

Lapis albus

“Under the action of this remedy she began to improve immediately, and from the half dead wreck that could not turn in bed without help, a skeleton, white as a ghost, she has steadily improved until she is now doing her own housework.”

(Eugene B. Nash, 1901)

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"Vor mehreren Jahren hatte ich einen 18jährigen Bauernjungen in Gastein zu behandeln, welcher wegen allgemeinem Rheumatismus die Badekur gebrauchte, nach 14 Tagen aber sich voll Angst an mich wandte, da er kaum mehr schlingen oder sprechen konnte des Trinkwassers wegen, das ihm einen Kropf machte, den er früher nie gekannt. Das Wasser nämlich, welches er in seinem tief gelegenen Wohnhause (Grabenbäcker) getrunken, war ein Teil des Wasserfalles, welcher in einem Seitenkanal herabgeleitet und mittelst Kohlen und Sägespäne filtriert wurde. Der Wasserfall stürzt über Gneiss und Glimmerschiefer herab und reibt fortwährend davon ab. Jeder Tropfen enthält ein mikroskopisches Gneisspartikelchen. Ich ließ ihn erkaltetes Thermalwasser trinken, statt des Wasserfallwassers, und er verlor bald den Kropf. Der Wasserfall liefert große Massen Gneiss sand und der Wasserstaub lässt tausend glitzernde Glimmerblättchen auf den Blumen und nahen Brücke zurück."

(Eine Parallelwirkung zum Lapis albus, von Dr. G. Pröll in Gastein, in: Hirschel's Zeitschrift für homöopathische Klinik Bd. 19 (1874), S. 109)

"Le Lapis albus, que j'ai fait connaître au D. Grauvogl lors de son premier séjour à Gastein, est appelée aussi *Calcaire originnaire (Urkalk)* ou *Chaux micacée (Kalkglimmer)* et offre l'aspect de l'albâtre. La chaussée impériale de Gastein en est pavée, elle absorbe tellement vite l'humidité que, même après la pluie, on y marche à pied sec. Malheureusement la médaille a un revers, c'est que ce pavage éblouit la vue par des milliers de reflets scintillants.

J'ai raconté au D. Grauvogl qu'un jeune paysan avait gagné un goître aigu, en buvant pendant quinze jours de l'eau qui tombait d'un rocher composé de cette pierre. Je l'ai guéri avec l'eau de Gastein. Après avoir écouté cette histoire le docteur Grauvogl fit la réflexion suivante: Si cette pierre peut occasionner en si peu de temps l'engorgement d'une glande, elle pourra également dissoudre un engorgement chronique d'un organe glanduleux. C'est ainsi que le D. Grauvogl a eu l'idée de traiter le cancer ou des indurations douteuses par cette pierre à laquelle il a donné le nom de *Lapis albus*."

(Gustav Proell, Guérison due à Lapis albus, Revue homoeopathique Belge tome 3 (1876-1877), p. 309-311)

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1867 - The endemic of goitre, cretina, and other scrofulous diseases in Derbyshire in relation to the natural occurrence of compounds of Flourine, Lime and Silix - A. Bellows

"In a paper in scrofula, written in 1865, I gave some hints to guide us in the selection of remedies in scrofulous diseases, founded on the combined elements of medicines found in the regions where these diseases prevail. I then intimated that as fluoric compounds are found in Derbyshire, where goitre, cretina, and other scrofulous diseases prevail, we may expect that these compounds will be found useful in the cure of such diseases. In further inquiry I found that in these places Flourine was found combined with Lime, and also with Silix, which formed a compound very soluble in water, and therefore, affecting all wells and springs of water in the region. I therefore employed a practical chemist to make a salt containing these elements in their natural combinations. The combinations proved to contain Calcium 14 parts, Fluorine 55, Silicium 15, water 15 - a dry impalpable salt, the scientific name of which should be Silico-Fluoride of Calcium.

I have used this salt in at least ten complicated cases, with very satisfactory results. In some other cases, probably from imperfect diagnosis, I have been disappointed. In a case of tuberculosis pulmonalis, the last of three sisters who had died of that disease, the disease was suspended for nine months, apparently by the effects of this medicine, with considerable increase of flesh, and improvement of general health.

Since this statement was made, this salt has been tried by more than fifty physicians. I have reports of the cure of many interesting cases of tumors and many other scrofulous diseases, and it seems, in many cases, in alternation with Phytolacca, to suspend for a long time the development of tubercles.

In a case of bronchial catarrh, which for some years had been growing worse and settling down the lungs, till the expectoration and cough, had for more than a year produced a prostration that prevented all business, I witnessed for four months a gradual decrease of expectoration, and improvement in general health.

April 1, 1867. - The above cases were cited in April 1866, when the article was written. Another year of trial has greatly corroborated my favorable expectations, by results in at least

forty cases, some of which have been very marked. And I have lately seen a statement incidentally made by Carleton of the Boston Journal, now travelling in Europe, that 'the streams of water running down the mountain sides of Switzerland are milky white from the Fluor. Spar. and Lime mixed in the water.' It has long been known that Switzerland, next to Derbyshire, England, abounds in scrofulous swellings, especially goitre. This seems to me an important factor, proving conclusively that the fluoric compounds are the cause of these scrofulous affections."

(A. J. Bellows, "The Bible of Homoeopathy" and its "Cardinal Principles", The American Homoeopathic Observer vol. 4 (1867), p. 411-412)

1874 - Von Grauvogl's vorläufige Mitteilung über den Urkalkgneiss

"Man gewährt mir nicht die nötige Zeit, um von einem Gegenstande erst dann zu sprechen, wenn er dazu reif geworden ist.

