

Johanniskraut - St. John's Wort



Hypericum perforatum

Theophrastus Paracelsus sagte vom *Hypericum perforatum*:
"Dieses Kraut ist mehr wert als alle Rezepte der Apotheke."
Und die Seherin von Prevost sagte davon:
„Kennten die Menschen alle seine Eigenschaften, sie würden es anbeten.“
(zitiert von Thorer, 1839)

"G. F. Müller hat durch das *Hypericum*, - was niemand zu wissen scheint,
ich aber nächstens in meinen praktischen Mitteilungen dartun werde, - ein Mittel eröffnet,
ganz gleich wichtig mit *Arnica*."
(Constantin Hering, 1845)

"It is to be given when the injury has produced a lesion of nerve tissue, either by cuts or
bruises or strain, when the pains are more violent, and follow the course of nerves.
This has been confirmed in innumerable cases by many of our surgeons.
Medicine can always remove the symptoms produced by mechanical appliances,
if but the right remedy is given."
(Constantin Hering, 1879)

"I refrain from any pathological speculations, and leave the bare facts of the case,
remarking only that I believe the *arnica* cured the neuralgia, and the *hypericum* the paralysis."
(J. Compton Burnett, 1879)

"St. John's Wort in its influence upon the nervous system holds a unique position in
therapeutics. It has been very aptly called the *arnica* of the nerves.
Its value as a vulnerary was well understood by the ancients."
(George W. Winterburn, 1884)

"The drug, though familiar to all, is nevertheless one which has not in modern times
received the attention which it undoubtedly deserves. I suppose most of us associate
hypericum in our minds with the results of injuries affecting the nervous system, and it is in
this sphere no doubt that it has of late years won most of its laurels, but we shall see that its
sphere of usefulness goes far beyond this limited application."
(J. R. P. Lampert, 1900)

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1837 - Georg Friedrich Müller

"Die Versuche mit *Hypericum perforatum* wurden an meinen drei Schwestern angestellt; dieselben wohnen in meinem Hause, daher konnte ich mich überzeugen, dass sie die ihnen vorgeschriebene Lebensordnung hielten, und ich hatte stets Gelegenheit, sie zu beobachten. In Beziehung auf die Diät wurde Kaffee, alles Saure und Gewürzige streng gemieden; die sogenannten Suppenkräuter aber ließ ich mitgeniessen, da dieselben mit den Speisen gekocht wurden. Von Getränken erlaubte ich Bier. Ich ließ sie das, was sie empfanden und fühlten, selbst notieren, und ordnete es so an, dass keine der andern irgend eine Mitteilung machen durfte. In den Fällen, wo sie den Ort des Leidens nicht näher bezeichnen konnten, gab ich ihnen gehörigen Aufschluss.

Das Medikament konnte ich bis jetzt nur bei wenigen Patienten anwenden, kann daher in dieser Beziehung auch nur Weniges mitteilen.

In der nächsten Zeit werde ich die Versuche mit *Hyperic. androsämum*, *H. hircinum*, *H. marylandicum* und *H. calycinum* folgen lassen, um zuletzt ein vergleichendes Resultat zu erhalten.

Die ganze Pflanze wurde zur Blütezeit gesammelt, frisch verkleinert, zermalmt, mit reinem Alkohol angegossen, in einem Glase wohl verwahrt und nach einigen Tagen durch eine Leinwand gepreßt, so dass etwa die Hälfte Alkohol dem Saft beigemischt war. Der so ausgepreßte Saft wurde, nachdem er vier Tage in einem verschlossenen Schrank wohl verwahrt gestanden, von dem reichlichen Bodensatz abgegossen: derselbe zeigte nun eine klare, schöne rote Farbe.

I. Karoline, 23 Jahre alt

unverheiratet, von phlegmatischem Temperamente, ruhiger Gemütsart, gesunder Konstitution, erhielt morgens 7h gtt. jv. der erwähnten Tinktur.

Erster Tag

Morgens 8 Uhr starker Durst, trockner Mund, einige Stiche auf der rechten Seite der Schläfengegend.

Um 8 ½ Uhr treibt es ihr den Hals auf, etwa eine Viertelstunde lang.

Gefühl von Mattigkeit; mehre Male trockenes Hüsteln; Drücken im Kreuz; Spannen in beiden Armen.

Von 9 - 10 Uhr ist's ihr ekelig; beim Wassertrinken stößt es ihr auf, ohne besonders Geschmack. Um 10 h ließ der Durst etwas nach.

Gegen 11 Uhr belegt sich die Zunge etwas weiß, die Lippen werden trocken, das Oberhäutchen derselben ist wie vertrocknet.

Mittags 14 Uhr bekommt sie wieder mehr Durst, im Mund ein Hitzegefühl.

Um 15 Uhr treibt es ihr den Hals wieder auf.

Um 17 Uhr Drücken und Brennen auf der Brust, Bangigkeit, trockene, brennende Hitze im

Mund.

Sie wird ganz schwermütig, so dass sie weinen möchte.

Öfteres, leeres, geschmackloses Aufstoßen, ohne etwas genossen zu haben; kein Appetit; Gefühl von Schwäche im Kopf.

Abends 18 Uhr im Kopf, besonders auf dem Wirbel, ein Gefühl von Durcheinandersein, von Surren (dumpfes Sausen).

Sie ist schläfrig, die Augenlider wollen stets zufallen, die Pupillen sind erweitert, der Puls beschleunigt.

18.30 Uhr: Reißen von der rechten Wade durch den ganzen Fuß abwärts.

Um 20 Uhr Stiche durch die linke Brust.

Der Schlaf ist höchst unruhig, mit schreckhaften Träumen, Zusammenfahren und Bangigkeiten.

Zweiter Tag

Sie erwacht sehr matt und mit heftigem Durst.

Seit gestern früh heute nachmittag 15 Uhr zum ersten Mal harter Stuhlgang.

Abends 17 Uhr sehr schläfrig.

Auf der Rückenfläche der Hände ein starkes Beißen; Beengung auf der Brust; Stechen auf der linken Brust, es ist ihr, als wolle das Herz hinunterfallen.

Um 18 Uhr starkes Stechen unter der linken Brust, hie und da Stiche unter der rechten Brust; sehr kurzer Atem; der Hals treibt sich etwas auf; es schaudert sie am ganzen Körper.

Der Magen drückt sie auf wenig Essen von Reisbrei.

Das Gesicht ist wie aufgedunsen.

Dritter Tag

Sie schwatzte in der verflossenen Nacht um 4 Uhr morgens allerhand tolles Zeug während des Schlafes, sah verstört aus, blickte mich ganz stier an; der Kopf heiß anzufühlen; die Carotiden klopfen stark; das Gesicht hochrot, aufgetrieben; die Augen wie starr, die Pupillen erweitert; der Puls sehr frequent; die Kopfhare feucht; am übrigen Körper eine trockene, brennende Hitze; große Bangigkeit; auf einmal hörte sie mit dem Schwitzen auf und sang, bald darauf aber weinte und schrie sie fürchterlich und schnappte nach Luft.

Auf ein Paar magnetische Striche kam sie sogleich zu sich und äußerte: beim Händeauflegen auf ihr Haupt habe sie alsobald eine wohltuende, beruhigende Empfindung verspürt. Der ganze Anfall währte ungefähr eine Stunde.

Sie klagte nun über das heftigste Kopfweg, wie von einem Hammer, besonders auf dem Wirbel, über reiße Stiche im Innern des Kopfes; es kribbele in ihren Händen und Füßen, sie wären wie pelzig; zugleich hatte sie den heftigsten Durst und eine weißbelegte Zunge.

Den ganzen Tag fühlte sie sich außerordentlich matt; Spannen in beiden Augen; trockene, brennende Hitze am ganzen Körper; anhaltende Stiche von innen heraus durch die linke Brust und das Sternum, vermehrt durch Bewegung.

Vierter Tag

In der letzten Nacht ziehende Zahnschmerzen im ganzen Unterkiefer (nach Mitternacht), aber nur kurze Zeit.

Den Tag über war es ihr, als ob Blähungen abgehen sollten; sie ist unaufgelegt zu allen geistigen und körperlichen Arbeiten.

Fünfter Tag

Vormittags ist die Zunge weiß belegt, der Puls schnell und härtlich, die Nase lästig trocken, die Pupillen erweitert.

Nachmittags ein Klopfen auf dem Wirbel und wie heiß im Kopf; Bangigkeiten; Spannen in

beiden Augen, Druck im Kreuz, Herzklopfen.

Abends 16 Uhr ein Frostgefühl durch den ganzen Körper; Drang zum Urinieren; heftiges Beißen an beiden Händen; frieselerartiger, roter Ausschlag auf den Handrücken und zwischen den Fingern; Durst und Beengungen.

Sechster Tag

Heftige kneipende Schmerzen im Bauch, wie von Blähungen, bald darauf weicher Stuhlgang.

In den folgenden vierzehn Tagen zeigten sich keine besonderen Symptome; das, was sie hauptsächlich noch empfand, war große Mattigkeit, Schwächegefühl im Kopf, Gedächtnisschwäche, welche Erscheinungen sich aber nach dieser Zeit gänzlich hoben.

II. Katharine, 31 Jahre alt

Mutter zweier Kinder, sanguinischen Temperaments, gesunder Konstitution, erhielt morgens 8h gtt. jv. der bezeichneten Tinktur.

Erster Tag

Auffallend feiner Geruch den ganzen Tag über.

Vormittags 10 Uhr ein mehrere Stunden anhaltendes Spannen in den Backen.

Abends 16 Uhr auf der rechten Seite der Schläfengegend ein flüchtiges, starkes Reißen mit Frösteln am ganzen Körper.

Eine Art von Stechen, bald in der Magengegend, bald im rechten Hypochondrium.

Nachts im Bette das Gefühl, wie wenn etwas im Gehirn lebte oder kitzelte; sie träumt viel und erwacht nach jedem Traum.

Zweiter Tag

Vormittags ein wehtuendes Gefühl in den Zähnen; nachmittags Bangigkeiten; es kommt ihr dabei ganz heiß den Hals herauf.

Spannen in beiden Backen, von Mittag an bis zum Abend.

Sie möchte immer schlafen.

Dritter Tag

Stechen im rechten Hypochondrium; vorübergehendes Reißen in den Ellenbogen.

Nachmittags ein Plotzen * in den Zähnen und Backen.

Sie fühlt eine große Schwere im Kopf.

Abends ein Reißen im linken Arm, besonders vom Ellenbogen an gegen die Finger hinaus.

Weiche Öffnung.

Nachts Stuhlzwang, ohne Erfolg.

(*ein schwäbischer Provinzialismus; so viel mir bekannt, ein dumpfer, ruckweise erfolgreicher Schmerz.)

Vierter Tag

Vormittags ein Spannen in den Zähnen, Schwere im Kopf, das Gehirn wie zusammengepreßt, Ekel eine halbe Stunde lang, anhaltendes Reißen in den Armen, mittags 15 Uhr vorübergehender Krampf im Knie; immer noch ein Plotzen und Zucken in den Backen.

Abends 16 Uhr Gefühl auf der Stirn, wie wenn dieselbe mit einer eiskalten Hand betastet würde, etwa eine halbe Stunde lang, worauf es sich gegen das rechte Auge hinzog, und dasselbe ungefähr eine Viertelstunde lang krampfhaft zusammenzog.

Um 16.30 Uhr flüchtige Stiche durch das rechte Ohr. Beengungen. Das Spannen und Plotzen in den Backen hört jetzt auf. Heute kein Stuhlgang.

Fünfter Tag

Sie erwacht mit eingenommenem Kopf.

Nachmittags 16 Uhr ein Schneiden in der Nabelgegend, wie wenn es darin kochte. Hitzegefühl im Gesicht.

Sie hat das Gefühl, als ob der Kopf auf einmal länger würde.

Abends 19 Uhr treibt es ihr den Bauch auf, trommelartig, fest. Kein Stuhlgang.

Sie ist sehr niedergeschlagen und möchte nur recht weinen, was sie zu unterdrücken suchte. Reißen im Hinterhaupt.

Nachts 21 Uhr große Mattigkeit; im rechten Fuß und linken Arm wie lähmig, wechselnd mit Zerren.

Sechster Tag

Morgens 8 Uhr ein Zucken und Kribbeln im linken Jochbein, einen halben Tag lang.

Sie bekommt Stuhlgang, wodurch sich der feste, trommelartige Bauch allmählich verlor.

Abends 20 Uhr ein starkes Reißen in beiden Armen.

Siebter Tag

Morgens Reißen im linken Arm.

Eine Art von Zusammenziehen im linken Jochbein.

Nachts 0 Uhr heftiges Reißen in den Genitalien, mit Drang zum Urinieren, was in derselben Nacht zweimal geschah.

Spannen in der Uterusgegend, wie von einem kurzen Band.

Achter Tag

Mattigkeit in den Armen.

Abends ein beißender Ausschlag an beiden Händen, wie Nesselsucht, sie muss sich deshalb fast wund kratzen.

Neunter und zehnter Tag

Die Zehen und Fersen sind etwas geschwollen und beißen.

Mattigkeit.

Fester Bauch und Spannen im rechten Hypochondrium; lähmiger Druckschmerz im Kreuz; abends ein Beißen an den Fingern der linken Hand.

Elfter Tag

Nachts 2 Uhr Drang zum Urinieren mit fast ohnmächtigem Schwindel, in und außerhalb dem Bette.

Sie erwacht morgens mit starkem Schwindel und Ekel.

Morgens 9 Uhr immer noch Schwindel.

Im linken Arm und Fingern ein Zittern und Krampf.

Fluor albus.

In den folgenden Tagen, etwa drei Wochen, fühlte sie sich matt, hatte mehrere Tage Fluor albus, es fielen ihr die Kopfhaare gerne aus, es zeigte sich bei ihr eine auffallende Schwäche des Gedächtnisses. Sie erschrak leicht, saß gerne und war empfindlich gegen die Kälte.

III. Magdalene, 21 Jahre alt

unverheiratet, sanguinischen Temperaments, eine Blondine, von zartem Körperbau, guter Gesundheit, erhielt morgens 8h gtt. jv. der oben angegebenen Tinktur.

Erster Tag

Gefühl von Schwere im Kopf; Spannen an den Schläfen; unruhiger Schlaf, es kommt ihr vor, als liege sie ganz schwer im Bette.

Zweiter Tag

Feines (Stechen) Zwitzern, wie nadelig in den Armen; Spannen in den Händen; Kräuseln auf dem Wirbel.

Mittags 11 Uhr starker Stuhlzwang mit Abgang von einem festen Kügelchen.

Nachmittags 15 Uhr Eingenommenheit des Kopfes; hie und da Reißen in den Zähnen. Wehtuendes Gefühl in den Augen; Bangigkeiten, öfteres Erschrecken; Hitzegefühl in den Lippen; abends Stiche, bald an der rechten, bald an der linken Schläfengegend; Klopfen an der linken Schläfengegend.

Dritter Tag

Sie erwacht morgens 4 h mit dem Gefühl, als ob sie nicht im Bette läge, oder wieder, als ob sie ganz schwer im Bette läge. Sie träumte viel.

Nachts reißt es ihr in den Armen.

Vormittags Drücken auf der Brust und Klopfen auf der rechten Schläfengegend.

Mittags Ekel mit Neigung zum Erbrechen und großer Mattigkeit.

Um 14 Uhr Stiche auf der linken Achsel bei jedem Atemzug.

Der Bauch treibt sich auf.

Schmerzen im Kreuz wie drückend, lähmig.

Schneiden und Kneipen im Bauch, wie von versteckten Blähungen.

Abends 19 Uhr heftige Stiche auf dem Wirbel des Kopfes; starker Stuhlzwang, mit Abgang eines Kügelchens.

Vierter Tag

Nachts 3 Uhr erwacht sie an reißenden Zahnschmerzen im rechten Ober- und Unterkiefer.

Die Füße sind ihr wie pelzig, und stechen wie von Nadeln.

Mittags ein paarmal Stiche im Kreuz.

Um 16 Uhr erfolgt Stuhlgang, mit dem heftigsten Zwang.

Fünfter Tag

Sie erschrickt viel; bei jedem Erschrecken kommt es ihr ganz heiß den Hals herauf.

Abends ein Reißen im rechten Daumen.

Sechster Tag

Morgens Eingenommenheit des Kopfes, wehtuend an den Schläfen; Schwächegefühl und Zittern in allen Gliedern. Übligkeit.

Um 10 Uhr ordentliche Öffnung ohne Zwang.

Abends 17 Uhr heftige Stiche durch die Brust, so dass sie den Atem an sich halten muss.

Siebter Tag

Abends 21 Uhr harter Stuhl mit heftigem Zwang, so dass Übelsein erfolgt.

Reißen im rechten Auge; Reißen auf dem Wirbel. Das Hirn wie zusammengepreßt.

Achter Tag

Sie erwacht mit großer Mattigkeit und Zittern; es treibt ihr den Hals etwas auf; Spannen im rechten und linken Hypochondrium; heftiger Durst; weiße Zunge; drückender Schmerz im Kreuz.

Ziehender Schmerz vom linken Ohr gegen das Jochbein; bei Berührung des Jochbeins hat sie

die Empfindung von Geschwollensein desselben.
Sie hat das Gefühl, als würde der Kopf auf einmal länger.
Die Zunge belegt sich schmutzig-gelblich; der Stuhl ist hart.
Reißen im rechten Schenkel und Knie.

Neunter Tag

Gefühl im Halse, als ob sich ein Wurm dort krümmte.
Stiche, auf beiden Seiten der Brust wechselnd.
Abends 15 Uhr war es ihr beim Aufrichten von einem Stuhl, als ob sie den linken Fuß verrenkt oder verstaucht hätte.

Zehnter Tag

Große Mattigkeit.
Beißen im rechten Knie; Stiche im Schulterblatt. Stiche durch das rechte Auge.

In den folgenden vierzehn Tagen beschwert sie sich sehr darüber, dass ihr das Kopfhaar so stark ausfalle.

Die Menses, welche stets regelmäßig und geordnet eintraten, kamen diesmal vierzehn Tag zu spät.

Das Schwächegefühl im Kopf, so wie die während der ganzen Dauer der Versuchszeit herrschende Mattigkeit, verloren sich allmählich.

Es wäre nun am Orte, die charakteristischen Symptome von Hyper. perfor. zu geben, allein je mehr ich mich bestrebe, dieselben zu zeichnen, desto klarer wurde mir, dass hierzu eine große Anzahl gewissenhafter Untersuchungen, und auf der andern Seite viele Versuche bei Kranken erforderlich sind, um das physiologisch-pathologische Moment gehörig würdigen zu können."

(Über die Wirkungen von Hypericum perforatum an Gesunden. Von Dr. Georg Friedrich Müller, praktizierendem Arzte in Tübingen, in: Hygea Bd. 5 (1837), S. 484-482)

1839 - S. T. Thorer

"Symptome von Hypericum perforatum 30, 4 Streukügelchen abends, von einem für homöopathisch hochverdünnte Arzneien sehr empfänglichen Gelehrten genommen, der auch in eigenen Krankheiten nur dieser Gabe sich bediente, welche genügte.

Erste Nacht

Spät eingeschlafen, unruhiger Schlaf, frühes Erwachen, Kopfjucken, riechender Harn.

Erster Tag

Früh Niesen, starker Morgenappetit, leichter Stuhlgang, Tabak schmeckt nicht.
Vormittags Beängstigung auf der Brust wie Kurzatmen, Duseligkeit im Kopf, bitteres Aufstoßen.
Mittags starker Hunger.
Abends trockene Hitze und Beängstigung.

Zweite Nacht

Guter Schlaf, Rückenlage mit Pollution.

Zweiter Tag

Vormittags wieder Engbrüstigkeit.

Mittags guter Appetit.
Abends Hitze und Beängstigung, nicht so stark als gestern.

Dritte Nacht
Schlaf unruhig.

Dritter Tag
Vormittags die Brustbeängstigung geringer.

Die Streukügelchen hinterließen auf der Zunge nach dem Zuckergeschmack einen bitteren Geschmack.

Die vormittägliche Brustbeklemmung und die abendliche Angst traten als die heftigsten Symptome hervor."

(Dr. Thorer, Einige Beiträge zur Kenntniss des *Hypericum perforatum*, in: S. T. Thorer, Practische Beiträge im Gebiete der Homöopathie Bd. 4 (1839), S. 118-119)

1853 - Dr. Stokes

To the Editor of the Homoeopathic Times.

SIR, - The proving of the medicine which I enclose to you was made rather involuntarily. I had just set the tincture to macerate, when taking a smell of it, I found it act so distinctly on my brain as to promise some results if I continued. Therefore I set about taking it regularly, and kept it up for fifty days. It seems to me possess valuable elements, and in me they have come out clearly enough. I possess no history or proving of *Hypericum* except that in the American Jahr. There is a good proving of it in in Dr. Roth's *Gazette Homoeopathique*, 4to, but I have lost the number containing it. If any medical homoeopath has one and will spare it to me, I shall feel greatly indebted to him for it.

If this proving should suit your columns, perhaps you will give it a place, when you can afford it one. It is an independent proving, to be followed by others, in due time; if it shall induce others to do the same I shall be pleased, and shall be happy to join an one in the proving of any medicine to be experimented on.

Your obedient servant,
Stroud, Dec. 2, 1852.

A. Stokes.

HYPERICUM PERFORATUM.

August 17th, 1852. Smelling and tasting the tincture, just set to macerate to the evening. Felt as if under the influence of tea, and went to bed with the brain excited; did not sleep soundly. Dreams vivid and active; next morning found myself lying very much on the back, and digging the head backwards into the pillow.

18th. - Second day. Rose very well this morning; after breakfast immediately felt a severe scalp headache on the left side of occiput, sometimes it was sharp, at others dull.

Eleven a. m. Took 3ss of tincture, and walked out. Had an access of erotic ideas, very vivid for a quarter of an hour, immediately. Felt as if excited by tea all day; *thirst for wine* in afternoon; took some. On going to sleep starting in right fore-arm, above wrist. Pulse accelerated after dinner.

19th. - Third day. Effects of medicine passed off; feel rather dull this morning and languid; a dull day. Half-past ten a. m. Took 3ss of tincture; no effect all day, but at night felt as if excited by tea. Starting of left leg on going off to sleep. In the evening stomach feels contracted and hot; made mistakes in writing.

20th. Fourth day, eleven, a. m. Took ʒj of tincture. Felt the dull head clear up under it directly. Last night, dreams active, confused; on rising feel rather weary, and have foul tongue. After medicine felt slight lancination, in fold of skin, internal to great toe-nail of right foot, for a quarter of an hour. Back of head feels bothered this forenoon; peculiar slightly cutting warm pain all round rectum, internal to sphincter.

21st - Fifth day, ʒss. After-breakfast felt a dull heavy pressure on right side of chest from seventh rib down. Stool delayed till noon. Six p. m. Dragging pain in liver at point of false ribs.

22nd - Sixth day. No medicine; on going to sleep jerking of tendons in left wrist. Lay a good deal on back; sleep uneasy; threw the head back, and kept on jerking it backwards.

23rd. - Seventh day. This morning conscious of anxious dreams, as if something important were left undone.

Eleven a. m. Took ʒj of infusion; afternoon ʒij more. No effect; slept well; felt very well.

24th. - Eighth day. In bed, in morning, pain in inner condyle of right thigh for a moment; head dull; strained pain between index and thumb of left hand, at one p. m. Weary and heavy all day; simple pain in right ear at entrance of meatus; sticking stitching in inside of right calf in walking, momentary, four p. m. In bed, at night, slight shoots down the great sciatica on back of pelvis. Today ʒj inf., at half past four, p. m.

25th. - Ninth day. Slept well; dreams busy; after breakfast, slight aching over brows; pain in right knee again this morning. A cluster of itching, psora-like vesicles on root of left thumb in forenoon; gone at night. Walking this afternoon, felt a bruised pain in left thigh; muscles supplied by the anterior crural nerve are stiff and sore: this lasted some days, going and coming; all articulations feel bruised; left ankle particularly liable to wrench; mind soberly inclined for three days.

27th. - Tenth day. Dreams full of bustle; forgets people's names; left thigh sore and lame; cutting pain between shoulder blades on right side of vertebrae.

29th. - Eleventh day. Fulness of head; mind disposed to be sad and tenderly melancholy; sawing pains in left hand and left inner ankle; creeping feel in right breast up to the median line; ditto in right side of the occiput, after dinner. No more symptoms before undertaking the

Second Proving. - September 6th. - Twenty-first day. Took of infusion half a pint, with two drachms of tincture for a mixture. Infus. 3 x. between dinner and tea. Lancing pains in joints of left-hand fingers; drawing in light calf; sharp itching in right ear, meatus; goes off by touch, comes again. Pressure in right iliac fossa, towards the ring; sneezing, nose dryish; inclination to stool at six p. m.; burning stinging in tarsi of left eyelids, at nine p. m. Focal distance of vision this evening; slight aching of the brows and face, which increased in the night to *severe distressing ache* in the right half of face, in an old tooth more particularly.

7th. - Twenty-second day. Sleep disturbed and uneasy from *face-ache*; horrid dreams; in the morning early, stinging biting in back of toes, on right foot, in attacks of a few moments; lying in bed the feet seem disposed to tingle; alter breakfast pressure on malar prominences; *dull face-ache in afternoon* and evening; *frequent biting stinging in toes of right foot*. ʒiij infus.

8th. - Twenty-third day. Passed a *bad night* from horrid dreams, sexual dreams; disturbed sleep; no great appetite to breakfast; bowels regular, motions normal each day; slight pains in the shoulder-joints. especially the left one forenoon; pressure on chest at nipples, with a peculiar warm kind of formication.

9th. - Twenty-fourth day. Dreams horrid and agitated, sexual; last evening religious thoughts, hopeful; at four p. m., walking, felt pressive pains for a few minutes in the renal region; biting stinging in orifice of urethra; feel rather dull to-day.

10th. - Twenty-fifth day. Eructations after taking medicine, with taste of same. After breakfast pressure in the stomach, extending towards the back; pressive pains down left fore-arm, on ulnar side; pimple on back, right side; stinging burning pain on edge of left pectoral muscle,

noon, one minute. Tendency to tingling in legs, particularly the left one. ζ iss infus.

11th. - Twenty-sixth day. No medicine. Last night had severe aching in an old stump of a right upper molar tooth, which kept me awake and restless; it was best lying on that cheek, and keeping quiet; appetite for pickles in evening, single thrill of shooting pain in left pectoral muscles.

12th. - Twenty-seventh day. No medicine. After breakfast pressure on outer third of left clavicle; stool rather scanty and hard, and constipated; sleep more quiet last night, none of those horrid dreams; for a week past impure ideas have very seldom presented themselves by day; the mind has been reposing on higher thoughts; flying pains in right shoulder, and also in left calf; cutting pain under left shoulder-blade, with pressure in stomach after dinner; free evacuation of bowels this evening.

13th. - Twenty-eighth day. No medicine. In bed, this morning, drawing under right malleolus and in right wrist, momentary; also, sticking jerking on centre of back of foot, with fugitive feeling of fulness in left half of head; had a good night; head clear on waking; after meat to breakfast felt weight in stomach. Free and normal evacuation of bowels.

14th. - Twenty-ninth day. After this ate plums and pickles, and had dyspepsia and bilious diarrhoea, but several pains of a similar character to those above recorded appeared at different times; the face-ache left, by diet and abstinence from all sorts of artificial stimulus.

Third Proving, September 17th. - Thirty-second day. Took ten drops in water of a dilution, made with twenty drops of tincture to ζ ij of spirit, at 10.40. Afternoon, while walking, erotic ideas and erection; firm stool, morning; at night, after a walk, strained feel in right ham; in the evening, for a few moments, felt as if a violent headache with pressure were about to come on in left side of occiput.

18th. - Thirty-third day, four p. m. Soft, yellow, bilious stool: had a firm one after breakfast as usual. Eight p. m. ten drops as above; in an hour felt a painful drawing in right tibialis anticus; and about same time a squeezing pressure in the left kidney, momentary.

19th. - Thirty-fourth day. This morning, slight rheumatic drawing aching in point of left shoulder; head feels dull; the weather is very dull and heavy; nose dry on rising, and all day. Ten drops three times to-day. Twinges of pain along the external border of left foot after dinner; dull stinging in right pectoral muscles, extending to back around ribs.

20th. - Thirty-fifth day. Dreams confused; awoke with pain in right trapezius muscle, early in morning; it went off after washing, Noon, ten drops; good evacuation this morning; nose dry; lips dry yesterday and today.

21st. - Thirty-sixth day. Last night at twelve, coming home, felt a sudden shoot of pain all over the front of left leg, apparently in the periosteum, it recurred two or three times, and several times to-day; papulae on the middle of the right sterno-mastoid muscle, such as had appeared before on the chest; aching of the back of neck and upper part of shoulders (trapezius). Half-past ten, a.m. Twenty drops on tongue, twice; very free stool, bilious, soft; took the whole lot prepared; last day of medicine. Last night, on falling asleep, felt a slight jerk in toes of left foot; nose not so dry; flashes of weakening, drawing pain all over front of left leg, all the afternoon, either walking or sitting; attack for a few minutes of the same sort of pain in the scalp, over upper and anterior part of parietal bone (left); pressure on malar bones, evening.

22nd. - Thirty-seventh day. At breakfast felt a pressive drawing in the right tendo-achillis; pressive lancinating pain on the middle metacarpal bone of left hand (back), morning; stinging in back, near edge of right scapula, near spine, morning; pressure on left inguinal ring, morning; pressive drawing on inner border of left foot, forenoon; medicine, blank.

23rd.-Thirty-ninth day. Biting on front of left shin, evening; stool very hard and knotty; rectum felt as if dry, in morning; took glass of beer after dinner, and felt the old stump ache a little; it went on to ache *very badly* during the whole night; single biting on left shin.

24th. - Fortieth day. In spite of a bad night, rose feeling well; face aching a little; large, firm,

hard, dry stool this morning; face aching more or less all day; single biting on a toe of right foot; pressure on left calf, as of a blunt point, several times; felt some scraping and roughness in the larynx, and upper part of pharynx and nares, in the fog late at night; weight and dragging in liver, walking from Torwood, 11.30 p.m.

25th. - Forty-first day. No medicine since 21st; last night got late to bed, and dreamed awful, horrid dreams, as that God was far from me and repudiated me, etc.; on rising, the stomach felt hottish and uncomfortable, though only a small bit of bread and mashed potatoes were eaten for supper, with half a glass of port wine, in water; drank a glass of cold water, and felt all right; the tone of the nervous energy keeps up in a truly remarkable manner all through, and the mind is firm, and views all things with cool consideration; after breakfast pressure on anterior and upper part of frontal (left side) bone; a gnawing in right toes, succeeded by pressure and aching in middle of left thigh, about where the sartorius crosses; pressure in right ear, with excoriated feel in pharynx on that side, last evening; *drawing* in left *buttock*, under tubes ischii. with same in right wrist, slight; biting on left shin, and soon after a *crampy* feel in the lower part of *gluteal muscles, right hip*; immediately on its disappearing, flashing pain on back of left toes, five p.m.; pressure on right humerus, at insertion of deltoid; hard pain running down left median nerve, followed by the above pain in front of thigh, in the evening; eructations after breakfast.

Fourth Proving. Sunday, September 26th. - Forty-second day. Dilution 3, centesimal, ten drops in water; eight a.m. About midday the pain in front of left thigh returned, and came and went frequently; slightly lancinating pains about head of right radius for a few moments; tolerably good stool at ten a. m.; sleep full of dreams of Mormons, of horses, fights, and great action.

27th. - Forty-third day. Found myself very early in the morning *lying on my back*, dreaming some desperate horror, and half awake, saying to myself, "Why should I fear, the Lord is around and about me?" Last night, at ten, lancinations from sub maxillary gland of right side, down the neck, for a few moments; eructations after breakfast; mistakes in writing, right for left, or ulna for radius.

