on, "human beings and animals." Brandt, Himmler's adjutant, urged that "by means of some fundamental experiment a method should be found which would lead to sterilization of the persons without their knowledge." (IX/71, Doc. NO-216.) Himmler then wanted to know of Clauberg, before he started his job, how long would it take to sterilize a thousand Jewesses? (IX/72, Doc. NO-213.) To this Clauberg replied:

"If my research continues to have the same results as up to now . and there is no reason to doubt that - then the moment is no longer far off when I can say: "By one adequately trained physician in one adequately equipped place with perhaps 10 assistants (the number of assistants in conformity with the desired acceleration) most likely several hundred - if not even 1,000 per day." (IX/76, Doc. NO-212.)

By means of X-ray, with two-valve installation, about 150 to 200 persons could be sterilized

daily. With 20 such installations, it was estimated that somewhere from 300 to 400 could be sterilized in a day. (*IX/82, Doc. NO-203.*)

Dr. Clauberg developed a method for the sterilization of women by introducing an irritating solution into the body. After conducting widespread experiments on Jews and gypsies at the Auschwitz concentration camp, several thousand women were sterilized. (*IX/52, Doc. NO-440.*)

One of the many victims of sterilization appeared in Court and testified to the irreparable damage which had been done him by the Nazis as a result of this program.

“We had to take off our clothes immediately and we were put underneath a big machine, and we were sterilized there. They put two blocks between our legs, which were hot, and that is how we had to stay for approximately 15 to 20 minutes. After that we were all sent back to our block, and we were put to work immediately. A few of those who were with us were immediately transferred to the hospital because they simply couldn’t walk.” (*Tr. p. 634.*)

Two weeks later this witness was taken to the hospital and castrated. In Court he broke down and wept as he related his harrowing experience and, in a state of shame and mortification, asked the Tribunal not to divulge his name so that his only surviving relative, a sister, might not know what had happened to him. (*Tr. p. 633.*)

(Trials of War Criminals before the Nuernberg Military Tribunals, vol.5 (1950), Medical Experiments, Sterilization, p.1117-1119)

## Vergiftungen / Poisonings



## Übersicht

I. Giftwirkung / Toxicity

II. Vergiftungsfälle / Poisonings

1862 - Un homme de 44 ans avait mangé un radis rouge qui avait été préalablement frotté avec un morceau de caladium - E. Chairou

- English translation (abridged)

### I. Giftwirkung / Toxicity

Die ganze Pflanze ist sehr giftig. Da sie eine beliebte Zimmer- und Zierpflanze ist, kommt es durch Unwissenheit der Besitzer von Zimmerpflanzen jährlich zu vielen Vergiftungen.

Wenn die Blätter oder der Stengel verletzt werden, strömt ein milchiger Saft aus, der auf der Haut starke Blasenbildung, Jucken und Brennen und lokale Entzündung verursacht.

Die Pflanze enthält in speziellen Zellen (sogenannten "Schiesszellen") Calciumoxalat-Kristalle. Wenn die Pflanze mechanischem Druck ausgesetzt wird, wie z. B. beim Kauen, entladen diese Zellen ihren gesamten Inhalt von mehreren Hunderten solcher Kristall-Nadeln, sie "feuern" diese gleichsam ab. Zudem enthält der Saft der Blätter ein proteolytisches Enzym, welches in den durch die Calcium-Oxalat-Kristalle verletzten ("punktierten") Gewebe des Opfers Jucken, Schwellung und Schmerzen verursacht. Dieser Wirkmechanismus gleicht den Schlangenbissen, wo durch mechanische Verletzung der Haut durch die Schlangenzähne das Gift in den Körper eindringen kann.

Es wird auch darüber diskutiert, dass durch Verletzung der Mastzellen große Mengen Histamin in das verletzte Gewebe freigesetzt werden, ähnlich wie nach Skorpionstichen oder Verletzung durch die Brennhaare von *Mucuna pruriens*.

Das Kauen der Blätter verursacht profuse Speichelbildung, brennende Schmerzen, Rötung und Schwellung von Zunge und innerem Hals. Eine typische Wirkung infolge Entzündung des Kehlkopfs ist, dass man nicht mehr sprechen kann, daher der deutsche Name "Schweigrohr". Diese Sprechunfähigkeit kann mehrere Tage anhalten. Die Schwellung von Mund und Hals kann so schwerwiegend sein, dass es zum Tod durch Erstickung kommt. Schmerzen und Schwellung vergehen meist innerhalb der ersten Woche, aber die vollständige Heilung kann mehrere Wochen dauern. Zum Vergiftungsbild gehören auch Bradykardie, Krämpfe, Bewusstseinsstörungen, Lähmungen, Arrhythmien und Atemstörungen.

Wenn der Saft in die Augen gerät, kommt es zu starken Schmerzen, Lichtscheu, Schwellung der Augenlider und Verletzung der Hornhaut. Vollständige Heilung erfolgt meist in 3-4 Wochen, doch kann in schwere Fällen die Hornhauttrübung auch bestehen bleiben.

Das Kauen eines Blattes erzeugt verschiedenen Berichten zufolge 24 Stunden anhaltende Sterilität beim Mann. Mehrere karibische Völker betrachten die Pflanze daher als ein wirksames Verhütungsmittel. Bei Tierversuchen mit dem Saft trat nach mehreren Wochen Sterilität auf.

Die tödliche Dosis für einen Erwachsenen soll 3-4 Gramm der Blätter betragen. Da die Giftwirkung sehr schnell eintritt, z. B. beim Kauen eines Blattes, kommt es jedoch selten zu sehr schweren Vergiftungen.

*"Dieffenbachia* spp. contain calcium oxalate crystals, which are found in special cells called idioblasts; these cells have nozzle-like apertures at either end. The small needle-like crystals are small (0.2 mm long) and are forcibly extruded when the tissue is ruptured, as when chewed. This release of crystals from plant tissue can continue for several minutes. The initial sensation upon ingesting dumbcane tissue is one of pain (Dore 1963, Cheeke and Schull 1985). Proteolytic enzymes have also been found in dumbcanes and may account for some of the toxic effects (Walter and Khanna 1963, Arditti and Rodriguez 1982).

Chewing dumbcane plants causes immediate intense pain and irritation of the lips, tongue, and mouth. There is edematous swelling of the oral mucosa. Bullae may form. Speech

capability is often reduced or lost, a condition that can last for several days. The pain and irritation can also persist, and the edema can leave superficial necrosis. Excessive salivation is common. Treatment requires use of cool liquids; analgesics may be indicated (Arditti and Rodriguez 1982, Lampe and McCann 1985). Cut stem sections are particularly dangerous for nursery workers because of the possibility of getting plant juices into the eyes. Inflammation accompanied by intense pain, watering, and gross swelling can occur. Visual acuity may be reduced (Arditti and Rodriguez 1982)."

(Byron A. Banres, Laretta E. Fox, Poisoning with Dieffenbachia, Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences, Volume X, Issue 2, April 1955, Pages 173–181; Abstract)

"According to the 2013 annual report of the American Association of Poison Control Centers' National Poison Data System, 1,950,455 single exposures to nonpharmaceuticals and pharmaceuticals were reported, of which 43,947 (2.3%) were exposures to plants. Children younger than 6 years were responsible for 28,296 of those plant exposures. The plant species most frequently reported in human exposures were *Spathiphyllum*, *Euphorbia pulcherrima*, and *Ilex*. *Philodendron* and *Caladium* species were also listed among the most commonly reported plant exposures. *Philodendron* and *Dieffenbachia* species (also called dumb cane) are commonly found in homes, offices, and waiting rooms."

(<http://emedicine.medscape.com/article/1009003-overview>)

## II. Vergiftungsfälle / Poisonings

### **1862 - Un homme de 44 ans avait mangé un radis rouge qui avait été préalablement frotté avec un morceau de caladium - E. Chairou**

"Chaque jour les satisfactions de luxe introduisent dans nos jardins la culture de plantes complètement inconnues, il y a quelques années. Tout le monde connaît cette variété de l'*arum*, connue sous le nom de *caladium*, qui fait depuis peu de temps un des plus beaux ornements de nos jardins publics et de nos squares. La racine de cette plante jouit, au point de vue physiologique, de propriétés spéciales dont la connaissance plus approfondie sera peut-être utilisée un jour en médecine.

X..., âgé de 44 ans, me fit réveiller, il y a quelques nuits, en m'envoyant grossièrement, et écrits au crayon, les mots suivants : "*J'ai mangé un radis empoisonné.*" Je me transportai chez le malade. C'est un homme de 44 ans, ouvrier fumiste, doué d'une vigoureuse constitution et d'une force peu commune: il est sur son lit, dans un état d'agitation extrême, respirant difficilement, avec angoisse, portant à chaque instant la main à sa gorge. Il est atteint d'une petite toux sèche, incessante, d'un timbre voilé, qui ne lui laisse aucun répit. Cette toux est sans quintes, sans expectoration, et s'exaspère chaque fois que le malade essaie d'articuler une syllabe. Quand on lui demande où il souffre, il montre d'abord sa gorge, puis sa bouche, puis ensuite le creux de l'estomac. Il lui est impossible de faire entendre un seul mot, soit à cause du gonflement des cordes vocales, soit à cause de la toux incessante que j'ai mentionnée plus haut.

Ne pouvant avoir aucune espèce de détail sur la substance qui avait provoqué ces phénomènes étranges, j'examinai attentivement le malade: le pouls est à peu près normal (72 pulsations par minute), régulier, la respiration est fréquente, incomplète; les mouvements inspiratoires sont saccadés; la dépression du creux de l'estomac est très prononcée à chaque inspiration. Le ventre est très dur, fortement météorisé et douloureux à la pression. Il n'y a eu ni diarrhée, ni vomissement.

A l'examen direct, toutes les parois buccales sont très rouges à peu près uniformément dans toutes leurs parties. Le voile du palais tranche sur cette uniformité par une ligne de rouge plus intense; mais sans gonflement, sauf à la luette, qui est légèrement tuméfiée. En introduisant le

doigt dans l'arrière-bouche, on constate que l'épiglotte et ses replis latéraux sont le siège d'une tuméfaction assez notable, et que le toucher y provoque une douleur plus considérable que dans l'état normal.

J'interrogeai soigneusement les personnes qui étaient autour du patient; je n'ai pu obtenir d'elles aucun renseignement sur la nature de la substance ingérée; j'appris seulement que le moment de l'ingestion remontait à deux heures de date.

Je prescrivis un vomitif et une boisson albumineuse. Ce singulier état persista toute la journée et toute la nuit suivante, malgré les bons résultats du vomitif. Cependant il faut ajouter que les forces n'étaient pas tellement altérées que le malade n'ait pu se promener et s'offrir en spectacle à la curiosité des habitants.

Trente-six heures après l'ingestion de la substance, que je ne connaissais pas encore, la toux cessa peu à peu, le malade put articuler quelques mots d'une voix d'abord très voilée, ensuite, de plus en plus distincte. Toutefois la voix ne reprit son timbre ordinaire qu'au bout de trois ou quatre jours, et le sentiment de cuisson dans la bouche et le pharynx persista un peu plus longtemps.

Je m'informai avec soin de la substance qui avait produit ces singuliers phénomènes, et j'appris que, quelques jours auparavant, un autre homme avait ressenti la même série de symptômes après avoir mangé un très petit fragment de *caladium*; que quelques jardiniers cherchaient souvent à faire, de quelques-uns de leurs camarades, les victimes de cette plaisanterie, qui rend un homme muet pendant un temps plus ou moins long; et, enfin, que mon malade avait mangé un radis rouge qui avait été préalablement frotté avec un morceau de *caladium*.

Ainsi, voici une substance qui produit des phénomènes d'irritation extrême sur la bouche et l'arrière-bouche, au point de déterminer tous les symptômes que je viens de mentionner et qui cependant ne jouit pas des mêmes propriétés sur la partie inférieure du tube digestif. Je n'ai pas tenté de produire l'expérience sur moi-même, ni chez aucun des malades interrogés par moi et qui tous avaient présenté le phénomène de la mutité; il n'y avait eu de diarrhée, ni même de vomissements.

J'ai cru utile de publier cette observation d'abord pour éviter à mes confrères l'embarras dans lequel je me suis trouvé pendant quelques heures en présence des phénomènes que j'ai mentionnés; en second lieu, dans l'espoir qu'une étude plus attentive et plus longue de la substance toxique dont il s'agit permettra de l'employer utilement en thérapeutique.

Nous croyons cette observation sans précédent jusqu'à ce jour, relativement à la plante que nous venons de mentionner; mais nous savons cependant que les racines et les feuilles de l'*Arum maculatum*, vulgairement appelé *piet de veau*, contiennent un suc d'une telle âcreté, qu'il suffit d'en mordre, sans même mâcher une feuille, pour éprouver au palais et à l'orifice du pharynx une chaleur brûlante et très douloureuse, mais je n'avais jamais entendu dire que l'effet toxique allât jusqu'à produire la *mutité*. S'il est permis de déduire du connu à l'inconnu, il est probable que les racines du *caladium* comme celle du *piet de veau*, suffisamment desséchées et torrifiées, perdraient leurs propriétés irritantes et produiraient une fécule nourrissante."

(Dr. E. Chairou, ancien interne des hôpitaux de Paris, Une observation d'empoisonnement par la racine de l'*Arum Caladium*, L'Union Médicale, Journal des intérêts scientifiques et pratiques moraux et professionnels du corps médical, nouvelle série, tome 16 (1862), p.538-539)

#### **English translation (abridged)**

"A workman, aet. 44, of vigorous constitution, sent one night a written message, to the effect "that he had eaten a poisoned radish," to Dr. C - , who, on arriving at his bedside, found him in the following condition: - complete aphonia; extreme agitation; breathing difficult and painful; incessant, dry cough, which had a muffled timbre, and was exasperated by every attempt to speak; on being asked where he felt pain, he pointed first to his throat

and then to the pit of the stomach. The pulse was almost natural (72), the breathing quick, and the respiratory movements interrupted, the epigastrium sinking at each inspiration. There was neither diarrhoea nor vomiting. The whole of the mucous membrane of the mouth was injected, especially the soft palate and uvula, and the epiglottis and its folds were found, on exploration with the finger, to be much swollen and excessively tender. Thirty-six hours after, all these symptoms were declining, and after a few days the patient, was well. It appeared subsequently, that this man had been induced, by way of a practical joke, to swallow a radish which had been rubbed over with caladium root, which is popularly known to have the property of producing complete aphonia without any more serious effects than those of intense irritation of the mouth and fauces."  
(A Year-Book of Medicine, Surgery, and their Allied Sciences, for 1862, London 1863, p.461)

## Prüfungen - Provings



## Übersicht

1832 - Constantin Hering

1848 - Gustav Schreter

1874 - E. W. Berridge

1875 - Symptom-Register - Timothy F. Allen

1881 - Provings of the American Institute of Homoeopathy

## 1832 - Constantin Hering

"Eine der heftigsten Giftpflanzen, die hier auf feuchten Weiden rings um die Stadt viel zu finden ist. Man hütet sich sie abzuhauen, weil die jungen Sprossen dann vom Vieh nicht so leicht vermieden werden können. Ein einziger Biss in ein Blatt macht tagelanges Aufschwellen der Zunge, Gaumen-, Nacken- und Halsentzündung (m. s. Sack, Reise in Surinam). Es wird häufig als Arznei gebraucht, aber meist nur äusserlich oder zu Kohle gebrannt, bei Aussätzigen und anderen Hautflecken, auch bei den leichdornartigen Gewächsen in den Fußsohlen der Neger (Krabbejas). Bei Vergiftung mit den Blättern soll das beste Gegengift die Wurzel derselben Pflanze sein.

Man findet diese merkwürdige Nachbarschaft des Gegengiftes, über die ich bei dieser Gelegenheit einiges anmerken muß, noch in vielen anderen Fällen. Wenn das lange, bleichgelbe, heftigste Capsicum, welches nur abgekocht, und dann auch nur von Indianern, und von diesen nur im Notfalle gebraucht wird, etwa an Finger oder ins Gesicht kam, und er weiß sich vor dem Brennen nicht zu lassen, oder wenn Kinder dadurch bis zum Fieber gepeinigt werden, rät man, da nichts anderes helfe, die grünen Blätter derselben Pflanze auszuquetschen, der Saft lindere den Schmerz sogleich. Wenn sich das Vieh vergiftet mit dem Saft der bitteren Cassavewurzel, so sei das Wurzelhäutchen das einzige Gegenmittel. Bei Verletzungen durch den Stachel des Rochen, die sehr leicht brandig, ja tödlich werden - ein Stachel, der Jahre lang in Weingeist gelegen hatte, machte bei unvorsichtiger Berührung und bei unmerklicher Verletzung, doch denselben Eindruck als der Biss eines giftigen Insekts: heftigen Schmerz längs der Lymphgefäße, Röte, Geschwulst, besonders der Achseldrüsen, und Unbrauchbarkeit des Arms auf mehrere Stunden, wobei Kampher linderte - soll das beste Mittel sein, die Leber des Rochen aufgelegt, oder Öl, worin man die Leber bewahrt hatte, oder Fett vom Rochen. Endlich bei dem Bisse der kleinen, grauenhaften Eidechse, die hier zu Lande mehr als Klapperschlangen und Tiger gefürchtet werden, einer Caudi verbera, die den Menschen ins Gesicht springt, ihren Schwanz von sich schleudert und deren Gift, nach dem Zeugnisse der Indianer und der Neger, das allerfürchterlichste sei, wogegen nichts anderes helfe, könne man durch die Galle des Tiers sich zuweilen retten, wenn man diese bald genug auf die Wunde bringe. Aber eben so wie dies der Ägypter glaubt von seiner Caudi verbrea, behauptet der Neger: wen sie beisse und wer davon komme, der werde aussätzig. Ich habe glücklich ein Pärchen, da sie sich eins nur um das andere bekümmerten, erwischt und den Weingeist, in welchem sie gelegen, und der eine wunderliche, baumölartige Farbe angenommen hat, zu prüfen.

Als Gegenmittel bei Schlangenbiss, ja sogar als Verhütungsmittel, empfiehlt der erfahrene Bewohner der Wälder den Kopf einer giftigen Schlange getrocknet, geröstet und gepulvert, und das Pulver in kleine Hautritzchen eingerieben. Ich habe von glaubwürdigen Männern merkwürdige Heilgeschichten der Art gehört. Es wäre zu wünschen, daß man dergleichen Volksmittel auch bei uns sammelte, weil sich aus manchen doch etwas nehmen lässt.