Was Sie in Ihrer Nummer 6 vom 15. März, pag. 48, über *Lapis albus* veröffentlichten, ist richtig. Lange forschte ich nach unumstößlichen Tatsachen aus der Praxis, um Liebig, unserem größten Feinde, die Nase auf die Wahrheit der Homöopathie stoßen zu können. Es war damals, als ich auch nach einer naturwissenschaftlichen Einteilung und Bearbeitung unserer Arzneimittellehre plante, dabei aber schon über den Mangel an Arzneiprüfungen der Gebirgsformationen stolperte. Da führte mich mein Beruf nach Gastein in das Tal der Ache, welche am Fuße der Tauern entspringt, mit mächtigem Gefälle über die Gneissformation und über beträchtliche Höhen derselben, imposante Wasserfälle bildend, herabstürzt. Die Uferbewohner des Tales haben dicke Häuse, oft sehr große Kröpfe. Nachdem ich aus der Ache absichtlich ein paar Wochen getrunken, schwoll auch meine Schilddrüse. Der fernere Umstand, dass die Therme, die aus der Tiefe dieses Gneissgebirges herausprudelt, Krebsgeschwüre und Geschwülste bedeutend verschlimmert, bewog mich, sogleich diesen Gneiss zu prüfen.

Ich machte fünf Verreibungen und sodann Verdünnungen nach dem Dezimalsystem. Von der sechsten gab ich Männern und Frauen. Es wurden, als am öftesten auftretende Symptome, brennende, später - bei längerem Gebrauche von zweistündlich 4-5 Tropfen - stechende Schmerzen in der Cardia und im Pylorus, in der Frauenbrust, der Gebärmutter, und zum Teile mit nicht geringer Intensität, konstatiert.

Das genügte mir vorläufig, und da ich nicht Zeit finde, meinen eigenen Apotheker zu machen, so gab ich dem Herrn Apotheker Hess in Nürnberg, wo ich damals lebte, die ersten Verreibungen, um die nötigen Verdünnungen für meine Praxis in Bereitschaft zu halten, und zwar, da ich keine lateinischen Bezeichnungen für den Gneiss kannte, unter dem Namen *Lapis albus*, denn er ist weiss und glitzert in der Sonne durch seinen großen Glimmergehalt wie Schnee. Dieser Reichtum an Glimmer bestimmte mich, diesen weissen, mehr im unteren Achetal vorkommenden Urkalkgneiss zu prüfen, anstatt den gegen den Tauern hin das Achebett bildenden dunkelgrauen Chloritgneiss, der viel weniger Glimmer enthält.

In meiner Praxis nun beobachtete ich alsbald die auffallendsten Erfolge; und die Heilung eines Wangenkrebsses bei einer 50jährigen Frau, der eine Öffnung der Wange erzeugt hatte, die größer war als der Umfang eines Talers und das Kauen der Speisen und Schlingen derselben bereits bedenklich erschwerte, machte in Nürnberg so viel Aufsehen, dass ich bald erfuhr, es haben auch andere Homöopathen mit demselben *Lapis albus* experimentiert. Bei dieser Frau fiel mir schon besonders auf, dass sie alsbald nach dem Gebrauche von *Lapis albus* eine ganze gesunde Gesichtsfarbe erhielt und ein Incarnat von solcher Frische behielt, wie man es in solchen Jahren zu sehen nicht gewohnt ist, dass also das ganze Blutleben ein vollkommen normales geworden war.

In Folge dessen wendete ich dieses Präparat auch bei Chlorosis an, aber bisher ohne Erfolg,

ein Beweis, dass unsere Indikationen in jeder Beziehung ganz andere sein müssen, als in der physiologischen Schule. Um so größer war aber der Erfolg bei allen sogenannten skrophulösen Affektionen, Geschwüren, etc., bei allen Krankheiten der Drüsen und Lymphgefäße, auch bei drüsenartigen Tumoren, wo physiologisch keine Drüsen vorzukommen pflegen, ferner bei noch geschlossenen Krebsen, bei Fluor albus, sogar bei Tuberkulose, was auch daran erinnerte, dass Vieles, was man Tuberkulosis nennt, von der sogenannten Skrophulosis abstammt; aber alle diese Formen durften nicht auf einer Körperkonstitution sich entwickelt haben, die durch vorausgegangene Wechselfieber oder überhaupt Malariakrankheiten gelitten hat, denn *Lapis albus* verschlimmert nicht nur Alles unter solchen Umständen, sondern ruft sogar Rezidive von Wechselfieber und sonstigen Malariakrankheiten hervor. Eine günstige Einwirkung auf Gelähmte habe ich bisher noch nicht bemerkt, auch gaben die Prüfungen noch keine Anhaltspunkte hierzu, wohl aber das Entstehen von Erektionen.

So weit reichten meine Erfahrungen, als ich im verflossenen Jahre nach Petersburg kam und mir über Gebärmutterkrebs bei 5 Individuen berichtet wurde, dass alle 5 von allopathischen Ärzten als Krebs konstatiert und für unheilbar erklärt waren, aber mit *Lapis albus* vollständig und andauernd geheilt wurden. Einen Cancer apertus habe ich noch nicht diesem Heilmittel weichen sehen. Das ist Alles, was ich über *Lapis albus* bis jetzt mitteilen kann, glaube es aber auch nicht bereuen zu müssen, den Schleier des Geheimnisses längere Zeit über diesen *Lapis albus* verhängt zu haben, denn sicherlich hätte Niemand Lust getragen, Urkalkgneiss zu prüfen, oder sich davon etwas erwartet, während der unleugbare Erfolg eines Geheimnisses zu allerlei Prüfungen reizt und wenigstens an Kranken anspornte. So kam es auch, dass dieses Heilmittel ohne mein Zutun sich selbst Bahn gebrochen hat.

Als nun Liebig gestorben war, hätte es keinen Sinn mehr gehabt, länger gänzlich zu schweigen über die Bestandteile oder Eigenschaften dieses *Lapis albus*, und um die Sache kurz zu machen, übergab ich Herrn Dr. Bojanus in Moskau mehrere Stücke dieses Urkalkgneisses, eröffnete auch Alles Herrn Dr. Deriker in Petersburg, und nun erhielt auch Herr Apotheker Flemming in Petersburg, die Herren Apotheker Hess in Nürnberg und Landgraf dahier Stücke dieses Urkalkgneisses, so dass von einem Geheimnis oder sonstigen Spekulationen keine Rede sein kann. Herr Dr. Bojanus ist daran, Granit aus Labrador zu prüfen.