28th. - Forty-fourth day. Took ten drops at eleven a. m.; in an hour felt pressure at left groin, towards ring, two p. m.; severe pressive pain on top of right shoulder blade, afternoon.

29th. - Forty-fifth day. Sleep disturbed by all sorts of horrid dreams; starting of the legs when falling asleep; slight convulsive shocks and twitches following up, preventing sleep; singular erethic state of nervous system all night; erotic ideas and dreams; lancinating pains in left wrist and ankle, and along inner border of left foot; no medicine.

30th. - Forty-sixth day. Better night; rose refreshed; ten drops, morning; pressive pain on centre of front of left thigh; *severe diductive pains down nerves of right leg* for a few moments (afternoon both); lancinating pain in phalanges of middle and little fingers of right hand; slight bronchial catarrh, without pain or illness, caused by the night fogs; dryness of left nostril for a week past; crusts in it.

October 1st. - Forty-seventh day. More than commonly sharp sneezing fit after breakfast, with free nasal secretion; no medicine to-day; slept well last night, but dreams were active; pains in left thigh as before; cutting pains in the fleshy ends of fingers, of late several times; sight weak; very small pimple or boil on right hip.

2nd. - Forty-eighth day. Slept well last night; no medicine to-day; the little boil or pimple rather sore under the friction of the clothes; pulse ninety, after breakfast, before stool, ten a. m.; fell to eighty at twelve noon; sticking pain in left chest, among the tendons of serratus magnus; pain of weight in head, generally on the passage of a heavy storm-cloud; shoot of dull pain up left occipital nerve, forenoon; tearing of outside of right knee, followed immediately by severe pressure on upper part of shoulder-blade (right).

3rd. - Forty-ninth day. Pressure in left temple, after breakfast; pulse eighty; pressive pain in left shoulder-blade, after dinner; warm biting in urethra, afternoon; limbs are heavy to-day;

felt fatigue in walking before dinner; sight very weak.

4th. - Fiftieth day. Sleep disturbed by active dreams; pulse eighty-two, ten a.m.; slight ache in left elbow, passing immediately to right fore-arm; stool delayed till morning

No record after this, as no new symptoms appeared.

FEMALE PROVER, S. E. S.

First proving, with ten drops of the strong tincture, three times a day.

October 11th, 1852. - First day. Felt very well; appetite increased, evening.

Second day. - Very well; no symptoms.

Third day. - Appetite increased, in the morning; bowels full and flatulent, in the evening; restless night; cramp in left foot on going to sleep; numbness in left arm; awoke her three times, it went off after friction.

Fourth. day. - Appetite increased, morning; sneezings, leaving a raw soreness in throat; cramp in left leg on going to sleep.

Fifth day. - Fulness of head and low spirits this morning, which passed off in two hours, and was followed by a feeling of stiffness in the eyes, as if after tears, and a strained, painful feel in forehead, which went off after second dose.

Sixth day. - Bowels irregular; relaxed, without pain, morning or evening, for three days past.

Seventh day. - In the night awoke with distension and cracking pains in bowels, and great nausea; constipation; urine turbid.

Eighth day. - Bowels irregular.

Second proving, with thirty drops thrice a day.

Ninth day. - About four hours after first dose felt a great coldness and numbness of left leg for ten minutes, while sitting; indigestion and flatulence in the night; awoke with distension and cracking pain in lower belly, which was relieved on the morning) of the

Tenth day, by relaxation of the bowels; slight numbness in left leg after first dose; weakness and strained feel in right elbow, troublesome a month back, has returned, and is aggravated by second dose to-day; worse in lifting.

Eleventh day. - Flatulence, and distension of stomach, after tea-time; sleep disturbed by a face-ache, which came on in the afternoon, after eating mulberry tart (lasted fourteen hours).

Twelfth day. - Pain of face (left side) increased; low spirits; *defective memory; can hardly arrange ideas, and cannot execute her intentions; forgets what she wanted to do.*

Took no more medicine; got an olfaction of *Staphisagria* and, seeing it did no good, one of *Chamomilla*; the face-ache subsided, and she went from home.

There have been several *letters omitted in her written statements of symptoms*, especially on the ninth and tenth days; the same state caused this as made her so forgetful, but it existed in a less degree.

Fifteenth day. - No medicine; headache in forehead, as if it were smashed, increased at night, and on lying down; it increased next day, but was more towards the vertex.

Sixteenth day. - Catamenia appeared this morning (26th October), with less trouble than usual; *greater quantity.*

Seventeenth day. - Very well.

Eighteenth day. - Feet cold; head heavy, morning; improved towards evening; sleeps lighter, and is more refreshed by it.

Nineteenth day. - Feels very brisk, and bears fatigue well.

Twentieth to twenty-third day. - No medicine.

November 3rd. - Twenty-fourth day. Three globules of 3rd decimal dynamization.

When she rose, felt the head full, which cleared about an hour after breakfast, after first dose.

Left leg numb in evening.

Twenty-fifth day. - Rose with fulness of head, pain in bridge of nose; and aching in the

articulation of the jaw; left leg numb; right arm very weak and painful, just behind elbow-joint; temper tetchy, irritable; inclined to speak sharply; slept badly; *dreams of distress*; unrefreshed on waking; languid on morning of

Twenty-sixth day. - Felt better towards noon; head clear, but face hot and smarting for two hours; sleep comfortable, but *dreams distressing*.

Twenty-seventh day. - Pain in right elbow very severe; after tea pinching pains in bowels, which became much relaxed.

Twenty-eighth day. - Fulness and pain, with heat in vertex, before waking; *distressing dreams*; rheumatic pains in right elbow: pain in head, worse after dinner.

November 11th. - At various times has felt fugitive pains in the face, shoulders, limbs, and fingers, of a laming character, also crampy pains in abdomen, and numbness in legs.

19th. - Catamenia *increased in quantity*, three days previous to their appearance, great pinching in abdomen, with diarrhoea; cold feet; headache, like wrenching pain over eyes, better in motion; very severe pains in back. Catamenia attended with sickening pains in belly, which she never had before; dull pain in head; sensitiveness of the auditory nerves. Menses three days too early.

SCHEMA.

The figures preceding the symptoms are ordinal; those following them refer to the day of the proving.

Moral, Memory. - Excitement as from tea; pleasant activity of ideas, 3.

Rather dull; weary, languid, heavy especially in cloudy weather, 3, 4, 8, 34.

Defective memory; forgets people's names, and feels confused, 10.

She feels low, and can hardly arrange her ideas, or execute her intentions; forgets everything, 12.

5. Makes mistakes in writing, 3, 43.

She omits letters in writing, 9, 10, 12.

She is irritable and tetchy, 25.

Even state of temper up to twenty-fourth day.

Mind elevated by solemn thoughts, and full of hope; mostly seriously inclined.

10. Want of energy in the evening; followed by erethism of nervous system, and disturbed sleep all night, 45.

Sleep. - Sleep disturbed, 1, 21, 22, 23, 25, 35.

Her sleep is troubled by pain in bowels, 7, 9; by face-ache, 11.

Sleep restless up to eighteenth day, sound afterwards (S. E. S.)

He sleeps well and quietly, but dreams much; his dreams are active, confused, full of horror or bustle, each night; but mostly on 1, 3, 6, 8, 9, 21, 23, 24, 25, 34, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 47, 50.

Anxious dreams, as of something neglected; she dreams of distressing things, and is unrefreshed on awaking, 25, 26, 28.

Voluptuous dreams, 1, 7, 23, 24, 41, 42, 43, 45.

20. He *lies on his back* in bed a good deal, and on awaking *digs his head backwards* in the pillows.

Head. - Severe scalp-headache, in left side of occiput, for quarter of an hour, dull or shooting, 2.

Head heavy and dull all day, 2.

Head dull, 8, 34.

Fulness of head on rising (S. E. S., 5, 25), extending to bridge of nose, and articulation of jaw.

25. Fulness of head, 11.

Aching over the brows, 9.

Back of head feels bothered, 4.

Pressure in left side of occiput, evening, 32; flash of drawing pain over upper part of left parietal, 36.

30. Fulness and pain with heat in vertex, 24, 28 (S. E. S.)

Creeping on right side of occiput, 11.

Pressure on upper anterior part of left frontal, with gnawing in right toes, followed by aching pressure on middle of left thigh in front; the passage of a storm-cloud causes acute pressive headache, 48.

Ears. - Simple pain in concha of right ear, 8.

35. Sharp itching in right ear, returning after rubbing, 19.

Pressive pain in right ear, with scraping in throat, evening, 41.

Eyes. - Stiffness in eyes. as if after tears, with strained feel in forehead 5 (S. E. S.)

Focal distance of vision lengthened in the near-sighted prover, evening, 19.

Sight weak, 47. Very weak, 49.

40. Stinging, burning for a few minutes in the edges of left eyelids, 21.

Nose. - Nostrils mostly dry; less so from thirty-sixth day.

Left nostril dry, and has a scab in it, 40 to 48.

Face and Neck. - Pressure on malar prominences, 22, 36.

Face-ache, from irritation in the stump of an upper right molar; lasting a week, and worse at night, 21 to 33.

45. Face-ache recurring after a glass of beer, 39, 40.

Her face is hot and smarting, for two hours in the morning; she feels languid after a bad night, 26.

She has an attack of face-ache, arising from a molar stump, left lower jaw, after eating fruit tart, it lasts forty-eight hours, 11.

(She got *Staph.* for this in vain; *Chamom.* removed it.)

Shoots in the right submaxillary gland and down the neck. 43, and once afterwards.

Mouth and Jaws. - Dry mouth and foul tongue, in the mornings of the first six or eight days of the proving.

50. Lips dry, 35, 36.

Appetite. - In general very good; desire for wine, 2.

Bad appetite for breakfast once only; her appetite is notably increased for her breakfast the first four days of proving, but afterwards it failed.

55. Desire for pickles, 26.

Stomach. - His stomach feels hot and contracted, evening, 3, 41.

Weight in stomach after breakfast and dinner, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30.

Indigestion, with nocturnal flatulence; she awakes with distension and pain in stomach and lower belly, relieved by purging.

59. Eructations after meals.

Hypochondria and Abdomen. - 60. Dragging pain in right false ribs, with delay of stool, 5.

Slight fulness in hepatic region, with loose bilious motions, 29.

Dragging and weight in liver, 40.

Pressure towards right groin, the seat of an old hernia, 21. Ditto left groin, 37.
65. Her bowels are full and flatulent, 3; with much cracking pain, nausea, and constipation, 7; with looseness, 8, 9.

Pinching pains in bowels, followed by looseness; bowels generally regular up to twenty-ninth day; *motions large, firm, moulded, bilious*; loose, fluid, bilious motions, 29 to 33, without pain, after that return to previous state.

Stool delayed, 5, 50.

70. *Slight warm biting within the seat* for a few minutes in morning, 4.

Her bowels are irregular, first week.

Stool hard, knotty; rectum feels dry, 39.

Urine. - Urine turbid, with constipation, 7. (See Sympt. 65, S. E. S.)

Male Genitals. - Biting in orifice of urethra, 24.

75. Ditto in passage, 49.

80. Erotic ideas occur most vividly while walking, after a dose of third dilution, 32.

Catamenia. - Increased in quantity; preceded by headache, as if the forehead were smashed, worse at night, and going into vertex; the flow was attended by less troubles than usual, October.

The next month, November, the same prover, being still under the medicine, had a return three days too early, with increase of quantity; preceded for three days by pinching in belly, diarrhoea, cold feet, very severe pains in loins, wrenching frontal headache, sensitiveness of hearing, and sickening pain in abdomen.

Chest and Sides. - 85. Heavy, dull pressure on right chest, in front, from fifth rib down, 5. *Creeping* in right chest *as far as mesial line*, morning; with *same* feeling in *left side* of occiput, afternoon, 5. (See Sympt. 31.)

Pressure on and round nipples, attended by a peculiar warm kind of formication, 23.

Sting of burning pain in edge of left pectoralis magnus, at noon, 25.

Single thrill of pain in left pectoral muscles, evening, 26, 50.

90. Stinging and sticking among the tendons of serratus magnus, left side.

A single peculiar pressure on outer third of left clavicle, morning, 27.

Dull stinging in right pectoral muscles, extending to ribs and right scapula, 34.

Nape and Back. - Jerking in muscles nape, 6, 7.

Cutting pain between right scapula and vertebrae, 10, 37.

95. Dull aching in upper part of shoulder and neck, right side, on awaking, 35, 36.

Cutting under right scapula, with pressure in stomach after dinner, 27. Ditto under left scapula, 49.

Severe pressure on top of right scapula, afternoon, 44.

Squeezing across renal region, afternoon, and same in evening, 24, 33.

Upper Extremities. - 100. Articulations generally feel bruised, especially the shoulder joints, 9.

Pain in the left shoulder-joint, 23.

Flying pains in *right* shoulder and *left* calf, 2

Cutting pains in left shoulder, with rheumatic drawing, 34.

Pressure at the insertion of right deltoid, 41.

105. She has laming pains in the shoulders.

Weakness and strained feel in right elbow (an old affection revived), aggravated by pronation

or supination, or by lifting, especially severe on 10, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30 (S. E. S.)

She has also fugitive laming pains in the arms and fingers, often.

He has pains down the left ulna, 25.

Hard, pressive pain running down the inner side of *left* fore-arm, 41.

110. Aching in left elbow passing over to right fore-arm, 50.

Drawing in right wrist and in left gluteal region.

Laming pains at lower end of right radius, slight, 42.

Laming pains in left wrist, 45.

Pressive burning on centre of back of left hand.

115. Laming pains in fourth and fifth fingers of right hand, 46; in left fingers, 21.

Starting of tendons in left wrist *on falling asleep*, 5. Ditto in right wrist, 1, 2.

Strained lame feel of left hand between thumb and index, lasting four or five days, with a pain in left ankle.

Sharp cutting in the ends of fingers in both hands, several times.

120. *Numbness of the left fore-arm, awakes her three times in the night; relieved by friction*, 3.

Lower Extremities. - Starting in left leg on falling asleep, 2, 36.

Her left foot gets cramped when she is going asleep, 3, 4.

Coldness and numbness of left leg for ten minutes after first dose, while sitting, 9 (S. E. S.)

Pressure on right tensor vaginae femoris.

125. *Bruised feeling of left thigh; all the muscles of the front of it feel sore and stiff; this continues for a week from ninth day.*

Pain in inner condyle of *right* femur for a minute, morning, in bed, 8, 9.

Sticking stitch in inner side of right calf, when walking, afternoon.

Drawing in *right calf and left fingers*; flying pains in *left calf and right shoulder*.

130. Drawing in right ankle and right wrist; left ankle liable to wrench, 9, and affected with laming pains, 11.

Pressure as of a blunt point on left calf, several times, 40.

Painful drawing in *right tibialis anticus*, with pressure on *left kidney*, evening, 33.

While walking felt a shoot of pain all over front of left leg, as if in the periosteum, very severe; it returned several times at night, and also next day, 36, 37; ending in flashes of weakening pain over the front of leg.

135. Her left leg is often benumbed; *biting on left shin, and in an hour afterwards very decided twitching in lower part of right gluteal region*; immediately after which *flushing pains in left toes*.

Tearing on outer side of *right* knee, followed by severe pressure on upper part of *right* scapula.

Stinging biting on toes of right foot, frequently recurring; sticking pain on back of right foot, with fulness in left side of head, 28.

140. Legs apt to tingle, the left one most; twinges of pain along the outer border of foot (left), 34; also on its inner border, 37.

Laming pains in left ankle and wrist, and along inner border of left foot, 46.

Severe pressive pain down nerves of right leg, and left also, 46.

Biting on left shin, 39, 41.

145. Pressive drawing in right tendo achillis; her feet are cold, and head heavy, 18.

His articulations all feel as if bruised.

Skin. - Small pimples like boils; one on the right hip, another in centre of sternum, and one on the right sterno-mastoid muscle, at various times; cluster of itching vesicles at root of left thumb, 9.

Skin occasionally felt as if there were a crawling over it.

General. - 150. Erethism of the nervous and vascular systems, 2, 3, 4.

Excitement of brain, with convulsive tremors in biceps brachialis muscles; startings in wrists and ankles; pulse quick; no sleep; and fatigue in the morning, 45. (See Sympt. 20.)

Felt dry and low; craving for wine on second day; pulse very quick after dinner; on the forty-eighth day at 10 a. m., it was ninety; the prover being calm, and engaged in writing; at noon it was eighty; on the fiftieth day it was eighty all day.

S. E. S., brunette, set. 35, single, felt herself languid in the morning, better towards noon.

Both she and the male prover feel an increase of intellectual power, and increased power of bearing fatigue, while taking this medicine.

The male prover is 37 years old, of bilio-sanguine temperament, dark hair and eyes, of robust make, and has good health.

RÉSUMÉ.

A. S., set. 37, stout, robust, dark, of bilio-sanguineous temperament, commenced the proving August 17th, and closed it Oct. 3rd. He used at first the recent tincture; then a strong infusion; after that a mixture of half-a-pint infusion, with two drachms of tincture, and, finally, the third decimal dilution.

During the provings there is a feeling of well-being and vigour; the mind is calm, hopeful, and the intellect very capable of exertion. The respiratory organs remained unaffected.

The digestion was very good, except when disturbed by plum tarts, of which the prover partook freely in August, consequently the bowels became disordered by painless bilious diarrhoea; the motions for the most part were increased in volume, very firm, and full of bile, The urinary secretion did not show any action upon the organs concerned.

The sexual functions became excited early by the medicine, and each new form of it again roused those functions to activity. They were very quiet in the intervals.

The muscular system came fully under the medicine in both provers, as shown by the jerking of the head, and starting of arms and legs on falling asleep; the drawing pains in the limbs affecting opposite poles in the body; existing simultaneously on the two sides, or rapidly shifting from one to the other, as *e. g.*, pains going from right side to left occiput; aching of left arm passing to the right elbow, from the left hand to the right leg, and so on; most of the twitchings occur in bed, at night, or in the morning.

The articulations felt generally bruised in the first proving, but not much afterwards.

The skin and membranes remained almost unaffected by the medicine.

(A. Stokes, *Hypericum perforatum*, The Homoeopathic Times vol. 4 (1853), p. 311-314, 325-328)

1864 - Theodor Bruckner

"Gegen einen dumpfen, drückenden Kopfschmerz auf dem Wirbel mit äußerlich wahrnehmbarer Hitze daselbst, durch kaltes Wasser auf kurze Zeit etwas gebessert, nach Weintrinken abends besonders stark, fast den ganzen andern Tag dauernd, mit sehr großer Eingenommenheit des Kopfs hatten bis jetzt Nux., Bell., Glon. etc. sehr wenig gebessert.

Da fand ich unter *Hypericum* ziemlich mein Krankheitsbild und beschloss, dies mir noch gänzlich unbekanntes Mittel zu versuchen.

Den 1. Okt. 1861 nahm ich zum ersten Male Hyp. 6 gtt. iij.

Nachts ganz gegen meine Gewohnheit beständig geträumt, trotz mehrmaligen Aufwachens immer bald wieder eingeschlafen und fortgeträumt, Träume von Reisen, Jagen etc., sehr undeutlich erinnerlich.

Den 2. Okt. Abends 2. Dos. Hyp. 6.

3. Okt. morgens im Bette bald nach dem Erwachen ganz ungewöhnlichen, heftigen Drang zum Stuhle, der nur mit großer Mühe und unter Schmerzen zurückgehalten werden konnte, bis ich notdürftig angekleidet war. Stuhl von ganz normaler Konsistenz.

Nach dem Stuhle Blutgeschmack im Halse, beim Räuspern kommt ein hellrotes, blutiges Sputum.

(Seit ca. 2 Monaten hatte ich nur einige Male und immer nur nach Schnäuzen der Nase etwas wenig Nasenbluten gehabt, früher jedoch fast täglich.)

Flüchtigen, schneidend-stechenden Schmerz in der rechten obern Brusthälfte bei Bewegung. Den Morgen hindurch (3. Okt.) haben sich die schneidenden Schmerzen in der rechten obern Brusthälfte noch mehrmals wiederholt, ebenso der Blutgeschmack und das Blutschnauben. Nachmittags. Die schneidenden Schmerzen rechts zeigen sich noch einige Male und einmal auch in der linken untern Brusthälfte.

Den 4. Okt. abends 3. Dos. Hyp. 6.

Den 5. Okt. morgens 2 Uhr. Nachdem ich eines Brands wegen aufgestanden und ausgegangen war, aber ruhig und unerhitzt zurückgekehrt, Hyp. 6 gtt. 4.

Bald nachher eine innere Hitze ohne Durst und Schweiß, die mich gegen 2 Stunden nicht einschlafen ließ, indem ich beständig einen kühlen Platz suchen musste und oft mich aufdeckte, aber dann doch bald zu kühl wurde.

(Den 14. Okt. dieselbe Erscheinung nochmals.)

Nach dem Einschlafen wieder viel geträumt, Träume geschäftiger Art, sehr wenig erinnerlich. Der Urin morgens sehr saturiert, schaumig mit eigentümlich süßlichem Geruch.

Am 5. Okt. morgens beim Erwachen vermehrtes Kopfweh im Wirbel, ebenso vermehrtes Sausen in den Ohren, besonders links (habe fast immer etwas Sausen im linken Ohr.)

Den 5. Okt. morgens Hyp. 6 gtt. 4.

Trank den Abend in Gesellschaft des Herrn Dr. Krieger einige Gläser Bier und Wein.

Den 6. Okt. sehr frühes Erwachen nach Wassertrinken, Hitze, Schweiß und Unruhe.

Morgens nach dem Aufstehen auffallend freien Kopf ohne das mindeste Kopfweh (das ich sicher erwartet hatte).

Gichtartiger, stechender Schmerz im rechten Mittelfinger, als ob ein Messer vom Gelenke weg dem Metakarpalknochen entlang gegen die Handwurzel eingestoßen würde.

Später in den großen Zehen ein ähnlicher Schmerz, aber weniger heftig und von kürzerer Dauer.

Morgens beim Räuspern Blutgeschmack ohne Blutauswurf.

Den Tag hindurch mehrmals Blutspeien, wobei das Blut aus der Nase in den Hals kommt ohne vorhergehenden Blutgeschmack.

Den 6. Okt. abends Hyp. 6 gtt. 4 - 5.

Urin den andern Morgen wieder sehr saturiert, schäumend und eigentümlich süßlich riechend.

Den 7. Okt. abends Hyp. 30 gtt. 5 - 6.

Wieder geträumt wie oben, aber die Träume unerinnerlich.

Den 8. Okt. nachmittags 4.20 Uhr. Plötzlich im Gehen ein heftiger Stich in der linken Schläfengegend, fast zum Schreien zwingend und noch 5 - 10 Minuten lang leise Andeutungen desselben Schmerzes.

Den 8. Okt. abends 9 ½ Uhr Hyp. 6 gtt. 4 - 6.

Träume ähnlich wie oben.

Den 9. Okt. Hyp. wie tags zuvor.
Träume wie oben.

Den 10. Okt. morgens 3 Uhr aufgewacht (nichts Ungewöhnliches bei mir).
Hitze im Kopfe und den Füßen mit Unruhe und Bedürfnis, eine kühle Stelle zu suchen, ca. 2
Stunden lang (vide den 5. Okt.).
Nach Riechen an Acon. 12 konnte ich bald wieder einschlafen.

Den 9. und 10. Okt. abends beim Auskleiden starkes Jucken, besonders in der Sakralgegend,
die Haut fühlt sich rau an und scheint voller Knötchen zu sein. Stechen wie mit einem stumpfen
Messer in der 4. Fußzehe.

Den 14. Okt. morgens 4 Uhr Hyp. 6.
Darauf dumpfes Stechen (ähnlich wie oben) im Ballen der großen Zehe, später beim Treppen-
steigen Stechen im rechten innern Knochen des rechten Fußes wie nach Verstauchung (wie-
derholt sich mehrmals des Tags).
Nach dem Mittagessen. Bei Anstrengung der Augen und des Kopfs leichte Stiche in der rech-
ten Kopfseite.
Abends einen heftigen Stich in der linken Schläfengegend (dem vom 8. Okt. sehr ähnlich).
Heiße Ohren beim zu Bette gehen ohne sonstige Hitze.
Der Stuhlgang erfolgte fast die ganze Zeit der Prüfung hindurch zweimal täglich (morgens
und abends), von normaler Konsistenz und reichlich, während ich sonst immer nur einen
Stuhl habe und gar nicht zu Diarrhö geneigt bin.
(Von da an musste ich wegen eines immer mehr zunehmenden neuralgischen, lähmigen
Schmerzes im linken Oberarm die Prüfung aussetzen, da ich andere Mittel dagegen zu versu-
chen mich genötigt fand, wie Coccul., Nux., Ign., Staph. etc. Der Schmerz verlor sich nach
und nach, es trat aber eine Verhärtung des Zellgewebes ein, die nach und nach in Eiterung
überging, ohne mehr im Geringsten schmerzhaft zu sein.)

Am 26. Sept. 1862 nahm ich des wieder häufiger sich zeigenden Kopfschmerzes wegen wie-
der Hyper. und zwar 1. Verd. gtt. 3.
Nachts darauf wieder viel geträumt, Träume angenehmer Art, von Reisen etc., aber sehr we-
nig erinnerlich - sehr spätes Aufwachen morgens.

Den 27. Sept. abends Hyp. 1 gtt. 6 - 8.
Träume wie oben. - Nachts mit Kopfweh aufgewacht, wieder eingeschlafen.

Den 29. Sept. morgens einige Stunden lang beim Gehen einen leichten Schmerz am linken
Knie nach außen und oben, wie von Verstreckung der Sehnen.
Träumte wieder mehrere Tage lang in der oben angegebenen Art, sonst zeigt sich kein Symp-
tom von Bedeutung."

(Theodor Bruckner, An mir selbst wahrgenommene Arzneysymptome, Allgemeine homöopathische Zeitung Bd.
68 (1864), S. 131-133)

1869 - J. Schelling

"Am 18. Juni 1856 war ich ohne alle Beschwerden und habe von der ersten Auflösung vor-
mittags zweimal genommen.

Nachmittags matt, zerstreut, nach einem kleinen Spaziergang, bis 3 Uhr ungemein angegrif-
fen, schwindlig im Kopfe, schwere Beine, (Spannen im Hals und Genick).

19. Juni

(Jucken an beiden Wangen, besonders im Backenbart.)

(Nachmittags schläfrig nach dem Essen.)

Schauern, Kälte von den Waden über die Schenkel öfters den Tag über (bei kühler, nasser Witterung).

21. Juni

Übelkeit, Ekel, Brecherlichkeit, das Essen widersteht. (Nach dem Abendessen von einer halben Wurst und einem Glase Most.)

Nachts lebhafter träumerischer Schlaf, früh aber unerinnerlich.

22. Juni

Übler Geschmack, Aufstoßen (nach der nicht ganz frischen Wurst).

(Schauern im Rücken und über die Schultern hinauf.) (Temperatur + 10° R.)

Öfters Schleimspucken, gallertartig.

Aufgelegt zu rascher Tätigkeit.

(Nachts mehrere Male sehr empfindlicher Wadenkrampf, erst im rechten, nachher im linken Bein, zum Aufstehen und Herumgehen nötigend.)

(Früh Geschwüschmerz an einem Bläschen am Oberschenkel.)

(Nachmittag ungemein viel Gähnen, um 4 h.)

23. Juni Morgens Tinkt. Hyperic. gtt. vj. genommen.

Kopf schwer, gespannt zwischen beiden Schläfen.

Häufiges Aufstoßen, mit Brustdrücken, Würgen.

Blähungen, Spannen im Unterleib (Bruchbeschwerden).

Stechen und Brennschmerz im Kreuz und den Lenden, mit Kältegefühl im Rücken, Schultern und Armen.

24. Juni

Frösteln am ganzen Körper, mit Übelkeit.

Verminderter Appetit, das Essen widersteht.

Ausspucken vielen körnigen, weißen Schleims.

Öfters Abgang stark gelb gefärbten Urins, ohne Brennen.

25. Juni

Träumerischer Schlaf mit Fröhschweiß. Nach Buttermilch.

Spannen im Genick mit Drücken und Stechen mitten auf der Brust.

Das linke Handgelenk schmerzt im Bewegen wie verstaucht.

Appetit gering. Weicher Stuhl.

29. Juni Vormittag Hypericum 1 Tropfen der Tinktur (8 Tage lang).

Alle Nächte ermattender, schwerer Schlaf mit Fröhschweiß.

Den Tag über viel Blähungen, Drücken und Drängen im Bauch.

Bei geringer Eßlust schmeckt das Essen gut, doch ist bald Sättigung vorhanden, ohne Magendrücken.

Viel Blähungen. Darmauftreiben.

Nach dem Mittagessen leichter, fördernder Geschäftstrieb.

Nachts ermüdende Träume, von Bergsteigen, Klettern, starkem Geschäftsdrang, Herumfliegen ohne Schweiß.

Früh matt, schwerer Kopf.

30. Juni 1 Tropfen Hypericumtinktur.

Spannen in der Stirn, als wenn es die Haut in die Höhe zöge.

Urin hell, weingelb.

Nach dem Frühstück - eine Tasse Milch - Aufstoßen, Drücken im Magen, Blähungen, Windabgang.

Steifes Genick. Stechen im linken Knie, nachmittags.

Sausen in den Beinen und Füßen, wie von Ermüdung.

Im Garten arbeitend, schnell über und über im Schweiß.

Nachts erst ruhiger Schlaf, dann mühsame Träume, ohne Schweiß.

1. Juli.

Blähungen dauern den ganzen Tag fort.

Brechübelkeit, Abnahme der Eßlust, Widerstehen der Speisen während des Mittagmahls.

Leichte Beschäftigung im Freien, ohne Ermüdung.

2. Juli

Nachts unangenehme, ekelhafte Träume.

Nach einer Tasse Milch mit wenig Kaffee, Drücken im Magen, Ekel, bange und viel Speichel im Munde.

Beim Mittagessen übel, Brechreiz, Übelkeit, gleich als wären die Eingeweide, Magen und Gedärme heiß und geschwollen, mit Schläfrigkeit.

Abends fortdauerndes Übelsein, Ekel, Brechreiz.

Beständiges Speicheln, Aufstoßen, Herausräuspern von zähem Schleim. Abends eine Stunde nach der Milch.

(Hatte gestern nachmittag ein Glas Wein getrunken, in dem Rest fand sich eine tote Spinne, ein kleine magere Kellerspinne, was wohl weggeworfen wurde.)

Die gastrischen Beschwerden fanden sich indessen früher schon in hohem Grade vor, so dass die Spinne hier nicht in Berücksichtigung kommen kann, da Ähnliches schon mehr begegnet ist, ohne solche Zufälle, die bemerkte Spinne selbst keinen Ekel verursacht hat.

Nachts schwärmerischer Schlaf, mit öfterem Erwachen von Ekel, Schleimspucken und Wiedereinschlafen.

3. Juli

Früh ordentlich Appetit. Nach einer halben Tasse Milch, die ohne Widerwillen genossen wurde, etwas Drücken im Magen.

Krampf im linken Fuß. Vormittag 10 Uhr.

Schmerzhaftes, klammartiges Ziehen, als sollte der Fuß absterben, im Liegen.

Übelkeit, Aufstoßen, Hitzegefühl im Epigastrium und in der Brust.

Mittags guter Appetit, ohne Übelkeit. Nachher Gartenarbeit, ohne Ermüdung.

Abends nach dem Kaffee, Drücken, Übelkeit, Spannen in der Brust, Aufstoßen, geschmacklos, Gähnen, nachher Übelkeit, Ekel, Schleimausspucken mit stetem Schaudern, im Sitzen und Bewegen stärker, von kaltem Wasser wenig vermindert, abends im Liegen in geringerem Grade bis Mitternacht.