Daß bei den Pflanze Wurzel und Kraut in ihrer Wirkung sich eben so gleich, und eben so verschieden sind, wie beim Magnet Südpol und Nordpol, würden uns die Prüfungen an Gesunden, wenn man dies berücksichtigen wollte, bald lehren. Obwohl ich Willens war, dies mit Caladium zu tun, habe ich es doch bei der Prüfung des Saftes aus **Kraut und Wurzel** bewenden lassen, wegen der allzulangwierigen und lästigen Folgen. Der Saft war aber in

seiner Wirkung nun viel schwächer, als man hätte nach der Wirkung des Blattes glauben sollen. Wenn ein Tropfen des Saftes aus Blättern tödlich hätte werden können, so konnte ich nun von dem mit Weingeist versetzten bis zwanzig Tropfen vertragen. Sei nun, wie meine Neger sagten, daran die Wurzel Schuld, oder die wässrigen Stengel, oder der Weingeist, ich habe keine Zeit wieder erübrigen können, um es zu ergründen. Während der Bereitung des Saftes fühlten wir, trotz der größten Vorsicht, doch bald überall an Armen, Hals und Gesicht ein heftiges ätzendes, juckendes Brennen, stechend wie eine frische Wunde, welche zum Berühren zwang, Kratzen nicht vertrug, mit vieler Hitze; ohne Geschwulst entstanden hellrote Stellen, mitleidend wurden Angesicht und Augen rot, kalt Wasser linderte so lange man darin war; Öl wenig, Saft von Capsicum schien etwas zu helfen. Alle Versuchspersonen bekamen bald nach dem Einnehmen einen heftigen Abscheu davor und es schien nur wie ein halbwahnsinniger Entschluß, wenn sie wieder davon nahmen. Mir ist dies ganz Unerträgliche bei keiner anderen Arzneiprüfung noch so stark begegnet.

Die folgenden Zeichen enthalten unter den Brustbeschwerden und bei den Geschlechtsteilen noch einiges Merkwürdige. Sie sind nur allzu unvollständig noch, und haben wohl auf Vermehrung vor der Hand nicht zu hoffen.

Ich fing mit  $\frac{1}{2}$  Tropfen an und erhielt die mehrsten Zeichen etliche Stunden nach dem Einnehmen oder den Tag über. Was später noch erfolgte, habe ich stets durch die Zahl der Tage bezeichnet. Die größten Mengen brachten keine anderen Zeichen, als die geringen, nur alles stärker. Nach 12 oder 24 Stunden trat gewöhnlich ein großes Wohlgefühl ein, alle Beschwerde waren wie verschwunden, aber sie kamen immer anhaltender wieder, den 14. Tag bei mehrere Versuchenden ganz neue, besondere Beschwerden.

Wirkung 6, 8 Wochen fühlbar.

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Er muß sich legen und die Augen schließen, dann ist es aber, als würde er gewiegt (n. 4 St.).  
Düsterheit und Drehen im Kopfe.

Drückender Kopfschmerz nach dem Mittagsschlaf; sonst nach Liegen auf der Seite, auf der er gelegen; vergeht im Sitzen.

Es steigt von unten eine Hitze in den Kopf.

(5) Ätzend brennender Stich auf der Wange.

Brennen in den Augen.

Ohrschmerzen beim Fieber.

Es fällt vor beide Ohren, auch vors taube, als schöbe sich etwas vor.

Äußerst empfindlich gegen Geräusch, besonders wenn er schlafen will.

(10) Klebrig und kräuterig im Munde.

Ziehen durch die Backenzähne, von oben nach unten.

Trockenheit im Rachen und Schlunde, nicht im Munde, ohne Durst, ja **mit Widerwillen gegen kalt Wasser**.

Verlangen nach Bier, ohne eigentlichen Durst, er hätte durchaus kein Wasser trinken können.

Nach dem Essen trinkt er nur, weil es ihm so trocken im Magen liegt, welches Gefühl nicht Durst genannt werden kann, und davon sehr verschieden ist.

(15) Trinkt ganze Tage lang nicht.

Er ißt nur, weil ihm der Magen so hohl ist, ohne Hunger, aber sehr hastig, und ist sogleich

wieder satt.

Ein öfteres Aufstoßen von sehr wenig Luft, als wäre der Magen voll trockener Speise.

Unvollkommenes Aufstoßen, weil das brennende Drücken im Unterleibe es verhindert.

Üblich, bei Dürsterheit im Kopfe.

(20) Morgens schwindlich und üblich, mit Stichen in der Herzgrube (n. 14 T.).

Brennen im Magen, wogegen Trinken nichts hilft; bleibt trotz Tee und Schokoladetrinken sich immer gleich.

Dumpfes innerliches Brennen im Magen und Oberbauche; wird endlich zu einem sehr heftigen Drücken, endlich aber Nagen am Magenmunde, und hindert am Tiefatmen.

Schmerz tief innen, bei Druck auf die Herzgrube.

Wenn das Brennen im Bauche vergeht, bleibt ein dumpfes Gefühl zurück.

(25) Schneiden wie mit Glas, quer über die Herzgrube.

Stechen wie mit Nadeln tief ein in die Herzgrube.

Stiche in der Herzgrube, die hineingezogen wird bei jedem Stiche; ärger bei Sitzen, wird schwach und übel davon. (Ignatia nahm's weg.)

Starkes Pulsieren im Oberbauche.

Unterleib schmerzt beim Befühlen, besonders die Blasengegend.

(30) Starkes Klopfen, besonders rechts über dem Nabel.

Plötzlich windende Schmerzen im Unterleibe, Abends.

Krampfhaftes Leibschnitten am Nabel, muß sich krümmen.

Stiche, Rucke und Druck in der Milzgegend.

### **Sehr wenig breiiger Stuhlgang.**

(35) Kleine, fauligstinkende Winde.

Sieben Stuhlgänge, erst wässrig, dann breiig.

Stuhlgang bleibt den ersten Tag wen, mit durchfälligem Gefühl Abends.

Blasengegend schmerzt; ohne Harndrang scheint ihm die Blase sehr voll, dann mäßiges Harnlassen.

Krampfes Ziehen seitwärts der Blase, nach dem Gliede zu, oder tief hinter und neben der Blase.

(40) Geschlechtsteile sind größer, wie gedunsen, schlaff und schwitzen.

Impotenz, bei Geilheit und Anreizung bleibt das Glied schlaff.

Unvollkommene Steifheit des Gliedes, wobei der Same zu früh abgeht.

Schmerzliche Rutesteifheit ohne Geschlechtstrieb, wechselt an einem Morgen mit Geilheit, bei schlaffen Gliede.

Es will sich kein Same bei der Begattung entleeren und keine Entzückung entstehen.

(45) Wundfressender Schmerz an der Vorhaut.

Nach der Begattung bleibt die Vorhaut zurück, läßt sich nicht mehr über die Eichel bringen, mit Schmerz und Anschwellung.

Vorhaut geschwollen, wund am Rande, es beißt beim Harnen, nötigt oft zu Reiben.

Eichel Situation ist sehr rot mit feinen, noch röteren Pünktchen übersät, sehr trocken, dabei die Vorhaut am Rande arg geschwollen, wund und sehr schmerzhaft (n. 2 T.).

Vorhautbeschwerden verlieren sich endlich schnell nach mercur II., kommen aber nach dem Beischlafe eben so wieder und halten wohl zwei Monate an.

(50) Plötzlich brennt es oben in der Nase wie Pfeffer, dann Niesen und Stockschnupfen.

Husten von wenigen, schwachen aber empfindlichen Stößen, mit Auswurf kleiner Klümpel Schleim.

**Kehlkopf** und Luftröhre scheinen wie **zusammengezogen**, so daß es giest beim Tiefatmen, und die Hustenstöße **über dem Kehlkopfe zu entstehen** scheinen.

Anhaltend schwacher Husten, nach Auswurf von Klümpchen Schleim scheint die Brust hohl und leer.

Schwacher, klangloser Husten Nachts, hindert im Schläfe, Morgens noch.

(55) Druck auf die Herzgrube beengt den Atem und macht Husten.

Er möchte husten, aber die Schwere in der Herzgrube läßt es nicht zu.

Brustbeengung bei dem Brennen im Magen, und auch nachher noch.

Klopfen in der Herzgrube nach dem Gehen, macht ihn bald müde.

Stechen auf der Brust, Abends.

(60) Stechen auf kleinen Stellen zwischen Brustwarze und Achselhöhle links, wie mit Nadeln, sehr tief innerlich, ohne daß Atem oder Bewegungen einigen Einfluß darauf hätte.

Beim Aufrichten knurrt es unter den letzten Rippen, als wäre diese ausgelenkt gewesen, und schnappten wieder ein.

Unter dem Herzen ein besonderes Klopfen, nicht Herzschlag, nur der angelegten Hand fühlbar.

Kreuz und Rippen zerschlagen, Morgens beim Aufstehen.

Plötzlich heftiger Schmerz im linken Knie, als würde es auseinander geschraubt, knackt beim Auftreten, hindert im Gehen.

(65) Es entsteht öfters und nur plötzlich ein heftiges Brennen auf kleinen Stellen in der Haut, auf Wange, Nase, Fußzehen, nötigt zum Berühren.

Mückenstiche schmerzen weit mehr, es juckt und brennt arg danach.

Frieselausschlag innen am Vorderarme, von starken, roten Körnern, sehr juckend und brennend, nach 3-4 Tagen. Wenn er vergeht, sogleich starke Brustbeengung, daß er keinen Atem bekommen kann, als sollte ihn Schleim ersticken, ohne Angst; besonders nach Essen und nach Mittagschlaf.

Derselbe Ausschlag an der Brust; auch hier mit Asthma wechselnd, viele Wochen lang. (Ingwer nimmt endlich das Asthma weg).

[Note: Hering gives in the Guiding Symptoms under Zingiber (vol.10, p.562, 569) the following symptoms:  
I Violent asthma after a proving of *Caladium*; most laborious breathing, but without anxiety of mind; chewing fresh ginger root caused a burning of mouth, a running of saliva, and loosening of white, easy phlegm from larynx, and difficulty in breathing passed away.

ii Not in the least anxious, in physical suffering from threatened suffocation. 0 Asthma.]

Friesel kommt mit weißen Bläschen an Handwurzel, Vorderarm und Ellbeuge; juckt in der

Hitze, Nachts, brennt nach Kratzen, den 12. Tag. Kohle nimmt ihn weg für einige Zeit.

(70) Scheu vor Bewegungen will immer liegen.

Nach Schreiben, Nachdenken, Liegen und beim Aufrichten, als sollte ihr ohnmächtig werden. Ziehende, klemmende Schmerzen zwischen den Vorderarmröhren und hinter der Achillessehne.

Er muß sich bei Tage niederlegen, kann aber nicht schlafen, es schaudert ihm und ist ihm so düselig.

Im düseligen Schläfe fällt ihm alles ein, was er wachend vergessen hatte.

(75) Ein kurzer Schlaf am Tag mindert alle Beschwerde.

Abends zeitig schläfrig, kann nicht aufblicken.

Nachtschlaf unruhig, mit vermischten Träumen.

Sehr klare, helle Träume mitunter.

Alles kann ihm im Schlaf stören.

(80) **Er stöhnt und ächzt so ängstlich im Schläfe**, daß ihn die Nachbarn wecken, mehrmals in einer Nacht und viele Nächte so.

Heftiges Zusammenfahren im Schläfe.

Nachts Klamm in den Fußsohlen.

Von Mitternacht an läßt ihn das Schneiden in der Herzgrube und in der linken Dünung nicht mehr schlafen.

Vor Mitternacht heiß an Händen, Gesicht und Bauch, bei kalten Füßen; nach Mitternacht der Leib kalt, die Füße heiß, ohne Durst.

(85) Nachts weckt ihn Durst mit trockenen Lippen.

Innerliche Fieberhitze, matter Schweiß, wie von Schwüle.

Nach innerer Hitze, Klopfen, sehr hinfällig.

Von seiner Ausdünstung nach der Hitze werden die Fliegen besonders angelockt, und plagen ihn sehr.

Innerlich Fieber, vergeht durch Schlaf.

(90) Harter, hüpfender Puls (n. 6 St.).

Vor Mitternacht Hitze, nach Mitternacht Frost.

Nach dem Mittagschlaf Hitze, dann Schweiß, dann im Freien Frost.

Im Schweiß mindern sich alle Beschwerden.

Fieber nach 7 Tagen, Hitze mit Durst, heftiger Ohrschmerz, geschwollene Unterkieferdrüsen und ausbleibender Stuhlgang.

(95) Fieber den 12. und 13. Tag. Abends bis Mitternacht, Kälte mit Durst, Keuchen auf der Brust, schläft damit ein; es weckt ihn um Mitternacht wieder und verläßt ihn. Dabei Klopfen in der Brust und Schnupfen (Ignatia heilt es).

Fieber nach 9 Tagen. Abend bis Mitternacht Hitze mit Durst, es weckt ihn wieder auf, wenn es ihn verläßt.

Abends frostig, ohne Durst, Kälte vom Bauch bis in die Füße, die eiskalt sind, so auch die

Finger.

Bangigkeit vorm Einschlafen.

Über alles heftig erzürnt.

(100) Sehr besorgt um seine Gesundheit und über alles besorgt und ängstlich.

Lautes Heulen über eine Kränkung, wie ein Kind, und unvorsichtiges Schwatzen.

(Caladium seguinum, von Constantin Hering, zu Paramaribo, Archiv für die homöopathische Heilkunst Bd.11, Zweites Heft, Leipzig 1832, S.160-170)

### **1848 - Gustav Schreter**

10 Tropfen X in Wasser, 1842 den 25. August

Kitzel im Halse mit Husten (nach 1 St.), erneuerte sich öfters über den Tag.

Abends 10 Tropfen, auch äußerlich auf den Bauch und die Genitalien gerieben.

Stiche ins Hühnerauge der kleinen linken Zehe (nach 5 Minuten).

27. August. Früh Stuhldrang, zuerst gehen einige laute Winde ab, dann muß er stark pressen, bis er den weichen, breiigen Stuhl herausbringt (d. 2. T.).

Beim Rauchen einer Cigarre reizt es ihn plötzlich zum Erbrechen, er muß aufhören zu rauchen, zugleich Stuhldrang, so daß er glaubt, den Stuhl kaum halten zu können, wie er sich aber auf den Leibstuhl setzt, muß er stark drücken, um den breiigen, gelben Stuhl los zu werden (2. T.).

Beim Stehen werden ihm die Knie wie schwach und zittern, er muß sich setzen.

27. August. Früh und Abends reibt er den Bauch und die Genitalien mit Caladium, 8-10 Tropfen in Wasser, ein,täglich bis 2. September.

Nach dem Stuhle geht Schleim ab, und später fließt eine dünne Flüssigkeit aus dem After (durch 3 Tage).

Nach und beim gewohnten Tabakrauchen Übelkeit und Reiz zum Erbrechen.

Dumpfes Wühlen im männlichen Gliede (3. T.).

Kratzig im Halse mit Trockenheitsgeföhle und dabei viel Schleimrachsen (3. T.).

Stiche in der Harnröhre, Abends (n. T.).

Stiche im Mastdarm, bald nach dem Stuhlgange (2. T.).

Die Augen fallen ihm vor dem Mittagessen zusammen, vor Schläfrigkeit, mit Spannen in den Schläfen (2. T.).

Abends kann er bis 1 Uhr Nachts nicht einschlafen (2. T.).

Stuhl weich, gelb, breiig, später Abweichen, kaum ist er fertig, so muß er sich wieder setzen (3. T.).

28. August. Er hat viel Verlangen zum Rauchen, und es schmeckt ihm ungewöhnlich gut. (4. T.).

Dumpfes Stechen in der rechten Brustseite, mit Beängstigung, ärger, wenn er auf der linken, besser, wenn er auf der rechten Seite liegt, Abends im Bette (4. T.).

29. August. Beim Erwachen in der rechten Schläfe betäubender Druck (5. T.).

Er ißt mit Hunger und Wohlgeschmack das Frühstück, doch kaum hat er sich gesättigt, so wird er mißmutig, unbehaglich, der Kopf wird stark eingenommen, und er wird schläfrig (5. T.).

Drücken in den Augäpfeln, mit schmerzlicher Empfindlichkeit beim Berühren derselben, bald nach dem Einreiben am Unterleib (5. T.).

Starker Schweiß des Hodensackes (n. 5 T.).

Ein Pulsieren am rechten Ohre, und rings herum eine Empfindung, als flösse warmes Wasser in einem Kreise herum (n. 5. T.).

Brennen am äußeren oberen Rand der Ohren, ohne Hitze und Röte (5. T.).

Beim Einschlafen wird er durch Zusammenlegen von Papier aufgeweckt, es ist empfindlich (5. T.).

30. August. Stiche im Rücken wie von verschlagenen Blähungen, Vormittags (6. T.).

Öfteres Treiben zu einem weichen, breiartigen, gelben Stuhle (6. T.).

Bohren und Wühlen im Kreuze und im After (6. T.).

Schweiß, gegen Abend, mit Hinfälligkeit, Gähnen und Schläfrigkeit (6. T.).

Brennen in der Harnröhre beim und außer dem Urinieren (6. T.).

Auseinander treibender Kopfschmerz, besonders in der Stirne (6. T.).

Länger anhaltendes Schlucksen.

Stechen in der rechten Schläfe und besonders im rechten Auge.

Bohrendes Stechen in der linken Schläfe, durch darauf drücken besser.

Stechen im Mastdarme.

31. August. Keine Erektion, selbst bei verliebten Tändeleien, die ersten Tage.

Abends nach Genuß von marinierten Fischen mit Essig, Unwohlsein, Unbehaglichkeit und Auftreibung des Bauches, während dem Gehen gebessert, am ärgsten im Fahren (7. T.).

Weißer, eiternde Blütchen entstehen hin und wieder am Körper mit rotem Hofe und juckender Empfindung, beim Berühren wundschmerzhaft (n. 7. T.).

1. September. Des Morgens Erektion, doch ohne alles wollüstige Gefühl (8. T.).

### **Caladium seguinum X**

3 Tropfen innerlich, 3 Tropfen äußerlich.

Weicher Stuhlgang, nach 1 Stunde, nachher Blutabgang, später ein Arbeiten und Wühlen im Leibe, Hämorrhoidalbeschwerde, eine Stunde darauf zweiter Stuhl mit Blutgang nach der Öffnung (n. 2 St.).