Ich selbst hatte es ursprünglich auf den Glimmer abgesehen; möchten auch die Herren Kollegen ähnliche Stoffe zum Gegenstande ihrer Forschungen machen, wobei ich mir nur erlaube, zu diesem Zwecke auf den zweiachsigen Glimmer aufmerksam zu machen, der vermöge seiner ausgezeichneten Spaltbarkeit und Durchsichtigkeit zu Fensterscheiben benutzt wurde und jetzt noch zuweilen als Objektträger bei Mikroskopen dient, denn bekanntlich hat jede Formation eine andere Flora und Fauna gebracht, sie müssen daher heute noch eine spezifizierte Beziehung zu ähnlichen Organismen haben. Hat doch das divinatorische Motiv, welches Herrn Professor Dr. Franz Hausmann in Pest in seinen wissenschaftlichen Arbeiten leitete: "Die Labdrüsen des Magens, die Apparate der geschlossenen Schläuche (Follikeln) im Dünndarm, die malpighischen Körperchen der Milz, die interacinösen Zellen in den Lymphdrüsen, die Zellen in dem Leberzellennetze sind diejenigen Organe, in welchen die Stoffeschöpfung in derselben Weise und unter denselben Bedingungen heute noch geschieht, in und unter welchen sie in der Mineralienschoöpfung zu Stande gekommen sind", in meiner Praxis stets die erfreulichste Bestätigung gefunden, - ein Epoche machendes Motiv, welches nur aus einem eminenten Geiste entspringen konnte. Die sehr geehrten Redaktionen homöopathischer Zeitschriften würden mich sehr verbinden, wenn sie die Güte haben wollten, Vorstehendes auch in ihren Blättern aufzunehmen, weil dieser *Lapis albus* bereits in den weitesten Kreisen Gegenstand der Besprechung wurde, aber viel irrthümliche Urtheile provoziert hatte.

(Zur Berichtigung, Vorläufige Mitteilung von Dr. v. Grauvogl in München, in: Hirschel's Zeitschrift für homöopathische Klinik Bd. 19 (1874), S. 81-82. - Unterzeichnet mit „München, 15. Mai 1874, Dr. v. Grauvogl“)

1875 - Suspicious induration of the left mamma, some weeks after acute inflammation, in a woman, who had been nursing her baby for nine months - J. B. Braun

"A short time since I had an opportunity of proving the new remedy *Lapis albus*, on a German woman of about thirty years of age, who had been nursing her first baby for nine months, when the left mamma became suddenly inflamed, which suppurated and healed up again in the course of three to four weeks, with some induration remaining, as is commonly the case. A few weeks later, the indurated spot became very painful with peculiar stinging or lancinating pains, especially at night, and was increasing somewhat in size without any sign of external inflammatory irritation whatever. The crust feeling very sore and the pains continuing steady.

I was summoned after the patient had been suffering in this way for nearly six weeks. At my first examination, I found the upper indurated and swollen portion of the mamma very tender to the touch, the crusts still detached, but apparently some little glandular tumor in the axillary pit of the same side. By the absence of any inflammatory local symptoms or febrile irritation, combined with a somewhat cachectic and suspicious complexion, I diagnosed the case as commencing scirrhus with probability.

Under the circumstances I ordered instantly *Lapis albus* 6 to be used twice every day, when two days later, I discovered, to my surprise, a considerable increase of the morbid tumor with redness of the skin above it, extending more or less above the whole breast, the pulse beating the same time about 96 to 100. Directly after the first doses of the *Lapis albus*, the patient assured me the nature of the pains would change, growing more superficial, after they had been felt very deep inside all the time previous, and turning more burning from lancinating before. Now I was in a quandary, whether I had to deal with a homoeopathic aggravation of the scirrhus, or an inflammatory excitement tending to an abscess as heretofore, or a complication of both. Discontinuing the *Lapis albus*, I prescribed *Bryonia* 6 for the palpable inflammatory symptoms, when the following day they began gradually to abate, and disappeared altogether with the new swelling and pains within two weeks or so.

A case like this with such a singular course, I never had observed previously.

The woman felt quite well ever since, after a lapse of several weeks, which I would attribute to the action of the *Lapis*."

(J. B. Braun, *Lapis* for indurated mamma, in: *The United States Medical Investigator New Series* vol. 1 (1875), p. 214)

1876 - Quatre tumeurs dans le ventre chez un homme qui était condamné par les médecins - Dr. Martiny

„M. Martiny fait part au Cercle de ses expériences cliniques et rapporte une guérison remarquable qu'il a obtenue par *Lapis albus*.

Dans l'un des derniers numéros de la *Revue homoeopathique*, j'ai fait l'historique d'un nouveau médicament tout récemment introduit dans notre matière médicale par le D^r Grauvogl. Je viens d'obtenir une belle guérison grâce à ce nouvel agent.

Un de mes clients m'écrivait, il y a quatre mois, pour me recommander un malade qui, disait-il, est condamné par plusieurs médecins ; peu de jours après, je vis arriver ce malheureux à ma consultation.