Nachts träumerischer Schlaf. Durst beim Erwachen, kann aber wegen Würgen im Halse und wegen Hitze nicht trinken.

4. Juli

Früh übel, elend, brecherlich, blöde im Magen, mag vor Übelkeit kaum aufstehen, mit Drücken in den Präkordien.

Fortwährend Drücken, Übelkeit, Appetitlosigkeit den ganzen Vormittag, wie nach einer Magenüberladung, obgleich nüchtern.

Mittags ordentliche Eßlust, Eierkuchen und Kichern.

Erst nach zwei Stunden Beschwerden, Drücken, Übelkeit. Matt zum Umfallen.

Nachmittags 3 Uhr, ein Glas Wein und Käse. Darauf frei von Magenbeschwerden und viel weniger matt wie vorher.

Abends (ohne Kaffee). Wieder bang, grüblig in der Magengrube und Herzgegend, Aufstoßen, Drücken im Epigastrium.

Nachts einige Male mit Magendrücken und Brennen aus dem Schlafe geweckt, wie Magenverderbnis von saurem Wein.

Früh Aufstoßen von Schleim, Brennen und Drücken im Magen.

5. Juli

Am Morgen Grübeln im Magen mit Gähnen wie Hungergefühl, doch keine Eßlust wegen Ekel, Übelkeit, belegte Zunge, Aufstoßen, Mattigkeit, Zunge weißgrau, vorn schwach, am Grunde stark belegt.

Mittags Reißen auf der rechten Achsel und im Vorderarm, öfters Gähnen. Urin dunkelgelb oder hell, Appetit ungestört, ohne Drücken und Übelsein.

Abends wieder anhaltende starke Übelkeit, Aufstoßen, ohne Aufhören, bald von Blähungen, bald von Schleim.

Übel und elend mit Brechreiz, Würgen, Wasserzusammenlaufen, ohne Erbrechen, eine halbe Stunde lang.

Aufstoßen von einer Menge geruchloser Blähungen. Nach einem halben Glase Wasser Nachlass der Übelkeit und des Würgens.

Nachts etwas träumerischer Schlaf, ohne Übelkeit.

6. Juli

Beim Erwachen wieder übel und blöde, doch weniger als gestern - vormittags nur selten Aufstoßen. Mittags schwacher Appetit - etwas Fleisch und Kohl - bald nach dem Essen wieder Drücken, Brennen, Grübeln, Übelkeit im Magen, öfters Aufstoßen, banger Atem. Zwei Stunden lang zunehmend, bis Brechneigung - ohne Erbrechen.

Diese so oft sich wiederholenden und zunehmenden Beschwerden wurden mir nun nicht bloß zu lästig, sondern es ward mir zur Gewissheit, dass sie nicht Wirkungen der wenigen Tropfen Hypericumtinktur sein können, weshalb Ipecacuanha und Bryonia zum Riechen angewandt wurden, worauf etwas Nachlass der Beschwerden erfolgte. Jedoch kamen sie abends auf ein Glas Wein mit Brot wieder, wenn auch weniger auffallend und die Nacht wurde nur zuweilen mit Übelkeit beunruhigt.

Woher aber diese auffallenden Beschwerden, die der Arzneiprüfung so ungelegen in den Weg gekommen? Darüber sollte gewisse Auskunft werden.

Wie schon bemerkt, ist sehr wenig Grund vorhanden, dies der Spinne zuzuschreiben, die zufällig in den Wein gekommen, wovon kaum zwei Drittel getrunken wurde, ohne es zu bemerken, der Rest wurde ohne Anwandlung von Ekel beseitigt. - Waren es Symptome irgend einer individuellen Disposition?

Solche sind bei jeder Prüfung sorgfältig aufgemerkt oder ausgelassen worden, dagegen sind solche gastrische Erscheinungen dem Prüfer so fremd, dass er sich kaum zu erinnern weiß, je ohne besondere Exzesse daran gelitten zu haben und auch bei der einfachen mäßigen Lebensart keine Veranlassung gehabt hat.

Während der Versuchszeit war auch der Genuß von Speise und Trank schon der verminderten Eßlust wegen geringer als sonst. Das Rätsel löste sich bald. In denselben Tagen fanden sich öfters Kranke, die an ähnlichen gastrischen Symptomen ärztliche Hilfe suchten.

Das konstitutionelle Mittel Veratrum, das diesen Kranken Heilung brachte, entfernte auch in zwei Tagen das Übelsein, das der Bryonia und Ipecacuanha nur teilweise weichen mochte.

1860 am 23. Juni wurde wieder mit Hypericum ein Versuch gemacht. Drei Tropfen der ersten Auflösung in verdünntem Weingeist vermischt am Morgen und bis Mittag in drei Malen genommen.

Befinden gut, mit Ausnahme von etwas Schläfrigkeit am Mittag und leichtem Fröhschweiß ganz wohl.

Der Nachtschweiß ist nur Folge sensorier Affektion, einer Überreizung des Gehirns in Folge anhaltender, zu starker Geistesanstrengung, die nicht erlaubt auch nur einen Zeitungsartikel von vier Zeilen, noch sonst etwas zu lesen, noch Musik anzuhören, ohne die ganze Nacht von einer furchtbaren Ideenjagd gestört und herumgetrieben zu werden.

Einige der individuellen Symptome sind eingeklammert, andere allgemeine weggelassen.

Vormittags bei Gartenarbeit Schweiß, sonst nichts Auffallendes.

Nachmittags schmerzhaftes Spannen, wie Krampf in den Fußsohlen (von der Arbeit auf der Baumleiter).

Mattigkeit im Gehen, im Sitzen aber nicht.

Angegriffen am ganzen Körper, wie von einer Kur.

Im Gehen müde, muss den Schritt verlangsamen.

Nach dem Vesperbrot und einem Glase Wein - wieder eine Stunde Gartenarbeit, Rebenschneiden.

Schmerz stechend mitten auf der Brust (und innerlich Weh wie Sodbrennen).

(Stechen in den Rippen und Achseln, wie verkältet.)

Bauchschmerz, Kneipen, Bauchauftreiben, weicher Stuhl.

Abends nach Kaffee Bauchweh. Durchfälliger Stuhl.

Kopf schwer, eingenommen. Schrunden in den Augenlidern.

Brennen in den Augenwinkeln. Müde Augen.

Spannen im Genick, Bewegung des Kopfs schmerzhaft.

Sausen in den Füßen, Fußsohlen kalt.

Nachts reichlicher hellgelber Urin, mit Brennen.

Schlaf träumerisch, gesellige Träume, nicht schwer, viel weniger Ideenjagd, wie früher, wenig Fröhschweiß.

25. Juni

(Jucken auf der Stirn, im Scheitel, an den Hüften.)

Augenlider verschleimt, spannend.

Schmerz wie unterschwoen an dem äußern Rande des linken Handballens, beim Auflegen am Tische.

Gähnen. Druckschmerz im Hinterkopf beim Bewegen.

26. Juni. Wieder einen Tropfen Hypericum.

Gichtschmerz. Geschwulst und Spannung am hintern Gelenk des linken kleinen Fingers.

Geistig abgespannt.

Die Beobachtung wurde durch Geschäfte und eine Reise nach Baden unterbrochen, wo einige Morgen das Quellwasser getrunken und einmal gebadet wurde.

Erst nach 4 Wochen - nach einem verschwundenen Katarrh und übrigem Wohlsein wurde die Prüfung mit Hypericum wieder vorgenommen (12. August), welche das Stechen im kleinen Finger, im Rücken und Kreuz, Wallung und Hitze beim Gehen, Träume, Trübheit der Augen auf's Neue wieder aufregte; Traum - Reiten auf dem Stiel eines Holzschlägels!

(Hypericum perforatum - Prüfung von Dr. J. Schelling in Bernek in der Schweiz, Allgemeine homöopathische Zeitung Bd. 79 (1869), S. 22-24, 30-31)

1891 - Symptom-Register - Timothy F. Allen

Hypericum perforatum, Linn.

Natural order, Hypericaceæ. *Common names*, St. John's Wort; (G.), Johanniskraut, Hartheu; (F.), Mille-pertuis.

Preparation, Tincture of the whole plant.

Authorities. **1**, Dr. George F. Mueller, *Hygea*, 5, 484, "Caroline," aged 23, unmarried, took 4 drops of tincture, one dose; **2**, "Catharine," aged 31, took same; **3**, "Madeline," aged 21, took same; **4**, Thorer, *Beiträge*, 4, 1839, p. 118, effects of 30th dilution, taken in the evening; **5**, Dr. Stokes's provings on self and wife, with 10 to 30 drops of tincture three times a day, also doses of 1/2 to 1 drachm of tincture and of infusion, *Hom. Times*, 1853 (from German translation, original not accessible); **6**, Dr. Bruckner, *A. H. Z.*, 68, 132, took 6th dilution (first, second, fourth, fifth, sixth days), 30th dilution (seventh day), 6th dilution (eighth, ninth, fourteenth days); **6a**, same prover took (the subsequent year), 1st dilution for a headache; **7**, Schelling, *A. H. Z.*, 79, 22, took 1st dilution (first day), afterwards 6 drops of tincture, and after four days, 1 drop daily for eight days; **7a**, same prover the next year took 1st dilution, three doses in one forenoon.

MIND.

Emotional.

Mental excitement, as after drinking tea, [5].

She talks widely in the night, after 4 A.M., while asleep, with distorted, staring eyes, head hot, carotids throbbing violently, face puffy, eyes very red, fixed, pupils dilated, pulse very rapid, hair of the head moist, with dry, burning heat over the rest of the body, and great apprehensiveness; once she ceased her talk and sang, but soon afterwards wept and screamed frightfully, and gasped for breath; after a few magnetic passes she came to herself; applying the hand to the head produced a comforting, soothing effect; the whole attack lasted about an hour (second night), [1].

Very sad, out of humor (next morning), [3].

Great depression of spirits, so that she wished to cry, at 5 P.M. (first day), [1].

Great depression, inclined to weep, which she endeavored to suppress, in the evening (fifth day), [2].

Apprehensiveness, [1], [2], [3].

She was easily frightened for some time after the proving, [2].

Intellectual.

Mental exhaustion, [7a].

Weakness of memory, after the proving, [1].

(10) Forgetful (second morning), [5].

Remarkable weakness of memory for some time after the proving, [2].

HEAD.

Confusion and Vertigo.

Confusion of the head, [3]; morning, on waking (fifth day), [2].

Constant vertigo, at 9 A.M. (eleventh day), [2].

Excessive vertigo and nausea, on waking in the morning (eleventh day), [2].

Dizziness (first day), [7]; in morning (second day), [4].

General Head.

Feeling of weakness of the head, in the evening (first day), and after the proving, [1]; throughout the proving, [3].

Heaviness in the head; the brain feels compressed (fourth day), [2].

Great heaviness in the head, in the afternoon (third day), [2].
Feeling of heaviness in the head (first day), [3].
(20) Head heavy, confused, [7a].
Head heavy, confused, full, [5].
Head heavy, with general weakness, in the morning, [7].
Feeling as though the head were as large again as usual (eighth day), [3].
Feeling as though the head were as long again as natural (fifth day), [2].
(Waking at night from headache, but falling asleep again), (second night), [6a].
Violent headache, as from a hammering, especially on the vertex (third morning), [1].
Pressing asunder sensation in the head, especially on the vertex, a sensation of dull roaring, at 6 P.M. (first day), [1].
The brain seems compressed in the evening (seventh day), [3].
Tearing stitches within the head (third morning), [1].
(30) A feeling as of something alive or a tickling in the brain, in bed (first night), [2].

Forehead.

Head heavy, tense between the temples, [7].
A feeling in the forehead as though some one touched it with icy-cold hands, lasting half an hour, afterwards extending towards the right eye, in the evening (fourth day), [2].
Tension in the forehead, as if it were drawn up, [7].

Temples.

Tension in the temples (first day), [3].
Aching in the temples (sixth day), [3].
Stitches now in the right, now in the left temporal region, in the evening (second day), [3].
Some stitches in the right temporal region (after one hour), [1].
Violent stitch in the left temporal region, in the evening (fourteenth day), [6].
Violent stitch in the left temporal region, almost compelling him to cry out suddenly while walking (eighth day), [6].
(40) Transient violent tearing in the right temporal region, with chilliness over the whole body, at 4 P.M. (first day), [2].
Throbbing in the right temporal region (third day), [3].
Throbbing in the left temporal region (second day), [3].

Vertex.

Headache in the vertex, with roaring in the ears, especially in the left, in the morning on waking (fifth day), [6].
Violent stitches in the crown of the head, at 7 P.M. (third day), [3].
Tearing in the vertex, in the evening (seventh day), [3].
**Throbbing in the vertex, and a feeling of heat in the head in the afternoon (fifth day), [1].*

Parietals.

Slight stitches in the right side of the head, on exerting the eyes and head (fourteenth day), [6].

Occiput.

Pressive pain in the occiput, on motion, [7a].
Pressive pain, with some drawing stitches in the occiput, in the evening, [5].
(50) Tearing in the occiput, in the evening (fifth day), [2].

External Head.

The hair of the head falls out easily, for some time after the proving, [2].

Profuse falling out of the hair, for a fortnight, after the proving, [3].
Formication on the vertex (second day), [3].
Itching on the head (first night), [4].

EYE.

Weariness in the eye, [7a].
Feeling as though the eyes were difficult to move, as after weeping, [5].
Burning in the canthi, [7a].
Tension in both eyes (fifth day), [1].
Tension in both eyes (third day), [1].
(60) Aching sensation in the eyes (second day), [3].
Stitches through the right eye (tenth day), [3].
Tearing in the right eye, in the evening (seventh day), [3].

Brow.

Drawing stitches above the eyes, especially in the soft parts of the head, [5].

Lids.

Eyelids covered with mucus tense, [7a].
The right eye is spasmodically closed for about a quarter of an hour, in the evening (fourth day), [2].
Smarting of the eyelids, [7a].

Pupil.

Pupils dilated (fifth day), [1]; at 6 P.M., (first day), [1].

Vision.

Slight longer than usual, in a myope, [5].
Sight weaker than usual, [5].

EAR.

(70) Ears hot, on going to bed, without any heat in the body (fourteenth day), [6].
Drawing pain in the left ear towards the zygoma; on touching the zygoma it feels swollen (eighth day), [3].
Transient stitches through the right ear, in the evening (fourth day), [2].
Itching and pressure in the ear, [5].
Roaring in the ears, especially in the left (not and unusual symptom), (fifth day), [6].

NOSE.

Much sneezing in the morning (second day), [4].
Nose mostly dry, [5].
Nose extremely dry (fifth day), [1].
Remarkably acute smell (first day), [3].

FACE.

Face seems puffy, in the evening (second day), [1].
Pains in the face (starting from a hollow tooth), worse at night, [5].

Cheeks.

(80) Feeling of tension in the cheeks, lasting several hours (after two hours); from noon till evening (second day), [2].

A kind of contraction in the left zygoma (seventh day), [2].
Jerking and crawling in the left zygoma, in the morning (sixth day), [2].
Dull jerking pain in the cheeks (fourth day), [2].

Lips.

Lips dry, the mucous membrane dry (after four hours), [1].
Feeling of heat in the lips, (second day), [3].

MOUTH.

Teeth.

Tension in the teeth, in the forenoon (fourth day), [2].
Aching in the teeth, in the forenoon (second day), [2].
Drawing toothache in the whole lower jaw, lasting a short time, after midnight (third day), [1].
Tearing here and there in the teeth (second day), [3].
(90) Tearing toothache in the right upper and lower jaws, on waking, at 3 A.M. (fourth day), [3].
Dull jerking pain in the teeth and cheeks, in the afternoon (third day), [2].

Tongue.

Tongue, coated, in the morning, [5].
**Tongue coated white*, [1]; (eighth day), [3].
Tongue whitish-gray, especially at the base, [7].
Tongue coated dirty yellow (eighth day), [3].

General Mouth.

Mouth dry, [5]; (after one hour), [1].
Dry burning heat in the mouth, at 5 P.M. (first day), [1].

Saliva.

Much mucus in the mouth after eating, [7].

Taste.

Bad taste in the mouth, eructations (fifth day), [7].
(100) Taste of blood in the throat following the stool; on hawking expectoration of bright-red bloody sputa (third and sixth days), [6]. [For the past two mouths I had a little nosebleed a few times, but only after blowing the nose; formerly it had occurred almost daily.]

THROAT.

Hawking of tenacious mucus, [7].
Feeling as though a worm were squirming in the throat (ninth day), [3].
Neck swollen (second day), [1]; (eighth day), [3].
Neck puffed up, for a quarter of an hour (after one hour and a half), [1].

STOMACH.

Appetite.

Great appetite in the morning (second day), [4].
Great hunger, at noon (second day), [4].
Speedy satiety, without pressure in the stomach, [7].
Diminished appetite, aversion to eating, [7].
Loss of appetite, nausea, and constant pressure as from an overloaded stomach, although he had fasted, [7].

(110) No appetite in the evening (first day), [1].
No relish for breakfast (second day), [4].

Thirst.

Thirst (fifth day), [1].
Thirst, on waking from sleep; is unable to drink on account of choking in the throat and heat, [7].
Thirst, with feeling of heat in the mouth (after seven hours), [1].
Great thirst (after one hour), [1].
Violent thirst (eighth day), [3].
Most violent thirst (third morning), [1].

Eructation.

Frequent eructations, with pressure on the chest, [7].
Eructations of odorless flatulence, [7].
(120) Eructations without taste, on drinking water (after two hours), [1].
Frequent empty tasteless eructations, without having eaten anything, at 5 P.M. (first day), [1].
Bitter eructations (second day), [4].
Eructations of mucus, with burning and pressure in the stomach, in the morning, [7].
Great heat rising up in the throat, in afternoon (second day), [2].

Nausea.

**Nausea* (after two hours), [1]; for half an hour (fourth day), [2]; (sixth day), [3].
Nausea, so that he is scarcely able to rise in the morning, with pressure in the præcordial region, [7].
Nausea, at noon, with inclination to vomit and great weakness (third day), [5].
Nausea and distress in the stomach, with inclination to vomit, retching, collection of water in the mouth, for half an hour, in the evening, [7].
Nausea, inclination to vomit, qualmishness, during dinner, with a feeling as though the stomach and bowels were hot and swollen, with sleepiness, [7].
(130) Nausea, qualmishness, and aversion to eating (fourth day), [7].
Great constant nausea, with incessant eructations of either wind or mucus, in the evening, [7].
Retching, [7].

Stomach.

Heaviness in the stomach, and feeling of heat and eructations after eating, [5].
Feeling of heat in the epigastrium and chest, [7].
Pressure, nausea, and weakness, two hours after eating, [7].
Pressure in the stomach, after a small meal, [7].
Awakened at night by pressure and burning in the stomach; feels as though the stomach were disordered by sour wine, [7].
Some pressure in the stomach, after drinking milk, [7].
Oppression of the stomach, after eating a little rice, in the evening (second day), [1].
(140) A kind of sticking, now in epigastric region, now in the right hypochondrium (first day), [2].
A griping in the stomach, in the morning, with yawning, like a sensation of hunger, though without appetite, on account of nausea, [7].

ABDOMEN.

Hypochondria.

Feeling of fulness in the hepatic region, [5].

Tension in the right and left hypochondria (eighth day), [3].
Drawing pain in the hepatic region, [5].
Sticking in the right hypochondrium (third day), [3].

Umbilical.

Cutting in the umbilical region, as if something were cooking therein, in the afternoon (fifth day), [2].

General Abdomen.

*Distension of the abdomen (third day), [3].
Distension of the abdomen, which is tympanitic and hard, in the evening (fifth day), [2].
Abdomen hard, with tension in the right hypochondrium (ninth day), [2].
(150) Flatulence, with tension in the abdomen, [7].
Much flatulence, pressure, and dragging in the abdomen, through the day, [7].
Feeling as though flatulence would pass (fourth day), [1].
Troubles from flatulence at night, [5].
Pain in the abdomen and diarrhoea-like stool, in the evening after coffee, [7a].
Abdomen full and tense, as from flatulence, with griping and nausea, [5].
Pain in the abdomen, griping distension, followed by soft stool, [7].
Violent griping pains in the bowels, as from flatulence, soon followed by soft stool (sixth day), [1].
Cutting and griping in the abdomen, as from incarcerated flatus (third day), [3].
Dragging in the groins, [5].

RECTUM AND ANUS.

(160) Burning biting, and a feeling of dryness in the anus, in the morning, [5].
Great desire for stool, with discharge of hard masses (second day), [3].
Urgent desire for stool, with passage of small faecal masses (third day), [3].
Very unusual, severe urging to stool, in bed soon after waking, which could only be restrained with very great difficulty while I dressed; stool normal (third morning), [6].
Ineffectual urging to stool (third night), [2].
Stools attended with most violent tenesmus (fourth day), [3].

STOOL.

During the proving the stool almost always occurred twice daily, morning and evening, normal and profuse; usually I had but, one stool, and was not at all inclined to diarrhoea, [6].
Stool freer than usual, in the morning (second day), [4].
Stool soft, in the evening (third day), [2].
Stool hard (eighth day), [3]; at 3 P.M. (second day), [1].
(170) Stool irregular, sometimes hard, sometimes soft, "very bilious," [5].
Stool delayed, [5].
Difficult stool, with violent tenesmus, so that it caused nausea, in the evening (seventh day), [3].

URINARY ORGANS.

Burning in the urethra, [5].

Micturition.

Urging to urinate, in the afternoon (fifth day), [1].
Urging to urinate, with vertigo, almost a faintness, at two o'clock at night, when in and when out of bed (eleventh day), [2].
Frequent emission of very yellow urine, without burning, [7].

Urine.

Profuse clear yellow urine, at night, with burning, [7a].

Urine clear, wine-yellow, [7].

Urine very highly colored, frothy, of a peculiar sweetish odor, in the morning (fifth day), [6].

(180) Strong-smelling urine (first night), [4].

SEXUAL ORGANS.

Lascivious thoughts, soon (in a man), [5].

Tension in the uterine region, as from a short band (seventh night), [2].

Violent tearing in the genitals, with a desire to urinate, and micturition twice at midnight (seventh night), [2].

Leucorrhœa for several days after the proving, [2].

Menstruation more profuse and with less difficulty than usual; the second menstruation was three days earlier and more profuse, with cold feet and acute sensibilities, [5].

Menstruation fourteen days too late, [3].

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

**Frequent dry, hacking cough* (after one hour and a half), [1].

Frequent expectoration of gelatinous mucus (fifth day), [7].

Expectoration of much granular white mucus, [7].

(190) Very short breath, in the evening (second day), [1].

Dyspnœa, in the forenoon (third day), [4].

CHEST.

Anxiety in the chest, like shortness of breath, in the morning (second day), [4].

Burning pains in the chest, especially in the afternoon, [5].

**Tightness in the chest* (fifth day), [1]; in evening (second day), [1].

Pressure upon the chest (third day), [3].

Pressure and heaviness on the chest, [5].

Pressure and burning in the chest, at 5 P.M. (first day), [1].

Oppression of the chest, in the evening (fourth day), [2].

Transient sticking-cutting pain in the right upper half of the chest, on moving about; these cutting pains occurred a few times in the left lower portion of the chest, in the afternoon of the same day (third day), [6].

(200) Sticking in the left chest, in the evening (second day), [1].

(Sticking in the ribs and shoulders, as after taking cold), [7a].

Sticking pain in the middle of the chest (internal aching, like heartburn), [7a].

Stitches through the left chest, at 8 P.M. (first day), [1].

Constant stitches from within outward, through the left chest and sternum, aggravated by motion (third day), [1].

Some sharp stitches in the chest, [5].

Violent stitches through the chest, so that she was obliged to hold the breath, at 5 P.M. (sixth day), [3].

Crawling and orgasm in the chest, [5].

Stitches alternately in both sides of the chest (ninth day), [3].

Violent sticking pain in the left breast, in the evening (second day), [1].

(210) Stitches here and there beneath the right breast, in the evening (second day), [1].

HEART AND PULSE.

The heart feels as though it would fall down, in the evening (second day), [1].

Palpitation of the heart (fifth day), [1].
Acceleration of the pulse, [5]; at 6 P.M. (first day), [1].
Pulse rapid and hard (fifth day), [1].

NECK AND BACK.

Neck.

(Tension in the neck and nape of the neck), (first day), [7].
Tension in the nape of the neck; motion of the head is painful, [7a].
Tension in the nape of the neck, with pressure and sticking in the middle of the chest, [7].

Back.

Twitchings of muscles in the back, [5].
Aching in the back (after one hour and a half), [1].
(220) Dull drawing and pressure in the back, especially in the lumbar region, more in the afternoon and evening, [5].
Sticking and burning pain in the back and loins, with feeling of coldness in the back, shoulders, and arms, [7].

Dorsal.

Stitches in the scapulæ (tenth day), [3].

Lumbar.

Paralytic pain in the small of the back (ninth day), [2].
Aching in the small of the back (fifth day), [1].
Pressive pain in the small of the back (eighth day), [3].
Pain in the small of the back, pressive, paralytic (third day), [3].
Some stitches in the small of the back, at noon (fourth day), [3].

EXTREMITIES IN GENERAL.

Numbness of the limbs, [5].
Feeling of weakness and trembling in all the limbs (sixth day), [3].
(230) The right foot and left arm feel paralyzed, alternating with tearing (fifth day), [3].
Limbs heavy (first day), [7].
Feeling of stiffness in the limbs, [5].
Painfulness in all the joints, [5].
Rheumatic drawing and tension in the limbs, [5].
Bruised feeling in the extremities, [5].

SUPERIOR EXTREMITIES.

Trembling and cramp in the left arm and fingers (eleventh day), [2].
Weakness in the arms (eighth day), [2].
Tension in both arms (after one hour and a half), [1].
Fine sticking like needles in the arms (second day), [3].
(240) Tearing in the arms (second night), [3].
Tearing in the left arm, in the morning (seventh day), [2].
Tearing in the left arm, especially from the elbow to the fingers, in the evening (third day), [2].
Constant tearing in the arms (fourth day), [2].
Violent tearing in both arms, in the evening (sixth day), [2].

Shoulder.

Stitches in the left shoulder with every inspiration, at 2 P.M. (third day), [3].
Tearing in the right shoulder and in the forearm, [7].

Arm.

(Neuralgia, paralytic pains in the left upper arm). [6]. [On account of this pain I was obliged to omit the proving; it gradually disappeared after several remedies, but an induration of the cellular tissue remained, which after awhile suppurated.]

Elbow.

Transient tearing in the elbows (third day), [2].

Wrist.

The left wrist is painful on motion, as if sprained, [7].

Hand.

(250) Tension in the hands (second day), [3].

Pain as from suppuration on the outer margin of the ball of the left hand, while it lies upon the table, [7a].

Fingers.

Rheumatic pain, swelling and tension in the last joint of the left little finger, [7a].

Rheumatic sticking pain in the right middle finger, as though a knife were thrust from the joint along the metacarpal bone to the wrist; afterwards a similar pain in the great toes, but less violent and of shorter duration (sixth day), [6].

Tearing in the right thumb, in the evening (fifth day), [3].

INFERIOR EXTREMITIES.**Thigh.**

Crawling and drawing along the course of the sciatic nerve, [5].

Knee.

Transient cramp in the knee (fourth day), [2].

Slight pain in the outer and upper portion of the left knee as from straining the tendons (third day), [6a].

Sticking in the left knee, [7].

Tearing in the right knee (tenth day), [3].

(260

) Tearing in the right leg and knee (eighth day), [3].

Leg.

Tingling in the legs and knees as from weariness, [7].

(Very acute cramp in the calves, several times at night, first in the right, afterwards in the left leg, obliging him to get up and walk about), (fifth night), [7].

Foot.

Painful tension like a cramp in the soles of the feet, [7a].

Cramp in the left foot, [7].

Painful cramplike drawing as if the feet would become dead, when lying, [7].

Feeling as though the left foot were sprained or dislocated, on rising from stool at 3 P.M. (ninth day), [3].

Sticking in the bone in the inner side of the right foot, as after a sprain, on ascending steps, several times during the day (fourteenth day), [6].

Tearing extending from the right calf through the whole foot, at 6 P.M. (first day), [1].

Toes.

Toes and heels somewhat swollen, with biting (ninth and tenth days), [2].

(270) Sticking as with a dull knife in the fourth toe, in the evening (tenth day), [6].

Dull sticking, as with a knife, in the ball of the great toe (fourteenth day), [6].

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.

Objective.

Frequent starting up as from affright, always with rising of great heat into the neck (fifth day), [3].

Lameness and stiffness with spasmodic restlessness in the muscles and tendons, especially in the evening and at night, often waking from sleep, [5].

Weariness on waking from sleep, [5].

Weak, distracted, in the afternoon, after a short walk (first day), [7].

Weakness when walking, was obliged to walk slowly; when walking, but not when sitting, [7a].

Weakness even to falling down, [7].

**Great weakness* (tenth day), [3]; continuing after the proving, [1].

Great weakness and trembling, on waking in the morning (eighth day), [3].

(280) Great weakness, with violent thirst, on waking in the morning (second day), [1].

Extremely weak (third day), [1].

Exhaustion (ninth and tenth days), [2].

Great exhaustion (fifth night), and for three weeks after the proving, [2].

Subjective.

Sensitive to the cold, for some time after the proving, [2].

General nervous and vascular excitement (first to fourth day), [5].

Inclined to great activity (fifth day), [7].

Disinclined for mental and physical labor (fourth day), [1].

Feeling of weakness (after one hour and a half), [1].

The whole body feels affected as after a course of medicine, [7a].

(290) Feeling, on waking at 4 A.M., as though she were not lying in bed, at another time as though she were lying very heavy in bed (second night), [3].

SKIN.

Objective.

Some small pimples on the skin, [5].

Biting eruption like nettle-rash on both hands; she was obliged to scratch until they were almost sore (eighth day), [2].

Violent biting on both hands; nettlerash eruption on the backs of the hands and between the fingers (fifth day), [1].

Subjective.

Crawling in the skin at times, [5].

Great itching, especially in the sacral region, in the evening on undressing; the skin felt rough and seemed full of little pimples (tenth day), [6].

(Ulcerating pain in the morning in a vesicle on the thigh), (fifth day), [7].

Biting in the fingers of the left hand, in the evening (ninth day), [2].

Violent biting on the back of the hands, in the evening (second day), [1].
**Crawling in the hands and feet, they felt fuzzy* (third morning), [1].
(300) Tingling in the feet, [7a].
(Itching on the forehead, vertex, and hip), [7a].
(Itching on both cheeks, especially in the beard), (second day), [7].
The feet seem fuzzy, with sticking in them as from needles (fourth day), [3].

SLEEP AND DREAMS.

Sleepiness.

Yawning, [7a].
Frequent yawning, [7].
Sleepiness, the eyelids keep closed, at 6 P.M. (first day), [1].
(Sleepy, in the afternoon, after eating), (second day), [7].
Very sleepy, at 5 P.M. (second day), [1].
Constantly inclined to sleep (second day), [2].
(310) Sleep heavy, exhausting every night, with sweat in the morning, [7].
Wakes late (second morning), [6a].

Sleeplessness.

Falls asleep late, sleep restless, wakes early (first night), [4].
Sleep uneasy (first and third nights), [4].
Sleep restless; it seems as though she were lying very heavy in the bed (first day), [3].
Sleep restless, disturbed by various pains, and with confused, anxious, voluptuous dreams, or dreams of business, [5].
Sleep extremely restless, with frightful dreams, starting up and apprehensiveness (first night), [1].
Waking early in the morning with hot perspiration and uneasiness (sixth day), [6].
Sleeps usually lying on the back and boring the head into the pillow, [5].
Lies on the back, with emissions (second night), [4].

Dreams.