Stiche wie mit Messern im Mastdarme (1. T.).

Ziehen im Hinterhaupte (1. T.).

Stechen im Hühnerauge (1. T.).

Des Abends nach dem Theater ist er gegen Gewohnheit hungrig, doch genoß er nichts, des Morgens im Halbschlaf bekommt er Übelkeiten, eine Art Ohnmacht-Empfindung, als hätte er sich den Magen verdorben und solle sich erbrechen, später beim völligen Wachwerden hörte dies Gefühl auf (2. T.).

2. September. Des Morgens hat er eine Erektion und übt den Koitus aus, doch plötzlich hörte die Wollustempfindung auf, und er wußte nicht, ob Samen mitging oder nicht.

Er genießt eine saure Pflaume, die ihm nicht gut bekommt, es stellt sich ein Ziehen im Unterleibe ein darauf fängt er an eine Cigarre zu rauchen, die er aber gleich weglegen muß, da sie ihm Übelkeit und Brechreiz verursacht, wiewohl er kaum einige Züge gemacht hat; - bald darauf vermehrt sich der Brechreiz und es erfolgt ein ätzendes, saures Erbrechen mit viel Schleim, und ein Teil des genossenen Cacao, nicht lange darauf fühlt er sich hungrig und ißt mit Appetit Butterbrot (2. T. Vormittags).

Nach etwas Laufen wird ihm schwindlich (2. T.).

Ein Schauer über den Rücken und ganzen Körper, mit ziehenden Schmerzen im linken kleinen Finger, der wie voll und eingeschlafen ist, nebenbei ein dehnendes, streckendes Gefühl durch den ganzen Körper (2. T.).

Nach dem Erbrechen sind die Zähne wie zu lang, der Geschmack auf der Zunge fade, kräuterartig und im Halse eine kratzige Empfindung, wie von etwas Scharfem (2. T.).

Stiche im linken Hühnerauge und linken Auge, öfters über den Tag.

Kitzel und Jucken im rechten Ohr, Abends.

Drückendes Stechen in der linken Brustseite nahe beim Brustblatte.

Seit 2. September keine äußerliche Einreibung von Calad. seguin.

Es hatte sich ein Blutschwär am Hinterbacken gebildet, das ihn im Sitzen stark schmerzte, wie die äußerliche Anwendung des Caladium aufhörte, verging auch der Schmerz des Blutgeschwürs.

3. September. Brausen in den Ohren, öfters über den Tag.

Stiche in der Haut des Vorderkopfes wie mit Nadeln.

4. September. Zwitschern in den Ohren.

Kreuzschmerzen des Morgens, eine Art Schwäche, als hätte er nicht genug Kraft im Kreuze, bei einigen Bewegungen Stiche daselbst, besonders im Gehen.

Früh im Halbschlaf Erektionen, beim völligen Erwachen hörten sie auf.

Auf der Haut, besonders im Gesichte, öfters Empfindung, als kröche eine Fliege herum.

Jucken an den Fingern, besonders Abends beim Niederlegen.

Nach dem Stuhle geht rotes, dünnes Blut in ziemlicher Quantität ab.

Bohrende Zahnschmerzen mit Stichen ins Ohr.

Im Munde ein Gefühl, als wenn man sich mit Creosot verbrennt.

Unruhige, beängstigende Träume.

Hungergefühl, bald nach dem Einnehmen.

Bohrender Schmerz in der Stirne.

Zeitweise Hitze des Kopfes.

Blütchen hinter dem Ohre im Haarkopfe, empfindlich beim Berühren.

Die Nacht unruhig, er bekommt Hitze, muß sich aufdecken, dabei ein leiser Schlaf, wie Schlummer, gegen 4 Uhr Morgens starke Erektionen ohne Wollustgefühl, - gegen 6 Uhr starker Schlaf, so daß er sich schwer ermuntern kann, dabei lebhaft Träume von Personen,

die er Jahrelang nicht gesehen.

In der Scheidewand der rechten Nasenhälfte schmerzhaftes Blüthen.

Zahnschmerz, Früh und Abends.

Ein ziehendes Reißen bis in den Kopf.

Empfindlich betäubender Druck in den Augen und Stirne mit Gesichtshitze und einer Unruhe, daß er sich nicht zu bezähmen weiß, während des Tabaksrauchens, darauf viel Schleimrachsen und schleimiges Erbrechen nebst Drang zum Stuhle.

Träume von Verstorbenen und Begebenheiten früherer Jahre, so lebhaft, daß wenn er auch erwacht, gleich wieder einschlüft und davon fortträumt.

Sehr vergeßlich, er kann sich nicht erinnern, ob das, was er den Tag schreiben und tun sollte, wirklich geschehen sei, bis er sich davon selbst überzeugt.

Des Abends Zahnschmerz, welcher ihn des Morgens wieder aus dem Schlafe erweckt.

Der Morgens 7 Uhr wird er wieder schläfrig und verdrießlich, möchte sich wieder ins Bett legen.

Beim Barbieren Angst, daß er sich schneide.

Vormittags unruhig, zu Nichts Lust, später viel geschäftig und vergeßlich dabei.

Der Morgens nach dem Aufstehen schläfrig, es fallen ihm beim Gehen im Freien die Augen zu, dabei Übelkeit und Wablichkeit im Magen, wie ein Leerheitsgefühl, mit Mattigkeit und Abgeschlagenheit in den Knien.

Blüthen am Schamberge und an dem linken Ohr.

(Dr. Schreter in Lemberg, Pharmakodynamische Fragmente, Archiv für die homöopathische Heilkunst Bd.23, 3.Heft (1848), Caladium seguinum X., S.177-183)

### **1874 - E. W. Berridge**

Case 1. - Dr. J. R. Croher, of Malvern, Worcesterhire, took one drop of 200<sup>th</sup> (Lehmann). Felt three or four times a sensation as if a long worm were writhing in region of transverse colon or transverse duodenum.

Case II. - Mrs. - took one drop of the same in the morning. Very soon, a constant sensation as if a bird were fluttering in stomach and trying to escape, causing nausea in stomach, but without retching, till afternoon. After this had gone, all the fingers felt very large, like sausages; she could not use them well; they felt as if they were going to be paralyzed; this lasted till middle of next day (1<sup>st</sup> day). After this was over, towards evening, feeling in palms, like pins and needles, similar to what is felt when the ulnar nerve is struck, or in some persons when looking down from a height; this lasted till sleep, causing her to rub them hard (2<sup>nd</sup> day).

(E. W. Berridge, M.D., London, Provings, The American Journal of Homoeopathic Materia Medica, vol.8, Philadelphia 1874, p.126-127)

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

Caladium seguinum, Very. (Arum seguinum, Linn.). *Nat. order, Araceæ. Preparation,* Tincture of the root.

*Authorities.* 1, Hering, Archiv f. Hom. Heilk., 11, 2, 161; [I began with half a drop, and experienced most of the symptoms a few hours after taking it, or during the day; those that

appeared later I have always marked with the number of the day; larger doses produced no more symptoms than the smaller, only more severe. An exceedingly healthy feeling appeared after twelve or twenty-four hours; all the symptoms seemed to disappear, but they always returned again; in many provers on the fourteenth day there were quite new symptoms]. **2**, Schreter, Neu. Archiv, 3, 3, 153, proving with the 30th dil.; **3**, Dr. Chairon, L'Union, 1863 (Schmidt's Jahrb., 119, 289), case of poisoning by the root; **4**, Berridge, Am. J. Hom. M. M., 8, 126, a man proved the 200th dil.; **5**, *ibid.*, a woman proved the 200th dil.

## **Mind.**

### ***Emotional.***

Extreme excitement, [3].

Loud cries about an vexation, like a child, with inconsiderate prattlings, after many days, [1].

He is very apprehensive about his health, and about everything apprehensive and anxious (after a fever, for several weeks), [1].

Apprehensiveness, before going to sleep, [1].

Fear of cutting himself while shaving (eleventh day), [2].

Becomes easily angry at everything, [1].

### ***Intellectual.***

Very forgetful; he cannot remember if what he ought to have done and written during the day is really accomplished until he convinces himself of it, [2].

## **Head.**

### ***Confusion and Vertigo.***

Confusion and whirlings in the head, [1].

Vertigo, after some walking (second day), [2].

Vertigo and nausea, in the morning, with stitches in the pit of the stomach (after fourteen days), [1].

### ***Sensations.***

Occasional heat in the head, [2].

Heat ascends from below into the head and becomes an internal glowing heat (after two hours), [1].

Pressive headache after the midday sleep, or after lying on the side; disappears when sitting, [1].

Drawing-tearing, extending to the head, [2].

Bursting headache, especially in the forehead (sixth day), [2].

### ***Forehead.***

Boring pain in the forehead, [2].

### ***Temples.***

Boring and sticking in the left temple, relieved by pressure, [2].

On waking, stupefying pressure in the right temple (fifth day), [2].

Sticking in the right temple, especially in the right eye, [2].

### ***Occiput.***

Drawing in the occiput (first day), [2].

### ***External.***

Pimples on the hairy scalp behind the ear, sensitive when touched, [2].

## **Eye.**

Burning in the eyes, [1].

Sensitive, stupefying pressure in the eyes and forehead, with heat in the face, and restlessness he can hardly control, while smoking tobacco; followed by much hawking of mucus and slimy vomiting, with urgency to stool, [2].

The eyes close from sleepiness before dinner, with tension in the temples (second day), [2]. Pressure in the eyeballs, with painful sensitiveness when touching them, soon after rubbing his abdomen with Calad. (fifth day), [2].

## **Ear.**

### ***Sensations.***

Pains in the ear, during a fever (after seventh day), [1].

Burning on the external upper margin of the ears, without redness or heat (fifth day), [2].

Throbbing in the right ear, and a sensation around it as if warm water were flowing about it in a circle (after five days), [2].

Tickling and itching in the right ear, evenings, [2].

### ***Hearing.***

Extremely sensitive to noise, especially if he wishes to sleep (after three, four days), [1].

When going to sleep he is waked by the folding of paper; he is sensitive to it (fifth day), [2].

Something seems to be put before the ears which makes him deaf, [1].

Twittering in the ears, [2].

Roaring in the ears, frequently during the day, [2].

## **Nose.**

Sudden burning in the upper part of the nose, then a long continuing irritation to sneezing, and at last violent, as from pepper; short sneezing, followed by fluent coryza (in the evening), (first day), [1].

## **Face.**

Biting-burning stitches in the cheek, [1].

## **Mouth**

### ***Teeth.***

After vomiting, the teeth seem too long; insipid taste on the tongue, herbaceous, with a scratchy sensation in the throat, as of something sharp (second day), [2].

Toothache, mornings and evenings, [2].

Toothache, in the evening, that wakes him from his sleep again in the morning, [2].

Boring toothache, with stitches in the ear, [2].

Drawings through the left back teeth from above downward (after a few hours), [1].

### ***General Mouth.***

Mucous membrane of the mouth uniformly very red; the curtains of the palate exceedingly red, not swollen; the uvula slightly swollen, [3].

The mouth is sticky and herby (after several hours), [1].

Burning in the mouth and fauces, [3].

Sensation in the mouth as if burnt with creosote, [2].

### ***Taste.***

Milk tasted sour and was repugnant, [3].

### ***Throat.***

Scratchy in the throat, with dry sensation, with much hawking of mucus, [2].

Tickling in the throat, with cough (after one hour), often renewed during the day, [2].

Dryness in the fauces and pharynx, not in the mouth, without thirst, and with *aversion to cold water* (after one and several hours), [1].

## **Stomach.**

### ***Appetite and Thirst.***

Sensation of hunger, soon after taking, [2].

Evenings, after the theatre, he is hungry, contrary to custom, but eats nothing; nausea in the morning while half asleep, a sensation like faintness, as if he had over eaten and must vomit; when fully awake this sensation ceased (second day), [2].

Takes his breakfast with hunger and relish, but is hardly satisfied when he becomes discouraged and uncomfortable; head exceedingly confused, and he grows sleepy (fifth day), [2].

Has great desire to smoke, and relishes it uncommonly (fourth day), [2].

He only eats because the stomach is so hollow, without hunger, but very hastily, and is immediately satisfied, [1].

Thirst, with dry lips, wakes him at night, [1].

Longing for beer, without decided thirst; he was not able to drink water throughout the proving, [1].

Does not drink for many days, [1].

After eating, he drank only because it seemed so dry in the stomach, which sensation could not be called thirst; it was quite different from it, [1].

### ***Eructations and Hiccough.***

*\*Frequent eructations of very little wind, as if the stomach were full of dry food (after twelve hours), [1]. [From this characteristic, Caladium cured several asthmatic attacks. -C. Hg.]*

Incomplete eructations, because they are hindered by burning pressure in the abdomen, [1].

Hiccough continues for some time, [2].

### ***Nausea.***

After, and while smoking his accustomed tobacco, nausea and inclination to vomit, [2].

While smoking a cigar, sudden inclination to vomit; he must stop-smoking; at the same time urgency to stool, so that he thought he could scarcely retain it, yet is obliged to strain hard to get rid of the pappy yellow stool (second day), [2].

Nausea, with confusion of the head, [1].

### ***Stomach.***

Pain deep, internally, when pressing on the pit of the stomach (after several hours), [1].

A constant sensation as if a bird were fluttering in the stomach and trying to escape, causing nausea in the stomach, but without retching, from morning till afternoon (very soon), [5].

Burning in the stomach, which is not relieved by drinking (after one hour); it continues the whole evening after drinking tea and chocolate (several hours after eating), [1].

Dull internal burning in the stomach and upper part of the abdomen; at last it becomes a very severe pressure, extending upward under the breast, and then a gnawing, in the orifice of the stomach, which prevents deep breathing and eructations (after several hours), [1].

Pressure in the pit of the stomach impedes respiration and causes cough, [1].

Cuttings, as with glass, across the pit of the stomach, [1].

Cuttings in the pit of the stomach and in the left flank; disturbed him at midnight so that he could no more sleep, [1].

Stitches, as with needles, deep in the pit of the stomach, [1].

Stitches in the pit of the stomach, which is drawn inward with every stitch; worse when sitting; it makes him weak and nauseated (Ignatia relieves), [1].

Throbbing in the pit of the stomach, after walking; it makes him very tired, [1].

### ***Abdomen.***

#### ***Hypochondria.***

Stitches, jerkings, and pressure in the region of the spleen, [1].

#### ***Umbilical.***

Spasmodic cutting in the abdomen, below the navel; must bend himself double, [1].

#### ***General Abdomen.***

Abdomen very hard, distended, painful to pressure, [3].

Scanty, offensive flatus, [1].

Felt, three or four times, a sensation as if a long worm were writhing in the region of transverse colon or transverse duodenum, [4].

He eats a sour plum that does not agree with him, and is followed by a drawing in the abdomen; he begins to smoke a cigar, which he is at once obliged to lay aside, as it causes nausea and inclination to vomit, although he has only taken a few whiffs; soon after, the inclination to vomit is increased, and followed by a corrosive, acid vomiting, with much mucus, and a part of some cocoa he had taken; he is hungry not long after, and eats bread and butter with relish (second day, forenoon), [2].

If the pain extends into the abdomen it leaves behind a dull pressure, [1].

Sudden twisting pain in the abdomen, in the evening (first day), [1].

The abdomen is painful to touch, especially the region of the bladder (one hour), [1].

Violent throbbing, especially on the right side, above the navel, [1].

Violent pulsating in the upper part of the abdomen, [1].

### **Rectum and Anus.**

Sticking in the rectum, [2].

Stitches as of knives, in the rectum (first day), [2].

Stitches in the rectum, soon after stool (second day), [2].

Mornings, urgency to stool; passage of noisy flatus at first; is compelled to strain hard to eject the soft pappy stool (second day), [2].

### **Stool.**

#### ***Diarrhœa.***

Frequent desire for a soft, pasty, yellow stool (first day), [2].

Seven stools, at first watery, afterward thicker (three hours), [1].

Soft stool, after one hour, followed by passage of blood; later, moving about, and burrowing in the abdomen; hæmorrhoidal symptoms, an hour after a second stool, with passage of blood after the evacuation (after two hours), [2].

Soft stool, yellow, pasty; he was scarcely dressed after the movement before he was obliged to go again (third day), [2].

Mucus passes after the stool, and later, a thin fluid flows from the anus (for three days), [2].

After stool, thin red blood passes in considerable quantities, [2].

#### ***Constipation.***

Stool omits the first day, with a feeling of diarrhœa, in the evening, [1].

*Very scanty pasty stool*, [1].

### **Urinary Organs.**

#### ***Bladder.***

Region of the bladder painful to touch; without desire to urinate, the bladder seems as if full, followed by moderate urination, [1].

Spasmodic drawing sidewise, from the bladder towards the penis, or deep behind and near the bladder, [1].

#### ***Urethra.***

Burning in the urethra, with and without urinating (sixth day), [2].

Stitches in the urethra, evenings (after third day), [2].

### **Sexual Organs.**

Sexual organs seem larger, as if puffed, relaxed and sweating; the skin of the scrotum seems thicker than usual (after two hours), [1].

Glans very red, covered with fine red points, very dry, which causes a desire to rub it; the

prepuce is very much swollen along its margin, sore and very painful (after second day), [1].  
Prepuce swollen, sore on the margin, with biting on urinating, compelling him to rub it frequently, [1].

After coition, the prepuce remains retracted, does not cover the glans with pain and swelling, [1].

Sore corrosive pain on the prepuce, [1].

The symptoms of the prepuce soon disappear after Mercurius 2d, but they return the same as ever after coition, and continue for two months, [1].

Erection mornings, without any desire (eighth day), [2].

Erections, when half asleep, mornings, that ceased when fully awake, [2].

An erection in the morning and cohabits, but suddenly his desire ceased, and he did not know if there was an emission or not, [2].

Painful erections, without sexual desire; it alternates one morning with desire, with relaxed penis, [1].

Incomplete erection; it seems as though it were broken, with which the semen emits too soon, [1].

No erection, even after amorous caresses (first day), [2].

Impotency; the penis remains relaxed during excitement and sexual desire (first night), [1].

Dull burrowing in the penis, [1].

During an embrace, no emission and no orgasm; penis less hard than usual, [1].