Il souffre depuis un an et demi ; il se plaint surtout d'une chaleur presque continuelle dans le ventre, de vomissements qui se présentent presque tous les jours et de constipation ; il a considérablement maigri depuis six mois ; le traitement antérieur consiste en purgatifs variés, de l'iodure de potassium, des vésicatoires, et enfin en 2 cautères appliqués sur le ventre. À l'examen de l'abdomen j'y découvris la présence de quatre tumeurs ; ces tumeurs étaient mobiles

et avaient environ le volume d'un gros œuf de poule. - *Nux vomica* n'amena aucune amélioration ; je prescrivis alors *Lapis albus* 6^e, une goutte dans 12 cuillerées d'eau alcoolisée, 3 cuillerées par jour ; le premier effet fut la disparition de la chaleur dans le ventre, de la constipation et des vomissements. Je continuai le même médicament et aujourd'hui l'embonpoint est revenue et les tumeurs ont considérablement diminué, leur volume est à peu près celui d'une petite-noix. Le malade prend toujours le même médicament. »

(Cercle médicale homoeopathique des Flandres, Séance trimestrielle du 27 janvier 1876, Mr. Martiny, Revue Homoeopathique Belge tome 2 (1875-1876), p. 361)

dt.: „Bekanntlich sind die bisher über diesen von v. Grauvogl in die homöopathische Therapie eingeführten und empfohlenen Heilstoff veröffentlichten Erfolge noch gering an Zahl, wie dies bei der fast gänzlich mangelnden genaueren physiologischen Prüfungserkenntnis desselben nicht zu verwundern ist. Auch in mündlicher Mitteilung ist Verfasser Dieses versichert worden, dass mit dem Lapis albus angestellte therapeutische Versuche ohne erwünschte Wirkung geblieben seien. Dass dies aber eben nur an der unvollkommenen näheren Kenntnis der Eigenschaften dieses Mittels hegen kann, das lehrt deutlich die nachstehende, von Dr. Martiny in Brüssel beobachtete und in der Sitzung vom 27. Januar d. J. im Cercle homoeopathique des Flandres mitgeteilte Heilungsgeschichte.

Ein bereits von mehreren Ärzten für unheilbar erklärter Kranker stellte sich unserem Brüsseler Kollegen mit folgendem Krankheitsbilde vor: Seit 1 ½ Jahren leidend, beklagte er sich vor Allem über eine fast kontinuierliche Hitze im Unterleibe, über fast täglich wiederkehrendes Erbrechen und Stuhlverstopfung. - Seit 6 Monaten ist er beträchtlich abgemagert, wozu vielleicht die frühere drastische allopathische Behandlung (Jodkalium, Purgantia, Vesicatore auf den Leib) etwas mit beigetragen haben mag. Bei der Untersuchung des Abdomen entdeckte Dr. Martiny vier Tumoren von etwa stattlicher Hühnerei-Größe und beweglich. - *Nux vomica* als erstes Mittel wirkte gar nichts; darauf *Lapis albus* 6., 1 Tropfen in 12 Kaffeelöffel Spirituosen Wassers, davon 3 Kaffeelöffel täglich als Gabe. - Die erste Wirkung dieser Medikation bestand in Verschwinden der Hitze im Unterleibe, des Erbrechens und der Verstopfung. Weiterhin kehrte die Körperfülle zurück und die Tumoren hatten zur Zeit der Mittheilung bis zur Größe einer kleinen Nuss abgenommen. - Das Medikament wird vom Kranken noch fortgebraucht.

So fragmentarisch und unvollkommen auch dieser Fall bezüglich der genaueren Diagnose angegeben ist, so lässt sich die letztere doch mit ziemlicher Wahrscheinlichkeit bestimmen. Es handelte sich in demselben, wofür erstlich die Anzahl, die Größe und vor Allem die Beweglichkeit der betreffenden Tumoren spricht, wohl um Netzgeschwülste von einfacher, chronisch entzündlicher, wuchernder Natur, die durch Kompression der Umgebung, sowie der Nerven und des venösen Kreislaufes des Netzes die beobachteten Symptome bedingten. - Jedenfalls ist der vorstehende Erfolg aber geeignet, die Aufmerksamkeit der Praktiker von Neuem auf ein Mittel zu lenken, das gerade für solche Affektionen nicht unbedeutende Kräfte in sich zu bergen scheint.“
(Eine Heilung mittelst Lapis albus, Hirschel's Zeitschrift für homöopathische Klinik Bd. 21 [25] (1876), S. 53)

1876 - Plusieurs tumeurs autour de l'utérus chez une dame fort affaiblie - Soenens

"J'ai, Messieurs, à vous relater une guérison de tumeurs multiples de l'abdomen par *Lapis albus*. Une dame de Somain ayant appris que j'avais guéri une personne de Roubaix d'une maladie dans le genre de la sienne, m'envoya une de ses amies me demander le médicament qui avait sauvé cette dame. Elle ne pouvait pas sortir pour venir me trouver; on m'expliqua qu'elle était fort affaiblie et à l'âge de retour; que son médecin avait déclaré qu'elle portait une tumeur dans le ventre, qu'il considérait comme un développement de la matrice; il croyait à une grossesse. Elle avait eu déjà cinq enfants, et ne ressentait aucun symptôme de grossesse dans l'état actuel, sinon la tuméfaction du bas ventre. Après une dose d'*Aconit* et une dose de *Sulf.*, je lui ai donné plusieurs doses de *Lapis albus* et au bout d'un bon mois, cette dame allait si bien qu'elle put venir elle-même me trouver à Roubaix. Je constatai alors en effet plusieurs tumeurs autour de l'utérus, autant par le toucher vaginal que par le palper abdominal, à tel point qu'on aurait certainement dit une matrice irrégulièrement développée à quatre mois environ. Comme la malade s'était bien trouvée de *Lapis albus*, j'en continuai l'usage. Chaque semaine je recevais une lettre attestant la continuation de l'amélioration, jusqu'à ce qu'après deux mois de traitement cette dame vint me remercier. Elle était complètement guéri.

Les tumeurs m'avaient paru siéger dans le tissu cellulaire péri-utérin. Étaient-ce des ganglions

engorgés, des tumeurs résultant de l'épaississement du tissu cellulaire, un exsudat plastique suite d'une phlegmasie péri-utérine? Quoi qu'il en soit cette cure mérite, je pense, d'être relaté.