(320) Dreamy sleep, with sweat in the morning, [7].
Many dreams (second night), [3].
She dreamed very much and awoke after every dream (first night), [2].
Vivid dreams at night, not remembered in the morning (fourth day), [7].
Busy dreams very indistinctly remembered (fifth day), [6].
Many dreams at night of journeyings, etc., indistinctly remembered in the morning (first night), [6a].
Constant dreams at night; after waking several times he always fell asleep and continued to dream, dreamed of journeying, hunting, etc.; very indistinctly remembered (first night), [6].
Exhausting dreams of climbing mountains, great pressure of business, etc., without sweat at night, [7].

FEVER.

Chilliness.

Chilliness over the whole body, with nausea, [7].
Feeling of chilliness through the whole body, at 4 P.M. (fifth day), [1].
(330) Shivering over the whole body, in the evening (second day), [1].
Constant shuddering, while sitting, worse on moving about, with expectoration of mucus, nausea, and qualmsiness, slightly relieved by drinking cold water, lasting through the evening till midnight, [7].

Coldness of the soles of the feet, [7a].

Shuddering, coldness, extending from the calves over the legs frequently during the day (second day), [7]. [The day was cold and wet.]

(Shuddering in the back, extending across the shoulders), (fifth day), [7].

Heat.

Heat, with anxiety, in the evening (second and third days), [4].

Dry burning heat over the whole body (third day), [1].

Sensation of internal heat without thirst, with perspiration, preventing falling asleep for two hour, so that I sought a cool place and was frequently obliged to throw off the covering, but I soon became too cold (fifth morning, soon after the dose), [6].

Heat in the head and feet, with restlessness and desire to seek cool places, from 3 to 5 A.M. (tenth day), [6]. [Soon fell asleep again after smelling Aconite, [12].]

Heat in the face in the morning after a restless night, [5].

(340) Feeling of heat in the face, in the afternoon (fifth day), [2].

Sweat.

Gets into a perspiration easily on slight exertion, [7].

CONDITIONS.

Aggravation.

(*Morning*), On waking, confusion of head; on waking, vertigo, etc., head heavy, etc., on waking headache in vertex; sneezing; at 3 o'clock, toothache; on waking, weakness, etc.

(*Forenoon*), Pains in teeth.

(*Afternoon*), Heaviness in head; throbbing in vertex; etc.; pain in teeth; burning in chest; drawing, etc.; in back; at 4 o'clock, chilliness.

(*Evening*), depression; weakness in head; stitches in temporal regions; tearing in vertex; pres- sive pain, etc.; in occiput; tearing in occiput; tearing in eye; stitches through ear; distension of abdomen; after coffee, pain in abdomen, etc.; drawing etc.; in back; tearing in arms; tearing in thumb; sticking in toe; lameness, etc., in muscles; biting on fingers; shuddering; heat, etc.

(*Night*), Pains in face; after midnight, toothache in lower jaw; troubles from flatulence; cramp in calves.

(*Motion*), Pain in occiput, stitches through chest; lameness, etc., in muscles; shuddering.

SUPPLEMENT: HYPERICUM PERFORATUM.

The following symptoms are taken from Stokes's original report, and are to be accepted in place of those in Vol. V.

Authorities. **5**, August 18th, 1852, smelled and tasted tincture just set to macerate, in the evening (first day); took 1/2 ounce tincture and walked out, 11 A.M. (second day); 1/2 drachm tincture at 10.30 A.M. (third day); 1 drachm tincture (fourth day); 1/2 ounce (fifth day); 1 ounce infusion at 11 A.M., 2 ounces more in afternoon (seventh day); 1 ounce infusion at 4.30 P.M. (eighth day); **5a**, second proving, September 6th, took of infusion half a pint with 2 drachms of tincture for a mixture; infusion, 10 drachms between dinner and tea (first day); 3 drachms of infusion (second day); 1 1/2 ounce infusion (fifth day); **5b**, third proving, September 17th, 10 drops in water of a dilution made with 20 drops tincture to 2 drachms of spirit, at 10.40 A.M. (first day); same at 8 P.M. (second day); 10 drops three times (third day); 10 drops at noon (fourth day); 20 drops on tongue twice, and took the whole lot prepared (fifth day); **5c**, fourth proving, September 26th, took 3d cent. dil., 10 drops in water, 8 A.M. (first day); 10 drops at 11 A.M. (third day); 10 drops in the morning (fifth day); **5d**, female

prover, S. E. S., took 10 drops strong tincture three times a day, beginning October 11th, 1852; **5e**, October 19th, second proving with 30 drops, three times a day, on the fourth day stopped the medicine, got an olfaction of Staph., and then one of Chamom.; **5f**, November 3d, 3 globules 3d dec. dynamization.

MIND.

Felt as if excited by tea, all day (second day); at night (third day), [5].

Religious thoughts, hopeful (fourth day), [5a].

For a week past, impure ideas have very seldom presented themselves by day; the mind has been reposing on higher thoughts (seventh day), [5a].

Low spirits (fourth day), [5c].

Mind soberly inclined for three days (ninth day), [5].

Mind disposed to be sad and tenderly melancholy (eleventh day), [5].

Temper touchy, irritable; inclined to speak sharply (second day), [5f].

The tone of the nervous energy keeps up in a truly remarkable manner all through, and the mind is firm, and views all things with cool consideration (ninth day), [5b].

(350) Made mistakes in writing, evening (third day), [6].

Mistakes in writing, right for left, or ulna for radius (second day), [5c].

Forgets people's names (tenth day), [5].

Defective memory; can hardly arrange ideas, and cannot execute her intentions; forgets what she wanted to do (fourth day). There have been several *letters omitted* in her *written* statement of symptoms, especially on the first and second days; the same state caused this as made her so forgetful, but it existed in a less degree, [5c].

HEAD.

Head feels dull (third day), [5b].

Felt the dull head clear up (directly after dose, fourth day), [5].

Head dull, morning in bed (eighth day), [5].

Head heavy in the morning, improved towards evening (tenth day), [5e].

Fulness of head (eleventh day), [5].

Fulness of head and low spirits this morning, which passed off in two hours, and was followed by a feeling of stiffness in the eyes, as if after tears and a strained painful feel in forehead, which went off after second dose (fifth day), [5d].

(360) When she arose, felt the head full, which cleared about an hour after breakfast (after first dose), [5f].

Rose with fulness of head (second day), [5f].

Fulness and pain, with heat in vertex before waking (fifth day), [5f].

Pain in head, worse after dinner (fifth day), [5f].

Pain of weight in head, generally on the passage of a heavy storm-cloud (seventh day), [5c].

Headache in forehead, as if it were smashed, increased at night, and on lying down; it increased next day, but was more towards the vertex (seventh day), [5e].

After breakfast, pressure on anterior and upper part of frontal (left side) bone (ninth day), [5b].

Pressure in left temple after breakfast (eighth day), [5c].

Attack of weakening, drawing pain in the scalp, over upper and anterior part of parietal bone (left), for a few minutes (fifth day), [5b].

Back of head feels bothered this forenoon (fourth day), [5].

(370) After breakfast immediately felt a severe scalp headache on the left side of occiput, sometimes it was sharp, at others dull (second day), [5].

In the evening for a few minutes, felt as if a violent headache with pressure were about to come on in left side of occiput (first day), [5b].

Shoot of dull pain up left occipital nerve, forenoon (seventh day), [5c].

Creeping feeling in right side of occiput after dinner (eleventh day), [5].

EYE.

After breakfast, slight aching over brows (ninth day), [5].

Burning stinging in tarsi of left eyelids, at 9 P.M. (first day), [5a].

Sight weak (sixth day); very weak (eighth day), [5c].

Focal distance of vision lengthened, this evening (first day), [5a].

EAR.

Simple pain in right ear at entrance of meatus (eighth day), [5].

Pressure in right ear, with excoriated feel in pharynx on that side, in the evening (eighth day), [5b].

(380) Sharp itching in right ear; meatus; goes off by touch, comes again (first day), [5a].

NOSE.

Sneezing, nose dryish (first day), [5a].

More than commonly sharp sneezing fit after breakfast, with free nasal secretion (sixth day), [5c].

Sneezing leaves a raw soreness in throat (fourth day), [5d].

Nose dry on rising, and all day (third day), [5b].

Nose dry (fourth day), [5b].

Dryness of left nostril for a week past; crusts in it (fifth day), [5c].

Rose with pain in bridge of nose (second day), [5f].

FACE.

Slight aching of the brows and face, which increase in the night to *severe distressing ache* in the right half of face, in an old tooth more particularly (first day), [5a].

Dull faceache, in afternoon and evening (second day), [5a].

(390) The faceache left by diet and abstinence from all sorts of artificial stimulus (after nine days), [5a].

Face aching more or less all day (eighth day), [5b].

Sleep disturbed by a faceache, which came on in the afternoon, after eating mulberry tart (lasted fourteen hours), (third day); pain in face (left side) increased (fourth day), [5e].

After breakfast pressure on malar prominences (second day), [5a].

Pressure on malar bone, evening (fifth day), [5b].

Lips dry (third and fourth days), [5b].

Aching in the articulation of the jaws (second day), [5f].

At 10 P.M., lancinations from submaxillary gland of right side, down the neck, for a few moments (first day), [5c].

Last night had severe aching in an old stump of a right upper molar tooth, which kept me awake and restless; it was best lying on that cheek and keeping quiet (sixth day), [5a].

Took a glass of beer after dinner, and felt the old stump ache a little; it went on to ache *very badly* during the whole night (seventh day), [5b].

STOMACH.

(400) Appetite increased, in the evening (first day); in the morning (second and fourth days), [5d].

Appetite for pickles, in the evening (sixth day), [5a].

No great appetite for breakfast (third day), [5a].

Thirst for wine, in afternoon; took some (second day), [5].

Eruclatations after taking medicine, with taste of same (fifth day), [5a].

Eruclatations after breakfast (second day), [5c]; (ninth day), [5b].

Awoke in the night with great nausea (sixth night), [5d].
Flatulence and distension of stomach, after teatime (third day), [5e].
Indigestion and flatulence in the night; awoke with distension and cracking pain in lower belly (first night), which was relieved in the morning by relaxation of the bowels, [5c].
Ate plums and pickles, and had dyspepsia and bilious diarrhoea (after nine days), [5a].
(410) Stomach feels contracted and hot, in the evening (third day), [5].
After breakfast, pressure in the stomach, extending towards the back (fifth day), [5a].
After meat at breakfast, felt weight in stomach (eighth day), [5a].
On rising in the morning, the stomach felt hottish and uncomfortable, though only a small bit of bread and mashed potatoes were eaten for supper, with half a glass of port wine, in water; drank a glass of cold water and felt all right (ninth day), [5b].

ABDOMEN.

Dragging pain in liver at point of false ribs, at 6 P.M. (fifth day), [5].
Weight and dragging in liver, walking from Torwood, 11.30 P.M. (eighth day), [5b].
In the night awoke with distension and cracking pains in bowels (sixth night), [5d].
Bowels full and flatulent, in the evening (second day), [5d].
Crampy pains in abdomen (twelfth day), [5f].
After tea pinching pains in bowels, which became much relaxed (fourth day), [5f].
(420) In an hour felt pressure at left groin, towards ring (third day), [5c].
Pressure in right iliac fossa, towards the ring (first day), [5a].
Pressure on left inguinal ring, morning (sixth day), [5f].

RECTUM AND ANUS.

Peculiar slightly cutting warm pain all around rectum, internal to sphincter, forenoon (fourth day), [5].
Rectum felt as if dry, in morning (seventh day), [5b].
Inclination to stool, at 6 P.M. (first day), [5a].

STOOL.

Stool delayed till noon (fifth day), [5].
Stool rather scanty and hard, and constipated (seventh day), [5a].
Free evacuation of the bowels this evening (seventh day), [5a].
Free and normal evacuation of bowels (eighth day), [5a].
(430) Firm stool, in the morning (first day), [5b].
Soft, yellow, bilious stool, at 4 P.M.; had a firm one after breakfast as usual (second day), [5b].
Very free stool, bilious, soft (fifth day), [5b].
Stool very hard and knotty (seventh day), [5b].
Large, firm, hard, dry stool this morning (eighth day), [5b].
Tolerably good stool, at 10 A.M. (first day), [5c].
Stool delayed till morning (ninth day), [5c].
Bowels irregular; relaxed without pain, morning or evening, for three days past (sixth day); constipation (seventh day); bowels irregular (eighth day), [5d].

URINARY ORGANS.

At 4 P.M., walking, felt pressive pains for a few minutes in the renal region (fourth day), [5a].
Squeezing pressure in the left kidney, momentary (after one hour, second day), [5b].
(440) Biting stinging in orifice of urethra (fourth day), [5a].
Warm biting in urethra, afternoon (eighth day), [5c].
Urine turbid (seventh day), [5d].

SEXUAL ORGANS.

Afternoon while walking, erotic ideas and erection (first day), [5b].

Access of erotic ideas, very vivid for a quarter of an hour (immediately, second day), [5].

Catamenia appeared this morning, with less trouble than usual; *greater quantity* (eighth day), [5e].

Catamenia increased in quantity; three days previous to their appearance, great pinching in abdomen, with diarrhœa; cold feet; headache, like wrenching pain over eyes, better in motion; very severe pains in back. Catamenia attended with sickening pains in belly, which she never had before, dull pain in head; sensitiveness of the auditory nerves, Menses three days too early (seventeenth day), [5f].

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Some scraping and roughness in the larynx, and upper part of pharynx and nares, in the fog late at night (eighth day), [5b].

Slight bronchial catarrh, without pain or illness, caused by the night fogs (fifth day), [5c].

CHEST.

Pressure on chest at nipples, with a peculiar warm kind of formication (third day), [5a].

(450) After breakfast, pressure on outer third of left clavicle (seventh day), [5a].

After breakfast, dull heavy pressure on right side of chest from seventh rib down (fifth day), [5].

Single thrill of shooting pain in left pectoral muscles (sixth day), [5a].

Dull stinging in right pectoral muscles, extending to back around ribs (third day), [5b].

Sticking pain in left chest, among the tendons of serratus magnus (seventh day), [5c].

Stinging-burning pain on edge of left pectoral muscle, noon, one minute (fifth day), [5a].

Creeping feeling in right breast up to the median line (eleventh day), [5].

PULSE.

Pulse accelerated after dinner (second day), [5].

Pulse 90, after breakfast, before stool, 10 A.M., fell to 80 at noon (seventh day), [5c].

Pulse 80 (eighth day), [5c].

(460) Pulse 82, at 10 A.M. (ninth day), [5c].

NECK AND BACK.

Awoke with pain in right trapezius muscle, early in morning; it went off after washing (fourth day), [5b].

Aching of the back of the neck and upper part of shoulders (trapezius), (fifth day), [5b].

Severe pressive pain on top of right shoulderblade, afternoon (third day), [5c].

Pressive pain in left shoulderblade, after dinner (eighth day), [5c].

Cutting pains between shoulderblades on right side of vertebræ (tenth day), [5].

Stinging in back, near edge of right scapula, near spine, morning (sixth day), [5b].

Cutting pain under left shoulderblade, with pressure in stomach, after dinner (seventh day), [5a].

EXTREMITIES.

Limbs heavy; felt fatigue in walking before dinner (eighth day), [5c].

All articulations feel bruised (ninth day), [5].

(470) Sawing pains in left hand and left inner ankle (eleventh day), [5].

Tearing of outside of right knee, followed immediately by severe pressure on upper part of shoulderblade (right), (seventh day), [5c].

Flying pains in right shoulder, and also in left calf (seventh day), [5a].

Lancing pains in left wrist and ankle, and along inner border of left foot (third night), [5c].
In bed, this morning, drawing under right malleolus and in right wrist, momentary; also sticking jerking on centre of back of foot, with fugitive feeling of fulness in left half of head (eighth day), [5a].

SUPERIOR EXTREMITIES.

This morning, slight rheumatic drawing aching in point of left shoulder (third day), [5b].
Slight pains in the shoulder-joints, especially the left one, forenoon (third day), [5a].
Numbness in left arm awoke her three times; it went off after friction (third night), [5d].
Pressure on right humerus, at insertion of deltoid (ninth day), [5b].
Hard pain running down left median nerve, followed by the above pain in front of thigh, in the evening (ninth day), [5b].
(480) Slight ache in left elbow passing immediately to right forearm (ninth day), [5c].
Pain in right elbow very severe (fourth day), [5f].
Weakness and strained feel in right elbow troublesome a month back, has returned, and is *aggravated* by second dose to-day; worse in lifting (second day), [5c].
Right arm very weak and painful, just behind elbow-joint (second day), [5f].
Rheumatic pains in right elbow (fifth day), [6f].
Slightly lancing pains about head of right radius for a few moments (first day), [5c].
On going to sleep starting in right forearm above wrist (second day), [5].
Pressive pains down left forearm, on ulnar side (fifth day), [5a].
Jerking of tendons in left wrist on going to sleep (sixth day), [5].
Pressive lancing pain on the middle metacarpal bone of left hand (back), morning (sixth day), [5b].
(490) Lancing pains in joints of left hand fingers (first day), [5a].
Strained pain between index and thumb of left hand, at 1 P.M. (eighth day), [5c].
Lancing pain in phalanges of middle and little fingers of right hand (fifth day), [5c].
Cutting pains in the fleshy end of fingers, of late several times (sixth day), [5c].

INFERIOR EXTREMITIES.

Crampy feel in the lower part of *gluteal muscles, right hip*; immediately on its disappearing, flashing pain on back of left toes, 5 P.M. (ninth day), [5b].
Drawing in left buttock, under tube ischii, with same in right wrist, slight (ninth day), [5b].
At night, after a walk, strained feel in right ham (first day), [5b].
Pain in inner condyle on right thigh for a moment; morning in bed (eighth day), [5].
On walking in the afternoon, felt a bruised pain in left thigh; muscles supplied by anterior crural nerve are stiff and sore; this lasted some days, going and coming (ninth day), [5].
Left thigh sore and lame (tenth day), [5].
(500) About midday the *pain in front of left thigh* returned, and came and went frequently (first day), [5c].
Pressive pain on centre of front of left thigh, afternoon (fifth day), [5c].
Pains in left thigh as before (sixth day), [5c].
Slight shoots down the great sciatica on back of pelvis, in bed at night (eighth day), [5].
Pain in right knee, morning (ninth day), [5].
Starting of left leg on going off to sleep (third day), [5].
Numbness in legs (twelfth day), [5f].
Left leg numb, in evening (first day), [5f].
Left leg numb (second day), [5f].
Slight numbness in left leg after first dose (second day), [5c].
(510) Cramp in left leg on going to sleep (fourth day), [5d].
Severe diductive pains down nerves of right leg, for a few moments, afternoon (fifth day),

[5c].

Flashes of weakening of drawing pain all over front of left leg, all the afternoon, either walking or sitting (fifth day), [5b].

Last night at 12 o'clock, coming home, felt a sudden shoot of pain all over the front of left leg, apparently in the periosteum, it recurred two or three times, and several times to-day (fifth day), [5b].

Single biting on left shin (seventh day), [5b].

Biting on front of left shin, evening (seventh day), [5b].

Biting on left shin (ninth day), [5b].

Tendency to tingling in leg, particularly the left one (fifth day), [5a].

Pressure on left calf, as of a blunt point, several times (eighth day), [5b].

Painful drawing in right tibialis anticus (after one hour, second day), [5b].

(520) Drawing in right calf (first day), [5a].

Sticking stitching in inside of right calf in walking, momentary, 4 P.M. (eighth day), [5].

At breakfast felt a pressive drawing in the right tendo Achillis (sixth day), [5b].

Left ankle particularly liable to wrench (ninth day), [5].

Cramp in left foot on going to sleep (third night), [5b].

Pressive drawing on inner border of left foot, forenoon (sixth day), [5b].

Twinges of pain along the external border of left foot, after dinner (third day), [5b].

Lying in bed, the feet seem disposed to tingle (second day), [5c].

On falling asleep at night, felt a slight jerk in toes of left foot (fifth day), [5b].

A gnawing in right toes, succeeded by pressure and aching in middle of left thigh, about where the sartorius crosses (ninth day), [5b].

(530) *Frequent biting stinging in toes of right foot* (third day), [5a].

Single biting on a toe of right foot (eighth day), [5b].

In the morning early, stinging biting in back of toes, on right foot, in attacks of a few moments (second day), [5a].

Slight lincination, in fold of skin, internal to great toe-nail of right foot, for a quarter of an hour (after dose, fourth day), [5].

GENERALITIES.

Felt rather dull this morning, and languid; a dull day (third day), [5].

On rising, feel rather weary and have foul tongue (fourth day), [5].

Feel rather dull to-day (fourth day), [5c].

Weary and heavy all day (eighth day), [5].

Unrefreshed on waking; languid in the morning; felt better towards noon (third day), [5f].

At various times has felt fugitive pains in the face, shoulders, limbs, and fingers, of a laming character (twelfth day), [5f].

SKIN.

(540) Papulæ on the middle of the right sterno-mastoid muscle, such as had appeared before on the chest (fifth day), [5b].

Pimple on back, right side (fifth day), [5a].

Very small pimple or boil on right hip (sixth day); pimple rather sore under the friction of the clothes (seventh day), [5c].

A cluster of itching, psoralike vesicles on root of left thumb, in forenoon; gone at night (ninth day), [5].

SLEEP.

Felt as if under the influence of tea, and went to bed with the brain excited; did not sleep soundly. Dreams vivid and active; next morning found myself lying very much on the back

and digging the head backwards into the pillow (first night). Dreams active, confuses (third night). Lay a good deal on back; sleep uneasy; threw the head back, and kept on jerking it backwards (sixth day). This morning conscious of anxious dreams, as if something important were left undone (seventh day). Dreams busy (eighth night). Dreams full of bustle (ninth night), [5].

Sleep disturbed and uneasy from *faceache* (first night). Passed *a bad night* from horrid sexual dreams; disturbed sleep (second night). Dreams horrid and agitated, sexual (third night), [5a]. Dreams confused (third night). In spite of a bad night rose feeling well (eighth day). At night got late to bed, and dreamed awful horrid dreams, as that God was far from me and repudiated me, etc. (eighth night), [5b].

Sleep full of dreams of Mormons, of horses, fights, and great action (first day). Found myself very early in the morning *lying on my back*, dreaming some desperate horror, and half awake, saying to myself, "Why should I fear, the Lord is around and about me" (second day). Sleep disturbed by all sorts of horrid dreams; starting of the legs when falling asleep; slight convulsive shocks and twitches following up, preventing sleep; singular erethic state of nervous system all night; erotic ideas and dreams (third night). Dreams active (fifth day). Sleep disturbed by active dreams (eighth night), [5c].

Restless night (third night), [5d].

Sleep lighter, and is more refreshed by it (tenth day), [5a].

(550) Slept badly; *dreams of distress* (second night). *Dreams distressing* (third and fourth nights), [5f].

FEVER.

About four hours after first dose felt a great coldness and numbness of left leg, for ten minutes, while sitting, [5e].

Feet cold (tenth day), [5c].

Face hot and smarting, for two hours (third day), [5f].

(Timothy F. Allen, The Encyclopedia of Pure Materia Medica, Boericke & Tafel, New York and Philadelphia, Hypericum vol. 5 (1877), p. 53-60; vol. 10 (1891), p. 544-550)

Heilungen / Cures



Heilungen / Cures

Übersicht / Overview

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1858 - Spasmodic asthma in a woman who thirty years ago had fallen down the cellar stairs and injured her spine - R. Ludlam

"Dr. Ludlam reported the following:

Mrs. Y., aet. 45, English, of strong, healthy frame and good habits, the mother of five children, had suffered for *ten* years with repeated and violent attacks of Spasmodic Asthma.

The paroxysms originated in a diminished density of the atmosphere, marked by a change of weather, from clear to cloudy and damp.

If she remained in this city in the immediate vicinity of Lake Michigan, our capricious climate would subject her to more frequent attacks; or if in the interior, any barometric change foretelling a storm would surely bring them on.

This was the only marked peculiarity of her case: - the severity and duration of the paroxysms, being inversely to the duration and severity of the storm.

They did not always come on at night, but were always relieved by a critical and most copious expectoration - *blennorrhoea* - from the bronchial tubes.

Her general health suffered but little until, subsequent to a double Pneumonia in April last, she seemed entirely prostrate, and experienced as a consequence an increased susceptibility to aetiological changes.

Her asthmatic attacks became very frequent and distressing, threatening to destroy her life.

After prescribing various remedies without any considerable relief, I discovered upon enquiring more carefully into the history of the case, that when a girl, thirty years since, she had fallen down the cellar stairs and injured her spine at a point corresponding to the superior dorsal vertebrae.

She was ill but a day or two at that time, and had suffered so little local inconvenience since the occurrence as to have forgotten it, until enquired of by me if she had ever experienced any accident of the kind.

There is no tenderness on pressure, though she reports herself as better able, at intervals, to lie upon either side than upon her back, for the reason that the latter decubitus increases the dyspnoea.

I withdrew my other remedies and prescribed *Hypericum Perfoliatum* 2 (dec.) ten drops in

half a glass of water, a table spoonful every two hours.

Under this remedy, with prolonged intervals, she recovered entirely; and the cure seems a radical one, as she has for several months escaped any repetition of her old infirmity."

(Transactions of the Chicago Homoeopathic Medical Society, compiled by R. Ludlam, M. D., Secretary, in: The American Homoeopathic Review vol. 1 (1858-1859), p. 134-135)

1858 - Regularly recurring complaints, as an intermittent fever, in a six years old girl, who had fallen down a stairway three years ago - R. Ludlam

"Dr. Ludlam reported the following:

Mary, aet 6, daughter of Mr. C., had been in poor health for three years.

As often as once in a month she suffered an illness of from four days to a week's duration, of which the following were the most characteristic symptoms:

A chill, followed by more or less fever of a Continued type, with dry, parched skin, occasional headache, especially toward evening, restlessness, jactation, with a super-sensibility of the surface of the neck and of the superior extremities, great dread of motion, would not walk, and screamed outright when her mother or any person proposed to lift her from one place to another, insisting all the while that she should be held in the lap.

Face pale and anxious, white around the mouth, and generally expressive of suffering and uneasiness.

Anorexia, slight thirst for warm drinks, and a hacking cough which she referred to irritation in the throat, and which was without expectoration, and apt to be greatly aggravated by exposure to the least breath of cold air.

Tongue whitish, taste insipid, bowels natural and urine normal in quantity and quality.

After running their course as aforesaid, these symptoms would gradually decline into an interim of three weeks more or less, to recur again with almost as such regularity as the paroxysm of an intermittent.

She had been variously treated, and for various infirmities.

Her first physician diagnosed *Worms*, and prescribed accordingly, i. e. Anthelmintics *ad nauseam* for patient and parasite, but without the least benefit.

The second thought the disorder sufficiently intermittent to call for anti-periodics and he gave *Sulphate of Quinine* and other drugs, but with the effect to augment rather than to relieve the symptoms.

Two others had been equally unsuccessful.

On examination I found there existed a decided sensitiveness to pressure upon the spinous processes of the two inferior cervical and the superior dorsal vertebrae.

Inquiring if she had ever fallen upon the part, her mother said she had, but that she was not sick at the time and had never suffered from it.

She had fallen down a stairway when but three years of age, and this was my key to the Pathology of the case.

I ordered a "batch" of simple, dry, uncarded cotton to be applied over the tender locality, and prescribed *Hypericum Perfoliatum* 2 (dec.) to be given internally, once in three hours during the paroxysms.

This plan had the effect of shortening the first paroxysm very considerably, and she had never had another.

In anticipation of its recurrence the remedy was for a time repeated daily; but it never came, and, after an interval of twelve months, I am happy to report that the child remains to all appearance entirely well.

My choice of *Hypericum* in the above cases in preference to other remedies apparently better

indicated, was based upon the idea that "Hypericum is to injuries of the Nervous, what Arnica is to those of the Muscular system."

If, in the experience of others, this proposition to be as satisfactorily confirmed, the fact is worth recording."

(Transactions of the Chicago Homoeopathic Medical Society, compiled by R. Ludlam, M. D., Secretary, in: The American Homoeopathic Review vol. 1 (1858-1859), p. 135)

1875 - Spells of frenzy from spinal irritation in a 14 years old boy, a fit subject for the asylum - A. L. Dornberg

"Boy, fourteen years old, fair complexion, lively temperament, and of a very intelligent turn of mind, was attacked some five or six weeks previous to my seeing him, with numbness in the limbs while husking corn, and with pain in the upper part of the spinal column.

After undergoing a blistering treatment at the hands of a neighboring Allopathic physician, and patient constantly growing worse, he was brought to me for treatment.

I found the spinal column, from the cervical vertebrae downward to about the region of the kidneys, tender to touch, and was told that he was frequently attacked with paroxysms of pain, accompanied with symptoms of mania.

The pains occurred in the joints, principally and always on one side of the body, and would change from one joint to another, from the elbow or wrist joint to the knee or ankle joint, or *vice versa*.

Then, again, he would be thrown into frightful illusions, attempting to hide from some wild beast, and shrinking back and screaming if any one approached him, holding up his hands and crying: "Don't touch me; don't touch me!"

At other times he would jump up all of a sudden, and before anybody could prevent him, run out into the field with such an expression of fright on his countenance as to suggest the idea of something frightening him that he must run away from, and after running some distance, he would crouch down and hide his face in his hands, afraid of seeing or being approached by anybody.

After all such attacks he would have no recollection of what he had been doing, and would look about him in a bewildered manner, like one just being aroused from sleep.

In all other respects the boy was well, with the exception of an almost constant headache of a dull character.

These attacks appeared somewhat reduced and occurred at longer intervals upon the use of *Belladonna* 3; but after a few weeks they recurred oftener, and the tenderness of the spine also increased.

Nux vomica 3 and *Cocculus* 3 were administered successively, but with a negative result; and when he was brought to me again - he was then visiting with his grandfather, eight miles out of town, his home being in the grasshopper district, some thirty miles from here - the expression of the boy's countenance verified in a striking manner the statement of his mother, that he was no better, and a fit subject for the asylum.

The least touch upon the spine between the cervical and lumbar region made him shrink; those spells, so called by his mother, had recurred so often as to make it necessary to keep him under constant watch lest he hurt himself in his ravings, or freeze while being out in the field during one of those attacks of frenzy.

His mother was much alarmed at his condition, and tried to get my consent to take him to the Asylum at St. Peter.

To this I objected, however, and assured her of an ultimate recovery under Homoeopathic treatment.

I now decided to try *Hypericum*, and gave it in the second decimal dilution, three drops three times a day.

It is proper to state here that the closest inquiries did not elicit the slightest clue as to the primary cause of the trouble, and the boy, as well as his parents, denied emphatically his ever getting hurt in any shape or manner.

In eight days after commencing the treatment with *Hypericum*, the boy with his mother came to report.

No more of those attacks had occurred since taking the first dose, the boy's idiotic appearance had changed to its former brightness and intelligence, and the tenderness of the spine had almost entirely disappeared.

Continuing the same remedy at the third dilution one week longer, the patient was dismissed cured, and is now in employment in a store."

(A. L. Dornberg, Case of spinal irritation cured by *Hypericum perf.*, United States Medical Investigator ser.3, vol. 1 (1875), p. 227-228)

1879 - Tetanuslike complaints in a woman who ran a pick in her foot - Ernest A. Farrington

"Mrs. - ran a pin into her foot.

It penetrated the lasting-top of her shoe.

After the first pain subsided, she thought nothing more of the accident until the evening of the same day.

While superintending supper, she was suddenly seized with an intense pain, just at the site of the pin prick.

The toes became rigid, the ankle stiffened, chills chased each other down the back and then nausea and vomiting set in.

The patient fainted.

On coming to, she still complained of the agonizing pain.

Her face exhibited a strange expression; the eyes were set and the lips drawn tightly across the teeth.

Hypericum 5M was given, in water, two teaspoonfuls every half-hour.