## **Respiratory Organs.**

### ***Larynx.***

The epiglottis and adjacent parts decidedly swollen, and exceedingly painful to pressure, [3].

\*Larynx and trachea seem constricted, so that it impedes deep breathing; *and the attacks of cough seem to originate above the larynx*, [1].

When asked where he suffered, he pointed to his larynx, then to his mouth, and lastly to his stomach, [3].

He desires to cough, but the heaviness in the pit of the stomach will not permit it, [1].

### ***Voice.***

He was unable to speak a word, apparently on account of the swelling of the vocal cords, or on account of the continual cough, [3].

### ***Cough.***

Weak, toneless cough; at night, prevents sleep; continues the next morning, [1].

Incessant cough of a hoarse sound, [3].

The cough was not spasmodic, was without expectoration, and aggravated if he attempted to speak a word, [3].

Cough in slight, weak, sensitive paroxysms, with expectoration of small lumps of mucus, [1].

Continued weak cough; after the expectoration of lumps of mucus, the chest seems hollow and empty, [1].

### ***Respiration.***

Respiration very incomplete, inspiration catching; on inspiration, the sinking in of the pit of the stomach was very noticeable, [3].

Respiration difficult and oppressed; he grasped his throat with his hand every moment, [3].

## **Chest.**

On straightening up, cracking below the last ribs, as if they had been dislocated and snapped back again, [1].

Oppression of the chest, with burning in the stomach; the oppression also continues afterwards, [1].

Dull sticking in the right side of chest, with anxiety; worse on the left, better when lying on

the right side, evenings, in bed (fourth day), [2].

Pressive sticking in the left side of the chest, near the sternum, [2].

Stitches, in a small spot between the left nipple and axilla, as with needles, very deep internally, without influencing respiration or motion, [1].

Stitches in the chest, in the evening, [1].

### **Heart and Pulse.**

A peculiar throbbing below the heart, not palpitation, only perceptible on applying the hand, [1].

Hard, full, jerking pulse (after six hours), [1].

### **Back.**

Stitches in the back, as if from incarcerated flatus (forenoon, sixth day), [2].

The sacral region and back feel bruised; in the morning, on rising, [1].

Pains in the sacrum, mornings, a kind of weakness, as if he had not sufficient strength in the sacrum; stitches even on certain movements, especially when walking, [2].

Boring and burrowing in the sacrum and anus (sixth day), [2].

### **Superior Extremities.**

Drawing-pinching pains between the bones of the forearm, and behind the tendo Achillis, [1].

Feeling in palms, like pins and needles, similar to what is felt when the ulnar nerve is struck, or, by some people, when looking down from a height; this lasted till sleep, causing her to rub them hard, towards evening (second day), [5].

All the fingers felt very large, like sausages; she could not use them well; they felt as if they were going to be paralyzed; this lasted till middle of the next day (first day), [5].

### **Inferior Extremities.**

Sudden violent pain in the left knee, as if it would be torn asunder; it cracks on stepping, preventing walking (second day), [1].

Cramp in the soles, at night, [1].

When standing, his knees feel weak and tremble; is obliged to sit down, [2].

Sticking in a corn (first day), [2].

Stitches in a corn of the left little toe (after five minutes), [2].

Stitches in a corn, left foot, and in the left eye, often during the day, [2].

### **General Symptoms.**

Restless during the forenoon, not inclined to anything, afterwards very busy and forgetful, [2].

Dread of motion; wishes to lie down the whole time, though he is strong enough when he makes an effort, [1].

Must lie down and close the eyes, when it seemed as if he were rocked (after four hours), [1].

Faintness after writing, when reflecting, lying, and on rising up, [1].

Stitches, as from insect-bites, pain very much; they itch and burn afterwards, [1].

Evenings, after eating fish pickled in vinegar, feeling unwell, discomfort, and distension of the abdomen; relieved when walking, worse when driving (seventh day), [2].

Throbbing in the abdomen, after internal heat; very much prostrated (after three hours), [1].

### **Skin.**

#### ***Eruptions, Dry.***

Rash eruption on the chest; it alternates with asthma, for several weeks, [1].

Rash on the inner side of the forearm, consisting of very red pimples, which itch and burn very much, after three to four days, when it disappears, immediately; *great oppression of the*

*chest, so that he could scarcely get the breath, as if mucus would suffocate him, without anxiety; especially after eating, and after a midday nap, [1].*

*Painful pimples on the septum of the nose, in the right nostril, [2].*

*Pimples on the mons veneris, and on the left ear, [2].*

#### ***Moist.***

*Rash, with white vesicles, on the wrist, forearm, and elbow; it itches in the heat, at night, burns internally after scratching, the twelfth day. Carbo relieves it for some time, [1].*

#### ***Pustular.***

*White, suppurating pimples, with red areolæ, appear here and there on the body, with an itching sensation, sore to the touch (after seven days), [2].*

*A furuncle had formed on the buttock, that pained him severely, when sitting. When the external application of Calad. was discontinued, the pain of the furuncle ceased, [2].*

#### ***Sensations.***

*On the skin, especially in the face, frequent sensations, as if a fly were crawling there, [2].*

*Sudden, violent, corrosive burning frequently in small places in the skin, on the cheeks, nose, toes, and in other places; obliges touching, always on the right side (without any contact with the juice of the plant), (after one hour), [1].*

*Stitches in the skin of the forehead, as if with needles, [2].*

*Itching of the fingers, especially when lying down at night, [2].*

### **Sleep and Dreams.**

#### ***Sleepiness.***

*Sleepy very early in the evening; cannot keep awake, [1].*

*Grows sleepy and fretful again at 7 in the morning, and would like to return to bed, [2].*

*Sleepy in the morning, after rising; his eyes close while walking in the open air, with nausea and qualms in the stomach, like a sensation of emptiness, with weakness and prostration in the knees, [2].*

#### ***Sleeplessness.***

*He is obliged to lie down during the day, but is unable to sleep; he shivers, and is dizzy, [1].*

*Cannot get asleep till 1 at night (second day), [2].*

*Sleep at night restless, with confused dreams, [1].*

*Restless night, with heat; is obliged to uncover, with light sleep, like slumber. Excessive erections, at 4 in the morning, without desire; deep sleep towards 6 o'clock, so that he can scarcely rouse himself, with livid dreams of persons whom he has not seen for years, [2].*

*Every noise troubles him in sleep, [1].*

*He groans and moans anxiously in sleep, so that he wakes the neighbors several times in the night, and for several nights, [1].*

*Violent starting in sleep, [1].*

#### ***Dreams.***

*During a confused sleep, everything comes to his mind which he had forgotten while awake, [1].*

*Very clear, vivid dreams, [1].*

*Restless, anxious dreams, [2].*

*Dreams of dead persons, and events of past years, so vivid that when he awakes, he falls asleep again directly, and continues to dream of them, [2].*

### **Fever.**

#### ***Chilliness.***

*Chilly in the evening, without thirst; coldness extends from the abdomen to the feet; they are icy cold, as also are the fingers, [1].*

*Chilliness over the back and whole body, with drawing pains in the left little finger, that feels*

as if full and gone to sleep, besides a pulled, stretched sensation in the whole body (second day), [2].

**Heat.**

Fever the ninth day; heat with thirst, in the evening, till midnight; it again wakes him, when it disappears, [1].

Fever after seven days; heat with thirst; violent pain in the ear; swollen submaxillary glands, and constipation, [1].

Internal feverish heat, exhausting sweat, as from oppressive heat (after one hour), [1].

Internal fever disappears during sleep, [1].

Heat of the hands, face, and abdomen, with cold feet before midnight; after midnight, the abdomen is cold, the feet hot, without thirst, [1].

Heat before midnight, chill after midnight, [1].

Heat after the midday sleep, then sweat, then chill in the open air, [1].

Fever on the twelfth and thirteenth days; in the evening, till midnight, coldness with thirst, catching in the chest, therewith he feels sleepy; it wakes him again about midnight, and then disappears, together with throbbing in the chest and coryza (Ignatia cured), [1].

**Sweat.**

Perspiration toward evening, with prostration, yawning, and sleepiness (sixth day), [2].

On account of perspiration after heat, flies trouble him very much, being allured by the sweat (first day and afterwards), [1].

Excessive perspiration on the scrotum (after five days), [2].

The sweat relieved all the symptoms (first day), [1].

**Conditions.**

**Aggravation.**

(*Morning*), Vertigo, etc.; till afternoon, sensation in stomach; urgency to stool, etc.; erections; on rising, small of back, etc., feel bruised; pains in sacrum; 7 o'clock, sleepy, etc.

(*Forenoon*), Restless, etc.

(*Toward evening*), Perspiration.

(*Evening*), Tickling, etc., in ear; hungry; pain in abdomen; stitches in rectum; sticking in side of chest, etc.; stitches in chest; after eating pickled fish, feels unwell, etc.; chilly; till midnight, heat, etc.

(*Night*), Thirst, etc.; cramp in the soles; when lying down, itching of the fingers.

(*Midnight*), Cutting in pit of stomach, etc.

(*After coition*), Symptoms of the prepuce return.

(*Driving*), Feeling unwell, etc.

(*After eating*), Oppression of chest.

(*Lying*), Faintness.

(*After lying on side*), Headache.

(*When reflecting*), Faintness.

(*On rising up*), Faintness.

(*After the siesta*), Headache; oppression of chest.

(*Sitting*), Stitches in pit of stomach.

(*Sleep*), During the day, all the symptoms.

(*Before going to sleep*), Apprehensive.

(*Attempting to speak*), Cough.

(*After stool*), Sticking in the rectum; mucus passes.

(*Tobacco smoking*), Pressure in eyes, etc.; cramp in the soles; when lying down, itching of the fingers.

(*Walking*), Vertigo; throbbing in pit of stomach; stitches in the sacrum.

(*After writing*), Faintness.

(*Lying on right side*), Sticking in right side of chest.  
(*Pressure*), Boring, etc., in left temple.  
(*When sitting*), Headache disappears.  
(*During sleep*), Internal fever disappears.  
(*Sweat*), All symptoms.  
(*Walking*), Feeling unwell, etc.

### **Supplement**

*Authority.* J. C. Bishop, M.D., *The Clinic*, vol. vii, 1874, p. 306; **6**, Two children ate a few pieces of the stalk; **7**, the mother ate a piece about one inch in length.

Delirium, [6].

Occasionally tendency to stupor, from which the patient would rouse up, cry, and talk incoherently, and perhaps drop into stupor again, [6].

Intense headache, [6].

Eyes injected and watery, [6].

The face was flushed to a scarlet, [6].

Lips greatly swollen, even to three times their normal size, [6].

The mucous membrane of the mouth and fauces greatly inflamed, the saliva flowing profusely, with a choking sensation and a desire to swallow, which could be accomplished with difficulty, [6].

The saliva as it poured from the mouth was copiously streaked with blood, [6].

There was difficult articulation, patients talked as if they had stuffed their mouths full of mush, [6].

There was intense burning pain in the stomach, with frequent retching, but no vomiting, [6].

She said "her throat wanted to shut up, and felt as tough ten thousand needles were sticking into it, while the pain kept shooting up towards the ears, with a burning and intense pain in the stomach," [7].

Respirations labored, irregular, and accelerated, [6].

Pulse 120, very weak, [6].

Jactitation of the limbs, [6].

Temperature 103. [6].

(Timothy F. Allen, *The Encyclopedia of Pure Materia Medica*, Boericke & Tafel, New York and Philadelphia, vol.2 (1875), p.337-343, vol.10 (1879), p.398)

## **1881 - Provings of the American Institute of Homoeopathy**

"The provings were conducted under the direction of E. A. Farrington, M.D., T. F. Allen, M.D, A. C. Cowperthwaite, M.D. (...)

Rev. E. E. Reinke, of the Island of Jamaica kindly furnished me a full supply of the fresh bark and leaves of *Caladium*, and these I forwarded to members of the bureau and to such others as signified their willingness to assist in the provings, together with instructions as to the proper method of preparing the tincture. This occupied until November, during which month the work of proving began.

In the provings of *Caladium*, Dr. E. A. Farrington had charge of twenty-five provers, but from these he only obtained six provings which he considered worthy to enter into our report. Dr. T. F. Allen obtained several provings, but, in some manner, the day books were lost, and the result of these provings does not enter into our report. I personally conducted seventy provings of *Caladium*, made mostly by medical students, the work extending from November 1, 1880, to March 1, 1881. I first caused twenty provers to take the 30 decimal dilution. Of these only three reported symptoms. I next caused fifteen provers to take the 6 decimal

dilution, and, at the same time, fifteen other provers to take the 3 decimal dilution. Of the former, nine reported effects, and of the latter only seven reported. I then instituted provings with the mother tincture; twenty provers taking doses ranging from ten to one thousand drops, but obtaining no effects whatever, not a single symptom having been elicited. (...)

The results of our labors have been largely negative, a disappointment not only to us but also many who had expected much from the Caladium and the Papaya. <sup>[1]</sup> (...)

One prover of the 30<sup>th</sup> reported an intensely itching rash upon the chest, which necessitated leaving off the proving. Another prover, a lady aged 49, had an intense and persistent pruritus vulvae, for the first time in her life. Those which have seen the beneficial effects of Caladium in this affection, will hardly doubt but that this symptom was caused by the drug. Many of my provers were total disbelievers in dynamization, at least had no belief in the pathogenetic power of potentized drugs. It is, perhaps, unnecessary for me to remark that all such were truly and happily converted! "Seeing is believing." It is but fair to state, in this connection, that in most instances provers did not know at the time the name or the potency of the drug they were taking." (A. C. Cowperthwaite). (...)

"I was appointed on this bureau and made some provings of Caladium seguinum. I entrusted the preparation of the papers to one of my students, after I had carefully examined the day-books. He left the city without leaving me his address, and I have been unable to obtain it. This is the reason why my papers are not here; when I receive them I will hand them over to the chairman of the bureau.

I can corroborate the remarks of the chairman in regard to the action of large and small doses. I tried the drug in the tincture, on several individuals, but obtained only meagre results. In the 6<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> attenuations, I found some observations worthy of record. I trust that we shall have the day-books published. They give the order in which the symptoms follow one another, and thus we get a living picture of disease manifestations. The day-books show the basis on which our provings depend." (T. F. Allen)

## **Schema of the Provings of Caladium Seguinum**

by A. C. Cowperthwaite

### **Mind**

(7) Confusion; cannot concentrate the mind. <sup>[2]</sup>

Despondent; very irritable, "ugly".

Wants something, but don't know what.

### **Sensorium**

(4) Vertigo on rising.

### **Head**

(7) Dull frontal headache.

(3) Dull pain in forehead and eyes.

Dullness and heaviness in sinciput.

(2) Headache, with nausea.

Tensive headache.

(2) Feels as if there was too much blood in the head.

(2) Throbbing headache.

(4) Dull, pressing pain in the temples.

(3) Sharp, cutting pains in the temples.

(2) Throbbing pain in the temples.

(2) Pain from right temple to occiput.  
Numbness in right side of head.  
Tension as from a plaster on the forehead.  
Itching of the scalp.

### **Eyes**

(5) Dull, pressive aching in posterior of eyeballs.  
Sharp, sticking pain in eyeballs.  
Bright spots and occasional flickering before the eyes.  
Eyeballs sore to the touch.  
Pain when looking at objects at a distance.  
Sensation of a hair in the eye.  
Sensation of sand in the eyes.  
(2) Lids red and inflamed; eyes smart and burn.  
Profuse, hot lachrymation.  
Eyes red and injected.  
Yellow sclerotica.  
Pimples like styes on the lower lids.

### **Ears**

Shock of pain in right ear.  
Stitching pain in middle ear.  
"Tic-tic" sounds in right ear, like two drops of water falling, not affected by moving or shaking the head.  
Pimple on right ear - painful, red and swollen.

### **Nose**

Fluent coryza.  
(2) Nose stopped up.  
Discharge of scanty, yellow, glaring mucus.  
Nose very dry, as if lined with the white of an egg.  
Posterior nares raw, rough and dry.  
Air smarts in the nose.  
Inflamed red spot on bridge of nose.

### **Face**

Pale, sickly look; black rings around the eyes.  
(2) Skin on forehead dry and harsh.  
Tension as from a plaster on the forehead.  
Vessels on forehead prominent.  
Feeling as if chapped all over the face.  
Blisters at left corner of mouth and on cheeks.  
Cold, clammy sweat on the face.

### **Throat**

(2) Throat irritated, dry and rough.  
Slight pain in soft palate on swallowing.  
Pricking sensation in right side of throat.  
Hawks yellow mucus from the posterior nares.  
Fauces and base of tongue dry and stiff.  
Throat inflamed, painful when swallowing.

**Mouth**

Taste: Slimy; foul; sweet; metallic; bitter; of petroleum.

Tongue: (2) White; brown dark streak down the centre; yellowish red on edges, dirty yellow at base; cracked, yellow down the centre; "strawberry" tongue; dark purple; feels greasy; sore on margin; pricking in tip of tongue; tip feels as if burnt; tender, feels raw; swollen, feels too large for the mouth; rough.

Mouth dry.

Slime in the mouth.

Sticky saliva.

Lips: Puffed; under lip sore and swollen; smarting in upper lip; dry and scaly; sore.

(2) Toothache: As if elongated.

**Appetite**

Thirsty.

Desire for sour things - pickles.

Loss of appetite.

**Stomach**

(3) Nausea.

Momentary nausea on rising.

(2) Acid eructations; empty.

Pressing and gnawing at the stomach.

(2) Weak, gone feeling at the stomach.

Stomach swollen and tender to the touch.

**Abdomen**

Colicky, pressing pains in hypogastrium, passing off with the emission of flatus.

Sharp paroxysm of pain in left hypogastrium, when lying down.

Pain in region of liver.

Soreness under margins of ribs, right side, after much writing.

Boring about the umbilicus.

Cramps in abdomen; could not walk or sit straight.

Abdomen swollen and tender; can't bear weight of clothes.

**Stool**

Stool: Large, soft, yellow; clay colored, difficult; sour, offensive, soft, yellowish brown; (2) lumpy; dark, mushy; nearly white.

Constipation.

(2) Diarrhoea, with tenesmus.

Passage of fetid flatus.

(2) Burning in anus after stool.

(2) Urging to stool on rising in the morning.

**Urinary Organs**

Urine: Pale; turbid, pinkish red, with a pellicle; high colored, smells strong; slight gelatinous precipitate.