M. Schepens a actuellement en traitement un enfant atteint d'engorgement des glandes du mésentère avec diarrhée. D'autres praticiens, même des homoeopathes, n'étaient parvenus à aucun résultat. *Lapis albus* 3 X, tous les jours une dose, a arrêté la diarrhée et a diminué considérablement les tumeurs du ventre. M. Soenens est d'avis que c'est principalement dans les tumeurs mésentériques que *Lapis* est efficace."

(Cercle médicale homoeopathique des Flandres, Séance du 27 juillet 1876, Mr. Soenens, Revue Homoeopathique Belge tome 3 (1876-1877), p. 169-170)

1877 - Hémorragies menstruelles périodiques accompagnées d'atroces douleurs brûlantes chez une demoiselle de 25 ans - Gustav Proell

"Une demoiselle de 25 ans, dont le père était mort d'un cancer au rectum, souffrait depuis sa première jeunesse de maux de tête affreux, qui blanchirent ces cheveux dès l'âge de 17 ans. Quand je l'ai vue pour la première fois, son visage était d'une pâleur cadavéreuse, mais ses yeux et l'ensemble de sa personne trahissaient une certaine vivacité.

Elle se plaignait continuellement d'hémorragies périodiques accompagnées d'atroces douleurs brûlantes que je parvins à combattre par l'usage de la teinture de chardon de Mairie, du carbonate de chaux, et de Sepia et Arsenic, alternativement - mais seulement d'une manière palliative. En présence de ses antécédents je soupçonnais chez ma malade un cancer de la matrice.

Avant de quitter l'Autriche, je lui ai donné comme remède radical le *Lapis albus* 6. dilution. Maintenant elle vient de m'adresser la lettre dont voici un extrait:

"J'ai suivi votre ordonnance de prendre entre deux périodes, matin et soir, avant chaque repas, deux gouttes du petit flacon que vous m'avez laissé comme préservatif et j'ai obtenu le résultat si ardemment désiré. Premièrement l'arrivée de la période a retardé cette fois-ci de trois semaines, ce qui n'était jamais arrivé jusqu'au présent; car antérieurement mes règles se représentaient tous les quinze jours - et ensuite j'ai traversé la crise des règles sans éprouver de grandes incommodités - je l'ai passée mieux que jamais. Autrement les douleurs brûlantes atteignaient le plus haut degré et occasionnaient même des syncopes non-seulement à cause de la violence des souffrances, mais aussi par suite des pertes de sang. Maintenant j'ai pu durant la période, dormir, manger, causer, presque comme aux meilleurs temps de ma vie; j'éprouvai quelques douleurs et quelques pertes, mais cela était supportable. Dois-je ce résultat au hasard ou à l'action de votre médicament? Mon opinion est que je le dois au médicament."

(Gustav Proell, Guérison due à *Lapis albus*, Revue homoeopathique Belge tome 3 (1876-1877), p. 309-311)

1877 - Cancer of the left mamma - Dr. Cartwright

"In the *Northwestern Annalist* for July, Dr. Cartwright says: "I have treated several undeveloped scirrhus tumors, and two cases of epithelial cancer of the lip with this remedy, using Glycerin 1 oz. and Carbolic acid gutt. v. as an external application to the latter." He relates the following:

"Miss E. A. McC. consulted me in the fall of 1874 for cancer of the left mamma. Between the nipple and axilla was an open, sloughing sore, about two or three inches in diameter. Miss McC. informed me that she had been treated in Indianapolis, the previous spring, for cancer. But failing to receive benefit had gone to Chicago for the purpose of submitting to amputation; but on examination by the faculty of one of the medical colleges there, was told it was useless and came here to die." In December, 1874, Dr. C. commenced treating the case with

Carb. ac. 30, using topically Glycerin and Carb. ac.; under this treatment general health improved and weight of body increased, but no perceptible diminution of sore. At the next visit found she had poulticed with sorrel, which caused a piece of fungus to slough off. The remedy was then changed to Lapis albus 6x, continuing the dressing. In December, 1875, she wrote that her breast was healed and that she was perfectly well."

(Lapis Albus, The American Homoeopathist vol. 1 (1877), p. 111)

1882 - Clinical observations and a proving - William H. Leonard

"My observations with this remedy are more clinical than by the direct method of proving. A proving was attempted, but was not carried far enough to arrive at reliable conclusions. Such observations as have been made by its use at the bed-side have shown it to be a remedy of much value.

The first observation made was in a patient of lymphatic temperament, suffering with a painful tumor in the left breast. She had great fear of a cancer, as some of her family had been afflicted with this disease. In taking a general view of the case and the patient, calcarea carb. would usually have been suggested. Having at this time read something of lapis albus, chiefly from Grauvogl, it was administered in the tenth potency. The effect was remarkable: Head-ache, sickness of stomach, dizziness, and lassitude followed. The remedy was discontinued for a week, and again administered with the same results. The patient complained that she could not take the medicine. It was again discontinued, and not given again in same potency. The painfulness and soreness of the tumor was considerably relieved for a time, and on growing worse, the two hundredth potency was given, with the same symptoms appearing, but not so severe. With an occasional dose of the remedy, that trouble of the breast nearly disappeared, and the patient has not complained of it since - now five years.

The next case was cancer of uterus, with the characteristic pains, and at intervals considerable haemorrhage. Lapis albus was given; it quieted the pain, relieved the haemorrhage, and a marked improvement in general health followed. The patient afterwards succumbed to the disease, but without pain or haemorrhage.

Two cases of bronchocele are now under treatment with this remedy. In one case a marked result is being effected; whether a cure will be made remains yet to be seen. There is no doubt but that the field for this remedy is more extensive than is known. Hence, thorough experiments should be made that we may learn more of its constitutional bearings.

A proving was commenced March 27, 1882; the subject was in usual health - having a tendency to constipation, the bowels being kept normal with appropriate diet; difficulty of lying on the left side at night; an eruption on face and forehead, especially in spring season, made worse since proving Papaya some years since, and haemorrhoids for several months. On the first day took two doses of 10th potency; no symptoms.