The pain soon began to subside, but the rigidity continued for twenty-four hours.

This case illustrates the power of *Hypericum* in injuries of nerves.

Doubtless the offending pin had punctured a nerve, which became inflamed and thus started a train of painful and significant symptoms.

Whether the case, unaided, would have progressed to tetanus, cannot certainly be determined.

But the promptness of the drug in relieving the patient confirms its efficacy in the class of injuries for which it is recommended."

(Ernest A. Farrington, Clinical Verifications, *Hypericum - Nerve traumatism*, The Medical Counselor vol. 1 (1879), p. 35)

1879 - Loss of speech and paralysis of the legs in a boy aged 11 - J. Compton Burnett

On August 15, 1877, Joseph, aet. eleven, was brought to me to be treated for neuralgia and rhachalgia.

Previous history. - Nine months ago he was observed to wince when being rubbed with the towel after his bath. At first he was scolded, as it was ascribed to naughtiness, arising from a desire to shirk his bath, but it was soon noticed that the wincing occurred only when his spine was touched, and that the nape was the tenderest part. He was placed under the care of the late Dr. Macdougall, of Liverpool, who blistered the nape, and told the mother that there was something wrong with the brain and spine. Very severe ear-ache next supervened, and the patient was taken to the Liverpool Eye and Ear Hospital, where wax was discovered in his ear, and dislodged by means of the syringe and warm water; oil was ordered to be dropped into the

ear. Soon after this a pain in his head of a really terrible nature supervened; starting from the ears, going up the temples, over the eyes, and across the forehead; the pain was also very severe behind the ears. For this iodine was prescribed to be painted behind the ears. The pains were of a neuralgic nature, coming on in paroxysms every few minutes by day, but not by night. This state of things continued for about two months, and then to the pain on pressure all up the spine, to the otalgia and cephalalgia, was added loss of power of speech at intervals. This latter was such that there was physical but not psychical paresis; he could read mentally, and write and communicate with his friends freely in writing. These attacks of dumbness lasted two or three days (and nights), and he had five or six of them in about as many weeks. Then he became *nearly* well for three or four months, excepting the spinal tenderness, having only slight attacks, and being able to go to school.

Three days ago, August 12th, 1877, these attacks of pain began again after his rolling on the grass. He is very fond of "turning cart-wheels," and "standing on his head," and as for climbing walls, trees, and water-pipes, he has no equal in these parts. Hence he has had a great number of falls in his life, some of them completely stunning him, and his mother stands in constant dread of his being brought home dead from some such fall; she says, "if we do not know where he is, and we want to find him, we look for him at the top of the tallest tree." This acrobatic skill causes his mother to fear that if he escape an untimely end from accident, he will "do on the stage."

Status praesens. - While making these notes in my case book, patient has had two attacks of the neuralgia here in my consulting-room; it is very distressing to behold, and moreover very characteristic; he burrowed with his head in the soft arm-chair, and screamed and sobbed notwithstanding that he was unable to speak. He is said to be rather obtuse and bad at his lessons, and generally backward intellectually, but his looks do not bear this out. His nose is very flat at the bridge, as if it had been knocked in by a fall: small pieces of bone have at times passed from his nostrils, and he has ozaena, but his parents take no account of it. There does not appear to be any history of hereditary taint, neither does he strike one as scrofulous. Pressure on the spine and hairy scalp pains him, and causes him to cry out. Eyes brown, pupils equal, lazy; pulse 60; bowels costive; urine normal.

Progress and treatment. - The pathological conception *trauma* stands out boldly in this most interesting case, and hence I take advantage of our grand master's genial generalization with regard to the *panacea lapsorum (arnica)*, and give one drop of it in the first dilution every three hours.

22nd. He was ill the whole of the day of his first visit to me, but the following day the pain left his head entirely at 11 a.m.; he was unable to speak the whole day, but began to utter words at 7.30 p.m., and ever since (six days) he is quite well, both of the neuralgia and of the loss of speech.

Had the *arnica* anything to do with this cessation?

Probably, for these reasons. The *mode* of the cessation of this attack differed from that of all former attacks. On all former occasions, the pain lasted as long as the loss of speech, but on this occasion the neuralgia ceased at 11 a.m. (he having taken three powders, on each of which was one drop of the medicine), but the speechlessness continued till evening. Besides, the attacks generally lasted longer. R. sac lac.

Sept. 5, 1877. Excepting the spinal tenderness, and a little aching in the left ear, he continues well. R. *arnica* 1. One drop of the tincture daily.

17th. The ear-ache disappeared, and he continued well until to day, and now he has suddenly become paralysed in the lower extremities, with great pain in the cervical and lumbar portions of the spine.

Parents, of course, in dire distress. Sensation in his lower extremities is complete, he feels the slightest touch in them, and he has complete power over his sphincters. Otherwise nothing abnormal beyond his usual obtuseness and the ozaena.

We read in the pathogenesis of *gelsemium sempervirens* (Allen) symptom 459, "Loss of voluntary motion of the lower extremities," and symptom 492, "complete relaxation of the whole muscular system with *entire motor paralysis*." Therefore *gelsem. semp.* 1, two drops of the tincture in water was administered every hour.

18th. No amelioration, but less pain; slept well, appetite good; he has the same good spirits as ever, and now that he is paralysed in his lower extremities he still evinces acrobatic proclivities by making the maid-servant carry him on her back while he seizes hold of, and tries to hang on to rails and pegs; moreover, he has already discovered a peculiar mode of locomotion that amply suffices for his ordinary wants, and consists in working himself along the ground with arms and trunk. His mother cannot keep him in bed, is greatly distressed, and presses me for a prognosis.

19th. No amelioration; continue medicine.

21st. Same.

22nd. No amelioration; the parents are getting very uneasy, and consider it a hopeless case. I accordingly suggest another opinion.

23rd. No amelioration. Continue the *gelsemium*.

24th. Has had a good deal of pain in the spine, and the parents want something else done at once; in vain I plead that Dr. Drysdale has promised to come in the afternoon - something must be done instantly, so I prescribe *nux vomica*, 2, every hour.

24th, p.m. Dr. Drysdale kindly came over and fully entered into the case; he agreed with me in giving a rather unfavourable prognosis. The parents expected no better, but the lad was thereby a little disconcerted, and consented to remain quietly in bed.

Dr. Drysdale and I then discussed various remedies, notably *secale cornutum* and *lathyrus sativus*, which he suggested, but before proceeding to one of these we agreed to give *arnica* a somewhat fuller trial than it had had.

R. *Arnica montana* two drops in water every 3 hours; nothing else except rest in bed, and making the patient promise to remain six weeks in bed as a start.

26th. No amelioration. Continue the *arnica*.

Oct. 1. No amelioration. All through the case I could not divest myself of the traumatic idea, and it was particularly strong upon me at this time; so before giving the *secale* or the *lathyrus*, I thought I would give *hypericum perforatum*, as being to injured nerve what *arnica* is to muscle. I cannot say that I expected much from its use, and I fully anticipated that I should not only have to give *secale* and *lathyrus*, but also many more paralyzers, and fail at last.

R. *Tc. hypericum perforatum* 2, four drops in water 4 times a day; otherwise nothing but to continue in bed.

4th. Better, can move his legs a very little; they tingle a good deal. Continue the *hypericum*.

8th. Still better; begs to be allowed to get up, but I refuse. To continue the *hypericum*.

12th. I find him up and dressed, but sitting on the floor; on enquiring if he has complete use of his legs, he jumps up and walks round the room. Sadly wants permission to go out, but I only allow him to go in an easy perambulator. Continue the *hypericum*.

17th. Perfectly well. My ordering him about in a perambulator had a tragic end, for Joseph got his brother to wheel him up to Traumere (one mile), and they both returned with I know not what story, but with the perambulator in fragments under their arms. He could not help disobeying the doctor, as, the perambulator being broken, he was obliged to walk home. I allow

him to walk, but not to run or climb. To continue the *Hypericum*.

24th. Continues quite well, and has become intolerant of all restraint and medicine-taking. The spine, however, is still tender, and his ozaena continues as before.

May 29, 1870. Since I saw him on Oct. 24 last year, patient has remained quite free from either paralysis, earache, head-ache, or loss of speech, but his spine has continued a little tender at times. Three days ago, however, a pain came in the middle of his back like a lot of needles running into it; the feet and legs also pricked for about five minutes. Of these pains and pricklings he has had a great many this morning (six) in distinct attacks. The spine is excessively tender on pressure from the vertebra prominens down to the coccyx. Repeat the prescription of Oct. 24, 1878.

He was well in a few days as to his spine; his ozaena now became object of treatment; this has been undertaken by my colleague, Dr. Reginald Jones.

Sept. 18, 1878. I made a call to enquire after patient, and find that his health is indeed excellent; his spine will now bear any amount of pressure. His obtuseness is very much less, and his mother epitomizes his condition thus: "Except the smell from his nose, there is no boy better, and his nose is better than it was, especially since the injections." What treatment he has had for his ozaena I do not know; and, indeed, that is a new chapter of some length. I forgot to mention that the attacks of pain and prickling in May were due, in the opinion of patient's mother, to a fall, but patient would not confess to it.

Conclusion. - I refrain from any pathological speculations, and leave the bare facts of the case, remarking only that I believe the *arnica* cured the neuralgia, and the *hypericum* the paralysis."

(J. Compton Burnett, M.D., Case of loss of speech and paralysis of the lower extremities, The Monthly Homoeopathic Review vol. 23 (1879), p. 14-18)

1884 - Crushing of the foot by a heavy iron shutter falling on them, in a mason - George W. Winterburn

"M. T. B., aged twenty-nine, a mason by trade, while assisting in the repair of a building, had all the toes on the right foot crushed by a heavy iron shutter falling on them.

I saw him half an hour later.

The boot was carefully cut off the injured foot, which on exposure proved to be badly damaged.

The toes were almost severed from the foot, the bones protruding in several places; and there was considerable haemorrhage.

I would ordinarily have used a *Calendula* dressing, but he complained of such excruciating pains in the wounds, and was so depressed and cold, that I concluded to try *Hypericum*.

The damaged tissues were carefully coapted, and a 1-20 lotion of *Hypericum* applied; at the same time *Hypericum* ⁶ was give half-hourly.

In a few hours the pain died away, he regained his customary *bon homme*, and passed a comfortable night.

The wounds healed with astonishing celerity, and in less than a week he was able to resume work."

(George W. Winterburn, *Hypericum* in Traumatism, Transactions of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, vol. 19 (1884), p. 147-148)

1884 - Injury of spine in a lady who fell out of a hammock - George W. Winterburn

"Mrs. E. M. C., aged thirty-two, fell out of a hammock at the family country seat, near Milton, New York, in August, 1882.

She experienced great pain in her spine, which grew daily more severe, until the fifth day, when she decided to come down to New York for treatment.

She was unable to sit down except upon an air cushion, and as the pain was steadily growing worse she naturally felt much alarmed.

I gave her Hypericum¹⁵ in two-grain powders, a dose every three hours, and to report in two or three days.

I heard nothing more from the case.

About two months afterwards I saw her, and then learned that after taking three or four powders the pain was much relieved, and that before the package (12) was finished she was quite well.

I may say of this lady that she was exceptionally strong and healthy, not at all nervous or hysterical, and with the exception of slight colds has not had an illness for many years."

(George W. Winterburn, Hypericum in Traumatism, Transactions of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, vol. 19 (1884), p. 148)

1884 - Concussion of spine in a man who was thrown from an ice-wagon striking his back on the curb-stone - George W. Winterburn

"S. T. P., aged thirty-two, employed on a ice-wagon, one day stepped on the rear step just as the horses were starting, and was thrown down, striking his back on the curb-stone.

He felt a momentary intense pain shoot down both legs, but was afterwards able to get up, and served out the rest of his route.

In the afternoon he noticed he was unable to hold his urine, which dribbled away without his being aware of it.

He thought little of this at the time, but when next morning he attempted to rise and found, as he expressed it, that his "legs were drunk", he concluded to ask advice about it.

I found the pulse feeble, temperature normal, breathing slightly labored, no pain along the spine, nor any spasmodic movement.

The sphincter muscles were partially paralyzed.

He could walk with a rolling motion, but said his "legs were dead like."

Diagnosing the case to be concussion of the spine, without haemorrhage, I gave Hypericum, fifteenth trituration, two grains every hour.

This treatment was continued for three days, the dose gradually reduced in frequency, when he could walk quite well, had recovered control of defecation and urination, and was able to return to his work."

(George W. Winterburn, Hypericum in Traumatism, Transactions of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, vol. 19 (1884), p. 148)

1884 - Shock in an impressionable girl who was greatly frightened by a practical joke - George W. Winterburn

"I believe from the small experience which I have had that Hypericum is likely to prove by far our best remedy in shock.

In several serious accidents I have seen the early use of Hypericum ward off all effects from the nervous system; and if this experience be not exceptional and accidental, and my impression is that it is not, then we have a remedy that surgeon's have long looked for in vain.

Probably a portion of the symptoms in the case just cited were due to shock, but the following is a clear illustration of the power of Hypericum:

Miss M. P. A., an impressionable and timid girl of fourteen years of age, was greatly frightened by a practical joke, the details of which need not to be given here.

I saw her about two hours afterwards.

She then was very pale and hysterical.

Pulse 54, and very weak and compressible.

Respiration 15 and sighing.

Temperature 96° F.

Skin cold and clammy.

Speech thick and indistinct.

She had vomited slightly, had had brandy in small quantities, and had inhaled ammonia and camphor, but without apparent benefit.

I gave her Hypericum 6, in water, a teaspoonful every ten minutes, and ordered the extremities rubbed with hot flannel.

In one hour the pulse was 60, and arterial tension increasing, respiration 17, temperature 97,2°.

Two hours later, pulse 70 and tension normal, respiration 18, temperature 98,4°.

Next day she was quite well, and never subsequently developed any untoward symptoms which could be ascribed to this event.

The entire absence of secondary symptoms was even more confirmatory of the genial influence of the drug, than the rapid disappearance of the primary effects of shock; because often these do subside spontaneously with great rapidity, but, in a child of her temperament, always leave some disturbance of the nervous centres as a sequel."

(George W. Winterburn, Hypericum in Traumatism, Transactions of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, vol. 19 (1884), p. 148-149)

1884 - Traumatic meningitis in a seven years old boy who fell of the roof of a shed - George W. Winterburn

"Hypericum is an excellent remedy in traumatic meningitis, as the following case will show: J. S. A., aged seven years, fell of the roof of a shed, but as he did not seem much hurt no particular attention was paid to him.

The next night he began vomiting, and I saw him the following morning about ten o'clock. I found him slightly delirious, but easily aroused to answer questions.

He complained of severe pain in his head and down the spine, greatly intensified by attempting to move his arms or legs.

The pupils were dilated, face puffed and hot, tongue coated yellowish.

His mouth was dry, but he did not wish to drink water, calling constantly for warm milk.

The pulse was 140, full and hard; temperature 104 ½° F.

The bowels constipated, the last movement having consisted of small, hard lumps.

The urine was thick and muddy, and had the appearance of lager beer.

From the symptoms and the history of the accident, I diagnosed traumatic meningitis, and prescribed Hypericum, as in the previous case of concussion.

In the evening he was certainly no worse, which I considered favorable, and I consequently told the parents that I believed he would pull through all right.

The next morning the temperature was 102° F, and the other symptoms accordingly relieved.

On the fourth day he was nicely convalescent."

(George W. Winterburn, Hypericum in Traumatism, Transactions of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, vol. 19 (1884), p. 149)

1890 - A boy of about 9 years was bitten by a "pet" rat in his finger - William J. Guernsey

"HYDROPHOBIA. - Diseases that rarely tend toward spontaneous resolution, and in the treatment of which allopathy is acknowledged by its adherents to be of doubtful efficacy are daily cured by Homoeopathy, and it is not only gratifying, but exceedingly beneficial to one's faith in the only *law* of cure to read of such cases as that reported by Dr. W. A. Yingling,

page 400, in The Homoeopathic Physician of September.

Another such once made a vivid impression upon me. A boy of about nine years while teasing a "pet" rat was bitten by the "varmint" on the first finger of the left hand. I am sorry that my record does not state how long a time had elapsed before I was called in, but I found him, as I saw at once, horribly ill. Is it not the experience of all physicians that the first glance at some cases fills him with awe? I *felt* that I had an undesirable case in hand, and one that had not been too early placed under treatment. The boy could talk only with great difficulty; his teeth were not quite firmly locked, but he was conscious of an almost momentary aggravation of the difficulty in separating the jaws; his neck was so stiff as to render any motion of the head almost impossible. With this was a nervous excitement and marked tremor of the body. I preferred *Hypericum* to *Ledum*, on account of there being more tenderness about the wound than its appearance would indicate, and gave him the 500th of Tafel's in water every fifteen minutes. This was about eight P. M., and his mother stated the following morning that he had been very feverish and restless till three o'clock, when, as he "looked" better and was sleepy, she did not give the medicine but about every two hours, when he moved or awoke. I found him sitting up in bed at nine o'clock amusing himself and his mother by opening and shutting his mouth and turning his head about, and quite indignant because he could not be up and dressed, which was allowed on the day following."

(William Jefferson Guernsey, M.D., Philadelphia, Verifications, The Homoeopathic Physician vol. 10 (1890), p. 475-476)

1892 - Enuresis nocturna in a girl of 9 years - E. T. Adams

"A child of nine years, afflicted with enuresis nocturna, complains of pain in small of back, difficulty in passing urine by day, often and easily excoriated about genitals. Urine offensive and quickly becomes thick and slimy. During examination, the mother remarked "that she would have a chill at night before urinating, at others would wet the bod without her knowledge." On the symptom "Shuddering over the whole body, with desire to urinate," she received three doses *Hypericum* 200 and a month later the child was to all appearances well. A year and a month have now passed, and a few days ago I was informed that she continued well and hearty, with no return of any of above symptoms."

(E. T. Adams, Toronto, Ontario, Verifications of a few *Hypericum* symptoms, The Medical Advance vol. 28 (1892), p. 91-92)

1912 - Severe headaches and epilepsy after a fall on the back of the head, in a woman aged 31 - C. Spencer Kinney

"The next case is that of a nurse. 31 years old, who had always enjoyed good health. She was attending a reception in a hospital when she became the victim of a practical joke intended for another, the perpetrator of which the fool killer had overlooked in the stress of his active life. She sat down on a chair whose rear legs had been sawed pearly through, falling backward striking back of head and becoming unconscious. Severe basilar headaches and epilepsy followed in the course of a few months. For the pain she began taking morphine. For the epilepsy she did nothing, making efforts to conceal her troubles as she was obliged to earn her living. Finally an attempt to commit suicide brought out her history and she was at once placed under treatment. *Hypericum* tincture seemed to be the only drug exhibited and was prescribed forthwith. In three months, the headaches were a memory and the attacks of epilepsy had ceased. She passed from observation but grateful letters told of her continued health. She is now happily married and has a healthy child."

(C. Spencer Kinney, M. D., Easton, PA., *Hypericum*, with Clinical Cases, Transactions of the Medical Homoeopathic Society of the State of New York, vol. 47 (1912), p. 260)

Klinische Hinweise / Clinical Hints



Klinische Hinweise / Clinical Hints

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1873 - Tetanic symptoms in a woman who jumped out of bed and stepped on a paper of pins

"Sept. 4th, 1871. Mrs. T., age about 40, jumped out of bed and stepped on a paper of pins lying on the floor. About a dozen pins penetrated the sole of the right foot quite deeply, in a line from the great toe backward. Her husband extracted them and the wounds healed up. Soon after she was attacked with pains running up the right limb, through the spine to neck and face. The muscles of the neck and jaws became very rigid, most so on the right side; those of the abdomen and thorax were somewhat rigid. An allopath, who was first called, prescribed hydrate of chloral for the lockjaw, as he said, and she was relieved and made to sleep that night. Next day the same symptoms returning, I was sent for and prescribed *nux vomica* 3d and alternated with *nux vomica* 30th, *ignatia* and *belladonna* in succession for a week, which seemed to moderate the paroxysms and lessen their frequency. But they kept recurring with more or less severity till I gave *Hypericum perforatum* 3d, which, she said, *went right to the affected parts* and removed their pains, etc. It was two or three weeks, however, before she was able to rest her weight on the right limb."

(Cleveland Homoeopathic Hospital College, Clinic, Service of Professor Hocking, Tetanic Symptoms, The Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter vol. 7 (1873), p. 134-135)

1875 - Headache after a fall on occiput - Constantin Hering

"Headache after a fall on occiput, in a robust young lady, was combined with a sensation as if being lifted up high into the air; she was tormented by the greatest anxiety, that the slightest touch or motion would make her fall from this height."

(C. Hering, Analytical Therapeutics vol. 1 (1875), p. 332)

1879 - Indications for Hypericum in injuries - Constantin Hering

"It is to be given when the injury has produced a lesion of nerve tissue, either by cuts or bruises or strain, when the pains are more violent, and follow the course of nerves.

This has been confirmed in innumerable cases by many of our surgeons.

Medicine can always remove the symptoms produced by mechanical appliances, if but the right remedy is given."

(Constantin Hering, A Letter to the Editor, The Medical Counselor vol. 2 (1879), p. 176)

1880 - Hypericum in the treatment of injuries - E. C. Franklin

"This is another valuable remedy in the treatment of wounds, and it is particularly called for when the parts have been extensively lacerated and torn, with engorgement of the capillaries, attended with more or less discharge of bloody serum.

It stands in the same relation to laceration of the tissues, that Arnica holds to their contused condition.

As a local application in lacerated wounds, before suppuration has set in, it stands pre-eminently among the most valuable remedies of the *Materia Medica*.

It acts directly in removing the ill-effects of local shock, prevents, in a great measure, sympathetic irritation of the system from the local derangement, and modifies, in a corresponding degree, the subsequent inflammation and sloughing.

In recent cases and after spasmodic irritation of the capillary system has passed away, a solution of this remedy, composed of one ounce of tincture to ten of water, applied constantly to the injured part has effected the most brilliant results in very severe lacerated wounds.

The remedy in the slighter forms of laceration, if applied early, will often entirely arrest and always modify the supervention of ulceration and sloughing.

By its use, I have succeeded in preserving the vitality of torn and lacerated tissues, when almost entirely separated from the body, and, in compound fractures of the feet and hands, with extensive laceration of the soft parts, the *Hypericum* has produced the most brilliant results.

In a case of compound dislocation of two fingers, with severe laceration and tearing of the external structure, the members being severed except by a narrow bridge of skin uniting them to the body, I succeeded, by the use of this remedy, in completely saving the severed digits; the bones uniting on being replaced and maintained in apposition.

I believe that this remedy is destined to become one of our most valued curative remedies in all cases of gunshot-wounds, and if I were compelled to select three remedies for the local dressings of this class of injuries on which solely to rely, I should select the three mentioned above [arn., calen., hyper.]; and by their use I should be certain of producing better and more satisfactory results than with the whole combined armamentarium of the Allopathic School.

This I affirm, after a long and continued use of the remedies, and with a full conviction of their curative powers."

(E. C. Franklin, *Homoeopathic Therapeutics in Gun-Shot-Wounds, and the Sequelae of Operations*, Transactions of the World's Homoeopathic Convention, held in Philadelphia 1876, vol. 1 (1880), p. 794-795)

1882 - Pain and irritation of eye from an injury some years ago - George S. Norton

"The benefit which has been observed from this remedy in relieving the pain in old cicatrices, led Dr. John L. Moffat to its use in a case of pain and irritation of the eye, from an anterior synechia which resulted from an injury two or three years ago.

The healthy eye was also irritable.

Hypericum 3 relieved."

(George S. Norton, *Ophthalmic Therapeutics*, 2. Ed. (1882), p. 95-96)

1884 - Complaints from falling down the stairs and neuralgia of the stump of the thigh - George E. Gorham

"Miss Libbie, aged 25, suffered from attacks of the most severe headaches through forehead and at the base of the skull, and later pains extending down the spine. These attacks were brought on by over exertion, or mental strain. She suffered from these attacks as often as once a week and no treatment, though many were tried, ever proved beneficial. I found on examination an extremely sensitive spot, corresponding to the seventh cervical vertebrae. Slight pressure causing her to scream with pain. This trouble had existed since childhood, having been injured then by falling down stairs.

Hypericum 2d (dec.), three drops four times per day, relieved the soreness of the spine, since which time she had been comparatively free from headaches.

A lady falling down stairs and bruising the spine at the sixth dorsal, causing an abortion and long illness from which she slowly recovered. Then came under my care for a sore back. There was the same sensitiveness of the spine, as in the above case. She suffered from headaches and neuralgia of the stomach.

Hypericum 2d (dec.) relieved all symptoms and in two weeks she was dismissed cured, and has had no further trouble.

In closing I want to add for Hypericum, that I cured a very troublesome neuralgia of the stump of the left thigh which had been so painful for one entire summer as to prevent the man from pursuing his daily vocation."

(Clinical experiences with Hypericum, by Geo. E. Gorham, M. D., Albany, N. Y., Transactions of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, vol. 19 (1884), p. 165)

1892 - Urinary trouble in a woman aged 37 - E. T. Adams

"I had prepared for presentation at our meeting of a year ago, a few verifications of two or three characteristic symptoms of Hypericum; but from some cause they were not presented. However, as verifications, like wine, are improved by age, I venture to make this delayed presentation.

My comparatively limited experience in the use- of this remedy bears out the assertion of its usefulness in urinary affections of women, who have been abused and mal treated by the ordinary treatment of so-called " diseases of females," especially to the ill-effects resulting from the pro longed use of pessaries.

Miss W., aged thirty-seven, and a perfect wreck of woman hood, mentally and physically, had constant trouble with her bladder; was afraid to go into a place of amusement, the desire to urinate was so frequent and uncontrollable. Could not take a short walk, but was forced to call at one or more houses to ask the privilege of relieving her bladder, with bearing down, fullness, a constant sense of discomfort and pain - all general symptoms and common to many remedies - but, in addition, she said: " The water passage feels hard, like a rubber tube, and is so sore, tender and sensitive. " On the general history of the woman, the general condition and symptoms, together with this most odd or peculiar symptom, I gave her Hypericum 200. In less than a week the urinary trouble was greatly relieved, and, in a month, the hard, rubber-like condition of the urethra was nearly gone, together with the excessive sore sensitiveness. Her general health was also better, and she could take some interest in living - a year ago I wrote - though so much better she is not yet a well woman, and after the lapse of another year I have still to report that she, though gaining in health and strength, is not perfectly healthful and never will be - existing as a living monument of the crude and cruel practice of the truly scientific (?) regular medicine.

As she said, in reply to my inquiries, a couple of weeks ago: 'A dose of the medicine relieves me speedily from any urinary trouble, and though my past sufferings, the broken down nervous system, and the extensive utero-vaginal adhesions of which you tell me, forbid my expecting ever to be entirely well, yet the relief I have obtained, the strength I have gained, the change from hopeless despondency (almost as great as from dark to light) to a thankful cheerfulness, are sufficient to make me a medical 'missionary who preaches the truth, beauty and power of pure Homoeopathy at every opportunity and wherever I can secure a listener.' "

(E. T. Adams, Toronto, Ontario, Verifications of a few Hypericum symptoms, The Medical Advance vol. 28 (1892), p. 90-91)

1894 - Therapeutic indications in childbirth - William A. Yingling

Labor. - Labor-pains tardy.

After-Pains. - Violent, in sacrum and hips. with severe headache, after instrumental delivery. Burning soreness and sensitiveness of urethra. Retention of urine.

Generalities. - Bad results from treading on nails, from rat bites, or any punctured wounds; very sore and sensitive to the touch. Delirium; sees spirits, spectres. Anxiety. Melancholy. Removes bad effects of shock. Sensation as if the head became elongated. Head hot, carotids throbbing. Stares; eyes fixed. Sensation of a worm in throat. Voice has a sharp, unnatural sound. Nervous system much affected. Hard beating of the heart. Spine sensitive and tender. Numbness of left limbs. Weakness and trembling in all the limbs. Injuries to tips of fingers, or other parts rich in nerves.

(William A. Yingling, The accoucheur's emergency manual (1895), *Hypericum perforatum*, p. 102-103)

1897 - A remedy for piles - Dr. Roehrig

„In pneumonia we should never fail to ask whether the patient has been afflicted with bleeding piles. If this has been the case, and the piles disappear during the disease the physician will usually give hope of recovery, while nevertheless death will ensue while the patient seems altogether to have recovered.

This may, indeed, also occur in patients who have never suffered from haemorrhoids, but not with the same frequency. The connection is not yet, indeed, clear to me, but I know from my experience that a pneumonia patient who is afflicted with bleeding piles causes me serious misgivings, when the customary effusions are suddenly stayed. In such cases we should never fail to give *Hypericum*. It has caused me much surprise that in our manuals we find a whole series of remedies against piles, but *Hypericum* is never mentioned. I am strongly inclined to say: The only real specific for piles is *Hypericum*, and even in cases where piles are caused by ailments of quite a different kind (as *e. g.*, diseases of the liver the heart, etc.) it will be found that this remedy is far more effective than the other. At the same time this remedy has the inestimable advantage that when it is used *externally* as tincture it will remove the piles without any so-called metastasis, *i. e.*, without removing the disease to some other organs, *e. g.*, the liver; in short, it *cures* the piles. But also when taken internally it is fully efficient. I cannot explain how it is possible that this valuable remedy can have been ignored even to the present day, as in a few hours effects can be reached with it which cannot generally be attained by means of *Nux vom.*, *Sulph.* and other remedies, even after many days. On this account, therefore, because I far prefer *Hypericum* in the treatment of piles to all other remedies that might be considered, I also give it to my pneumonia patients who are afflicted with piles, and I have not found a case yet in which I had to regret it. If a pneumonia patient gets aphthae in the mouth, he can usually only be saved by *Acidum phosphoricum*.” - (*From Willst du Gesund Werden.*)

(Dr. Roehrig, Paderborn, *Hypericum perforatum*, The Homoeopathic Physician vol. 12 (1897), p. 40-41)

1902 - Asthma every Sunday morning, vanishing with expectoration - Henry C. Allen

"H. C. Allen: "Another case in Iowa, a case of asthma, had been under treatment for years, and I had it under my charge for about a year. The asthma would come on about two o'clock in the morning and drive the patient out of bed, forcing him to sit in an erect position, and he would have to sit up all the morning, until about noon. Kali carbonicum gave him relief, so that he slept pretty well. The symptoms then changed, and he had some sulphur, and, finally, after some months, he was pretty well cured, with the exception that he was perfectly well

during the week, but that on Saturday night he would go to bed as well as he ever was to wake up about 12 o'clock at night, or Sunday morning, with a bad attack of asthma. This would last until Sunday evening, about 10 or 11 o'clock, and then he could lie down and sleep all the other nights in the week. Here was an attack of asthma coming on every Sunday morning regularly, and lasting all day. And the peculiar thing about it was, he said, "As soon as I can begin to expectorate the asthma vanishes at once." That required a study of the repertories and of the Materia Medica, but I found it under a remedy I least expected - Hypericum. This symptom has been again verified, hence increased in value.

W. R. Andrews: What did you find?

H. C. Allen: "Relieved by expectoration."

The Chairman: What repertory?

H. C. Allen: The repertory of the Guiding Symptoms.

W. R. Andrews: How does it act?

H. C. Allen: As an aggravation on awaking. This says nothing about whether it is midday or midnight. As soon as he can expectorate "the asthmatic attack vanishes."

W. R. Andrews: But he waked up with the attack at 11 o'clock at night?

H. C. Allen: Yes; he was awakened with it, and it lasted him all day and all night. I could not find the symptom under Lachesis, which has the < in waking, but not the > from expectoration."