**Male Sexual Organs**

Sexual desire diminished.

(2) Sexual desire increased.

(2) Seminal emissions with dreams.  
Loss of semen after urination.

### **Female Sexual Organs**

(1) *Pruritus vulvae*.  
(1) *Cramp pains in uterus after midnight*.

### **Respiratory Organs**

Sharp twinges of pain in right side, over fifth rib.  
Dull aching in right side of chest.  
(2) Sharp, cutting pains in right side of chest; worse during respiration and from external pressure.  
Transient shooting pains in the chest.  
Tightness in the chest.  
Hoarseness.  
Rash on the chest, itching intensely.  
Constant desire to take a deep breath, can't get air enough.

### **Heart and Pulse**

Sharp, cutting pain in region of heart.  
Constriction about heart.  
Irregular action of the heart; slow.

### **Back and Neck**

Stiffness in back and neck.  
Dull pain in left lumbar region.  
Pain in the spine.

### **Extremities**

Loss of muscular power.  
Hands and feet hot.  
Cramp like pain in flexors of left arm and left calf, then of the right.  
Nervous; crampy, tingling sensations running up from the feet, and then in left arm.  
Transient pains in the limbs.  
Cold extremities, with warm body.

### **Upper Extremities**

Veins on back of hand stand out.  
Coldness of left hand and arm as if ligatured.  
Stiffness of right forearm.  
Pain in muscles of left forearm.  
Itching at the base of right forefinger; of left elbow.

### **Lower Extremities**

Sharp pains in lower limbs, better when moving about.  
Stitching pain in left leg.  
Tired feeling in legs when walking.  
Itching on the shin; on calf of left leg, confined to a small point.  
Feel very warm between 4 and 5 p.m. every day.

## **Generalities**

Great throbbing of the arteries all over the body on lying down, especially in carotids; the thud of each heart beat rings loudly in the ears.

Extremely nervous; nervous trembling.

(3) Weariness over the whole body.

Purring feeling following the course of the aorta, as low as the abdomen.

(2) Symptoms usually better on motion and in open air, worse indoors; also worse from 3 or 4 p.m. until midnight.

## **Fever**

(2) Chilly in a warm room.

Shaking, especially of lower jaw.

Face, head and hands hot; legs and feet cold.

Flushes of heat over head, face and chest.

Heat with fullness and heaviness over orbits.

Hands and feet hot.

Cold extremities with warm body.

Feet very warm between 4 and 5 p.m. every day.

Perspiration over whole body, forenoon.

Cold, clammy sweat on the face.

## **Sleep**

(2) Sleepy in the evening.

Sleepless.

Unrefreshing sleep.

(3) Very drowsy.

(3) Dreams of fighting and murder.

## **Skin**

(2) Rough, dry feeling.

(3) Itching of various parts.

Tingling.

(Transactions of the thirty-fourth annual session of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, held at Brighton Beach, N.Y., June 14, 15, 16, 17, 1881, Pittsburgh 1881, p.145, 146-147, 148, 178-183, 184, 204)

[1] The Bureau of Materia Medica made in that year provings of *Caladium seguinum*, *Papaya vulgaris* and *Viburnum opulus*.

[2] The number before a symptom seems to indicate the number of provers which developed this symptom.

## Heilungen / Cures



## Übersicht

1837 - Typhusartiger Zustand bei einer Witwe in den 40ern, die bereits im Sterben lag - R. S.

1907 - Pruritus vulvae in a young married woman - P. C. Majumdar

### 1837 - Typhusartiger Zustand bei einer Witwe in den 40ern, die bereits im Sterben lag - R. S.

"Laßt sie schreien die Schreier, welche das Gewicht der Symptome hinwegschreien wollen. Diese Egoisten werden mit dem Hirngespinnste ihrer Schlüsse die Kranken nicht heilen, denn breite Worte heilen nicht, sie müssen mit Scham und Schande das Krankenbett verlassen. Wir wollen uns stets an die reine Symptomatik halten, bei dem Studium der Arzneien und der Krankheiten unser Vergleichungsvermögen schärfen, auch auf die Symptome unser Augenmerk richten, welche sehr unbedeutend zu sein scheinen, denn oft entscheidet ein geringfügiges Symptom für die Wahl des passenden Mittels, wie folgende Heilungsgeschichte lehrt.

Die Witwe M. in W., einige vierzig Jahre alt, die Versorgerin einer zahlreichen, größtenteils noch unerzogenen Familie, erkrankte in Folge einer Erkältung. Nach Ablauf von vier Tagen ihrer Krankheit ward ich um Hilfe ersucht und fand folgendes Krankheitsbild:

Die Patientin lag mit halbgeöffnetem Munde im Bette, schreckte aus dem Schlummerzustande bei dem geringsten Geräusche auf, verlangte hastig zu trinken, verschlang das ihr gereichte Wasser sehr begierig, klagte über Trockenheit und Brennen im Halse, sank wieder in die Kissen zurück, schlief sogleich ein und atmete seufzend. Es war ungewiß, ob sie stets durch vorkommendes Geräusch, ob sie nicht vielleicht öfter durch den Drang des Durstes aufgeweckt wurde, bei jedesmaligem Erwachen verlangte sie zu trinken. Der Pulsschlag war schnell, aber kaum fühlbar. Zuweilen schwitzte sie, der Schweiß roch ganz **süß**. Vormittags neun Uhr und Abends sieben Uhr trat brennende Hitze ein, in welcher die Patientin oft auffuhr und unverständliche Worte murmelte. Der Stuhl war seit Anfang der Krankheit, die mit Schauer, Durst und Appetitmangel begonnen hatte, zurückgehalten.

Die indiziertesten Mittel, als Opium, Stramonium, Bryonia, Aconitum, Carbo veg., Natrum muriaticum etc. etc., änderten auch nicht das Geringste in diesem bedenklichen Zustande, die Krankheit wuchs, besonders trat das Symptom des seufzenden Atmens hervor. Die Patientin erhielt Ipecacuanha, die Gabe ward wiederholt, keine Wirkung. So waren bereits sieben angstvolle Tage vergangen.

"Meine Mutter stirbt!" Mit diesen herzerreißenden Worten stürzte Abends neun Uhr ihr ältester Sohn in mein Zimmer. Die Patientin wohnte nicht weit von meinem Hause; ich eilte sogleich zu ihr und fand sie allerdings wie eine Sterbende. Besinnung war gar nicht mehr vorhanden, sie lag unter stoßweisem, seufzendem Atem da, die Hitze war sehr groß, einzelne Rucke durchzuckten zuweilen den Körper, besonders aber fiel mir der **süße** Geruch des Schweißes auf.

Dazustehen und nicht helfen zu können, ist ein peinliches Gefühl, zum Verzweifeln, wenn man mit Schande von dem Krankenbette abtreten muss. Meine Mittel waren erschöpft, die Reihe auf das Geratewohl von vorne anzufangen, war ich eben nicht geneigt, was sollte ich tun in dieser großen Not? Das Geschrei der Kinder, die anwesenden Verwandten bedrängten mich um Hilfe; doch verlor ich meine Besinnung nicht, der **ganz süße** Geruch des Schweißes ist ein seltenes Symptom, dachte ich bei mir selbst, dieses muß hier etwas Charakteristisches sein, auf welches besonders Rücksicht zu nehmen ist. Aber welches Mittel hat das Symptom des süßen Schweißgeruchs? Ich sann einige Augenblicke, ich fand kein Mittel, - jetzt fiel mir ein: Caladium seguinum hat **Ausdünstung, welche die Fliegen anlockt**, diese Ausdünstung muß also süß sein; hier gedachte ich an anderweitige Symptome dieses freilich noch sehr dürftig geprüften Mittels: **Schlaf, der sehr leicht gestört wird, Stöhnen, Ächzen,**

**Zusammenfahren im Schlafe, Trockenheit im Rachen und Schlunde.** Die anderweiten Symptome dieses Mittels paßten freilich weniger, als Durstlosigkeit und Widerwille gegen kaltes Wasser, breiiger Stuhl. Dieses Mittel ist aber auch noch nicht durchgeprüft, dachte ich weiter in meiner peinlichen Verlegenheit, ich wußte nichts Besseres, kurz ich gab's.

Welch Wunder! Nach wenigen Minuten schlug die sterbende Frau die Augen auf; "wo bin ich?" sprach sie, "was wollt ihr Alle um mich?" Jetzt entfernte ich die überflüssigen Gäste, die Kranke ward immer munterer, nach zwei Stunden verlangte sie zu Stuhl, der freilich schwierig, obgleich ziemlich reichlich abging. Die Nacht über schlief sie ruhig, besonders gegen Morgen, erwachte sieben Uhr mit Verlangen nach etwas Butterbrot, das sie auch mit Appetit genoß; gegen Mittag aß sie ebenfalls mit Appetit einige Löffel Suppe, schlief den Tag über einige Male, erwachte aber stets gestärkter. Tags darauf verließ sie bereits das Bett auf mehrere Stunden, und nach einigen Tagen war sie so weit hergestellt, daß sie wieder ihre häuslichen Geschäfte besorgte; jetzt ist sie ganz gesund."

(R. S., Aus dem Tagebuche eines homöopathischen Nichtarztes, Volksblätter für homöopathisches Heilverfahren, Bd.2 (1837), Wie viel kommt bei der Wahl eines Mittels oft auf die Eigentümlichkeit eines einzigen Symptoms an! S.376-378)

### **1907 - Pruritus vulvae in a young married woman - P. C. Majumdar**

"A young married woman had been suffering from internal itching of external private parts from a long time. She came under my treatment in 1901. She had a miscarriage three years ago and since then she suffered off and on for these years.

There were pimples around the vulva. Itching was so great that she scratched the parts violently. The itching was aggravated at night.

There was slight white mucous discharge from the genital organ. The parts became hot on scratching. Application of cold water and other cold washes gave her some relief. There was no swelling of the parts.

She was a robust woman but had become weak and somewhat emaciated.

She consulted allopathic doctors who wanted to operate. Many external applications were made to no purpose.

Arsenic 30, one dose morning and evening. There was slight relief. Medicine continued for one week; no more improvement. Potencies from 200 and upwards were tried, but no more amelioration. Parts frequently washed with cold water.

Caladium seg 6x morning and evening for six days.

She experienced much benefit and this continued unabated till a perfect recovery took place. She had plenty of placebos. The medicine actually taken was for two weeks only. She gained flesh and the discharge from the vagina entirely stopped."

(P. C. Majumdar, M.D., Clinical Cases, The Indian Homoeopathic Review vol.16 (1907), p.175-176)

## Klinische Hinweise / Clinical Hints



## Übersicht

1834 - Ein Heilmittel der Impotenz - Constantin Hering

1848 - Nachtripper mit Impotenz bei einem 26jährigen Mann - Carl Rosenberg

1888 - Indications for the use of Caladium - Phil Porter

1897 - Caladium in typhoid fever - Marvin A. Custis

1898 - Caladium in the treatment of pruritus during the time of change of life in women - J. Compton Burnett

1902 - Characteristics in Fevers - Henry C. Allen

### **1834 - Ein Heilmittel der Impotenz - Constantin Hering**

"Caladium seguinum wird von den Negern viel gebraucht als Mittel, um Impotenz zu bewirken. Theils aus Rache, theils aus Eifersucht. Die Eifersüchtigen glauben, wenn sie den Korallengürtel ihrer Frauen - den die Negerinnen immer tragen - vor einer Reise mit dem Saft dieser Pflanze bestrichen haben, daß nicht nur diese dadurch keuscher werden, sondern sogar ein in deren Nähe kommender Mann plötzlich impotent werde. Woher das Volk das alles hat? So könnte Caladium sehr wichtig werden bei Heilung der Impotenz."

(Kurze Bemerkungen, Auszüge aus Constantin Herings Briefen an den Herausgeber, Archiv für die homöopathische Heilkunst Bd.14 (1834), 2. Heft, S.94)

### **1848 - Nachtripper mit Impotenz bei einem 26jährigen Mann - Carl Rosenberg**

"Ein deutscher Reisender, 26 Jahre alt, litt an Nachtripper mit Impotenz. Der Zustand dauerte 5/4 Jahre, der Patient sah gut aus und hatte gar keine Schmerzen. In Amerika half ihm das Caladium seguinum, welches ihm ein eben in Amerika gereister französischer Arzt empfohlen hatte.

Schon Dr. Hering machte im Archiv, Band 14, auf dieses Volksmittel aufmerksam, welches Impotenz zu bewirken im Stande ist."

(Rhapsodische Beiträge zur Syphilidologie, Zweite Abtheilung, Vom hon. Comitats Physicus Dr. Carl Rosenberg in Pesth, Allgemeine homöopathische Zeitung Bd.35 (1848), S.28)

### **1888 - Indications for the use of Caladium - Phil Porter**

"This drug was introduced into our Materia Medica by Dr. Hering, but, like all those drugs arising without sufficient provings from which therapeutic deductions can be drawn, it has dropped into disuse. The negroes knew of its powerful action upon the genital organs. They use it to produce impotency, from motives of revenge or hatred. It has, so far, found its principal use in itching of the vulva in pruritis or from eruptions. Dr. H. N. Martin gives the following as characteristic symptoms : "Caladium is similar to lycopodium; patient wants to lie down always; amelioration from sweat (opposite to mercury); amelioration after short sleep (opposite to lachesis). Perspiration attracts the flies. The genitals relaxed, and perspire. Patient afraid to go to sleep, and don't know why. Itching of vulva, with burning." We have found it useful in sterility, lack of sexual feeling where formerly it was strong, coldness of the vulva, low spirits, gloomy thoughts, with forgetfulness.

The late Prof. Farrington characterized caladium as indicated for the bad effects of sexual excesses. That condition which often supervenes in married women who have had a large family, with but little time intervening between their birth; where the entire system is exhausted from want of time to recuperate after confinement; when there is a loss of sexual desire, this remedy has produced good results."

(Phil Porter, M.D., Detroit, New Remedies in Gynaecology and Obstetrics, The Homoeopathic Journal of Obstetrics, vol.10 (1888), p.231-232)

### **1897 - Caladium in typhoid fever - Marvin A. Custis**

"This remedy is not much used in typhoid fever, yet there are two symptoms that I have

verified, viz.: When the patient has spells of sweating, the sweat having a sweet odor; and when the sweat attracts flies, which bother him very much."

(Marvin Ashdowne Custis, M.D., Washington, D.C., Typhoid Fever, The Hahnemannian Institute vol.5 (1897), p.88)

### **1898 - Caladium in the treatment of pruritus during the time of change of life in women - J. Compton Burnett**

"After the menopause (and also before it), but particularly as the turn of life approaches, and often for many years after it, the peculiar irritation known as pruritus or itching is apt to become very troublesome indeed: it is located mostly in the vagina, vulva, or anus, or thereabouts. It is often accompanied by eczema, and may be symptomatic of internal disease. It is usual to order soothing applications for this ailment, and their name is indeed legion.

Is the treatment of pruritus by soothing applications efficacious and rational? It is neither. I grant that a little Calendula ointment, lanoline, or vaseline, or the like, do ease for the time, and that, perhaps, harmlessly, and that is no small boon, as it allows patients to get to sleep. But when it comes to forcibly lulling sensation of the parts with active sedatives, I believe such a proceeding to be very harmful.

A proper course of homoeopathic treatment commonly suffices for its cure, but not always; there are some obstinate cases that defy all known efforts at cure. The very largest amount of success is obtained when we abstract ourselves from the name of the ailment and study the constitutional bearings of the case, and treat the woman's organism on general principles. Here the totality of the symptoms principle works exceedingly well, particularly where the pruritus seems to exist by itself without any diagnosable anatomical pathological basis.

Taken by itself, the most frequently successful remedy in my hands is *Caladium seguinum*, about the fifth dilution. It almost always does some good. *Sepia* comes next, but personally I generally have recourse to nosodes before I can really and radically cure it.

Sometimes the spleen is at fault in pruritus vulvae, and when the irritation is at the seat the liver may require attention. Some people find that pruritus will depart when the usual nightcap on retiring for the night is omitted.

Cases of pruritus vulvae are sometimes due to tight-lacing - in fact this is pretty frequently the case in ladies of full habit and slightly disposed to gout: if such patients happen to lie abed for any trifling indisposition they are not troubled with pruritus, as the viscera are thereby relieved from pressure. A lady consulted me not long since for a tumour in the vagina: it was a vaginocoele about the size of a Tangerine orange. "And is it not strange," said she, "the lump goes away very often when I stay in bed for a day or two, but it is generally there soon after I have properly dressed," i.e., when she had put on her stays. I explained the matter to her, and recommended a discontinuance of the lacing; but I hear from her husband that she laces tighter than ever, and, of necessity, the vaginocoele persists. Most commonly there is a pathologic quality underlying the pruritus, such as gout, scrofula, eczema, when, of course, we must look away from the symptom pruritus, and attack the said pathological quality."

(J. Compton Burnett, The Change of Life in Women and the Ills and Ailings Incident Thereto, London 1898, Pruritus, p.62-66)

### **1902 - Characteristics in Fevers - Henry C. Allen**

"Very sensitive to noise; slight noise startles from sleep (Asar., Nux., Ther.).

Eructations, frequent, of very little wind, as if stomach were full of dry food.

Impotence: with mental depression; *relaxed penis, with sexual desire and excitement* (Lyc., Sel.).

No erection, even after caresses; no emission, no orgasm during an embrace (Calc., Sel.).

**Pruritus vaginae: induces onanism** (Orig., Zinc.); during pregnancy; with mucous discharge.

*Falls asleep during evening fever and wakes when it stops.*

*Sweat attracts the flies* (Puls., Sumb., Thuj.).

Mosquito and insect bites burn and itch intensely.

Aversion to motion; dreads to move (Bry.).

Destroys craving for tobacco.

**Type.** - Intermittent; remittent; typhoid; typhus.

**Time.** - Evening fever, or exacerbation.

**Chill.** - Beginning in abdomen and extending to fingers and toes. Coldness of single parts, sometimes with crawling; fingers and feet are icy cold. Chilliness over entire body, with drawing pains in left little finger, that feels as if full and gone to sleep, with a stretched sensation in whole body.

**Heat.** - With thirst; internal with throbbing; rises up to head; with drowsiness; disappears during sleep; heat before midnight, chill after; after midday sleep, then sweat, then chill in open air.