Second day. - Took two doses, followed by looseness of the bowels; three passages in twelve hours. On waking in the morning, a dull headache.

Third day. - Took three doses during the day. In the morning and during the day, pain in the cerebellum, and continued looseness of bowels.

Fourth day. - Took three doses; only one stool, natural; not as much pain in cerebellum; no other symptoms, except that the piles were improved.

Fifth day. - Confusion of head; no pain; malaise; bowels regular; took one dose in the morning.

Sixth day. - Took the medicine; heaviness in the back of the head; no haemorrhoidal sensations; the first relief of these symptoms for many weeks.

No notes for twelve days.

Nineteenth day. - No medicine for twelve days; bowels have been regular; very little trouble from piles; eruption on face improved; occasional slight pains in the occiput, but less than before; have taken a cup of coffee for three mornings past, with no unpleasant effect, never before having had the same experience; am very fond of the beverage, but unable to use it.

It is proposed to continue those provings at another time, when there may be more symptoms elicited."

(William H. Leonard, M.D., Minneapolis, Minn., Lapis albus, Proceedings of the Minnesota State Homoeopathic Institute, First Semi-Annual Session, held at Owatonna, Minnesota, October 17 & 18, 1882, p. 41-42)

1890 - An accidental fragmentary proving of Lapis Albus, giving two cases in verification - L. Whiting

"July 5, 1875, Mrs. , age 40, light complexion, rather stout, no children, has a very large bronchocele; aversion to all animal food; craves sweets; has craved and drank much ice water in all seasons of the year, since a child; feet and legs cold to knees. Can get no further symptoms. Gave her Lapis Albus 6x, trit. 2 gr. powders, to be taken four per day for one month, after which she reported by letter that she was having much pain in tumor and that it was rapidly diminishing in size. She now had placebo until Sept. 22d, when she came to office.

The tumor had diminished in size fully one half, and the patient, who on July 4th had no ailments other than the bronchocele, stated that since taking the powders she has had no pain with her menstrual periods and that they had also cured her dyspepsia. On farther inquiry it was learned that she had from her first menstruation always suffered from severe dysmenorrhoea and had also been subject to attacks of sick headache, and that she had not been affected with either since taking the powders. She also says that for some time past she has had no pain in tumor and thinks that it has not decreased in size since the pain ceased.

At this date, September 26th, I gave her the Lapis 6x again to take, a powder at bedtime. January 28th she writes that the powders have caused pain in the tumor and that she is also very much troubled with itching of the external genitals. I now sent her Lapis 30th which caused so much aggravation of the pruritus that she would not take it, and until July 11th she would not take medicine. The pruritus had now got better and she was persuaded to take more medicine and obliterate the remains of the tumor; she now had Lapis 200th, which in a few days caused so much pruritus that she would not take it or anything else, since which I have no further knowledge of case.

With hints gained through this instructive Lapis aggravation, I have given much comfort with Lapis 200 to many patients afflicted with pruritus pudendi, and also verified its usefulness in dysmenorrhoea. In painful menstruation it is indicated in those cases in which severe pain precedes the flux. The woman is taken suddenly with but little premonition with pain so severe that she swoons and falls insensible wherever she may be, without sufficient warning to enable her to reach comfortable quarters.

Case 1 - Miss , age 19, for whom I had prescribed occasionally with but little benefit except palliative, since her first menstruation. At this time the paroxysms of pain had become so very much more severe that she would fall unconscious wherever she happened to be, the swoon, at times, lasting half an hour, after which she would be brought home and suffer pain for a few hours when it would gradually subside, and menstruation once established would continue without pain. Having had ill-success in treating this case, and accidentally being reminded of the bronchocele case, I resolved to give Lapis a trial, somewhat empirically. To this purpose I gave her a vial of globules of 200th potency, with instructions to take a dose at bedtime for the two weeks following the cessation of menses. The next period came on

normally, without pain, and has continued normal for the past four years.

Case 2 - Miss , age thirty-four, menses normal until at age of twenty, when she had measles, since which she has suffered severe pain at commencement of menstruation; so much so as to cause syncope. Oftentimes the first premonition of menstruation would be pain so severe as to cause her to fall insensible wherever she might be at the time. This severe pain would continue less for a day, or until the flow was fully established. As she had been under the treatment of a number of our leading physicians, without benefit, we advised a trial of Lapis 200, of which a dose was taken at bedtime, for a few days, after the menstrual flow had fully ceased. This treatment was continued for about six months, with less frequent dosage, as she improved from month to month. Since which, for about two years, she has had no recurrence of menstrual pain.

Discussion

Dr. Wesselhoeft: Lapis albus is the remedy empirically recommended for cancer by Dr. Grauvogl. It is the stone which is thought to be the active remedy of the Gastein waters. I suppose the Gastein water simply holds this stone in solution. Dr. Allen is right, Dr. Whiting knows how to wait, and when he repeats he has a good reason for it.

Dr. Baylies: In the case of dysmenorrhoea, was the medicine used empirically or according to the similar symptoms?

Dr. Wesselhoeft: If he gave the Lapis for dysmenorrhoea, it must have been empirically, because it is an unproved remedy.

Dr. Sawyer: I have used several pounds of Lapis albus in my time, a great deal of it in cancerous cases, lupus and such diseases, and a peculiar circumstance about the medicine is, that I never got any response from any potency except the third decimal. I tried the sixth and the twelfth, and found them absolutely useless in the cases that I tried them on. In the third, it improves the nutrition, color and general appearance of the patient in all cancerous cases. This I know from experience, but I do not think, and I have not found, that it will cure cancer.