(Transactions of the Fifty-Seventh Session of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, held at Richfield Springs, N. Y., June 18, 1901. Edited by Eugene H. Porter, New York (1902). Discussion: Henry C. Allen, p. 640-641)

1903 - Asthma in a patient suffering from chronic tuberculosis - Henry C. Allen

"Dr. Coutant, of La Salle, who is here, gave the history of a case of a patient who was suffering from chronic tuberculosis. He was puzzled to know what to do; but noticing one day in the Transactions of the American Institute a report of a case of asthma which I cured with Hypericum, and the symptoms corresponding exactly with his patient, he gave two doses of the remedy, and later on the asthmatic and entire tuberculous difficulty were cured, the patient becoming a well man."

(James T. Kent, A. M., M. D., Chicago, Hypericum, with Comparisons, in Surgical Cases. Discussion: Dr. Henry C. Allen. The Medical Advance vol. 41 (1903), p. 323-324)

1912 - Progressive muscular atrophy in a man aged 25 - C. Spencer Kinney

"The principle indication that I have acted upon in the administration of hypericum is that given by our old teacher Dr. Samuel Lilienthal who called hypericum "the arnica of the nerves." It has consequently been my practice to give this drug freely in all cases of nerve injury, a three to five drop dosage of the tincture every two or three hours, followed later by the 30th potency. It helps quickly where indicated, and in many cases after the desired results have been obtained no further repetition of the drug is necessary.

Early in my professional life I became interested in a case of progressive muscular atrophy which was under Doctor Talcott's care. The patient was a man 25 years old, of exceptionally fine mentality and physique and with an entirely negative history, except for the fact that he had strained himself severely the previous year while doing some heavy lifting. At that time he had experienced a sensation as if something snapping between his scapulae, accompanied by intense pain in that region. When our attention was called to the case, the following symptoms were prominent : atrophy and partial loss of power in muscles of right arm ; beginning atrophy in thenar muscles of left hand ; fibrillary twitching in arm and chest muscles, which twitching became very much aggravated and distressing when the patient was under any kind of strain or excitement.

Wishing to have the diagnosis verified, I accompanied this patient to the office of the late Dr. E. C. Seguin, Prof. of Nervous Diseases in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and who at that time was considered one of the best clinical diagnosticians in nervous diseases in New York. After a careful examination Dr. Seguin pronounced it a well-defined case of progressive muscular atrophy of spinal origin, and recommended kali iodide in appreciable doses. He advised taking good care of the general health but would offer no hope looking to recovery, stating that it was not likely that the patient would live much longer than three years from that time.

Dr. Talcott advised that hypericum be tried. This was done; at first in subdivided doses of the homeopathic tincture and, as relief followed its use, the patient formed the habit of carrying with him daily a bottle of the tincture, taking a few drops as needed. Thirty-four years have passed and the man has been continuously self-supporting. Although there has been deformity and loss of power in the hands and arms, yet he has had sufficient strength and co-ordination to enable him to do clerical work, while with a natural executive ability he has done considerable supervising.“

(C. Spencer Kinney, M. D., Easton, PA., Hypericum, with Clinical Cases, Transactions of the Medical Homoeopathic Society of the State of New York, vol. 47 (1912), p. 259-260)

1912 - Epileptic seizures in a man aged 32 who had been fallen on the back of his head 17 years before - C. Spencer Kinney

“G. E., male, 32, single, education academic, no history of insanity in family, although father was neurotic and somewhat eccentric. Mother living but mind weak from physiological decay. The youthful life of the patient had nothing characteristic unless it was his liking for machinery. Inclined to keep his own counsel; not addicted to bad habits. When about seventeen years of age while riding a bicycle, fell, striking the back of his head. Was unconscious for a short time afterward. Examination failed to reveal any fracture. Nearly a year after the occurrence he had a genuine epileptic seizure. Seizures continued at irregular intervals, each attack being preceded by a peculiar aura. A sensation of tickling or irritation commencing in the rectum would seem to pass rapidly up the bowel tract, stomach and oesophagus, culminating in the typical seizure. Meantime his disposition changed. He was irritable, suspicious, and mischievous, evincing a desire to injure animals when not under observation. Teasing them seemed to give him pleasure. Would impose upon anyone whom he did not fear. If left alone with his mother or sister, would threaten to kill them, but when with those of whom he stood in awe he was docile and obedient. The attacks gradually became more frequent and severe, and at length his mental attitude became so serious that he was placed under treatment. On admission he stammered and stuttered in his haste to speak, was suspicious of those about him, threatening them and refusing to do as he was told, and making unreasonable excuses for his refusal.

During the night following admission he had an epileptic seizure, and from that went into an attack of acute mania in which he struck out and fought, biting and kicking everyone who came near him. Appeared demoniacal in his desire to injure. For this condition he was given Bell 3x; hot pack and restraint waist were used, and two nurses in constant attendance. He was maniacal for several days, continuing to kick, bite, and strike anyone approaching him. Most of the time he muttered to himself. His face was flushed, pupils dilated, and an offensive odor came from his breath and body. When he came out of the attack he was reticent and sullen, preferring to keep to himself.

Owing to his history of having met with an injury, hypericum tincture was given him, three drops every three hours for one month. During this time he cleared up, became less suspicious, and had long intervals in which efforts were made by him to be pleasant and agreeable.

Since then, upon any evidence of an increase of irritability he has been given hypericum 30th. Three years have gone by and he has had no further seizures.”

(C. Spencer Kinney, M. D., Easton, PA., Hypericum, with Clinical Cases, Transactions of the Medical Homoeopathic Society of the State of New York, vol. 47 (1912), p. 260-261)

1946 - Experiences with Hypericum in the treatment of injuries during the Second World War - Dorothy Shepherd

"As the years roll on and with greater experience, I am more convinced than ever of the importance of the prevention of disease, particularly in accidents and injuries. The period of incapacity can be shortened and unnecessary suffering can be avoided by the proper knowledge and application of the homoeopathic remedies, not forgetting the well-tried aseptic herbal lotions, tinctures and ointments.

Some personal experiences will not come amiss here. Do not forget that for many years, although I used homoeopathic medicines internally as well as externally in my private practice, in my capacity of medical officer at a public health institution, I felt that nursing staff would be too biased to carry out my instructions if I strayed from the orthodox paths. I had learnt early in my professional life that sisters and nurses only carry out the directions of the visiting doctors which coincided with their own ideas, and unless a surgeon or a physician personally saw to it, half the instructions would not be carried out. Then this last war came along, and with it a change of staff. At first my work at the Dispensary was shattered, wiped out by the stroke of a pen.... The youngsters almost over night were removed into so-called safe areas - safe on paper - thus breaking up the sanctity of the home and destroying all family ties, by scattering the various members of a family from the crowded cities, over the unwilling and reluctant countryside. Doctors, lawyers and other professional men found themselves without work at one go. A minimum of sane patients preferred to keep their children with them, defying the instructions of autocratic officialdom, preferring the threats of hypothetical bombs to separation from their loved ones. In due course the air raids materialised, only the German air-men did not have the politeness to enquire at Whitehall first, which were reception areas or safe areas in their opinion and which were danger zones; but scattered their dangerous missiles wherever they chose, on lonely country as well as on closely-populated cities. After a few months of interregnum of closure of schools, the Education authorities were forced to re-open some of them, as well as some of the health clinics, for the sake of the children left behind who were running wild in the streets. The staff at the clinic now consisted of one trained nurse and the caretaker. Both were exceedingly valuable, the sister proved herself a tower of strength, willing and only too anxious to carry out to the letter the orders given. For almost the first time I found willing co-operation. We scrapped the antiseptics; decided for a time to use nothing but herbal tinctures, lotions and ointments and to give homoeopathic remedies a thorough trial. If the herbal lotions did not work better than the orthodox methods, we could always go back to the old ways; but we never had to. In four-and-a-half years we have proved to our satisfaction that the homoeopathic methods work more rapidly, are cleaner, less painful and, in short, more satisfactory than the recognized orthodox ones. I have proved by a vast number of cases that this is so. Different types of cases which used to take weeks to get well under orthodox antiseptic treatment, recovered in just as many days as weeks previously. The staff increased naturally when more children returned to their old haunts; and the work has grown and the success of the homoeopathic remedies has converted a number of nurses trained in orthodox hospitals.

The children on the whole must like our ways, they come regularly and are most disappointed if they do not get their little sweet pills, and they bring whole gangs of their friends and play-mates for treatment. The experiment has been successful, as I thought I would be.

Arnica in potency is always given as soon as a child comes in suffering from the effects of an injury, fall, knock, cut, etc., even concussion, sprains, strains, bruising and so on, whether the case is slight or severe. They all get their dose of *Arnica*, which may have to be repeated half-hourly in a severe case, or only one dose is given in 24 hours for a slight injury. It always works astoundingly quickly in reducing the swellings, relieving the pain and shortening the period of shock and unconsciousness. *Arnica*, mother tincture in 1 in 25 - that is the rate of one drop in 25 drops of water, is applied as an external dressing, provided there is no break in the skin, no abrasion, otherwise the *Arnica* will be absorbed and there is danger of *Arnica* poisoning, which resembles erysipelas. Therefore in the cases where the skin is broken, *Calendula* in the same strength as the *Arnica* is used as a routine measure and wonderfully quickly it acts, more rapidly than the hottest fomentation used to. It prevents sepsis, why it does it I do not know yet; the fact remains it does, unless an interfering parent, possessed of a little knowledge of first aid, chooses to remove the dressing applied at the clinic and uses his own favourite antiseptic; then we would find that the wound started to fester. I had to make myself very unpleasant to some of this tribe of "know-alls" in order to stop their game of interfering with our treatment. Let me repeat it, no iodine, no lysol or similar antiseptic, no boracic fomentations were used any more at the clinic; and, of course, no anti-tetanus injections were given, only plain, usually unboiled water and a few drops of either *Arnica*, *Hypericum* or *Calendula* tincture were used. If the wound or sore was already septic, *Hypericum* tincture in the same strength was ordered.

The district we worked in was heavily bombed, there was much rubble, much debris lying about, dirty bricks and stones and dust were scattered everywhere, hence an excellent breeding ground for septic germs and tetanus one would think. And yet no tetanus, no sepsis followed our revolutionary method which is absolutely opposed to the modern strict antiseptic treatment. These wide open spaces full of mounds of bricks, stones and twisted iron, full of gaping bomb holes, were exciting playgrounds for our young hopefuls, who imitated their fathers and elder brothers by fighting mock battles; only instead of guns, they used bricks and stones; injuries, often serious ones, are the results. And yet no sepsis followed if they came to us at once; and even infected wounds healed quickly under *Hypericum* locally combined with *Hypericum* in potency. Even injuries, of or near the eyes, contusions, etc., healed rapidly in a few days with *Arnica* internally and *Calendula* externally, although the eyes might be completely closed and the conjunctiva bloodshot at first; and so far I have not had any cases of cataract following these injuries. One of my workers who also attended a nearby eye hospital told me that in similar cases treated there, cataract was a frequent complication. I have seen and so have my nurses, enormous swellings disappear within a few hours, as if they had never existed and without leaving a trace, after *Arnica* internally and externally. If that happens where you can see the swelling and feel it on the outer surfaces of the body, is it not feasible that the same happens near an eyeball or inside the eye cavities? Anyway, the fact remains, no cataract has developed in these cases and I have seen the same youngsters and watched the eye for months." (...)

"If there is laceration of the superficial structures, torn skin and deep abrasions, even extending into the subcutaneous tissues, after giving two or three doses of *Arnica* to combat the preliminary shock, give *Hypericum* 1 in 10, later 1 in 25 as an external dressing. Do not remove that dressing, but keep moistening it with the diluted *Hypericum* whenever it appears dry to the touch. You will find very little or no sepsis; the surrounding inflammation will clear up in a few hours and the lacerated part will heal up in a few days. I have seen rapid cure of severe and extensive lacerations under *Hypericum*, while under the recognised methods of orthodox surgical treatment which I used to follow religiously for years, the severe injuries would take weeks to heal.

I am told by a good authority that the Russian surgeons in their campaigns use homoeopathic

methods almost exclusively in their advanced dressing stations, and their recovery rate is extraordinarily high, the patients return to the front line in a few days instead of weeks. The homoeopathic treatment is so simple, so painless and the results are so rapid; more rapid than the modern sulphonamide and penicillin methods without any fear of serious constitutional disturbances or side effects coming on later. Some surgeons are already beginning to warn against the exclusive use of Sulphonamide pastes and ointments on septic wounds. And how soon will Penicillin be superseded?

For burns, too, homoeopathic methods work exceedingly well. In burns of the 2nd degree, give *Urtica Urens* 12th or 30th potency for the acute, agonising pain. I have timed it several times by a watch and found that the pain will be relieved in just about seven minutes without fail, repeat the dose, if it be required, whenever the pain returns, it may be in half an hour, one hour or two to four hours; or less often as required. It always acts rapidly. Locally apply *Urtica Urens* (1 in 20 or 1 in 25 as in all herbal lotions) on gauze dressings covering the whole burnt area; whenever the dressing appears to be dry, moisten the gauze with *Urtica Urens* lotion and cover it up with cotton wool and bandage. The patient, whenever the dressing gets uncomfortable, can usually be trusted to apply the lotion himself. Shock and pain disappear quickly and the healing takes place in a few days, even in extensive burns.

In burns of the 3rd degree, I have used *Causticum* 6th, 12th or 30th potency, repeated as before whenever the pain returns. The relief of the pain was rapid, usually within seven to ten minutes. Externally, *Hypericum* lotion (1 in 10) should be applied and the dressing should not be disturbed unnecessarily, but should be moistened whenever it gets dry. The healing takes place in a much shorter time than under the orthodox methods. I saw a boy a year or two ago, who had an extensive 3rd degree burn of his right leg and abdomen, the right leg was treated by his parents with tannic acid jelly, before my arrival; the abdominal burn was overlooked. I applied *Hypericum* lotion to it; left the *Tannic Acid* alone until the next day, when it was changed to *Hypericum*. The abdominal burn was almost healed up in 24 hours, the burn on the thigh took four weeks! *Causticum* 30 relieved the pain and turned a shrieking, yelling child into a quiet one; in under ten minutes he was asleep. But the *Tannic Acid* made an awful mess of that right leg. The simple herbal lotions work much more efficaciously and with less pain and suffering.

In the most severe burns, especially when there is infection of the kidney with dysuria, pain on passing water and passage of blood from the bladder and severe constitutional disturbances, *Cantharis* 6, 12, or 30, will deal with it effectively. It will heal up the local burn in a much shorter time than orthodox treatment can accomplish and the renal and bladder infection will be cured in a short time. You see, *Cantharis* is homoeopathic or similar to this condition, that is, it produces a similar condition, disturbance of the genito-urinary tract with pain and frequently of micturition with passage of blood in the normal healthy prover, and therefore it cures this same condition if it is found in the sick. Try and prove it yourself. I have found it was the truth and nothing but the truth.

Many cases of death after severe and extensive burns with constitutional shock could be saved, if these simple rules were carried out.

A nursing sister burnt her face and eyes severely when a bottle of pure lysol exploded. *Hypericum* dressings were applied locally and *Causticum* 30 given hourly, less often when improvement sets in. She was back at her job in the surgery the next day with hardly any marks showing on her face except a slight redness; the eye showed no ill effects at all.

I recall a similar case seen many years ago, when a colleague of mine burnt her right arm with pure lysol. She was badly shocked, and was off duty for nearly a fortnight, and the arm was badly scarred. Naturally, I was alarmed when I saw the condition of the Sister in the Dispensary staff, as I remembered vividly the other case; my case treated homoeopathically got well

in a few hours, even though it affected a much more vital part (eyes and face), while the other case treated by a well-known hospital surgeon, took weeks. Such is the difference between homoeopathy and orthodox methods.

Let me impress upon you that I only teach and preach what I have seen myself; it is not hearsay, nor it is exaggeration, but plain unvarnished truth and clinical proof."

(Dorothy Shepherd, M.D., *Magic of the Minimum Dose*, 2nd edition 1946, *First Aid in Practice*, p. 149-152, 153-155)

Hering's Guiding Symptoms



Constantin Hering (1800-1880)

Hering's Guiding Symptoms

Hypericum perforatum

Hypericaceae.

St. John's Wort.

Provings by Mueller, Thorer, Stokes, Bruckner and Schelling. See Allen's Encyclopedia, vol. 5, p. 53.

CLINICAL AUTHORITIES. - *Affection of mind*, Müller, *Analyt. Therap.*, vol. 1, p. 134; *Headache*, C. Hering, *Analyt. Therap.*, vol. 1, p. 332; *Bone pains in head*, Lyford, *Organon*, vol. 3, p. 361; *Pain and irritation of eye*, Moffat, *Norton's Oph. Therap.*, p. 95; *Spasmodic asthma*, Ludlam, *Rück. Kl. Erf.*, vol. 5, p. 871; *Spinal irritation*, Dornberg, *Raue's P.*, p. 798; *Traumatic meningitis*, Winterburn, *Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. N. Y.*, 1884, p. 149; *Injury to spine; concussion of spine*, Winterburn, *Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. N. Y.*, 1884; *Affection of spine*, Ludlam, *B. J. H.*, vol. 17, p. 524; *Crushing of foot*, Winterburn, *Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. N. Y.*, 1884, p. 148; *Injury to foot*, Farrington, *Organon*, vol. 3, p. 91; *Shock*, Winterburn, *Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. N. Y.*, 1884, p. 148; *Tetanic symptoms*, Hocking, *Raue's Rec.*, 1874, p. 264; *Wounds*, Franklin, *B. J. H.*, vol. 27, p. 325; *Gunshot wounds*, Franklin, *Trans. W. H. Con.*, 1876, p. 794; *Compound fractures and dislocations*, Franklin, *T. W. H. C.*, 1876, p. 194; *Pain after operation*, Gilchrist, *Organon*, vol. 2, p. 241, vol. 3, p. 366.

Mind

ii Makes mistakes in writing; omits letters; forgets what she wanted to say; confused.

Increase of intellectual power.

ii Erotic ideas; brain excited, as after tea.

Sees spirits; spectres; delirium.

I Talking nonsense in her sleep at 4 o'clock in morning; disturbed look, stares at people; head hot, carotids throbbing; flushed and bloated face; eyes fixed, pupils dilated; frequent pulse; hair moist, rest of body burning hot; great anxiety; singing, followed by weeping and loud screaming, with gasping for breath; beating headache, especially in vertex; tearing stitches in brain; crawling in hands and feet, as if they were numb; great thirst; white coated tongue.

ii Great anxiety. θ Meningitis.

Melancholy.

Irritable, inclined to speak sharply; slept badly, languid on waking.

I Consequences of fright; effects of shock.

Sensorium

Heaviness and dizziness in head.

I Vertigo: at night, with urging to urinate; with loathing on waking; with pain in temples; in afternoon, with feeling of weakness and trembling of limbs; sensation as if head became suddenly elongated.

I Sensation as if being lifted up high into air; tormented by anxiety that the slightest touch or motion would make her fall down from this height; with headache after a fall on occiput.

I Confused sensation in vertex with buzzing sensation at night, as if something living were in brain.

I Asphyxia after a fall; when jerkings or shooting pains appear.

Inner Head

I Tearing stitches in brain; beating, mostly on vertex. θ Meningitis.

I Burning in vertex, pulsation and heat.

I Dull headache, only on vertex, gradually increasing as if whole brain would be pressed asunder, with inability to perform any kind of labor; loathing; tingling, drawing pains in cheeks and chin.

I Violent headache after puerperal rash; throbbing in vertex, moves to cheeks and chin, where

it changes to tingling, drawing pains; brain feels compressed, becomes stupefied.

I Throbbing in vertex, and heat in head in afternoon.

I Headache as if brain would be torn to pieces.

I Sensation as if head became elongated.

I Dull headache, head heavy; morning.

ii Headache after breakfast.

I Headache, with sore eyes, after a fall.

I Headache, extending into zygoma or cheeks.

I Pressive pain in occiput on motion; also with drawing stitches; tearing; back of head feels "bothered;" severe scalp headache left side of occiput, after breakfast, at other times dull; shoot of dull pain up left occipital nerve.

I Headache after a fall upon occiput, combined with a sensation as if being lifted up high into air; she was tormented by the greatest anxiety that the slightest touch or motion would make her fall down from this height.

Outer Head

Sensation in forehead as if touched by an icy cold hand, in afternoon, after which a spasmodic contraction is felt in right eye.

I Pressure in left temple, after breakfast.

I Curling sensation on vertex.

I Head hot, carotids throbbing.

I Hair moist, rest of body burning hot.

ii Heat and pressure on vertex.

I Severe bone pains in cranium.

I Fracture skull; bone splintered.

ii Humid eruption on scalp with children.

Sight and Eyes

I Disturbed look, stares at people, eyes fixed; pupils dilated.

I Pain and irritation of eye, from an anterior synechia resulting from an injury several years previously; healthy eye also irritable.

I Stitches in right eye.

I Styte on lower left lid.

Hearing and Ears

I Sensitiveness of hearing; during catamenia.

ii Shooting through the ear.

ii Ears hot; scurf on ear.

Smell and Nose

I Exceedingly fine sense of smell.

ii Nose dry, very annoying.

ii Sneezing, leaving a raw sore feeling in throat.

I Sores inside nose, itching; all the time picking nose.

ii Dryness of nostrils; crusts in it.

Upper Face

Suffering expression.

I Face hot, bloated. θ Meningitis.

ii Cheeks red; erysipelatous redness.

ii Dull faceache, aching in brows; afternoon, evening; < at night, disturbing sleep.

l Headache extending into zygoma or cheek.

l Red eruption on both cheeks, chin and nose; sometimes dry, with thin crusts; sometimes fiery red, oozing yellow drops.

Lower Face

Tension in the cheek.

ii Lips dry, feel hot.

l Eruption around mouth and on right ear.

l Yellow-greenish scabs, with cracking and moisture.

Teeth and Gums

l Severe aching in decayed tooth at night; restless, wakeful; > lying on affected side, and keeping quiet.

Injuries to dental nerves.

Taste and Tongue

Taste: insipid; of blood.

l Tongue coated white or yellow; great thirst. θ Meningitis.

l Great soreness of tongue, from lacerated wounds, with inability to speak, not from stiffness or swelling, but extreme soreness.

Inner Mouth

l Dry, burning heat in mouth and on lips.

Throat

Expansion of throat and abdomen.

ii Sensation as if a worm was moving in throat.

ii Hot rising in oesophagus after a fright, or with anxious feelings.

ii With hemming, some bright, red blood comes up.

Appetite, Thirst. Desires, Aversions

l Desire for warm drinks. θ Meningitis.

ii Great thirst, white tongue; in morning after heat and delirium.

l Thirst with feeling of heat in mouth; violent thirst.

ii Desire for wine; for pickles.

ii Appetite increased morning and evening.

Eating and Drinking

Tastelessness.

ii Belching, when drinking water.

ii Smoking tobacco does not taste well.

After breakfast: headache, eructations, gastric symptoms, pressure in stomach toward back; pains in limbs.

After supper; flatulence and diarrhoea.

Hiccough, Belching, Nausea and Vomiting

Eructations: tasteless; bitter; preventing sleep at night; < after drinking water.

l Nausea: weakness every morning; abdomen distended, pains in bowels, awaking in night; with headache on vertex.

l Vomiting.

Scrobiculum and Stomach

Pressure at stomach on eating but little.

Sticking in stomach.

Pain in stomach, nausea, diarrhoea and chill after eating.

Hypochondria

Sticking or dragging pain in right hypochondrium.

Abdomen

I Tympanitic distension of abdomen; relieved by a stool.

ii Cutting in belly, in region of navel.

ii Pinching pains; diarrhoea; catamenia.

I Colic.

I Pain after operation for incarcerated hernia.

Stool and Rectum

Awakes with distended abdomen, relieved by stool.

ii Diarrhoea driving out of bed in morning.

ii Loose, bilious, yellow stools evening or morning.

I Summer diarrhoea, with eruptions on skin.

I Cholera morbus, slimy stools; afterward constipation; flesh sore all over; feet swollen, urine lessened.

I Constipation; violent tenesmus, with discharge of a hard little ball; with nausea.

I Rectum feels dry, morning.

: Hemorrhoids.

Urinary Organs

Vesical tenesmus.

I Swelling and hardness of female urethra, with burning, soreness and sensitiveness; especially if caused by instruments for uterine prolapsus.

I Nightly urging to urinate, with vertigo.

Retention of urine.

Urine: much diminished; bloody; turbid; of peculiar odor.

Male Sexual Organs

Sexual functions excited.

Tearing in genital organs, with desire to urinate.

Female Sexual Organs

Inflammatory conditions of mucous membranes of uterus and vagina.

Menses: delay a fortnight; too late, with tension in uterine region, as from a tight bandage; increased in quantity; three days before their appearance, pinching in abdomen, diarrhoea, cold feet; headache, wrenching pain over eyes, > in motion; severe headache; attended by sickening pain in belly and sensitiveness of hearing.

Leucorrhoea: with delayed menses, palpitation, pressure in small of back; with heaviness in lower bowels; in a child, milky, but corroding.

: Chlorosis of marriageable girls.

: Scirrhus of breast caused by injury.

Pregnancy, Parturition, Lactation

Labor pains tardy.

! Afterpains violent, in sacrum and hips, with severe headache; after instrumental delivery.

Voice and Larynx. Trachea and Bronchia

Hoarseness, with scraping and roughness in larynx, upper part of pharynx and nares, in a foggy atmosphere.

Respiration

! Spasmodic asthmatic attacks; with changes of weather from clear to damp, or before storms; cannot lie for any length of time upon back; attacks > by copious expectoration from bronchial tubes; after lesion of spinal cord, by a fall, years before.

Cough

! Spells of short, barking cough. θ Meningitis.

! Frequent dry, hacking cough.

ii Hacking cough, from irritation in throat, < by heat and cold air.

Dry cough and prostration in morning.

! Whooping cough, worse from 6 to 10 P.M.; great nervous prostration.

Inner Chest and Lungs

Anxiety in chest, in forenoon, with short breath, dizziness and bitter belching.

! Tightness in chest.

Pressure and burning in chest.

Stitches in chest between breasts.

Stinging in left chest, < when moving.

Cutting in upper right chest, then in lower left.

: Consumption with haemoptysis.

Heart, Pulse and Circulation

Violent beating of heart.

Pulse: quick and hard; frequent.

Local congestions, and capillary erethism, with or without hemorrhages and great nervous depression, following wounds.

Outer Chest

Stitches under mammae.

Continual stitches from within outward, through left breast and sternum, < from motion.

Stinging burning pain on one edge of left pectoral muscles.

Dull pressure, right chest, from seventh rib downwards, after breakfast.

Neck and Back

! Cervical vertebrae very sensitive to touch.

! Stinging near edge of right scapula near spine; morning.

! Cutting between scapulae.

! Back lame and painful.

! Stitches in small of back.

! Aching pain and sensation of lameness in small of back.

! Backache after confinement.

! After falling out of hammock, great pain in spine, growing daily more severe; she could not

sit except upon an air cushion.

! Every four weeks attack of illness lasting 4 to 8 days, beginning with chill, followed by long continued fever, with dry, parched skin, headache, especially towards evening, restlessness, jactitation, supersensibility of surface of neck and of superior extremities, great dread of motion, would not walk and screamed outright if any one proposed to lift her from one place to another, insisting all the while that she should be held in lap; face pale and anxious, white around mouth, and expression of suffering and uneasiness; anorexia; slight thirst for warm drinks; dry, hacking cough from irritation in throat, < from least exposure to cold air; tongue white, taste insipid; cervical vertebrae very sensitive to touch. θ After a fall.

! After a fall: slightest motion of arms or of neck extorts cries; cervical vertebrae very sensitive to touch; headache; desire for warm drinks; asthmatic spells, or spells of short, hacking cough.

! An ice-man struck back violently against curbstone by being thrown from wagon; he felt a momentary intense pain shoot down both legs, but was afterwards able to get up, and serve out the rest of his route; in afternoon was unable to hold urine, which dribbled away without his being aware of it; next morning on attempting to rise legs seemed "as if drunk;" pulse feeble; temperature normal; breathing slightly labored, no pain along spine, nor any spasmodic movement; sphincter muscles partially paralyzed; walks with a rolling motion; legs felt "as if dead". θ Concussion of spine.

! Boy fell from shed, but did not seem much hurt; next night, however, began vomiting; in morning was slightly delirious, but could easily be aroused to answer questions; severe pain in head and down spine, greatly intensified by attempting to move arms or legs; pupils dilated; face puffed and hot; tongue coated yellowish; mouth dry, but did not wish to drink water, desired warm milk; pulse 140, full and hard, temperature 104 1/2 F.; constipated, stools consisting of small, hard lumps; urine thick and muddy, and had the appearance of beer. θ Traumatic meningitis.

! Boy, aet. 14, fair, of lively temperament, was attacked while husking corn with numbness of limbs, and pain in upper part of spinal cord; spinal column from cervical vertebrae to region of kidneys, tender to touch; paroxysms of pain with symptoms of mania, pains principally in joints and changing about; almost constant dull headache; least touch on spine between cervical and lumbar regions made him shrink.

! Violent pains and inability to walk, or to stoop after a fall on coccyx; feet feel pithy, as if pricked with needles.

! Lies on back jerking head backward.

!! Consequences of spinal concussion.

Upper Limbs

Flying pains in right shoulder.

Cutting under left scapula.

Pressure at insertion of right deltoid.

Stitches on top of shoulder at every inspiration.

Hard pain running down left median nerve.

Numbness in left arm; > from rubbing.

Dry herpetic eruption on outer side of arms, < on right.

! Excruciating pain after amputation of arm; fainting.

Tension in both arms and in hands.

Cutting in fleshy ends of fingers.

! Compound dislocation of two fingers, with severe laceration and tearing of external structure, the members being severed except by a narrow bridge of skin uniting them to the body (applied locally).

Pain in last phalanges of fingers, < in thumb, fore and little fingers.

I Panaritium.

Lower Limbs

I After severe injury to sciatic nerve, sharp, cutting pains, darting along course of nerve and terminating in a twisting or wrenching sensation in foot.

ii Sciatica, rheumatism.

ii Coxalgia after confinement.

I Left leg numb, cold while sitting.

Weakening drawing, over front of legs; shoots of pain, as if in periosteum.

Fearful pains in knees, sharp, could hardly touch them.

ii Articular rheumatism in knee; effusion around joint; muddy urine, looking like settlings of beer; pains sharp, < least touch; tearing pains.

I The feet feel pithy, as if pricked with needles.

I Lying in bed the feet tingle.

Sensation as if left foot was strained or dislocated.

I Same evening, after running pin into foot, intense pain at seat of injury; toes became rigid, ankle, stiffened, chills chased each other down back, followed by nausea and vomiting; she fainted, and on coming to, still complained of the agonizing pain; strange expression of face, eyes set, lips drawn tightly across teeth.

I After running pins in right foot pain runs up limb through spine to neck and face; muscles of neck and jaw become rigid, < right side, and also muscles of abdomen and thorax. θ Tetanic symptoms.

I Toes of right foot crushed by heavy iron shutter, and almost severed from foot, the bones protruding in several places; considerable hemorrhage; excruciating pain; depressed and cold.

∴ Gout.

I Bunions excruciatingly painful (locally).

I Cannot walk, spine affected.

Limbs in General

Feeling of weakness and trembling of all the limbs.

Bruised sensation in all the joints.

Rheumatoid inflammation of joints.

I Crawling in hands and feet, as if they were numb.

Sensation of lameness of left arm and right foot.

I Crawling in hands and feet, they felt fuzzy.

I Compound fractures of hands and feet, with great laceration of soft parts.

ii Affections of joints.

Rest. Position. Motion

Keeping quiet: toothache >.

Lying in bed: feet tingle.

Lying on affected side: toothache >.

Lies on back: jerking head backwards.

Sitting: left leg cold.

On rising: languor.

Cannot lie for any length of time upon back.

Could not sit except on air cushion; screamed when it was proposed to lift her to another place.