Heat of hands, face, abdomen, with cold feet before midnight; after midnight, cold abdomen, hot feet.

**Sweat.** - Towards evening, with prostration, yawning, sleepiness.

Sweat: scanty, easy, with sweet odor; gentle, with internal heat and prostration; cold, over entire body.

Sweat > all symptoms (Nat-m., Psor.).

**Pulse.** - Hard and full in intermittents; very rapid, scarcely perceptible in typhoid.

After Acon., Bry., Ipec., Nat-m., Op. and Stram. failed in typhoid, Caladium cured promptly."

(Henry C. Allen, M.D., The Therapeutics of Fevers, Philadelphia 1902, Caladium, p.108-109)

## Hering's Guiding Symptoms



Constantin Hering (1800-1880)

## 1881 - Constantin Hering

(Constantin Hering, The Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica, vol.3 (1881),  
Caladium seguinum, p.116-134)

*Caladium seguinum.*

*Araceae.*

Proved in Surinam, where it is a common poison, in 1830, and published in Stapf's Archives, in 1832. Another proving by Schreter, one of our best men, followed in 1842. The last and best proving of all is by E. W. Berridge.

### Mind

I Unconsciousness or coma. θ Typhus.

Stupefying pressure in right temple, in eyes, and in forehead.

I Opens her eyes and asks, Where am I ? what do you all want around me ? A few moments after *Calad.*<sup>30</sup> θ Typhus.

Very forgetful; he cannot remember if what he ought to have done and written during the day is really accomplished until he convinces himself of it.

Absent-minded.

I Delirious, unintelligible murmuring. θ Typhus.

Loud cries about an illness, like a child, with senseless prattling.

ii So averse to the medicine, that it required a desperate effort to overcome it.

In the forenoon restless and disinclined to work, afterwards very busy, but forgetful.

I Mind depressed. θ Impotence.

Apprehensiveness, before going to sleep.

ii Very careful about his health; apprehensive.

Fear of catching scarlet fever when attending a case; a fear he never had before.

Fear of cutting himself while shaving.

I Lascivious ideas. θ Gleet. θ Impotence.

Boldness.

Fretful and sleepy in morning.

Becomes easily angry at everything.

Nervousness.

Restless, cannot control himself after smoking.

Extreme excitement.

Faintness on rising, or after mental exertion.

### Sensorium

Dulness in head, drowsiness after breakfast.

Head feels confused like from a heavy load.

Benumbed feeling.

Confusion and whirlings in head, with nausea.

Somewhat dizzy after walking.

ii A rocky, dizzy sensation after lying down and closing eyes, preventing sleep.

ii Vertigo and nausea, in morning, with stitches in pit of stomach.

Crampy feeling between shoulders and in brain while walking, as if he would fall.

### Inner Head

Headache, left side, most in forehead and occiput.

Forehead : pressure after smoking; bursting pain; boring.

Sticking in right temple, especially in right eye.

Boring and sticking in left temple, relieved by pressure.

Stinging in right temple and eye.

Pressing in left side on which he had lain; disappears on sitting.  
Tensive pain in temples, with drowsiness.  
Drawing in occiput; drawing tearing, up into head.  
Headache as from a heavy load. (See Sensorium and Hypochondria)  
Headache, with pain in shoulder.  
Heavy pressing headache after siesta.  
On waking, stupefying pressure in right temple.  
Heat ascends from below into head and becomes an internal glowing heat.  
Occasional heat in head.

### **Outer Head**

Left half of head feels as if asleep.  
Stitches as if with pins in skin of forepart of head.  
Pimples on scalp behind ear, sensitive to touch.

### **Sight and Eyes**

Burning in eyes.  
Stitches in eyes.  
ii Stitches in right eye and throbbing in left knee.  
ii Stitches in left eye and in a corn.  
Sensitive, stupefying pressure in eyes and forehead, with heat in face, and restlessness he can hardly control, while smoking; followed by much hawking of mucus and slimy vomiting, with urging to stool.  
Pressure in eyeballs, with painful sensitiveness when touched.  
Eyes feel too large and are inflamed.  
ii Eyes close, even while walking in open air, with drowsiness before dinner, and tension in temples.  
On closing eyes: vertigo.

### **Hearing and Ears**

Sensitive to noise.  
I Extremely sensitive to noise, especially if he wishes to sleep.  
ii When going to sleep he is awakened by folding of paper; he is sensitive to it.  
I Slightest noise startles her from sleep. θ Typhus.  
Twittering in ears.  
Roaring in ears, frequently during day.  
ii Something seems to be put before ears, even before deaf one, so that he cannot hear for a while.  
Violent earache during fever.  
Stitches in left ear, with boring toothache.  
Throbbing in right ear, and a sensation around it as if warm water was flowing about it in a circle.  
Throbbing with a feeling around right ear as if it was asleep.  
Throbbing and formication around right ear.  
Burning on external upper margin of ears, without redness or heat.  
Tickling and itching in right ear, evenings.  
Pimples on and behind left ear.

### **Smell and Nose**

ii Discharge of blood and mucus when blowing nose.  
Sudden burning in upper part of nose, then a long continued irritation to sneeze as from

pepper; and at last violent, short sneezing, followed by fluent coryza.  
Corrosive burning in nose.  
Painful pimples on right side of septum.

### **Upper Face**

Stitches in skin of forehead as if with needles.  
ii Heat in face; flushed face.  
Sensation as if spider webs were sticking here and ere, or as if a fly was crawling on face.  
ii Flies alight more frequently on his face and head. (See Fever)

### **Lower Face**

I Lying with mouth half open in coma.  $\theta$  Typhus.  
Dry lips, with thirst, waken at night.  
Mouth, lips and tongue swollen.  
Glands on lower maxilla swollen, after fever.

### **Teeth and Gums**

After corroding, sour vomit, teeth feel too long.  
Drawing in left molars from above downward; from right ear to teeth.  
Boring toothache, with stitches in ear.  
Toothache, mornings and evenings.  
Toothache in evening, that wakes him from sleep again in morning.

### **Taste and Tongue**

Inspid taste on tongue, herbaceous, with a scratchy sensation in throat, as of something sharp.  
Milk tasted sour and was repugnant.  
Tongue swollen, filling whole cavity of mouth; cannot talk; quantities of albuminous saliva.

### **Inner Mouth**

Diminished saliva.  
Saliva like white of eggs, running out in large quantities; t.  
Mouth is sticky and herby.  
Sensation in mouth as if burnt with kreosote.  
Burning in mouth and fauces.  
ii Mucous membrane of mouth uniformly very red; curtains of palate exceedingly red, but not swollen; uvula slightly swollen.

### **Throat**

Curtains of palate exceedingly red, not swollen.  
Uvula slightly swollen.  
Fauces and pharynx dry, not mouth.  
ii Scratchy sensation in throat as of something sharp, or with a dry sensation and much hawking.  
ii Hawking phlegm and vomiting after smoking.  
Dryness in fauces and pharynx, not in mouth, without thirst, and with aversion to cold water.  
I Complained of dryness and burning in throat.  $\theta$  Typhoid.  
Tickling in throat, with cough (after one hour), often renewed during the day.

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

Sensation of hunger, soon after taking.  
Evenings, after theatre, he is hungry, contrary to custom, but eats nothing; nausea, in morning,

while half asleep, with a sensation of faintness, as if he had overeaten and must vomit; when fully awake this sensation ceased.

After vomit from smoking, eats bread and butter with relish.

Eats only because stomach feels hollow, but very hastily, and is soon satisfied.

I Eats, but without hunger. θ Impotence.

Thirst with dry lips wakes him at night.

I Wakens, wants drink and swallows it with greatest haste. θ Typhus.

I Desire to drink without thirst.

I Thirst and want of appetite before coma. θ Typhus.

After eating he drinks, but only because there is something very dry lying in stomach.

ii Thirstless with fever.

ii Does not drink at all for many days; he wants beer, but is not thirsty; he could not have taken a drop.

Does not drink the whole day.

Dry fauces and pharynx without thirst and with aversion to cold water.

I Thirstless, even aversion to cold water; he drinks only warm drinks. θ Impotence.

Milk tasted sour and was repugnant.

Longing for beer, without decided thirst; he was not able to drink water throughout proving.

Desire to smoke, which disagrees.

### **Eating and Drinking**

Before dinner : sleepy.

Hasty eating.

Takes his breakfast with hunger and relish, but is hardly satisfied when he becomes ill-humored and uncomfortable; head exceedingly confused, and he grows sleepy.

After eating : oppression of chest; sensation as if food lay dry in stomach; wants to drink.

After pickled fish, in evening, uncomfortable; abdomen distended; amel when walking; agg riding.

From smoking : headache; pressure in eyes; nausea; vomiting of slime; urging to stool; cramp in soles; when lying down; itching of fingers.

Vinegar and all acids disagree.

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

Long- continuing hiccough.

ii Incomplete eructations, because they are hindered by burning pressure in abdomen.

I Frequent eructations of very little wind, as if stomach was full of dry food. θ Asthma.

ii Nausea : with confusion in head; with vertigo; with stitches in pit of stomach; with hollowness in stomach; with fainting feeling during morning slumber.

After and while smoking; his accustomed tobacco, nausea and inclination to vomit.

While smoking a cigar : sudden inclination to vomit, he must stop smoking; at same time urgency to stool, so that he thought he could scarcely retain it, yet is obliged to strain hard to get rid of pappy, yellow stool.

Corroding sour vomit with phlegm, after smoking.

Acrid sour vomit, makes teeth feel too long.

### **Scrobiculum and Stomach**

Pressure in pit of stomach impedes respiration and causes cough.

Stitches in pit of stomach, which is drawn inward with every stitch; agg when sitting; it makes him weak and nauseated.

Stitches, as with needles, deep in pit of stomach.

Cutting through epigastrium and left flank, as with glass, after midnight, and preventing sleep.

Cutting in umbilical region.

Throbbing in pit of stomach, after walking; it makes him very tired.

Pain deep, internally, when pressing on pit of stomach.

Constant sensation as if a bird was fluttering in stomach and trying to escape, causing nausea in stomach, but without retching, from morning till afternoon.

Pressure, extending upward; at last it is like a gnawing in orifice of stomach, preventing deep inhalation and belching.

ii Burning in stomach, which is not relieved by drinking; it continues whole evening, after drinking tea and chocolate.

Dull internal burning in stomach and upper part of abdomen; at last it becomes a very severe pressure, extending upward under breast, and then a gnawing in orifice of stomach, which prevents deep breathing and eructations.

Empty hollow feeling in stomach.

### **Hypochondria**

Stitches, jerkings, and pressure in region of spleen.

### **Abdomen**

I Felt, three or four times, a sensation as if a long worm was writhing in region of transverse colon or duodenum.

Spasmodic cutting in abdomen, at navel; must bend himself double.

Sudden twisting pain in abdomen, in evening.

Violent throbbing, mostly above, to right of navel; throbbing with inner heat, much prostrating heaviness in epigastrium.

Violent pulsating or burning in upper part of abdomen.

Strong pulsation in epigastrium; each throb gives him a jerk.

Burning-pressing in abdomen.

Burning in abdomen leaves a dull ache.

Coldness from abdomen to feet.

Warmth in abdomen; heat at night.

I Burning. θ Typhlitis.

I Burning in hypogastric region. θ Cystitis.

Pain deep in abdomen when exerting pressure in epigastrium.

Abdomen is painful to touch, especially region of bladder.

Abdomen sore to touch, as if beaten, after cough.

Abdomen very hard, distended, painful to pressure.

If pain extends into abdomen it leaves behind a dull pressure.

Speechless; he touches his belly as seat of pain; t.

### **Stool and Rectum**

Escape of small quantities of flatus.

Evacuations of consistence of pap and in small quantity.

Stool omits first day, with a feeling of diarrhoea, in evening.

Urgency to stool; passage of noisy flatus at first; is compelled to strain hard to eject soft, pappy stool.

Noisy flatus before soft stool, with much effort.

After breakfast a second stool, after much urging a little lump of phlegm, covered with blood, passes.

Frequent urging for a soft, pappy, yellow stool.

Stools at first watery, afterwards thicker.

ii Very scanty, pappy stool.

Soft stool, yellow, pasty; he was scarcely dressed after movement before he was obliged to go again.

ii Stools soft, afterwards passage of thin, red blood; soft stool, after one hour, followed by passage of blood; later, moving about, and burrowing in abdomen; hemorrhoidal symptoms, an hour after a second stool, with passage of blood after evacuation.

After stool thin, red blood passes in considerable quantities.

Mucus passes after stool, and later, a thin fluid flows from anus.

Obstruction of bowels, with fever heat.

I Stool omitted before and with coma. θ Typhus.

ii Stool has been retained since beginning of disease, which began with chill. θ Typhoid.

Stitches as of knives in rectum.

Stitches in rectum soon after stool.

Boring, digging in anus and sacrum.

### **Urinary Organs**

I Sensation of fulness in bladder; region of bladder sore to pressure. θ Cystitis.

Spasmodic drawing sidewise, from bladder towards penis, or deep behind and near bladder.

ii Stinging deep in hypogastrium, behind and above bladder.

Pain in region of bladder; sensation of fulness without urging to urinate, followed by a moderate discharge of water.

I Violent pain during urination.

Stinging and drawing in left ureter.

I Stitches in urethra, evenings.

Burning in urethra, if pressing to increase flow it burns like not water.

Burning in urethra, with and without urinating.

Burning or offensive urine.

I Urine offensive, with sediment. θ Impotence. θ Gleet.

I Scanty, putrid smelling urine, in evening. θ Impotence.

### **Male Sexual Organs**

II Sexual desire with relaxed penis, or painful erections without desire.

II Impotence with mental depression.

I Impotency; penis remains relaxed during excitement and sexual desire.

Erections when half asleep, mornings, that ceased when fully awake.

An erection in morning and cohabits, but suddenly his desire ceased, and he did not know if there was an emission or not.

No erection, even after amorous caresses.

Painful erections, without sexual desire; it alternates one morning with desire; with relaxed penis.

Incomplete erection; it seems as though it was broken; semen emits too soon.

Erection morning, without any desire.

During an embrace, no emission and no orgasm.

After coition : prepuce remains retracted, with pain and swelling; sore corrosive pain; this returns after coition for months.

Pimples on mons veneris.

Drawing from bladder to penis.

Stitches in penis.

Dull burrowing in penis.

Gonorrhoea of glans.

Glans very red, covered with fine, red points, very dry, which cause a desire to rub it; prepuce is very much swollen along its margin, sore and very painful.

I Glans dry and red. θ Impotence.

Sore corrosive pain on prepuce.

ii Prepuce very much swollen along its margin, sore and very painful, biting on urinating.

After coition painful erection.

Sexual organs seem larger, as if puffed, relaxed and sweating; skin of scrotum seems thicker than usual.

ii Excessive perspiration on scrotum.

I Violent itching eruption on scrotum; agg at night, dry and scaly.

### **Female Sexual Organs**

Pain in abdomen, with pressure on uterus.

I Itching followed three months later by a mucous discharge and a very troublesome eruption of pimples around genitals.

I Frequently returning itching over genitals, finally with voluptuous.

I Violent itching on external genitals compelled her to scratch in spite of punishment; reduced her in body and mind.

II Pruritus vaginae : induces onanism; during pregnancy.

Onanism, with mucous discharge, and pimples around parts.

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

I Pruritus vaginae.

### **Voice and Larynx, Trachea and Bronchia**

Hoarseness; want of timbre in voice.

Larynx and trachea seem to be constricted; deep breathing impeded.

Unable to speak a word on account of vocal cords being swollen, and from continual cough.

Epiglottis and adjacent parts decidedly swollen, and exceedingly painful to pressure.

When asked where he suffers, he points to his larynx, then to his month, and lastly to his stomach.

Cough, on attempting to speak.

ii Wheezing when taking a deep breath, and irritation to cough felt above larynx.

ii Tickling in throat with cough, often repeated during day; agg at night.

### **Respiration**

Dyspnoea produced by pressure on scrobiculum.

Oppression of chest, with burning in stomach; oppression continues afterwards.

Larynx feels constricted with wheezing respiration.

Panting breathing at night, with fever. (See Fever)

Fever with chilliness and thirst; wheezing in chest; coryza; throbbing in chest.

I Breathes in sighing jerks, during unconsciousness and great heat. θ Typhus.

Respiration very incomplete, inspiration catching; sinking in pit of stomach was very noticeable. (Compare Scrobiculum and Stomach)

Deep inhalation prevented by burning in stomach.

Respiration difficult and oppressed; he grasped his throat with his hand every moment.

Asthma : great oppression, could scarcely get his breath; feels as if mucus would cause suffocation, but without anxiety; attacks after eating, or after siesta; when rash on forearm disappears; in alternation with rash on chest.

I Asthmatic complaints.

### **Cough**

Sudden and involuntary cough, caused by an irritation high up in throat; it is a half cough, half

moan.

Pressure in pit of stomach causes cough; later heaviness there prevents his cough.

Cough not spasmodic, without expectoration; agg if he attempts to speak a word.

Incessant cough of a hoarse sound.

Cough, no sputa, but wheezing.

He desires to cough, but heaviness in pit of stomach will not permit it.

Weak, toneless cough prevents sleep at night, continues next morning.

Weak but continuous cough; raises little hard lumps; chest then feels hollow or empty.

Cough in slight, weak, sensitive paroxysms, with expectoration of small lumps of mucus.

Cough, lasting from 10 P.M. to 1 A.M.

Cough at first prevents sleep at night, later also in morning; weeks after seldom, but more violent; throbbing in chest and coryza after fever.

### **Inner Chest and Lungs**

Stitches in chest, in evening.

Dull sticking in right side of chest, with oppression; agg on left, >> when lying on right side, evenings, in bed.

Stitches as with needles on a small spot between left nipple and axilla, very deep inside, neither breathing nor moving influences it.

Pressive sticking in left side of chest, near sternum.

Throbbing in chest, with night fever.

Hollowness and emptiness in chest after expectoration.

### **Heart, Pulse and Circulation**

Pulse : hard and bounding in intermittents; very frequent, hardly to be felt in typhus.

Peculiar throbbing below heart, not palpitation, only perceptible on applying hand. (See Neck and Back)

Pulse small and frequent; t.

I Pulse hard and bounding. θ Intermittent.

Hard, full, jerking pulse.

Small pulse with cold sweat.

I Pulse rapid, but scarcely perceptible. θ Typhoid.