Dr. Wesselhoeft : When Dr. Grauvogl first announced his Lapis albus, I was treating an epithelioma in an old man - now he is about ninety - he was then about seventy. It was in the lip, going nearly across the entire lower lip, at least two-thirds of it exhibiting a rough, crusty appearance, and when this crust came off it left a raw surface with large irregular granulations. No pain and no other involvement of tissue. He was to be operated on, but first came down to Boston to be treated by me. I could get no constitutional symptoms out of him. If I remember aright, the epithelioma was not at all painful, save a very slight burning. I had tried Arsenic high and highest without effect. I was reading Grauvogl at the time, and had Lapis in the twelfth decimal. I gave him a solution of the trituration, a dose morning and evening for a week, then omitted a week. After three months the epithelioma healed entirely. The doctor who was to cut it out said before he came to me : "If that quack in Boston cures you, I will go down and sit at his feet and learn how to do it." He never came, and I was very glad of it, because I could not have given a single good reason why I used Lapis albus. It was in the fall of the year I discharged him as well. About Christmas he was taken ill with a peculiar pneumonia that I had great difficulty in treating. It was very rapid in its progress, solidifying one lung entirely. The fifth day he suddenly collapsed. I found him breathing quickly, tongue cold, nose cold, cold all over, with all the symptoms of impending paralysis of the lungs. The respiration shallow, rapid and irregular. I gave Laurocerasus. Reaction came slowly, but he made a good and complete recovery, and is now alive at ninety. He has ever since, severe winter coughs.

Dr. Gregory : Treated a young man for a tumor on the lower lip. Immediate removal was advised by what was considered good authority. Gave him Lapis albus, thirtieth, without any

Arsenic about it, and the tumor, with the exception of a slight depression, disappeared at the end of six months. After two years the tumor re-developed in the depression that marked the site of the former one. It had burning, stinging pains, that would make him jump off his feet. It grew to the size of the former tumor. More Lapis, thirtieth, was given, and the trouble disappeared within a year, and up to date, now ten years, has not recurred. It was given, a dose every night for a week, then stopped three or four weeks and then repeated."

(L. Whiting, M. D., Proceedings of the International Hahnemannian Association 1890, p. 366-370)

1896 - Some Remarks on Lapis albus - Willis A. Dewey

"This remedy, the Silico-Fluoride of Calcium, was introduced by Dr. Grauvogl, about 1874. It came about in this way: Grauvogl was anxious to find some substance which would defy chemical examination, and yet be an effective homoeopathic remedy, so that he could, as he expressed it, 'hammer Liebig's nose into the truths of homoeopathy.'

Being at Gastein, in the valley of the Ache, which takes its source from the base of the Tauern mountains, he noticed that many of the inhabitants of the valley were afflicted with goitre. He attributed this to the water they drank, which he found to be impregnated with a species of gneiss. He also found that his own thyroid gland began to swell after drinking the water. He therefore triturated some of this gneiss, and began to use it with success in certain affections, and also to make provings of it, using the sixth potency.

Liebig, however died in the meantime, and the nose-hammering process being unnecessary, Grauvogl made known the name of the remedy, hitherto secret, and sent some of it to Dr. Carl Bojanus, in Russia, and to others, that they might experiment with it.

The provings of Lapis albus were but fragmentary, the most constant symptoms being a persistent burning, stinging pain in the breast, cardiac region of the stomach and in the uterus. These pains at times were very intense. It exerted, moreover, a marked effect on the thyroid gland, enlarging it.

The early reports of the cases of goitre cured with this remedy in potencies ranging from the 1st to the 200th are quite numerous. Another affection in which it has been used successfully is cancer, although open cases of cancer are said not to have benefited by it. The persistent pain in the mammary region, coupled with glandular hardening, would suggest its use in the beginning of cancer of the breast.

The sphere of action of the drug may, therefore, be said to be: Goitre, certain carcinomatous affections and scrofulous glandular affections. It has, I believe, been successfully used in lupus and cataract.

My experience with this remedy, and I have been somewhat interested in it, dates from about 1876. At that time a member of my own family had an enlargement of one of the cervical glands. It was nearly as large as a hen's egg, and had a soft, doughy feel. Under Lapis albus 6, prescribed, I believe, by Dr. G. E. Sparhawk, now of Burlington, Vt., the swelling speedily and completely disappeared. A peculiar and unusual symptom noticed by this patient while taking the medicine was a marked increase in the appetite: it became ravenous.

Since that time I have used the remedy in many cases of scrofulous enlargement of the cervical glands, and find that it is almost specific where the glands have a certain amount of elasticity and pliability about them, rather than a stony hardness, such as might call for *Calcarea fluorica*, *Cistus* or *Carbo animalis*.

One case in particular which I recall was a young lady, about twenty years of age, a natural blonde, skin fair, bluish white, showing prominent veins, who had a glandular enlargement in the right supra-clavicular region, nearly the size of a goose egg, and one somewhat smaller a

little further back in the interval between the sterno-cleido-mastoid and trapezius muscles. These had a certain amount of hardness, but they were movable. Others of the cervical chain were also enlarged, the right side being the only one affected. As the young lady was engaged to be married, these unsightly lumps were very distressing. Lapis albus 6, a powder four times a day, in a week caused a marked diminution of the size of the glands, and in three weeks they were not noticeable, and eventually entirely disappeared. The patient also had a ravenous appetite while taking the remedy, an unusual thing for her. Her anaemic color and complexion were also greatly improved.

The most remarkable effect of the use of the remedy I have had was in a case of goitre in a lady of about thirty-five, blonde, who had for over a year noticed a gradual increase in the size of the thyroid gland, until it was as large as a good-sized fist, when she came to me. Both halves of the gland seemed to be equally involved. It did not appear to be of the encapsulated variety. This patient had received previous homoeopathic treatment, having had Spongia, Iodine, Thuja, as well as some other remedies. Lapis albus 6 was prescribed, a dose every three hours. The swelling began to disappear at once, and continued to diminish in size until it completely disappeared, and at the present time over five years have passed with no return of the trouble. In this case the appetite was not specially affected, though it remained good throughout the treatment.