Motion: pressive pain in occiput; wrenching pain over eyes >; continual stitches through left breast and sternum.

Slightest motions of arms or neck extorts cries, after a fall.

Great dread of motion.

Physical effort causes fainting.
Would not walk.
Cannot walk or stoop: after a fall on coccyx.

Nerves

|| Effects of nervous shock.

| Great weakness.

Weariness on awaking; goes off by noon.

| Great nervous depression following wounds.

| After being frightened by a practical joke, became very pale and hysterical; pulse 54, very weak and compressible; respiration 15 and sighing; temperature 96°; skin cold and clammy; slight vomiting. θ Shock.

Jerks in limbs.

| Convulsions from blows upon head or concussion; dull headache, on vertex, or severe headache, with throbbing on top of head.

| Spasms after slight injuries, in children.

| Epileptiform spasms after hard knocks.

|| Tetanus after traumatic injuries.

ii Opisthotonos.

| Prevents lockjaw from wounds in soles of feet, fingers, or palms of hands.

| Removes ill effects of local shock, prevents in a great measure sympathetic irritation of system from local derangement and modifies subsequent inflammation and sloughing. θ Gunshot wounds.

|| Injuries to nerves, attended by great pain.

| Especially adapted to mechanical injuries of spinal cord, and nerves at their peripheral extremities.

| Nervous disorders arising from falls and hurts.

| Lacerated nerves, causing excruciating pain.

Sleep

Constant drowsiness.

Spasmodic jerks of arms or legs on going to sleep; twitchings.

On awaking: weary, > by noon; feels refreshed; bowels distended.

Dreams: with activity, traveling; vivid; distressing.

Time

4 A.M.: talking nonsense in sleep.

Morning: dull headache, head heavy; great thirst, white tongue; appetite increased; diarrhoea drives out of bed; loose, bilious, yellow stools; rectum feels dry; dry cough and prostration; stinging near scapula; after a fall slightly-delirious.

After breakfast: headache; severe scalp headache; pressure in left temple; eructations; gastric symptoms; pressure in stomach; pains in limbs; dull pressure in right chest.

Noon: weariness >.

Afternoon: feeling of weakness and trembling of limbs; throbbing in vertex; sensation as if forehead was touched by an icy cold hand, after which contraction of right eye; dull faceache; brows ache; unable to hold urine.

4 P.M.: eruption like nettlerash on both hands.

Evening: dull faceache, brows ache; appetite increased; loose, bilious, yellow stools; dry, parched skin, headache; intense pain at seat of injury; eruption on both hands.

After supper: flatulence and diarrhoea.

Night: vertigo; urging to urinate; dull faceache <; severe aching in decayed tooth; eructations

preventing sleep; awakening at night from pain in bowels; vomiting, after a fall.

Temperature and Weather

Sensitiveness to cold.

Attacks return with changes of weather from clear to damp, or before storms; after lesion of spine by a fall, spasmodic asthma.

Foggy atmosphere: hoarseness, with scraping and roughness of larynx, upper part of pharynx and nares.

Heat: hacking cough <.

Cold air: hacking cough <; least exposure < symptoms.

Fever

Shuddering over whole body, with desire to urinate.

Heat, with delirium, wild staring look, hot head, throbbing of carotids, bright red bloated face, moist hair on head, burning heat of skin, great oppression and anguish.

Chill followed by heat, with sweat on hands and feet.

Attacks, Periodicity

Every morning: nausea, weakness.

From 6 to 10 P.M.: whooping cough <.

Three days before menses: pinching in abdomen.

Every four weeks: attacks of illness, lasting 4 to 8 days.

Summer: diarrhoea.

Locality and Direction

Right: spasmodic contraction of eye; stitches in eye; dull depression in chest; stinging near edge of scapula near spine; flying pains in shoulder; pressure at insertion of deltoid; dry, herpetic eruption on outer side of arm; pains through limb, spine, neck and face; excruciating pain in crushed toes; lameness of foot.

Left: severe scalp headache in side of occiput; shoot of dull pain up cervical nerve; pressure in temple; sty on lower lid; continual stitches through breast and sternum; stinging burning pain on one edge of pectoral muscles; cutting under scapula; hard pain running down median nerve; numbness in arm; leg numb; leg cold while sitting; sensation as if foot was strained or dislocated.

Before backward: pressure in stomach.

Upper right to lower left: cutting in chest.

Left upper and right lower: sensation of lameness of arm and foot.

Above downward: pain down left median nerve; pain down from vertex to face.

Sensations

Brain excited as after tea; as if hands and feet were numb; as if head became suddenly elongated; as if being lifted up high into air; as if something alive was in brain; as if whole brain would be pressed asunder; brain feels compressed; as if brain would be torn to pieces; as if forehead was touched by icy cold hand; as if a worm was moving in throat; as from a tight bandage in uterine region; legs as if dead; feet feel pithy as if pricked with needles, as if left foot was strained and dislocated; hands and feet as if numb; skin as if full of knots.

Pain: in temples; in head; in head extending to zygoma or cheeks; in eye; in limbs; in bowels; in stomach; after operation for incarcerated hernia; in back; in upper part of spinal cord; in joints; in last phalanges of fingers; in old cicatrices.

Intense pain: in momentary shoots down both legs.

Excruciating pain: after amputating arm; in right foot, after crushing toes with heavy iron

shutter; in bunions.
Fearful pains: in knees.
Agonizing pain: in foot after running in a pin.
Sickening pain: in belly.
Violent pain: in head.
Great pain: in spine.
Severe pain: in head; in spine; in cranial bones.
Severe headache; in scalp; left side of occiput.
Sharp pain: in knees.
Sharp, cutting pain, darting along course of sciatic nerve terminating in a wrenching, twisting sensation in foot.
Cutting: in belly and in region of navel; between scapula; under left scapula; in fleshy ends of fingers.
Beating: headache; in vertex.
Tearing: in male genitals.
Tearing stitches: in brain.
Wrenching pain: over eyes; in foot.
Pinching pain: in abdomen.
Stitches: in right eye; under mammae; through left breast and sternum; in small of back; on top of shoulder at every inspiration.
Drawing stitches: in occiput.
Shooting: through ear.
Flying pains: in right shoulder.
Tingling, drawing pain: in cheeks and chin.
Sticking: in stomach; in hypochondrium.
Dragging pain: in hypochondrium.
Stinging: near edge of right scapula.
Throbbing: in vertex, moves to cheeks and chin.
Severe aching: in decayed tooth.
Aching pain: in small of back.
Pressive pain: in occiput.
Hard pain: running down left median nerve.
Stinging, burning pain: on one edge of left pectoral muscle.
Burning soreness: of female urethra.
Burning heat: in whole body; in mouth; in lips.
Burning in vertex.
Dull pressure: in right chest.
Shoot of dull pain: up left occipital nerve; in legs.
Dull pain: in head; in face; in brows.
Soreness: of eyes; of inside of nose; of tongue; all over.
Bruised sensation: in all joints.
Sensitiveness: of female urethra.
Raw, sore feeling: in throat after sneezing.
Heat: in vertex; in ears; in lips.
Weakening drawing: over front of legs.
"Bothered" sensation back of head.
Confused sensation: in vertex.
Spasmodic contraction in right eye.
Pressure: in left temple; on vertex; in stomach toward back; in small of back; at insertion of right deltoid.
Tension: in cheek; in both arms and both hands.

Lame feeling: in back.
Weakness: of limbs.
Heaviness: in head; in lower bowels.
Pulsation: in vertex.
Shuddering: over whole body.
Hot rising: in oesophagus.
Scraping and roughness: in larynx; upper part of pharynx; of nares.
Dryness: of nostrils; of rectum.
Fuzzy feeling: in hands and feet.
Buzzing sensation: in head.
Curling sensation: on vertex.
Tingling: in carotids; in feet.
Trembling: of limb.
Crawling: in hands and feet.
Numbness: of limbs; in left arm.
Violent itching: of skin; of tetter.
Itching: of nose; in sacral region.

Tissues

I Local congestions; nervous erethism, with or without hemorrhage; great nervous depression following wounds.
Congestion to head, lungs or heart.
I Next to nervous tissues, the joints are affected; all articulations feel bruised.
I Injuries of parts rich in sentient nerves, particularly fingers and toes, and matrices of nails; open, painful wounds, with general prostration from loss of blood, and great nervous depression; lacerated wounds.
I Mashed, punctured and torn wounds, when nervous tissues are mainly concerned; lacerations of skin; injuries of vertebral region, of tissues of animal life, as hands and feet.
I Lacerated wounds, or other injuries to nerves, in which there is much soreness, with jerking in the muscles.
I Violent, excruciating pains from laceration of nerves.
I Excessive painfulness of affected parts, showing nerves to be attacked.
I Preserves vitality of torn and lacerated members when almost entirely separated from the body.
I Lacerations when intolerable pain shows nerves are severely involved.
I In slighter forms of lacerated wounds, if applied early, will sometimes arrest, and always modify the occurrence of ulceration and sloughing.
I Gunshot wounds when the parts have been extensively lacerated and torn, with engorgement of the capillaries, attended with more or less discharge of bloody serum.
I Piercing wounds from pointed instruments.
II Punctured, incised, contused or lacerated wounds, when pains are extremely severe, and particularly if they are of long duration; pains like those of a severe toothache; pains spread to neighboring parts and extend up limb.
I Open, painful wounds, with general prostration from loss of blood, feeling of weakness and trembling in all the limbs; languor on rising, fainting from physical effort, thirst and heaviness of head.
I Mechanical injuries, wounds by nails or splinters in feet; needles under nails; squeezing or hammering of toes and fingers; when the nerves have been lacerated, wounded, or torn, with excruciating pains. It prevents lockjaw from wounds in soles of feet, or of fingers and palms of hands.
Always modifies and sometimes arrests ulceration and sloughing.

- ii Hard, yellow crusts form on the healing wound.
- I Pain in old cicatrices.
- ii Stings of insects and bug bites; burns.

Touch, Passive Motion, Injuries

II Punctured wounds feel very sore; from treading on nails, needles, pins, splinters, rat bites, etc.; prevents lockjaw.

I Wounds from crushing, as mashed fingers, especially tips.

I Nerves lacerated, pains excruciating.

ii Painful wounds before suppuration.

I Rheumatism, bunions, corns, etc., when pains are so disproportionately severe as to show nerves are attacked.

After a knock or blow on head: spasms.

II Consequences of spinal concussion. See chaps. 31 and 44.

Touch: cervical vertebrae sensitive; on spine between cervical and lumbar region made him shrink; < sharp pains in knees.

Rubbing: > numbness of arm.

After using instruments for uterine prolapsus: burning soreness of female urethra.

After a fall: asphyxia; headache with sore eyes; lesion of spinal cord; asthmatic attacks; great pain in spine; unable to hold urine; sphincter muscles partially paralyzed; vomiting at night; slightly delirious in morning; severe pain in head and down spine.

After a fall upon occiput: headache with sensation as if she was being lifted high up into air.

After a fall on coccyx: violent pains and inability to walk or stoop.

After hard knock: epileptiform spasms.

Blows upon head: convulsions.

Following wounds: great nervous depression.

I Gunshot wounds.

II Piercing wounds: from sharp instruments.

Compound fracture of hands and feet.

After severe injury to sciatic nerve: sharp cutting pains darting along course of nerve.

I Slight injuries in children: cause spasms.

I Injuries to dental nerves.

Injury several years ago: pain and irritation of eye from anterior synechia.

I After running pins into foot: intense pain; toes rigid, ankle stiffened, chills in back; pains run up limb, through spine to neck and face; muscles of neck and jaw become rigid.

Skin

Great itching when undressing, most in sacral region.

Violent itching: smarting.

Skin rough, as if full of small knots.

Pimples on forehead, throat, back, hips.

Eruption like nettlerash on both hands, at 4 P.M. and in evening.

Smarting eruption, like nettlerash, on hands.

I Tetter, beginning with sore places, and forming hard, yellow crusts, with violent itching.

ii Eruptions accompanying diarrhoea in Summer time.

I Hard, dry, yellow crusts form on wounds or open sores.

I Foul, torpid and phagedenic ulcers.

Stages of Life, Constitution

Girl, aet. 6, three years ago fell down steps, since which time she has been in poor health; affection of spine.

Boy, aet. 7, after falling from roof of shed; traumatic meningitis.

Girl, aet. 14, timid and impressionable, after being greatly frightened by a practical joke; shock.

Robust young lady, after fall upon occiput; headache.

Mason, aet. 29; crushing of right foot.

Mrs. E. M. C., aet. 32, after falling from hammock; pain in spine.

Ice-man, aet. 32, after being thrown from wagon; concussion of spine.

Woman, aet. 40, stepped upon a paper of pins, a number of which penetrated sole of right foot quite deeply; tetanic symptoms.

Strong woman, aet. 45, mother of five children, in fifteenth year fell down steps and injured spine, has suffered with chest affection for ten years; spasmodic asthma.

Relations

Antidoted by: *Arsen.* (weakness or sickness in the morning); *Chamom.* (pains in face).

Antidotes: Effects of mesmerism (*Sulphur.*).

Compare: *Acon.*, *Agar.*, || *Arnica.*, *Arsen.*, || *Calend.*, *Chamom.*, *Coccul.*, *Ruta*, *Staphis.*, *Sulphur.*

(Constantin Hering, The Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica, vol. 6 (1888), *Hypericum perforatum*, p. 117-131)

Leitsymptome und Charakteristika / Keynotes and Characteristics



Leitsymptome und Charakteristika / Keynotes and Characteristics

Übersicht / Overview

1887 - Henry N. Guernsey
1899 - Henry C. Allen
1900 - John H. Clarke
1901 - Eugene B. Nash
1915 - Cyrus M. Boger
1927 - William Boericke

1887 - Henry N. Guernsey

“Bad results from treading on nails, from rat bites, or any *punctured* wounds; very sore and sensitive to the touch.”

(Henry N. Guernsey, Key-Notes to the Materia Medica, Philadelphia 1887, Hypericum perforatum, p. 119)

1899 - Henry C. Allen

“Mechanical injuries of spinal cord; bad effects of spinal concussion; pains, after a fall on coccyx.

Punctured, incised or lacerated wounds; sore, painful (Led. - contused wounds, Arn., Ham.), especially if of long duration.

Injuries: from treading on nails, needles, pins, splinters (Led.); from rat-bites; *prevents lock-jaw*.

Preserves integrity of torn and lacerated members when almost entirely separated from body (Calend.).

Injuries to **parts rich in sentient nerves** - fingers, toes, matrices of nails, palms or soles - where the intolerable pain shows nerves are severely involved; of tissues of animal life, as hands and feet.

Nervous depression following wounds or surgical operations; removes bad effect of shock, fright, or mesmerism.

Always modifies and sometimes arrest ulceration and sloughing (Calend.). Crushed, mashed fingertips. Tetanus after traumatic injuries (compare, Phys.).

Vertigo: sensation as if head became suddenly elongated; at night, with urging to urinate.

Headache: after a fall upon occiput, with sensation *as if being lifted high into the air*; great anxiety lest she fall from this height.

Spine: after a fall; slightest motion of arms and neck extorts cries; spine very sensitive to touch.

Bunions and corns when pain is excruciating, showing nerve involvement.

Convulsions; after blows on head or concussion.

Relations. - Compare: Arn., Calend., Ruta, Staph.

In wounds where formerly Acon. and Arn. were given alternately, Hypericum cures.”

(Henry C. Allen, Key Notes and Characteristics of some of the Leading Remedies of the Materia Medica. 2. edition, Philadelphia and Chicago 1899, Hypericum perforatum, p. 142-143)

1900 - John H. Clarke

Description. - *Hypericum perforatum*, *H. perforatum*. St. John's Wort. N. O. Hypericaceae. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical. - After-pains. - Asthma. - Bites. - Brachial neuralgia. - Breast, affections of. - Brain, concussion of. - *Bruises*. - Bunions. - Compound fractures. - Corns. - Coxalgia. - Diarrhoea. - Gunshot wounds. - Haemorrhoids. - Headache. - Hydrophobia. - Hypersensitiveness. - *Impotence*. - Labour, effects of. - Meningitis. - Mind, affections of. - Neuralgia. - Operations, effects of. - Panaritium. - *Paralysis*. - Rheumatism. - Scars. - Sciatica. - Spastic paralysis. - Spinal concussion. - Spinal irritation. - Stiff-neck. - Tetanus. - Ulceration. - Whooping-cough. - *Wounds*.

Characteristics. - The leaves of various species of *Hypericum* are sprinkled with pellucid dots and black glands which contain an essential oil. These, which are most conspicuous in *H. perforatum*, have evidently given the signature which has led to the chief use of the plant in medicine, namely, as a remedy for wounds or perforations of the integuments. The leaves, moreover, are lance-shaped.

The leaves of *H. androsaemum*, commonly called Tutsan (*toute saine*), were applied to fresh wounds from olden time. The word *Hypericum* means "sub-heather" (ὕπό ἐρείκη), indicating its manifest relation to the heaths, which at once leads us to think of *Ledum*.

The proving of *Hyp.* by Müller and others is very complete and brings out the relation of the drug to wounds and their consequences and also its applicability in maladies of other kinds. Crawling sensations in hands and feet; they felt fuzzy; sticking in them as from needles. Teasing, rheumatic, shaking pains; paralytic weakness. One of the provers had on waking at 4 a.m. a feeling as though she were suspended and not lying in bed, at another time as though she were lying very heavy in bed. The former condition has led to cures in effects of accidents attended with the sensation "as if being lifted high into the air; and great anxiety lest she should fall from this height." The particular kinds of wounds for which *Hyp.* has been found of signal service are wounds of parts rich in nerves, brain, spine (spinal irritation from falls), coccyx, finger-ends; wounds from stepping on nails, or any punctured wounds. The characteristic of the *Hyp.* wounds is that they are very sensitive to touch (*Led.* punctures are not particularly sensitive).

W. J. Guernsey (*H. P.*, x. 475) relates the following case: A boy, nine, was bitten by a pet rat on the first finger of left hand. Nothing particular was observed at the time, but some time after, he became ill, and when Dr. Guernsey was called his state was alarming. The boy could talk with great difficulty; teeth firmly locked; conscious; neck so stiff the head could scarcely be moved. There was *more tenderness about the wound than the appearance would indicate*. Hence *Hyp.* was preferred to *Led.*. It was given (8 p.m.) in the 500th, dissolved in water, at first every fifteen minutes; later every two hours. At 3 a.m. there was improvement, he fell asleep, and the next morning was practically convalescent.

Hyp. is called for in nervous depression following wounds; effects of shock, fright and mesmerism. Ulceration and sloughing of wounds. Hard, dry, yellow crusts form on healing wound. Bunions and corns when the pain is excruciating. Not only is the pain sense exalted, there is exaltation of the senses of hearing and smell. Violent labour-pains and after-pains. Tympanitic distension of abdomen, cutting pains. Gilchrist says *Hyp.* 3x, given at intervals of twenty minutes for twelve hours or longer, seems to control perfectly the pain following laparotomy.

But it must not be thought that *Hyp.* has no sphere outside wounds and their effects. Like *Arnica* it has many uses in the respiratory sphere. It has cured asthma < in foggy weather; the attacks were > by copious expectoration. Whooping-cough < 6 to 10 p.m. Tightness of chest;

stinging < on moving. Summer diarrhoea with eruption. Palpitation and local congestions, with or without haemorrhage and nervous depression, following wounds.

Roehrig (H. R., xii. 40) considers *Hyp.* externally and internally the nearest thing to a specific in bleeding piles. He gives it to pneumonia patients who have piles; it cures the pneumonia and prevents the arrest of the flux, always a dangerous symptom in these cases.

Ussher (H. W., xxvii. 500) confirms this; "pain, bleeding and tenderness" are his indications. "It seems to suit the plethoric, with great soreness." He uses the 1x.

Toothache > lying on affected side and keeping quiet. *Hyp.* is sensitive to cold: < in cold air; in damp; in fog. The hacking cough is < from heat as well as by cold air. All symptoms < by least exposure. < From touch.

Relations. - *Antidoted by:* Ars. (weakness or sickness on moving); Cham. (pains in face).

It antidotes: Effects of mesmerism (Sulph.).

Compare: Acon., Cham., Coff. (exalted sensitiveness); Arn., Calend., Led., Ruta, Con., Bellis, Staph., All. cep. (wounds); Hydrob., Lach. (bites); Nux (tetanus); Gels., Lathyrus; spastic paralysis.

Causation. - Fright. Bites. Wounds. Shock.

(John Henry Clarke, A Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica, vol. 1 (1900), Hypericum, p. 947-949)

1901 - Eugene B. Nash

"Is the remedy „*par excellence*” for wounded or injured nerves; from simple punctures from nails, splinters, pins, rat bites, etc., to severe concussions of the spine and brain, and especially to parts rich in sentient nerves. It is to this kind of injuries what *Arnica*, *Hamamelis*, *Ruta*, etc., are to bruises, and *Calendula* to lacerated muscular tissue, and *Staphisagria* to cuts with sharp instruments.”

(Eugene B. Nash, Leaders in Homoeopathic Therapeutics, 3rd edition, Philadelphia 1901, Hypericum, p. 470)

1915 - Cyrus M. Boger

REGION.

SPINAL NERVES: COCCYX.
Inter-scapular.
Meninges.

Vertex.

WORSE.

INJURY: JAR. Concussion.
Penetrating.
Shock. Bruises.
Exertion. Touch.
Change of Weather.
Fogs.
Cold. Damp. **Motion.**

BETTER.

Lying on Face.
Bending Back.

LACERATED, **injured or inflamed nerves; mashed fingers**, etc. Injury to or reflected from brain or cord. **Very painful, sore parts**; occiput, **coccyx**, etc. Coccygodynia. **Intolerably violent, shooting, lancinating along nerves**; toward trunk; **down sides of head** or chest; in epigastrium; interscapular spine; fingertips, etc., with crawling and numbness. Neuritis, as an outcome of injury. Neuralgia of stump. Shuddering. Spasms. Tetanus.

Heaviness of formication in brain. **Head feels drawn to a point.** Bubbling at navel. Dry rectum. Heart seems to drop. Painfully sensitive spine. Commotio spinalis. Pains in hips and small of back after labor. Limbs feel detached. Aching in left sciatic, after long sitting. Feet seem furry or bones ache. Gaping wounds. Laborious dreams.

Related: Arn., Led., Rhus-t.

(Cyrus M. Boger, A Synoptic Key to the Materia Medica, 1st edition, 1915, Hypericum, p. 211)

1927 - William Boericke

The great remedy for injuries to nerves, especially of fingers, toes and nails. Crushed fingers, especially tips. Excessive painfulness is a guiding symptom to its use. Prevents lockjaw. Punctured wounds. Relieves pain after operations. Quite supersedes the use of Morphia after operations. (Helmuth.) Spasms after every injury. Has an important action on the rectum; haemorrhoids. *Coccydynia*. Spasmodic asthmatic attacks with changes of weather or before storms, better by copious expectoration. Injured nerves from bites of animals. Tetanus. Neuritis, tingling, burning and numbness. Constant drowsiness.

Mind. - Feels as if lifted high in air, or anxiety lest he fall from heights. Mistakes in writing. Effects of shock. Melancholy.

Head. - Heavy; feels as if touched *by an icy cold hand*. *Throbbing in vertex*; worse in close room. Brain seems compressed. Right side of face aches. Brain-fag and neurasthenia. Facial neuralgia and toothache of a pulling, tearing character, with sadness. *Head feels longer* - elongated to a point. In fractured skull, bone splinters. Brain feels alive. Pains in eyes and ears. Falling out of hair.

Stomach. - Craving for wine. Thirst; *Nausea*. Tongue coated white at base, tip clean. Feeling of lump in stomach. [*Abies nig.*; *Bry.*]

Rectum. - Urging, dry, dull, pressing pain. *Haemorrhoids*, with pain, bleeding, and tenderness.

Back. - Pain in nape of neck. *Pressure over sacrum*. Spinal concussion. Coccyx injury from fall, with pain radiating up spine and down limbs. Jerking and twitching of muscles.

Extremities. - Darting pain in shoulders. Pressure along ulnar side of arm. Cramp in calves. Pain in toes and fingers, especially in tips. *Crawling in hand and feet*. Lancinating pain in upper and lower limbs. *Neuritis*, with tingling, burning pain, numbness and flossy skin. Joints feel bruised. Hysterical joints. Tetanus. [*Physost.*; *Kali brom.*] Traumatic neuralgia and neuritis.

Respiratory. - Asthma *worse* foggy weather and relieved by profuse perspiration.

Skin. - Hyperidrosis, sweating of scalp, worse in morning after sleep; falling of hair from injury; eczema of hands and face, intense itching, eruption seems to be under the skin. Herpes zoster. Old ulcers or sores in mouth when very sensitive. Lacerated wounds with much prostration from loss of blood.

Modalities. - *Worse*, in cold; dampness; in a *fog*; in close room; least exposure; touch. *Better*, bending head backward.

Relationship. - Compare: *Ledum* (punched wounds and bites of animals); *Arnica*; *Staphis.*; *Calend.*; *Ruta*; *Coff.* - Antidotes: *Ars.*; *Cham.*

(William Boericke, M.D., Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica, Ninth Edition, New York 1927, Hypericum, p. 358-360)

Kommentare / Commentaries



Kommentare / Commentaries

Übersicht / Overview

1884 - Hypericum in Traumatism - George W. Winterburn

1900 - A study of Hypericum perforatum - J. R. P. Lampert

1903 - The Surgical Sphere and Indications for Hypericum - Philip E. Krichbaum

1903 - Hypericum, with comparisons, in surgical cases - James T. Kent

1884 - Hypericum in Traumatism - George W. Winterburn

"St. John's Wort in its influence upon the nervous system holds a unique position in therapeutics. It has been very aptly called the arnica of the nerves. Its value as a vulnerary was well understood by the ancients.

Dioscorides praises it in sciatica; *Gerard's Herbal* (1633) recommends it "for sinews that are pricked;" and various other of the elder writers speak of its virtues in the treatment of wounds, burns, and ulcers.

It was proven by Constantine Hering^[1]; the proving showing marked disturbance of the nervous system, approaching meningitis.

Prof. E. C. Franklin thus summarizes its position in traumatic therapeutics:

"Mechanical injuries, wounds by nails or splinters in the feet; needles under the nails, squeezing and hammering of the toes and fingers; when the nerves have been lacerated, wounded, or torn, with excruciating pains. It prevents lock-jaw from wounds in the soles of the feet, or of the fingers, and palms of the hands."

In all these conditions I have used it, externally or internally, with success."

(George W. Winterburn, *Hypericum in Traumatism*, Transactions of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, vol. 19 (1884), p. 147)

^[1] Note: this is not correct. It was proved by Müller, Thorer, Stokes, Bruckner and Schelling - vide Hering's *Guiding Symptoms* Vol. VI, p. 117

1900 - A study of Hypericum perforatum - J. R. P. Lampert

"The drug, though familiar to all, is nevertheless one which has not in modern times received the attention which it undoubtedly deserves. I suppose most of us associate hypericum in our minds with the results of injuries affecting the nervous system, and it is in this sphere no doubt that it has of late years won most of its laurels, but we shall see this evening that its sphere of usefulness goes far beyond this limited application.

The use of hypericum perforatum as a medicinal agent dates back to the earliest days of medicine. Hippocrates esteemed it one of his chief remedies, Paracelsus valued it "more than all the compounds of apothecaries," and the many popular names by which it has been known, mentioned by Dr. Fernie in his "Herbal Simples," indicate that it has for centuries past been a valuable remedial agent. Its homeopathic history appears to date from the three provings of Dr. Mueller somewhere about the forties, to which must be added two provings by Dr. Schelling and two by Dr. Stokes. Two others, by Thorer and Bruckner, appear to have been rejected from the Cyclopaedia. All these provings are some forty to sixty years old, and to them must be added Dr. Royal's eight provings published in the "Transactions of the American Institute" for 1895, These provings constitute our pathogenetic material. Dr. T. F. Allen has published an exhaustive study and schema of the earlier provings (1894), and Dr. Pope a study on the drug in the *Homeopathic Review* for 1892, and Dr. George Royal has appended to his provings a study of the same, comparing them with Dr. T. F. Allen's paper. These three studies, with all the clinical uses of the drug I have been able to find in some one hundred volumes of journals, etc., I have endeavored to condense.

First of all let us briefly survey its sphere of action, and then consider the various systems in more detail. The nervous system is most prominently affected, and here as Dr. Pope says the drug induces "a state of general hyperaesthesia," and in some cases a hysterical condition. It also deranges the digestive functions and has an important action on the rectum. It also affects the urinary and female genital organs, and produces a number of respiratory and some circulatory symptoms, and a great many symptoms affecting the back and limbs, most of which are no doubt of nervous origin. Lastly, it has a definite action also on the skin.

Now we must pass on to consider the systems under its influence in detail, and first I must mention a few mental symptoms. Loss of memory occurred in four provers, great sadness and desire to weep are mentioned five times. One prover records symptoms - makes mistakes in writing, omits letters; and another that she cannot arrange ideas or execute her intentions. Erotic ideas and dreams are mentioned several times.

One prover, an unmarried woman of twenty-three, of phlegmatic temperament and healthy, had the following attack in early morning on the third day of her proving. "She spoke in her sleep all kinds of incoherent stuff, looked distraught, stared at her brother; head hot, carotids beating violently, face very red and swollen, eyes fixed and pupils dilated . . . body burning hot and dry; great anxiety; all at once left off talking and sang, and soon after wept and screamed frightfully and gasped for breath; on giving her two magnetic passes she at once came to her senses. . . The whole attack lasted about an hour and was followed by violent headache; formication in the hands and feet, they felt furry; extreme thirst and white-furred tongue."

These symptoms are the more striking as they occur in a woman of phlegmatic temperament, as Dr. Pope points out, and together with symptoms in other provers (nearly all the female provers note mental depression or inclination to weep) suggest its trial in hysteria. Dr. Royal thinks it should rank with picric and phosphoric acid in such conditions as brain-fag or neurasthenia.

The head symptoms are numerous and important. We may mention first confusion and vertigo on waking. In one prover the vertigo was so severe that he nearly fell toward the right side. Various pains in the head are noted. described as throbbing, tearing, pressing, or "great heaviness" or "pain as if hammered," also "as if compressed." These pains occur in all regions of the head, principally the vertex and occiput, and may extend down into the face. Three provers mention dull occipital headache decreased by bending the head back, and also in the open air. The head symptoms are aggravated by motion or in a close room. Of the various headaches throbbing on the vertex seems characteristic, and has been several times verified. I may record a case or two.

A girl of eleven for two years suffered from attacks like migraine. She had a severe fall downstairs, striking her head. Headaches followed, first at irregular intervals, but for eight months they had occurred every week, usually on Sundays, beginning before midday and lasting till sleep. Next day she would be free from pain, but tired and depressed. The pain was of a throbbing character and affected the vertex, and was accompanied by flushing of the face. Hypericum 3 was given every three hours for a month, and then twice daily. She had only one slight attack after commencing the drug, and was under observation three months (Dr. Townsend).

Two cases of headache from eye-strain are mentioned in the *N. A. J. H.* (1881, p. 367), cured by hypericum, where this symptom was the indication, viz., throbbing in the vertex, brain seems compressed.

A few peculiar head symptoms also call for mention. Thus we find "head feels longer," and in another prover "head feels suddenly longer." This symptom Dr. T. F. Allen has twice verified.

He says : "I have twice met with it in patients, both of whom explained that the head felt elongated upward, one saying that 'it seemed to extend upward like a conical hat.' Both were cured by hypericum. The most marked case was a lady sixty years old, who complained of attacks of sudden deafness with vertigo (cannot stand up), followed by severe cramplike pain across the abdomen, and then vomiting, which relieved the pain, and after about an hour the hearing would return. The attack was followed by prostration, vertigo, staring eyes, and cold feet. A most constant and distressing symptom between the attacks was a persistent 'drawing together' in the head, 'as if it were drawn up to a point or elongated.' In other respects she was well. Cured by hypericum 30" (*N. A. J. H.*, 1894, p. 333, note).