### **Outer Chest**

Fluttering sensation below cardiac region.

On straightening up, cracking below last ribs, as if one rib had been dislocated and snapped back again.

Ribs and small of back feel as if beaten when rising in morning.

Itching, burning rash on forearm and chest, alternating with asthma.

### **Neck and Back**

Between shoulders, rheumatic pain; can hardly turn in bed; feels beating of a pulse when lying down.

Between shoulders a spasmodic sensation in walking as if he would fall headlong.

Stitches in back, as if from incarcerated flatus.

Backache. (See gleet, Male Sexual Organs)

Boring and burrowing in sacrum and anus.

Sacral region and back feel bruised; in morning, on rising.

Pains in sacrum, mornings, a kind of weakness, as if he had not sufficient strength in sacrum; stitches during certain movements, especially when walking.

## **Upper Limbs**

I Pain in shoulder, with headache.

Drawing squeezing pains in arms.

Arms "asleep" on waking in morning; can hardly move them.

Pain between bones of forearm.

Rash on forearm; in bend of elbow and on wrist.

Eruption on inner forearm of very red pimples; itching and burning disappear, and are followed by asthma.

After writing : faintness.

Feeling in palms like pins and needles, similar to what is felt when ulnar nerve is struck, or, by some people, when looking down from a height; felt towards evening and lasted till sleep, causing her to rub them hard.

Left thumb numb as if asleep; also little finger, with crawls.

All fingers felt very large, like sausages; she could not use them well; they felt as if they were going to be paralyzed; this lasted till middle of next day.

Itching of fingers, especially evening, when lying down.

## **Lower Limbs**

Furuncle on buttock, painful when sitting.

When standing, his knees feel weak and tremble; is obliged to sit down.

Left knee : throbbing pain when lying, evenings; as if being forced asunder; cracks on stepping and impedes walking.

Feet icy cold, with hot fever and hot hands.

Feet hot, with cold body.

Pains behind tendo-achillis.

Cramp in soles, at night.

Corroding burning on toes.

Sticking in a corn.

Stitches in a corn in left little toe.

## **Limbs in General**

Drawing pinching pains between bones of forearm, and behind tendo-achillis.

As if beaten in all joints; heaviness in limbs, in morning,

ii Limbs weak; cannot get out of bed; all forenoon weary, fatigued and ill-humored.

## **Rest. Position. Motion**

Lying : desire to lie down; rocking dizziness; pressing in side; stitches in right chest, >> when on right side, agg on left side; throbbing in left knee; nervous symptoms amel; debility amel; faintness.

I Lying in bed with mouth partly open; 4th day. θ Typhus.

Sitting : headache disappears; pressing in side amel; stitches at pit of stomach agg; furuncle on buttocks painful.

Rising : faintness.

Standing : knees weak, trembling and painful.

Turning : rheumatic pain between shoulder agg.

Bending : cutting in abdomen amel.

Straightening up : cracking below last rib.

Walking : dizziness; cramping between shoulders and in brain; discomfort after pickled fish in evening amel; throbbing in umbilical region; spasm between shoulders; stitches in sacrum; cracking in knees and aching; tires; has to take hold of something to prevent falling.

Motion : faintness after writing.

! Aversion to motion; dreads it; ! wants to lie down all the time, but, making an effort, he is strong enough.

### **Nerves**

Frequent startings during sleep.

! Lies entirely unconscious; single shocks convulsed her body from time to time; 9 P.M. 7th day. θ Typhus.

! Tremors and fear of having an attack. θ Epileptic patient.

Heaviness in morning and all forenoon.

Weakening stitches.

Prostrated by throbbing in abdomen.

Must lie down and close eyes, when it seems as if he was rocked.

Debility obliging him to lie down.

Faintness after writing, when reflecting, lying, and on rising up, or with nausea.

### **Sleep**

Grows sleepy and fretful again at 7 in morning, and would like to return to bed.

Sleepy in morning, after rising; his eyes close while walking in open air, with nausea and qualms in stomach, where a sensation of emptiness is felt, with weakness and prostration in knees.

Sleepy before dinner, must close his eyes; sleepy in early evening, cannot keep awake.

! Sank back upon her pillow again (after drinking) and immediately fell asleep, with sighing respiration. θ Typhoid.

Before going to sleep, apprehensive.

He is obliged to lie down during day, but is unable to sleep; shivers, and is dizzy.

Everything disturbs him in sleep, ii most noises, even rattling of paper; cough; cannot get asleep till 1 o'clock at night.

! Starting in sleep, moaning and groaning.

A sort of slumber (light sleep); nausea; faintness; heat, in morning; erections.

During a confused slumber, everything comes to his mind, which he had forgotten while awake.

! Coma after the crawls. θ Typhus.

! Unconsciousness and coma. θ Typhus.

Excessive erections, at 4 A.M., without desire; deep sleep towards 6 A.M., so that he can scarcely rouse himself, with vivid dreams of persons whom he has not seen for years.

Restless night, with heat; is obliged to uncover, with light slumber.

During sleep : internal fever disappears.

He groans and moans anxiously in sleep, so that he wakes neighbors several times in night, and for several nights.

Everything troubles him in sleep.

Sleep at night restless, with confused dreams.

Restless, anxious dreams.

Very clear, vivid dreams.

Dreams of dead persons, and events of past years, so vivid that when he awakes he falls asleep again directly, and continues to dream of them.

! Started from her slumber at slightest noise. θ Typhus.

! It seemed uncertain whether she was always aroused by a noise, or whether she was not often aroused by thirst; each time she was aroused she asked for water. θ Typhus.

A nap during day lessens all symptoms.

After siesta : headache; oppression of chest.

On awaking : headache, also after siesta; still sleepy, fretful; thirst, with dry lips; arms asleep.

## **Time**

Night : awakened by dry lips and thirst; heat in abdomen; itching of scrotum agg; tickling cough agg; panting breath; toneless weak cough; cough from 10 P.M. to 1 A.M.; cramp in soles; restless and hot; corrosive burning of skin on cheek, nose, toes.

Midnight : cutting in pit of stomach.

After midnight : stitches through epigastrium and left flank; chill; abdomen cold, feet hot.

Morning : vertigo, nausea, with stitches at pit of stomach; on waking, stupefying pressure in right temple; toothache; nausea while half asleep; during slumber, faintness; nauseating fluttering in stomach; after breakfast, second stool; erections when half asleep; has erection and cohabits, desire suddenly ceases; erection without desire; cough continues; ribs and small of back as if beaten; sacral region and back feel bruised; pain in sacrum; arms asleep, can hardly move them; heaviness of limbs; limbs weak, fatigued; 7 A.M., sleepy and fretful; emptiness at stomach; weakness of knees; excessive erections, 4 A.M.; deep sleep at 6 A.M.; 9 A.M., burning sensation.

Afternoon : heaviness.

During day : roaring in ears; tickling cough; does not drink; must lie down.

Evening : tickling and itching in right ear; toothache; burning in stomach; twisting in abdomen; urine scanty and putrid; feeling of diarrhoea; stitches in urethra; dull stitches in right chest; itching of fingers; throbbing in left knee; convulsed by shocks; sleepy; cold until midnight; chilly; cold from abdomen to feet; heat and thirst till midnight; burning sensation, 7 P.M.; hands, face and abdomen hot, feet cold till midnight; 9 P.M., sweet odor of sweat; sweat with prostration; itching of skin.

## **Temperature and Weather**

Worse from warmth, warm air, warm bed; most complaints during the heat of day (tropics).

Has to uncover during fever heat.

Better in-doors.

Open air : sweat followed by chill.

Cold water lessens the burning.

! Result of catching cold. θ Typhoid.

Cold : aversion to cold water; water, corrosive itching of skin amel.

## **Fever**

ii Coldness of single parts, sometimes with crawling.

Cold, in evening till midnight, with thirst, panting, beating in chest; coryza.

Chilliness over back and whole body, with drawing pains in l. little finger that feels as if full and gone to sleep, besides a pulled, stretched sensation in whole body.

Chilly, in evening, without thirst; coldness extends from abdomen to feet; they are icy cold, as also are fingers.

! Began with a chill, thirst and loss of appetite. θ Typhoid.

Heat before midnight, during sleep, passing off quickly on awaking.

Fever after seven days; heat with thirst; violent pain in ear; swollen submaxillary glands, and constipation.

Fever ninth day; heat with thirst, in evening, till midnight; it again wakes him, when it disappears.

Fever on twelfth and thirteenth days; in evening, till midnight, coldness with thirst, catching in chest, there- with he feels sleepy; it wakes him again about midnight, and then disappears, together with throbbing in chest and coryza.

! In morning at 9 and in evening at 7 o'clock a burning sensation, during which patient often started up and mumbled unintelligible words. θ Typhoid.

Heat only internal, with throbbing in body.

Heat rises up in head.

Internal feverish heat, exhausting sweat, as from oppressive heat.

Heat with drowsiness.

Internal fever disappears during sleep.

|| Falls asleep during evening fever, and wakes when it stops.

Heat after midday sleep, then sweat, then chill in open air.

Heat before midnight, chill after.

Heat of hands, face and abdomen, with cold feet before midnight; after midnight, abdomen is cold, feet hot, without thirst.

| Sweat attracts flies, which bother him very much.

| She perspired at times, and her sweat had quite a sweetish odor. θ Typhus.

| Sweet odor of sweat, especially when she appeared to be dying, at 9 P.M., 7th day.

Sweats easily.

Scanty sweat.

Gentle sweat with internal heat and prostration.

Cold sweat all over.

Sweat with earache; with drowsiness.

Sweat towards evening, with prostration, yawning, and sleepiness.

Sweat relieved all symptoms.

After siesta : heat, then sweat, followed by chill in open air.

Catarrhal fever with chilliness, thirst, and throbbing in chest.

### **Locality and Direction**

Right : sticking in temple and eye; stinging in temple and eye; stupefying pressure in temple on waking : stitches in eye; throbbing in ear and feeling of warm water around it; throbbing, formication and feeling as if ear asleep; tickling and itching in ear; pimples on septum of nose; drawing from ear to teeth; beside navel, throbbing; dull stitches in chest.

Left : boring and sticking in temple; pressing in side from lying; side of head as if asleep; throbbing in knee; stitches in eye; stitches in ear; pimples on and behind ear; drawing in molars; stitches through flank as with glass; stinging and drawing in ureter; stitches between nipple and axilla; sticking near sternum; throbbing in knee; stitches in a corn on little toe.

Left to right : headache; pressure in temples; boring stitches in temples.

Above down : drawing in left molars.

Below up : heat ascends into head; burning in abdomen to breast.

Behind forward : drawing from bladder to penis.

### **Sensations**

Sensations in left half of head and fingers as if asleep; as of something before ear preventing hearing; as if right ear asleep; as of something dry lying in stomach; as if spider-webs were sticking here and there; as if a fly was crawling on face; as of a bird fluttering in stomach; as if a long worm was writhing in region of transverse colon; as of diarrhoea, in evening; in palms like pins and needles.

Sensitiveness : of pimples behind ear; of eyeballs; of abdomen to touch and pressure; of bladder to touch and pressure; to pressure of epiglottis and adjacent parts.

Cutting : through epigastrium and left flank; in umbilical region.

Stitches, like with needles, in various parts of body.

Stitching : in pit of stomach; in skin of forepart of head; in eyes; in right eye; in left eye; in left ear; in ear; on cheek; in splenic region; knife-like, in rectum; in urethra; in penis; in chest; between left nipple and axilla; in back; in sacrum when walking.

Sticking : in right temple and eye; in left temple; in chest near sternum; left side; in corn of

left little toe; in fresh wounds.  
Stinging : in right temple and eye; deep in hypogastrium; in left ureter.  
Boring : in forehead; in left temple; in teeth; in anus and sacrum.  
Gnawing : at orifice of stomach.  
Digging : in anus and sacrum.  
Burrowing : in abdomen; dull, in penis; in sacrum and anus.  
Bursting : pain in forehead.  
Twisting : pain in abdomen.  
Drawing : in occiput; in left molars; from right ear to teeth; from bladder towards penis; in left ureter; in arms; in l. little finger.  
Cramping : between shoulders and in brain, walking; in soles.  
Scratching : in throat.  
Stretching : of whole body; with the crawls.  
Writhing : as of a long worm in colon.  
Jerking : in splenic region.  
Burning : in eyes; on upper margin of ears; in upper part of nose; stitches, on cheek; in mouth and fauces; in throat; in abdomen; in stomach; in hypogastrium; in urethra; an itching rash on forearm and chest; corroding, on toes; of surface, in morning; in fresh wounds.  
Burnt : as if with kreosote, in mouth.  
Biting : on cheek; of prepuce, on urination.  
Bruised : ribs and small of back, as if beaten; in all joints, as if beaten.  
Aching : of ear, during fever; in teeth, morning and evening.  
Soreness : of abdomen to touch; of prepuce.  
Pressure : in forehead, after smoking; in left side, from lying; stupefying, in right temple; in eyes; in abdomen; in pit of stomach; in splenic region; on uterus.  
Pain : headache in forehead and occiput; headache as from a load; pressing headache; in pimples on right side of nasal septum; headache from smoking; at pit of stomach; deep in abdomen; in region of bladder.  
during urination; sore and corrosive pain of prepuce after coition; rheumatic, between shoulders; backache; in sacrum; in shoulders; between bones of forearm.  
Discomfort : in evening, after pickled fish.  
Largeness : of eyes; of fingers; of sexual organs.  
Beating : in chest.  
Fluttering : in stomach; below cardiac region.  
Throbbing : in left knee; in right ear; in pit of stomach; to right of navel; in chest; below heart; of body with internal heat.  
Pulsating : in upper abdomen; in epigastrium.  
Tension : in temples.  
Contraction : of larynx and trachea.  
Twittering : in ears.  
Dulness : in head.  
Oppression : of chest.  
Heaviness : in epigastrium; in pit of stomach prevents cough; in nervous system.  
Fulness : in bladder; in little finger.  
Hollowness : in stomach; in chest.  
Faintness : in morning; in morning during slumber; after writing.  
Weakness : in sacrum; of knees when standing; of limbs.  
Heat : in head; in face; in feet.  
Warmth : as of water around right ear; in abdomen.  
Coldness : from abdomen to feet.  
Spasm : sensation like, between shoulders.

Numbness : in head; in left thumb and little finger.

Formication : around right ear.

Itching : in right ear; of fingers when lying; eruption on scrotum; of female genitals; and burning eruption on inner forearm and chest.

Tickling : in right ear; in throat causes cough.

Crawling : as of a fly over face, or spider-webs sticking here and there.

Cracking : below last ribs on straightening body; in left knee when stepping.

Dryness : in pharynx; of lips.

### **Tissues**

I Loss of fluids.

Dryness : inflammation of mucous membranes.

Mucous membranes : II dry; ii dry feeling; ii inflamed.

Soft part retracted.

Glands swollen.

Joints crack; pain like dislocation.

Bruised feeling in joints.

Phthisis; typhus; prurigo.

I Dropsical swellings.

Touch, Passive Motion, Injuries

Touch : pimples behind ear sensitive; sensitiveness of eyeballs; abdomen painful, especially near bladder; must touch the part.

Pricking in palms, like from pins and needles, has to rub them hard, towards evening, lasting till sleep.

Pressure : boring and sticking in temple amel; abdomen painful; soreness near bladder.

Riding : discomfort in evening, after pickled fish.

I Mosquito-bites burn, itch intensely.

### **Skin**

Frequent attacks of violent and corrosive burning in small places of skin on cheek, nose, toes and other places, at night, obliging him to rub.

Crawling.

On skin, especially in face, frequent sensation, as if a fly was crawling there.

Stitching like needles.

Itching, evening, after going to bed; has to scratch.

Violent corrosive itching, burning; must touch parts, but cannot scratch there; feeling as from splinters of glass; no swelling, but much heat; bright red spots on face, eyes, throat, arms; amel from cold water.

Fly-bites itch and burn severely.

Rash, with white vesicles, on wrist, forearm and elbow; it itches from heat at night, burns internally after scratching.

Nettlerash on inner side of forearm, consisting of very red pimples, which itch and burn very much, after three to four days, when it disappears; immediately great oppression of chest, so that he could scarcely get breath, as if mucus would suffocate him, without anxiety; especially after eating, and after midday nap.

White, suppurating pimples, with red areolae, appear here and there on body, with an itching sensation, sore to touch.

Pimples : scalp; ear; nose; mons veneris.

Painful pimples on septum of nose, right side.

A furuncle had formed on buttock, that pained him severely when sitting.

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

Lax phlegmatic temperament.

! Girl, aet. 4; irresistible itching on genitals. 6 drops of tincture in 3 ounces of water, every 3 hours.

! Girl, aet. 20; suddenly attacked with genital itching after 3 months. 8 drops of tincture in 6 ounces of water, every 3 hours a tablespoonful.

! A widow, upward of 40, mother of a large family. θ Typhus.

### **Relations**

Family relations : *Arum dracon.*, *Arum mac.*, *Arum triph.*

Antidotes : *Camphor.* (?), || *Capsic.* The juice of the sugar cane is said to be antidotal, and the negroes say the juice of the root will annul effects produced by the juice of the leaves. ! *Ignat.* relieved the stitches in pit of stomach, and the fever; *Carb. veg.* removed the rash, *Hyosc.* lessened the night cough, *Zingiber* the asthma. *Mercur.* relieved the preputial symptoms.

Caladium antidotes : *Mercur.*

Compatible : *Acon.* *Canthar.*, *Pulsat.*, *Sepia.*

Incompatible : *Arum triph.*, and doubtless the other *Araceae.*

After failure of *Opium*, *Stramon.*, *Bryon.*, *Acon.*, *Natr. mur.* and *Ipec.* in typhoid, *Calad.* cured completely.

Complementary : *Nitr. ac.*

Compare : the *Araceae* generally; || *Acon.*, ! *Bryon.*, || *Caustic.*, *Carb. veg.*, *Canthar.*, || *Capsic.*, *Hyosc.*, ii *Ignat.*, ! *Lycop.*, ! *Mercur.*, ii *Nitr. ac.*, || *Nux vom.*, ! *Phosphor.*, || *Pulsat.*, ! *Sepia*, ! *Sulphur*, *Zingib.*

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



## **Übersicht**

1866 - Adolph Lippe  
1887 - Henry N. Guernsey  
1899 - Henry C. Allen  
1900 - John H. Clarke  
1915 - Cyrus M. Boger  
1927 - William Boericke

## **1866 - Adolph Lippe**

### **Mind and Disposition**

Low spirits and gloomy thoughts, (with impotence).  
Forgetfulness.

### **Mouth**

Swelling of the tongue with excessive ptyalism; the saliva resembling the white of an egg; the eyes are violently inflamed, the chest is oppressed, pulse small and accelerated, cold perspiration all over.

### **Throat**

Dryness in the fauces and pharynx, with aversion to cold water.

### **Stomach and Abdomen**

Frequent rising of air, as if the stomach were filled with dry food, (with asthma).  
Burning in the stomach, not relieved by drinking.

### **Stool and Anus**

Discharge of thin, red blood after the stool.  
Discharge of mucus from the rectum after stool.

### **Urinary Organs**

The bladder feels full, without desire to urinate.  
Fetid urine, (with impotence and secondary gonorrhoea).

### **Sexual Organs**

*Men.* The sexual organs are bloated, relaxed, and sweaty.  
Swelling of the prepuce, (border,) with smarting during micturition.  
After coition, the prepuce remains behind the glans; it is painful and swollen.  
Glans red, dry, dotted with fine points, which are still redder.  
Painful erections without sexual desire, alternating with sexual desire with relaxed penis.  
Imperfect erections, and premature ejaculation of the semen.  
Impotence; the penis remains relaxed, even when excited.  
Feeling of coldness, and cold perspiration of the sexual organs.

### **Larynx and Trachea**

Sensation of constriction in the larynx and trachea.

### **Generalities**

Attacks like fainting after writing and thinking, when lying down, or when rising.  
Disinclination to move, and desire to lie still.

### **Sleep**

Sleepiness in the day-time, but cannot go to sleep on account of vertigo.  
At night, cramps in the soles of the feet.

### **Fever**

Chilliness in the evening, without thirst.  
Internal heat, going off from sleep.

Heat with thirst, pain in the ears, swelling of the submaxillary glands, and retention of stool.  
Sweat towards evening, with prostration, yawning and drowsiness.  
The perspiration (after the heat) attracts the flies.

#### **Skin**

Itching, burning rash, (forearm and chest,) alternating with asthma.

#### **Conditions**

All the symptoms are ameliorated by perspiration, and after sleeping in the day-time.

(Adolph Lippe, M.D., Textbook of Materia Medica, Philadelphia 1866, p.96-97)

### **1887 - Henry N. Guernsey**

**Sexual** - Impotence of the male; weakness of sexual power; coldness of the sexual parts; affections of the prepuce.

**Generalities** - Sighing respiration; dryness of parts which are usually moist; inclination to lie down; aversion to motion; coldness of single parts.

**Worse** - Lying on painful side.

Remedies following: *Acon.*, *Caust.*, *Sep.*, *Puls.*

Antidote: *Caps.*

(Henry N. Guernsey, M.D., Key-Notes to the Materia Medica, Philadelphia 1887, Caladium, p.81)

### **1899 - Henry C. Allen**

Very sensitive to noise; slight noise startles from sleep (*Asar.*, *Nux.*, *Ther.*).

Eructions, frequent, of very little wind, as if stomach were full of dry food.

Impotence: with mental depression; *relaxed penis, with sexual desire and excitement* (*Lyc.*, *Sel.*).

No erection, even after caresses; no emission, no orgasm during an embrace (*Calc.*, *Sel.*).

**Pruritus vaginae: induces onanism** (*Orig.*, *Zinc.*); during pregnancy; with mucous discharge.

*Falls asleep during evening fever and wakes when it stops.*

*Sweat attracts the flies* (*Puls.*, *Sumb.*, *Thuj.*).

Mosquito and insect bites burn and itch intensely.

*Aversion to motion*; dreads to move (*Bry.*).

Destroys craving for tobacco.

(Henry C. Allen, M.D., Key Notes and Characteristics of some of the Leading Remedies of the Materia Medica. 2. edition, Philadelphia and Chicago 1899, Caladium, p.70-71)

### **1900 - John H. Clarke**

"Like the other Arums, *Caladium* has an intensely irritating effect on the mucous membranes and skin, and produces many burning sensations. *Calad.* is one of the best remedies for that troublesome affection, pruritus vulvae. Sometimes this is set up by intestinal worms finding their way into the vagina, and they may then cause masturbation, and even nymphomania.

There is also great disturbance in the male sexual sphere. Masturbation and its results. Nocturnal emissions occurring either without dreams or with non-sexual dreams. Spermatorrhoea. The glans penis is flabby from masturbation, prepuce if drawn back remains so from loss of contractility. Catarrhal asthma, mucus not readily raised, but giving relief when it comes up.

H. N. Martin gives this picture of *Calad.* : "Is similar to *Lycopodium*; patient wants to lie down always; > from sweat (opp. Merc.); > after short sleep (opp. lach.). Perspiration attracts flies. Genitals relaxed and perspire. Patient afraid to go to sleep, and doesn't know why. Itching of vulva with burning."

It is *suited* to persons of lax, phlegmatic temperament. There is < from warmth; aversion to cold water; but bathing with cold water > itching. Heat with drowsiness. Sweet odour of sweat. All symptoms > after sweat; after sleeping in the daytime. Motion < most symptoms. Great desire to lie down and aversion to motion; but if he makes the effort he is strong enough. Attacks like fainting after writing and thinking, when lying down or when rising.

**Relations.** - *Compare* : The *Araceae* (but it is incompatible with them); Acon., Bry., Caust., Carb-v., Canth., Caps., Cina (worms); Gels. (effects of sexual excesses); Hyos., Ign., Lyc., Merc., Nit-ac., Nux, Phos., Plat. (nymphomania and irritation of genitals); Puls., Sep., Staph. (effects of masturbation); Sulph., Zing. - *Antidoted by*: Caps.; Ign. (stitches in pit of stomach and fever); Carb-v. (rash); Hyos. (night cough); Zing. (asthma); Merc. (preputial symptoms). - *Antidote to*: Merc. - *Compatible*: Acon., Canth., Puls., Sep. - *Complementary*: Nit-ac." (John Henry Clarke, A Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica, vol.1, London 1900, Caladium, Characteristics, p.332-333)

### 1915 - Cyrus M. Boger

<b>REGION</b>	<b>WORSE</b>
GENITALS	<b>Sexual Excesses. Motion.</b> Sudden Noises. On Falling to Sleep Tobacco.
NERVES	
Skin	
Mucous Membranes	
	<b>BETTER</b>
	Cool Air. Short Sleep. Sweating.

DRYNESS; food eaten seems to dry; must drink to swallow. **Red, dry stripe down center of tongue, widening toward tip.** Inclines to lie down. **Dreads to move.**

**Nervous excitation.** Fear of going to sleep. Vertigo as if rocked. Crawling or as of a cobweb on face. Flaccid, sweaty genitals; glans like a rag. Atonic pollutions. Impotency; after gonorrhoea. PRURITUS VULVAE; with burning, from pinworms. Violent, sexual erethism, or neurasthenia. Respiratory, alternating with skin symptoms. Hard cough, with asthma; > expectoration. Numb hands. Cold single parts; feet. Heat during sleep, ceases on waking. Sweet sweat, attracting flies. Low fevers.

Related: Caps.

(Cyrus M. Boger, M.D., A Synoptic Key to the Materia Medica, 1<sup>st</sup> edition, 1915, Caladium, p.147)

### 1927 - William Boericke

This remedy has a marked action on the genital organs, and pruritus of this region. Coldness of single parts and inclination to lie down, with aggravation on lying on left side. Slightest noise startles from sleep. *Dread from motion*. Destroys craving for tobacco. Tobacco heart. Asthmatic complaints.

**Head.** - Headaches and mental states of smokers. Very forgetful, does not know about the occurrences of things. Confused headache with pain in shoulder, pressure in eyes and forehead; extremely sensitive to noise, throbbing in ear.

**Stomach.** - Gnawing in orifice of stomach, which prevents deep breathing and eructations. Eructations. *Stomach feels full of dry food; sensation of fluttering*. Acrid vomiting, thirstless and tolerates only warm drinks. Sighing respiration.

**Male.** - *Pruritus*. Glans very red. Organs seem larger, puffed, relaxed, cold, sweating; skin of scrotum thick. Erections when half-asleep; cease when fully awake. *Impotency*; relaxation of penis during excitement. No emission and no orgasm during embrace.

**Female.** - *Pruritus of vulva* (Ambr.; Kreos.) and vagina during pregnancy. Voluptuousness. Cramp pains in uterus at night.

**Skin.** - Sweet sweat attracts flies. Insect bites burn and itch intensely. Itching rash alternates with asthma. Burning sensation and erysipelatous inflammation.

**Respiratory.** - Larynx seems constricted. Breathing impeded. Catarrhal asthma; mucus not readily raised. Patient afraid to go to sleep.

**Modalities.** - Better, after sweat, after sleeping in daytime. Worse, motion.

Relationship. - Incompatible : Arum triph.

Complementary : Nitr.ac.

Compare : Caps.; Phos.; Caust.; Selen.; Lyc.; Ikshugandha (sexual weakness, emissions, prostatic enlargement).

(William Boericke, M.D., Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica, Ninth Edition, New York 1927, p.141-142)

**Kommentare / Commentaries**



James Taylor Kent

## 1905 - James T. Kent

"Caladium is a wonderful remedy; perhaps some of you have read it endeavoring to understand it; it is a difficult medicine to understand, because it is quite evident from the provings that the prover did not understand how to describe and report symptoms; did not know how to tell his sensations because they were so strange; he could not relate his mental state.

An individual puts his mind to bear upon something which seems to have taken place during the day, but he is not quite sure whether it took place or not, he thinks the matter over, and yet he cannot be really sure whether it took place or not, until he actually goes and puts his hands upon the object thought about; proves to himself by actual contact and observation that his vague impression was so, that it was true, then he goes away and again he is undecided as to whether it was so or not. This relates to things that actually happened. "Very forgetful, he cannot remember," etc. This led to the use of Caladium for a good many different kinds of mental affections, loss of memory where there is that vague state of mind. It might be bordering upon imbecility, it might be the borderland of insanity. All day long he finds himself looking into the things that should have been done; they have simply escaped his mind; he has forgotten them. So the mind is worn through in places. A state of absent-mindedness. It may come on in an acute state, with unconsciousness. There is a good deal of congestion of the brain, more or less excitement, but more important is prostration of the mind, weakness of the mind; feeble-minded; inability to perform intellectual work, it is impossible. He cannot think; the more thought he puts upon a thing the more fatigue he has and the further away that thing seems to be; the more he attempts it the less concentrated is the mind upon a subject. It is not strange, then, that the provers themselves were unable to put these ideas into speech so as to give us an intelligent idea of proving. It is only by reading between the lines, using the remedy and studying it that we can straighten out this tangled skein. "Very thoughtful, absent-minded." There is in acute states delirium, excitement of mind, unconsciousness, stupefaction. As the febrile state is continued, we have this mental state. This remedy is useful in fevers that are continued.

One of the most important things to decide when we are going into the mental state of a remedy is whether we shall use this remedy in hysteria, in the delirium of the various phases of fever, or in insanity, and to ascertain this we turn to that part of the proving which gives us the pace of the remedy. If we want to understand the delirium of *Belladonna* and *Bryonia* to see which one would be suitable in a certain case, we turn to the febrile action of the remedy and see what the nature of that is; the pace tells us largely what kind of delirium, if we do not know from the delirium itself. So we will see that in *Belladonna* there is no continued fever, and as a remedy must, in its very nature, be adapted to the very nature of the disease, it would be useless to follow the many injunctions that are written in our books telling us to give *Belladonna* in the acute form of delirium in typhoid fever; but *Bryonia* has just that condition; hence we will see that *Bryonia* is useful in such cases which present symptoms similar to it, because the pace of the disease is similar to the pace of *Bryonia*, which has continued fever. *Belladonna* has intermittent and remittent fever, particularly remittent, and hence the acute delirium of *Belladonna* is similar to the acute delirium of remittent fever.

Now to bring this point to bear; this remedy's fever is a continued fever; it has no great amount of fever in it, but it is a continued fever, we shall see that there is coma and stupor from fever; "delirium, unintelligible murmuring", mental prostration. This remedy is suitable in low, murmuring, exhaustive cases of typhoid fever, cases that are running a very sluggish course; not a very active delirium; but muttering; a low form of semi-consciousness, very often coma or stupefaction like *Phos-action*. , a dazed mind.

Forgetfulness in persons who are mentally and physically prostrated from sexual excesses or

from tobacco poisoning. It is indicated in old debauches who are unable to perform the marital act. He has the most tantalizing craving for the opposite sex with no ability to perform coitus. Lascivious ideas. Such men stand on the street corner and feast upon the forms of passing girls, and their semen dribbles away; a state also found in *Picric acid* and *Selenium*. You can only cure these patients if they desire to reform, and if you can inspire them to live a better life. Without this you cannot save them, and those who take delight in such things are not worth saving, and medicine will not take hold of them. To cure, the patient must use his will to help the remedy.

Extremely nervous; afraid of his own shadow; awake all night with lascivious thoughts, apprehensions, especially before going to sleep; afraid of the future. Fear of catching diseases when they are not around. This alternates with an opposite condition. At times he is wholly incapable of appreciating danger. He will go into any sort of danger without thought. Foolish boldness. We may sum up the mental symptoms by saying he is extremely excitable.

Vertigo on closing the eyes. He cannot stand or walk with the eyes shut, but it is not otherwise sufficiently related to locomotor ataxia to be of use in that disease. Rocking, dizzy sensation after lying down and closing the eyes, as if in a rocking chair. Vertigo and nausea in the morning with stitch in pit of stomach. He opens his eyes and asks: "Where am I? What do you want around me?"

The text is long with many vague symptoms. The mental symptoms are the most important.

The whole nervous system is in a state of excitement. He is full of fear; startled by the slamming of a door, or the rattling of a newspaper. Cannot sleep if there is the least noise. Things are done in great haste. Nervous excitement.

The patient in general is aggravated by warmth and the warm room, and ameliorated by cool open air. Yet he wants warm drinks in the stomach. Longs for beer without a decided thirst. Eats without hunger and drinks without thirst. Nervous fantastic things run through the remedy showing its relation to neurasthenic and hysterical patients. Eructations.

There is a sensitiveness of the skin. Crawling; creeping. He has the spider-web sensation. Sensation of a fly crawling on the face. The perspiration is sweetish, and if he is in a room with others, while perspiring, the flies will all light on him. Sweetish odor to the perspiration which attracts the flies.

Tobacco heart. The nervous symptoms of tobacco are similar to those of *Caladium*, and *Caladium* is useful in all sorts of nervous conditions, the effect of tobacco and cigarette smoking. It has a number of times turned the patient entirely away from his cigar, and removes the overwhelming craving that prevents smokers breaking off their habit. Headaches and mental states in smokers.

Itching is violent, especially about the genitals. It is useful in extremely nervous women who suffer from pruritus vulvae, keeping them awake at night, attended with abnormal excitement.

Stools soft, yellow, pasty, mushy, as in typhoid. Stitches as from knives in the rectum. There are many urinary symptoms. Urine offensive, putrid, scanty.

Pulsating in the stomach after walking; empty feeling, fluttering in the stomach.

Violent sexual desire with relaxed penis. Impotency. Erections when half asleep in the morning, ceasing when fully awake. When the desire is most marked he has no ability. Automatic erections without desire, strong and painful. During an embrace no emission. It has urethral discharge and is useful in gonorrhoea. In vigorous persons after the gonorrhoeal discharge has been improperly suppressed, sometimes impotency is the result of the suppression. *Caladium* has cured as frequently as *Thuja*. Itching eruption on the scrotum.

The most striking symptom of the female sexual organs is the pruritus; she is compelled to scratch, and the torment reduces her in body and mind.

There are some strange sleep symptoms. Kept awake by crawling. Sleeplessness from pruritus, especially in the genitals. Groans and moans anxiously in sleep so that he wakens the neighbors. Restless sleep; anxious, vivid dreams which he remembers better than the things of the day. Falls asleep and continues to dream of the same subject where he left off."

(James T. Kent, Lectures on Homoeopathic Materia Medica, Philadelphia 1905, p.317-321)

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[Abstract: "The present study evaluated the toxicological effect of ethanol leaf extract of Dieffenbachia Seguin Schott. Through acute oral toxicity test on wister albino rats. The plant species commonly called Dumb cane is a well known plant in Nigeria, used extensively for ornamental purposes in houses and business areas. It is a poisonous and toxic plant, in the family Araceae. Single oral doses of the leaf extract at the concentrations of 0, 4000, 6000, and 8000mg/kg/day was administered to albino rats to determine the acute toxic effects and the median lethal dose (LD50) in rats. For hematological study, blood samples were collected by cardiac puncture and analyzed. The kidney, liver, and heart organs were collected, sectioned and viewed under the microscope for histological study. The results revealed no significant changes in the control group but in the treatment groups, several changes such as fast and labored breathing, blurred vision and death were observed. Hematological study showed reduced blood level in the treatment group. Morphological observation of the organs including the liver showed alteration and paled coloration compared to the control group. Histopathological examination showed distorted, congested and focal necrosis of the liver and renal tubules. The results obtained suggested that the LD50 of the ethanol leaf extract of D. Seguin is slightly higher than 8000mg/kg. It is recommended that further studies aimed at corroborating these observations be carried out."]

### **Anwendung in der Medizin**

- F. W. von Scanzoni, Lehrbuch der Krankheiten der weiblichen Sexualorgane, 2.A., Wien 1859, S.485-486

["Die von vielen Seiten empfohlene innerliche Anwendung {gegen Pruritus vaginae} narkotischer Mittel können wir, gestützt auf mehrfache Versuche, nicht besonders empfehlen; ebenso ist die Wirkung der Bepinselungen der kranken Stellen mit Kreosot oder Boraxlösung nur sehr wenig verlässlich, dagegen verdient das von Scholz in Breslau empfohlene und von uns in einer grösseren Reihe von Fällen versuchte Caladium seguinum alle Beachtung; denn obgleich wir mit einem gewissen Misstrauen zur Prüfung dieses Mittels schritten, so war der Erfolg doch wiederholt ein so überraschender, dass er unbedingt zu weiteren Versuchen auffordert."]

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[Review of Scholz's article in Zeitschrift für klinische Medizin 1854. - vide: chapter "former experiences".]

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