Another peculiar symptom is "feeling as if there were something alive in the head, or as if brain were being tickled." The symptom "brain feels loose on moving head" also occurs.

Before passing from this subject I must quote another remark by Dr. T. F. Allen, relating to the vertex symptoms, ten of which he puts in his schema. He says: "Nearly all these symptoms have been verified. This drug should always be thought of for pains involving the vertex, especially when they extend down into the sides of the head and even into the face" (*ibid*).

Among eye symptoms we find one prover very much troubled with dimness of vision, and letters running together and disappearing. He also mentions congestion of sclerotic vessels. Pupils dilated and eyes staring occurred in one case.

One prover twice experienced a sensation as if there were water in his left ear, and as if the membrane were forced outward. Various pains in eyes and ears also occur.

In passing to face I must allude to two more rather peculiar symptoms. Firstly, a feeling of an icy-cold hand on the forehead; and secondly, "a sensation on the forehead as if skin were being drawn up"; a feeling of tension in the cheeks occurs more than once, and also "tension" in various other parts of the body, but not described as involving the skin. Among the face symptoms we find feeling of heat, also swelling and redness. Also facial neuralgia on either side, and toothache of pulling, tearing character (by eight provers).

In the *British Journal of Homeopathy* a case of "tic" is mentioned, attributed to cutting a pimple in shaving. Spigelia relieved, but did not cure. Hypericum 15x and 2x cured speedily and permanently. Other facial symptoms of importance are jerking and twitching in cheeks and spasmodic contraction of the right eye, which suggests its use in facial if not in general chorea.

Passing to other nerve symptoms we find lancinating pains down the back and in both upper and lower limbs. Also numbness of arms and lower limbs, especially left, and tingling and formication and furry sensation in the feet. Any number of other pains occur in the limbs, which I must pass over now.

Before leaving the nervous system I must mention some clinical experience with the drug. There seems some evidence in its favor for tetanus. Dr. Lilienthal wrote that the symptomatology of hypericum covers the mental symptoms of tetanus. Then we have clinical testimony from several quarters. Dr. Heuser of Leipzig considers it specific for tetanus, having treated two cases successfully with the 1x, 2 drops every two hours; one case was due to a dog bite, and the other case to an injury to the hand by machinery. Dr. Majumdar reports the cure of a case due to a jammed finger by hypericum 3, which diminished the pain in two hours, and the spasms quickly subsided. Thirdly, a writer in the *Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy* says he cured a case of tetanus, in which there was pain from the sole of the foot up the leg to the spine, with hypericum, after nux vomica and ignatia and belladonna gave only temporary relief. (I have not found a full record of these cases, of which only one gives evidence of a correct diagnosis, but give them for what they are worth.)

The following case of fits cured by this drug is recorded by Dr. Allen, and is worthy of mention here: A man suffered from fits for seven years. A year before they began, while driving a nail, it flew up and injured his eye. Inflammation resulted, and was followed by cataract and anterior synechiae (evidently a perforated wound of cornea and lens was produced). Within a year fits developed and became so frequent that they would occur once a week, and sometimes every two or three days, and he dared not ride in a wagon alone. He was two years under treatment, with no relief, but rather aggravation, and enucleation was suggested, but refused by the patient. He was then given hypericum 7 two or three times a day, and for three months (*i. e.*, up to the time of report) had no more fits.

I need not record cases of traumatic spinal lesion where the drug has been successfully used, but remind you of Dr. Alexander's paper on this special action of hypericum, read before this society in December, 1896, in which he details two cases presenting the symptoms of well-marked spastic paraplegia practically cured by hypericum in the 1x and θ tincture.

I should like to refer briefly to his second case, and add a criticism. This was a lad of eighteen, who developed, as a result of a blow on the head, symptoms of spastic paraplegia and nocturnal epilepsy, together with headache, severe and constant, in vertical and frontal regions, accompanied by giddiness in walking. The result of treatment by hypericum was that the paraplegic symptoms disappeared with the headaches and giddiness, but the fits did not completely stop - he had three in five months, apparently. Dr. Alexander remarks that the treatment in this case indicates the spinal cord rather than the brain as the sphere of action of hypericum. I think this conclusion unwarranted, for several reasons. The symptoms I have mentioned clearly indicate an action on the brain. Dr. Allen's case of epilepsy bears out the same opinion, and even in the case in point the symptoms were probably all of cerebral origin, the injury having nothing to do with the spine. Moreover, Dr. Osler, in his "Practice of Medicine," in a section on spastic paraplegia under "Brain Diseases," says: "This condition, which is more fully described under the section upon the spinal cord, is in reality a cerebral affection, and may be due to conditions similar to those found in spastic diplegia" (which is a recognized cerebral affection). Lastly, I do not think Dr. Alexander is warranted in his statement that in his case the drug had no control over the epileptiform manifestations, the time of observation being too short.

I would briefly mention a case of traumatic neuralgia affecting the upper arm, of six months' duration, which had been treated by fly-blisters without relief. The pain was such that during the whole time he had not slept well at night, the pain compelling him to walk about till it eased a little. Hypericum 30 gave a good night's sleep from the second night onward, and completely cured the case (Dr. Van der Luhe, *Homeopathic Envoy*).

Before leaving the nervous system I must quote a few suggestive remarks from a paper by Dr. E. P. Colby, read before the Hughes Medical Club, on the symptoms of this drug. He has found it beneficial in neuritis caused by cold or trauma and "allied varieties of neuritis." Also in neuralgia affecting a single nerve trunk and its distribution, especially the sciatic. It proved of great benefit in a case of moniliform neuroma, with consequent neuritis, rendering the whole hand useless and painful. In eight weeks the neuroma could hardly be found and the neuritis had perceptibly diminished (no other drug was used). He says it should also be thought of when in the distribution of a nerve there is tingling, burning pain, with numbness and glossy skin, especially if skin is smooth and mottled with occasional vesicles or bullae; and he suggests its trial in herpes (*New England Medical Gazette*, 1893). It is a little surprising that no suggestion is made of its use in meningitis, or at least meningeal congestion and irritation, especially as so many of its symptoms closely resemble those of belladonna.

We must now leave the most important sphere of action of our drug and pass to the alimentary system. Among mouth symptoms we find grayish coating at base of tongue, with clean tip,

also accumulation of saliva, which is very sticky, burning and dryness of the mouth (several times). Three provers mention sore throat - one left side, one right side (tonsil), one both tonsils. A feeling of something hot rising in the throat occurs several times. There are a great number of gastric and abdominal symptoms; nausea is prominent, but no vomiting. Sometimes prover wakes with nausea, which may be constant, and may be accompanied by faintness. A feeling of weight in the stomach, and of a lump in the stomach the size of a closed fist. There are also sharp, cutting pains in the stomach and under the left scapula, also between scapulae. Eructations and flatulence are frequent symptoms. The abdominal symptoms correspond, being chiefly flatulent distention, with pinching or cutting pains, followed by soft stool in one case. Two of Dr. Royal's provers had an attack of cholera morbus during the proving, which they attributed to other causes, but Dr. Royal remarks that their symptoms bear too close a resemblance to those of some of the older provers to be a mere coincidence.

Among rectal symptoms we find urging very marked in some provers. A feeling of dryness in rectum is mentioned. Stools vary, sometimes hard and knotty, or loose and diarrhetic, with tenesmus. One prover, who had usually no inclination to diarrhea, had a normal stool twice daily nearly the whole time of proving. If we now turn to the clinical use made of the symptoms of this system we find little, but that little is likely to prove very good. According to Dr. Roehrig, the only real specific for piles is hypericum, and even in cases where they are due to diseases of the liver or heart, it will be more effective than any other remedy. It may be used locally or internally. (Dr. Roehrig, moreover, adds that in cases of pneumonia the patient should always be asked if he has been suffering with bleeding piles, and if they have disappeared during the attack, in which case the prognosis is very bad. In such cases one should never fail to give hypericum.) Dr. Ussher, in a paper entitled "Notes by the Way," says, under the heading of "Hemorrhoids": "Far beyond the reach of many remedies I have found hypericum 1x in the relief of pain, bleeding, and tenderness. It gives a daily action. It seems to suit the plethoric with great soreness quite as well as hamamelis."

In this connection I may mention another characteristic symptom of the drug, viz., dull, pressing pain in the sacrum, which might help in selection of the drug in a case of piles. We come now to the urinary organs, and find urging to urinate, with chilly feeling through the whole body; also urging, with faintness and vertigo. Constant desire to urinate, total quantity of urine somewhat increased. Of Dr. Royal's provers, five examined the urine more or less carefully. Of these one only records albuminuria, but I question whether it can be attributed to the drug. The urine was only once examined before the proving began, and no albumen was found. It was begun on May 24, and up till July 5 the urine was examined ten times, and albumen was found on eight occasions. There was also a considerable increase in triple phosphates and a considerable white sediment. On July 30 he began the medicine again, and continued it till August 13. In this period the first two urinalyses showed no albumen, and next two both showed albumen; from August 13 till October 5 urine was examined fourteen times, and albumen was found on each occasion but one; on October 20 he notes, no albumen for four days, and that he was feeling like himself again. Another peculiar point, if the albumen was pathogenetic, is, that while taking the medicine albumen was never described as more than "quite a quantity." Of the thirteen occasions after August 13, when the drug was discontinued, it was five times noted as "strongly albuminous," and three times considerable in amount. This prover, moreover, presents no other symptoms directly traceable to action on the urinary tract.

We also find lumbar pain of dull or bruised character mentioned several times; in one prover it was almost constant. Clinically, hypericum has been used successfully for enuresis in a boy of nine, with symptoms of pain in small of back, easily excoriated about genitals, urine offensive and quickly becomes thick, and, lastly, chill and shuddering at night before micturition, which was the indication for hypericum, which cured in a month.

I must here also refer to a case reported by Dr. Adams in the *Medical Advance* and extracted by the *Homeopathic Review* 1892. Miss W., aged thirty-seven, mentally and physically a wreck, had constant bladder trouble, the desire being so frequent and uncontrollable that she could not go to any place of amusement. There was a bearing-down sensation and constant sense of discomfort and pain; and she described the urethra as "feeling hard like a rubber tube," and sore, sensitive, and tender. Hypericum 200 was given, and in less than a week the urinary trouble was greatly relieved, and in a month the rubber-like condition of urethra was nearly gone, as also the excessive sensitiveness, and she was better in health and could take an interest in life. The improvement continued. He mentions another case where, from ill-fitting pessaries, a similar condition was induced; and the urethra was described as feeling "hard, as if it would turn to bone." This patient could only urinate when standing. The same prescription wrought a great change in a few days, so that she could urinate in the usual position, and found great relief from all her urinary symptoms. These symptoms are of course purely clinical, but none the less valuable for that.

Among the female genital organs a good many symptoms are found. At least five of the provers were women. We find, then, violent tearing in the genitals. Two had leucorrhoea lasting several days, in one case accompanied by severe frontal headache, which lasted four days. Sharp uterine pains also occurred at frequent intervals. The menses appeared two weeks late in one, too early in three cases, and were too profuse in two, and with sickening pain in the abdomen. Severe pain in the back three days before occurred in one case. One male prover recorded erotic ideas on several occasions with erections or dreams.

We must now go on to the circulatory system, where there is not much to note but a symptom of pressure in precordial region, and shooting in left side of chest, with feeling as if the heart would fall down. Palpitation, quick hard pulse (irregular once), are mentioned. One prover told Dr. Royal that the rapidity of the heart's action and dyspnoea were so marked for a few days after sending in her proving that she could hardly go upstairs. Burning on the chest, with anxiety and pressure, also occurs. Likewise tightness and dry, hacking cough. Expectoration with constant shuddering is worthy of note.

Dr. Ludlam has put on record a case of a woman, aged forty-five years, who for ten years had repeated and violent attacks of spasmodic asthma, always coincident with approach of stormy weather, and the severity and duration of the paroxysms were always inversely (I presume he means directly) proportionate to the duration and severity of the storm. After trying various medicines Dr. Ludlam ascertained a history of injury thirty years before to the upper dorsal region. On the supposition that this might have started some irritation which culminated in the attacks, he gave hypericum 2x, and she recovered entirely (vide Dr. Pope's paper. *Review*, 1892, and *Br. Jour. of Homeopathy*, vol. xvii. p. 523).

There is a symptom, of which much has been made, "aggravation in a fog" which is supposed to have led to a cure of bronchial catarrh of asthmatic type. I quite agree with Dr. Hughes that the symptom cannot be regarded as pathogenic, and as clinical I should regard it as of doubtful value. On Dr. Allen's own showing hypericum has cured asthma and other spasmodic affections where this symptom was not noted.

Among symptoms of the back we find the sacrum and lumbar region sites of special selection, the pains being chiefly dull, bruised, or passive. In the limbs we find lancinating pains along course of nerves, also tearing, smarting, pricking pains. Numbness is a common symptom. We also find transient flying pains and tearing pains. Various joints are affected - fingers, wrists, elbows, shoulders, and knees. In one case tension, pain, and swelling of a finger joint (left fifth. finger) was developed.

It has some action also on the skin. We find a cluster of itching vesicles at root of left thumb, and in another prover a miliary eruption on dorsum of hands and between fingers, and in a

third a smarting eruption like urticaria on both hands, "must scratch it nearly raw."

A few sleep symptoms occur, thus "frightful" and "distressful" dreams, after each of which he awakes. Jerking of right arm on falling asleep, and convulsive shocks preventing sleep are noted.

Lastly, we must speak of generalities and modalities, some of which are important. There is sensitiveness to cold, constant shivering relieved by cold water. The symptom shivering all over or chilly feeling occurs with various other symptoms, and is important. It is mentioned with headache, with urging to urinate (which has been verified), and as preceding pain in the epigastrium and right hypochondrium. Easily startled and frequent starting occur in two provers. A feeling of faintness and fatigue occurs a number of times. The pains are apt to come and go suddenly. Some important modalities are found in Dr. Royal's provings. Thus we have amelioration by bending head backward in at least three different provers, and also amelioration in open air and aggravation in close room, and from motion also, is found. These, together with various symptoms which we have named, ally the drug to belladonna, bryonia, pulsatilla, and other drugs.

Besides the various diseases already mentioned, hypericum should be useful in rheumatism of neuralgic type, with sharp flying pains, shifting about and affecting any joints or other tissues.

Excessive sensitiveness is a valuable indication in various conditions, for example: Dr. A. R. Mitchell reported a case of chancroids so sensitive that even the application of water gave intense pain. Calendula and vaseline could not be borne, but hypericum locally relieved at once. It is equally useful, he says, in old ulcers or sores in the mouth where excessive sensitiveness is present. Finally, gentlemen, my paper would not be complete without a further reference to its use as a vulnerary which must not be limited to nerve injuries in the ordinary sense. Thus Dr. Franklin, one of the surgeons in the northern army of the States in the Civil War some thirty years ago, found it of the greatest value. In his opinion it stands in the same relation to lacerated wounds that arnica does to contusions; and even this can be amplified for we find it specially recommended for a jammed finger or crushed toe and the results of such a lesion. Thus, the case is recorded of a woman who had her toe badly crushed and the nail torn off, after which she suffered great misery at night by pain for three years. The nail did not grow, and she was incapacitated from walking most of the time, and could not wear a shoe at all. After hypericum was given the great sensitiveness disappeared, the nail began to grow, she had not another sleepless night, and could wear a shoe with comfort (*Hahnemannian Advocate*). Dr. Franklin further says, "It is of great value in the treatment of open, painful wounds attended with great prostration from loss of blood" (quoted with further symptoms by Dr. Pope). It is also highly recommended by Dr. Gilchrist and Dr. Helmuth as a preventive of pain after surgical operations. Dr. Gilchrist asserts positively that its use internally and locally (1-20) precludes any after-suffering, after testing it in sixty-four major and minor operations."

(J. R. P. Lampert, M.D., Edinburgh, Ophthalmic Surgeon to the London Homeopathic Hospital, A study of Hypericum perforatum, *The American Homoeopathist* vol. 26 (1900), p. 301-306)

1903 - The Surgical Sphere and Indications for Hypericum - Philip E. Krichbaum

"In presenting this paper to such an enlightened homoeopathic body I feel as awkward as a small team looks pulling a very heavy load. The sphere of Hypericum in its application to diseased conditions generally is well and fully blocked out in our various works on *Materia Medica*, but the place that the remedy fills in certain mutilations and injuries to the body deserves special emphasis and reiteration.

To cut and sew and mend, to splint and bandage, to diagnosis out and plug up, is pure mechanics, each movement discernible by the eye, the efficiency of which manipulation is increased by a peculiar manual dexterity. Such is surgery broadly understood. But even the most brilliant instrument wielder in the world, with his ever device known to modern invention, must occasionally doff his professional cap the Hypericum. Many times may surgical attention be averted by its use, and as many more times may the suffering subsequent to surgical repair be mitigated when we can read the signs that point to Hypericum as our needed auxiliary.

First Hypericum is conceived in lacerated wounds of those parts of the body that are richest in sentient nerves, germinated in congested nervous centres, and grows steadily towards the great nerve track of the spinal cord and the cerebrum. Hypericum then is pre-eminently a remedy for injured nerves, whether from wounds, shocks to the nervous system or from any cause. The pains are always rending and tearing in character, always following the course of the nerve. You have for instance a laceration of the foot. In a few hours the wound begins to turn red, the pains are rending, tearing, following the course of the nerves up the leg. The muscles of the leg begin to twitch; next we have twitching and drawing in the muscles of back, then back of the neck. The eyes look glassy, the pupils dilated, the head congested to the extent that the patient feels as if he were being lifted up and dreads the letting down. At this juncture a prescription of Hypericum may save you a case of tetanus, and later the signing of a death certificate.

Since Hypericum has local congestion so marked it will often prevent sloughing. In gun shot wounds, when the parts have been extensively lacerated and torn with engorgement of the capillaries attended with more or less discharge of bloody serum, we read in the *Guiding Symptoms*, and may verify in practice upon every needed occasion.

Another class of injuries for which we require Hypericum occurs in cases of injured corns or bunions. The housewife who has a special weapon for sore corns, the *razor*, uses it "not wisely, but too well," in trimming the part that predicts an oncoming rain or snow storm, without having thoroughly slaughtered the bugs on her instrument, and the surgeon is called to inspect this awful case of blood poisoning. There is redness and swelling of the part, with rending, tearing pains up the leg along the course of the nerve. Give a dose of Hypericum, wrap up the foot, and go home and sleep the sleep of the just.

Hypericum, however, is not restricted to wounds and punctures, but has bruises from falls upon parts rich in sentient nerves, i. e., falls upon the head or spine. It has special affinity for a portion of the body little thought of until we come down upon it with sufficient force to find out just where it is. As a classmate of mine once remarked, "I struck my coccyx one day, and have not been able to think since." Do you believe this story? I do. He certainly could think very little in a connected manner at least. That man was suffering from shock due to his fall. Had I known about Hypericum he would never have left college disheartened. I am convinced Hypericum would have regulated his wits.

A child falls out of its crib, strikes his head and has a convulsion. Another falls and fractures or dislocates the coccyx. On come rending, tearing pains up and down the limbs, opisthotonos, strabismus and jerking in the muscles of the jaw. Hypericum will help you out.

While not strictly catalogued under surgery, there is another group of troubles belonging to and cured by this remedy. I refer to certain irregularities of female economy.

Leucorrhoea in children, milky and corroding.

Urethral trouble in females who have worn pessaries.

The urethra feels hard, as if it were a rubber tube.

Hypericum may be thought of in enuresis when you find that the child shudders violently when the desire to urinate come on.

Another condition wherein this remedy may prove a great aid is in a form of ascending neuritis after a fracture or into the nervous structure. The muscles will emaciate from below upward, outlining the course of the nerve, accompanied or not by severe pains.

I once had a patient who had tried to her soul's disgust to be relieved of a very distressing pain in her arm, the result of a fracture. Her arm was emaciated, muscles flabby, etc. Morphine and liniment would relieve the pain so that she could rest, but the emaciation kept up. I was a poor, beardless "sugar pill" doctor in the town, but in order to gratify a friend she applied to me for aid. Hypericum, one dose, and five or six bottles of liniment of my own made, which must be applied between 12 midnight and 1 a. m. cured the whole arm.

To sum up, Hypericum has the sloughing of Calendula, the soreness of Arnica, the twitching of Cicuta, Hyoscyamus and Stramonium and the congestion of Belladonna. It goes to the spot when indicated and saves a zigzag cure with the remedies mentioned."

(Philip E. Krichbaum, M. D., Upper Montclair, N. J., *The Surgical Sphere and Indications for Hypericum*, *The Medical Advance* vol. 41 (1903), p. 530-532)

1903 - Hypericum, with comparisons, in surgical cases - James T. Kent

"One who makes a study of the proving of Hypericum will be reminded of a class of injuries involving sentient nerves, and it is not surprising that this remedy has come into use for the results of such injuries. The surgery of Homoeopathy largely involves the use of Arnica, Rhus tox., Ledum, Staphysagria, Calcarea and Hypericum. These remedies are used in almost a routine way when a physician runs into semi-surgical conditions, or the results of injuries. For the bruised, "black-and-blue," sore and pounded appearance and sensation Arnica comes into use; it corresponds especially to the acute stage until the soreness and bruised condition have disappeared from the parts injured or from the whole body; but for the strains of muscles and tendons Arnica proves insufficient and a thorough study of Rhus will show that that remedy is suitable for the resultant weakness of tendons and muscles, and the bruised, rheumatic feelings that come on in every storm and often wear off on continued motion. For the final weakness that persists even after Rhus we have Calcarea carb.

In these three remedies we have a series, but to distinguish these from Hypericum is the important thing. Hypericum is only a minor remedy for bruises and strained tendons and muscles; it goes into a different class of complaints. Hypericum and Ledum run close together, and they have to be compared. Ledum has much of the sore bruised feeling of Arnica and will often take its place; but Hypericum and Ledum come together for consideration when an injury to a nerve has taken on some sort of inflammatory action. Instead of the muscles and bones and blood vessels, as in Arnica, Rhus and Calcarea, the nerves are the sphere for these two remedies. When the finger ends or toes have been bruised or lacerated, or a nail has been torn off, or when a nerve has become pinched between a hammer and the bone in a blow, and that nerve becomes inflamed and you can trace the pain up along the nerve, and it is gradually extending toward the body from the injured part with stitching, darting pain, coming and going, or shooting up from the region of the injury toward the body, a dangerous condition is

coming on. In this condition Hypericum is above all remedies the medicine to be thought of and hardly any other medicine is likely to come in.

The Prevention of Lock-Jaw.

Sometimes a vicious dog will take hold of an individual through the thumb, or through the hand or the wrist and run one of his great teeth through the radial nerve or some of its branches in the hand, causing a lacerated wound. You may not find in the earlier stages the symptoms of Hypericum, but they will develop gradually and you will have them to treat. Do not cut the arm off, but cure it. We cure all these injuries with medicines - punctured, incised, contused, and lacerated wounds, painful wounds.

A wound sometimes will yawn, swell up, no tendency to heal, look dry and shiny on its edges; red, inflamed; burning, stinging, tearing pains; no healing process. That wound needs Hypericum. It prevents tetanus. Every practitioner knows that lock-jaw may develop after an injury to sentient nerves. The old school doctor is frightened by these shooting pains up the arms after an injury. A shoemaker may stick his awl into the end of his thumb or a carpenter may stick his finger with a brass tack and he does not think much of it, but the next night shooting pains commence extending up the arm with great violence. The allopathic physician looks upon that as a serious matter, for he sees lock-jaw or tetanus ahead. When these pains come on Hypericum will stop them, and from this stage to advanced states of tetanus with opisthotonus and lock-law Hypericum is the remedy. It is full of just such symptoms as are found in tetanus and such symptoms as lead to tetanus and it is full of all the manifestations of an ascending neuritis.

Then you may have an old scar, and it comes in contact with something and is injured, bruised, torn internally, smashed, and stinging, tearing pains set in in that cicatrix, and it burns and smarts and stings, and there is no relief, and the pain runs toward the body along the course of nerves. A painful cicatrix with pain shooting up toward the center of the body following up the nerves. Hypericum is the medicine for that.

Now there are other remedies, - all know about Arnica, but be sure you keep it in place. The first stage of an injury, where much bruising has been done, and there are none of these pains that I have described, for the first hours for bruised conditions and concussions and shock Arnica is routine, because it produces states upon the human body like as it had been bruised. But you will find Arnica only fits into that one place. Arnica should never be used for wounds the way the lay people use it, because if it is used in full strength it may bring on erysipelas.

Again bruises of the bone and bruises of cartilages, bruises of tendons, or the insertions of tendons, and bruises about cartilages and about joints, Ruta is better than any other medicine; and if we study the proving of Ruta we will not be surprised, because it produces such things. Lingering, sore, bruised places on bones, in joints and upon cartilages. But Ledum comes in very often as a preventive medicine. It is a preventive medicine when an accident happened to the ends of the fingers, if somebody steps on a nail or a tack or sticks a splinter under a fingernail or into the foot. If a horse picks up a nail, pull it out and give him a dose of Ledum; there will never be trouble, he will not go into lock-jaw. These punctured wounds, rat bites, cat bites, etc., are all Ledum; i. e., Ledum prevents the shooting pains that naturally come and the nerves will never be involved. We will have no trouble at all if we can give it right on the spot. Again, if the pain is a dull aching in the part that was injured, in the wound, Ledum is still the remedy; if it shoots from the wound up the nerve of the arm it is more like Hypericum.

A sensitive, nervous woman steps on a tack during the day, and she feels all the day where the tack went in, lies down in bed and it aches so violently she cannot keep still. Ledum will prevent any further trouble, but if that goes until the morning the pains will be shooting up the

leg, calling for Hypericum. I mentioned the use of Ledum when a horse picks up a nail. Now, if a nail goes through the thin part of the hoof and strikes the coffin bone that horse is almost sure to die with tetanus; the veterinarian know nothing for it; though they poultice it and put on liniments, etc, that horse will die with tetanus; but if a dose of Ledum is given before the tetanus comes on it will save the animal from tetanus; after the jerking comes on Ledum will not do, but Hypericum will. Hypericum belongs to lacerated wounds and when there is laceration of parts that are full of small nerves, sentient nerves, give it at once. Do not fool with Arnica because there is soreness, for the soreness is of much less importance than the danger from nerves in lacerated wounds. In punctured wounds give Ledum at once. Whatever sequences come on, of course they have to be met in accordance with the state and symptoms of the case.

Hypericum in Injuries of the Spine.

Injuries of the spine give us another class of troubles requiring Hypericum. I remember a case such as has been met with quite a good many times and such as we read of and hear about, one, however, that was not saved. A sudden lurch of the car caused a man who was standing on the rear end of the car to be hurled back on his coccyx. He did not think much of it, went home, had pains in the head and various parts of the body. Several physicians were called; nobody could find out what was the matter with him, and at the end of ten days he died. They turned him over and found that his coccyx was black and abscesses were threatening in the muscular region. If it had been known Hypericum would have saved his life. Many times have I seen Hypericum cure like magic. Injuries of the coccyx are among the most serious and troublesome injuries that the physician comes in contact with; injuries just like that, falling back and striking a stone, or something that bruises the coccyx. Very little is found immediately in the coccyx; close examination reveals nothing more than soreness upon pressure, but many times we do have the description of pains shooting up the spine and down the extremities, shooting pains over the body and often convulsive movements. When such things are present any physician ought to be sharp enough to find out an injury, but even very astute physicians are blinded over injuries of the coccyx. Many a woman sustains an injury of the coccyx during labor, and however slight, soreness remains for years afterwards, and she is always in trouble, always hysterical and nervous, from this injury of the coccyx. Such injuries, if taken early, can be cured by Hypericum. It is in the remedy. Slight inflammation or irritation of the lower part of the cord; it feels lacerated, and sore, and aches dreadfully and never gives over until the results of the injury right in the spot have removed. These injuries have been cured in after years by Carbo animalis, Silica, and other remedies as indicated.

It is related also to injuries of the spine higher up. It is not an uncommon thing for a man, while going down stairs, to fall backward, his feet slip out from under him and he strikes his back upon one of the steps and undergoes a sharp injury. Some will at once give Rhus tox.; I have known others to give Arnica. Hypericum is to be given at once to prevent the kind of inflammation that may come from such an injury. Then there will be other tendencies, such as drawings and rheumatic symptoms that will come on, calling for Rhus and finally Calcarea. Old weaknesses of the back, with painfulness on rising from a seat, are often cured by Rhus, followed by Calcarea, but Hypericum must first of all take care of the condition of the fibres of the cord and meninges. Meningeal troubles are common from injuries of that class with drawings of the muscles of the back, a feeling of contraction or tightening. Stitching, shooting pains in the back in various directions; they shoot down the limbs. Injuries of the back are not so likely to end in tetanus as the injuries of the sensory nerves; but they are sometimes even more troublesome, because they linger so long.

Staphysagria and Strontium.

Persons who have been injured in the spine or about the coccyx linger along for years with symptoms that would lead to almost every other remedy. We find in the provings such things as occur after these injuries, and of course this remedy will cure anything that its proving justifies. Its action is upon the nerve sheaths and meninges, with stitching, tearing, rending pains along the nerves, wherever there are injuries. Now, there is another remedy that we want to know. If you have a clear-cut or incised wound made with a sharp instrument, or if you have made such an opening with your knife while practicing surgery, if you have opened the abdominal cavity and the walls of the abdomen take on an unhealthy look, and there are stinging, burning pains, Staphysagria is the remedy that will make granulation come immediately. Staphysagria is also a wonderfully useful remedy where the sphincter-stretchers have been. Staphysagria is the natural antidote to stretching. When the urethra of a woman has been stretched, when it has been necessary to stretch it, for instance, for stone in the bladder, Staphysagria is useful. I remember a case of stretching of the urethra; after the operation the patient was in great distress, screaming and crying, bathed in a cold sweat, head hot and body in cold sweat. Staphysagria 45M was given to her, and in about twenty minutes she went to sleep. She had been six hours in that suffering before I got to her bedside, without any relief whatever. Where coldness, congestion of the head, and rending, tearing pains occur from stretching sphincters, or from tearing parts, for the purpose of operation, death is likely to occur, and Staphysagria is closely related to that tearing lacerating and stretching of fibres which cause such suffering.

After a surgical operation where there has been a good deal of cutting and slashing, a great prostration, coldness, oozing of blood, almost cold breath, of course the materia medica man, if there is one around, will say, "Why, give him Carbo veg. of course." Yes, you will, but it will not help him. It may disappoint you. But, if you are a surgeon, know your surgical therapeutics better than a materia medica man, you will say, "No, Strontium carb. is what I want." It relieves that congestion all over the body; he gets warm, and has a comfortable night. Strontium carb. is the Carbo veg. of the surgeon.

Phosphorus Versus Chloroform.

Lastly, you have to antidote your chloroform, and because there are pains and aches you will get no action from these medicines; you can antidote your chloroform almost instantly by a dose of Phosphorus, because it is the natural antidote of chloroform. Phosphorus will stop that vomiting. Why? Because Phosphorus has just such vomiting as chloroform has, that is all. Phosphorus likes cold things, cold water in the stomach. So does chloroform. Why should they not antidote each other? And then you have pains and aches that Phosphorus does not fit. You have rending, tearing pains, and collapse as a result of operations, and you meet those beautifully. You will save life after operations. You will carry through grave operations upon timid subjects, upon feeble subjects, and make your rate excellent."

(James T. Kent, A. M., M. D., Chicago, Hypericum, with Comparisons, in Surgical Cases, The Medical Advance vol. 41 (1903), p. 316-321)

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