In another case of enlargement of the cervical glands on the left side, in a school teacher, Lapis albus 6 was given. There were no symptoms leading to any other remedy, the patient was apparently perfectly healthy, the gland, which was the size of a hen's egg, promptly began to lessen in size, and doubtless would have disappeared entirely had the patient continued treatment. From some unaccountable reason she ceased coming in the midst of rapid improvement.

Lapis albus, in cases like the foregoing, should, I believe, be given in repeated doses. And herein I concur with a point brought out the other day by Dr. Royal, that in certain chronic cases it is needful to repeat the dose oftener than in acute cases. It may be a deep-acting remedy, like its near relatives, Silicea and Calcarea fluorica, but I have never had any experience with it in potencies higher than the sixth, nor in single doses permitted to act for a long time. Grauvogl observed that in cases where malarial conditions had existed, relapses of these were apt to occur, a further evidence of its deep action.

It has also proved useful in my hands in the common chronic glandular swellings in scrofulous children. I have succeeded with it after the Calcarea preparations had failed.

Grauvogl reported the case of a carcinoma of the cheek in a woman, aged fifty, cured by Lapis. Her countenance became healthy and her complexion assumed a ruddiness and freshness unusual with her. He also reported the cure of five cases of uterine cancer with the remedy.

It would seem indicated in anaemic and chlorotic conditions. I have noticed that these conditions have improved under its use when prescribed for its action on the glands. Indeed, I look upon an anaemic condition as an additional indication for its use.

In enlargement of the mesenteric glands Lapis albus may be indicated. Dr. Soenens, in the *Allgemeine homöopathische Zeitung*, reports a case of diarrhoea with enlarged mesenteric glands cured with Lapis albus 3. He considers it a specific in affections of these glands. It certainly acts very rapidly in causing as well as in curing glandular enlargements.

It has also been recommended as an important constitutional remedy in dysmenorrhoea. Dr. Whiting, of Danvers, Mass., uses it in subjects of a lymphatic temperament with indurated glands and pain preceding the flow. It seems to mitigate the pain and swelling of the mammae which are sometimes an accompaniment of dysmenorrhoea.

It is also mentioned as a remedy for cataract, but to what extent it has been used with success I am unable to state.

Discussion

Millie J. Chapman, M. D., Pittsburg, Pa.: Six years ago a patient came to me with a growth in one breast; she had had it removed in the East, but it had returned, and she dreaded another operation. I gave her Lapis albus once a day for a week and then none for a week, and so on for five weeks, when the growth had disappeared. She returned to the East and consulted with the surgeon who had removed the growth the first time; he examined her and became very angry because it was no longer there. He had called it a recurrent cancer. I used the remedy in the 30x with no other treatment.

T. F. Allen, M. D., New York, N. Y.: I remember the case of a lady who had one breast amputated for a tumor; it returned on the other breast, and that, also, was removed. She then came to me, as there had developed in the left axilla a small nodule the size of a horse chestnut. In the scar on the right breast there was a small indurated mass, not having the feeling of a lymphatic gland, but a part of the scar, and here there was a burning pain. My experience with these cases, after they have undergone operations, has been unsatisfactory. In this case, however, the glandular swelling spoken of has nearly gone and the recent scar has lost its angry appearance and is decidedly improved. These cases are apt, after involvement of the lymphatics, to become speedily hopeless. My experience has been limited, but I think that in this remedy we have an agent to stop the progress through the lymphatics. The patient referred to had one dose a day of the 6th centesimal potency.

W. H. Hanchett, M. D., Omaha, Nebr.: I have a case of goitre which, under this remedy, has greatly reduced in size. I hope it may progress to a complete cure. I consider this as valuable addition to our armamentarium in the treatment of this class of diseases.

B. S. Arnulphy, M. D., Chicago, Ill.: While I have had no personal experience with Lapis albus, I remember an old physician in Europe who had great success with this remedy. I mean Dr. Pröll, of Gastein. I knew him for a long time, and his cases were well taken and faithfully recorded. He reported much success in cases of carcinoma, goitre, etc.

W. A. Dewey, M. D., New York, Essayist: It is only recorded and found useful in incipient cases of carcinoma, like the cases of Dr. Chapman and Dr. Allen. It is of no use where the case has progressed to the point of ulceration. Grauvogl never found it of value in open wounds."

(Willis A. Dewey, M. D., New York, Some Remarks on Lapis albus, in: Transactions of the fifty-second session of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, held at Detroit, Michigan, June 17, 1896, p. 342-346)

1901 - Very large uterine fibroid and profuse haemorrhages in a half dead woman - Eugene B. Nash

"Lapis albus is the name given by Von Grauvogl to a species of gneiss that he found in the spring of Gastein. Goitre and cretinism abound among the people who drink this water. Grauvogl experimented with it, and found it to cause burning and shooting pains in the cardia and pylorus, and also in the uterus and mammae. In practice he found it remarkably successful in scrofulous affections, but that it did harm in cases that had previously suffered from malaria. He treated five cases of uterine carcinoma, pronounced true and incurable by allopaths, and cured them all. I have a case now under my care, to which I was called a year ago. She has a very large uterine fibroid. Under various remedies she grew worse, having haemorrhages, frequently repeated, so profuse that it seemed as if she would bleed to death. The tumor, which involved the whole body of the womb, laid across the pelvis, the upper part, in the left sacroiliac fossa, and the os, of course, exactly opposite in the other side of the pelvic cavity so far

up on the other side that it was impossible with the speculum to get the least view of it. After the bleeding had gone on for months in this way the discharges became back and horribly offensive, and the os had a decidedly rough feel to the finger. Finally she began to complain of intense burning pains all through the diseased parts. *Arsenicum album* effecting nothing for her, I put her upon *Lapis albus* as an experiment, for I had no hope she could live more than two weeks at the longest. Under the action of this remedy she began to improve immediately, and from the half dead wreck that could not turn in bed without help, a skeleton, white as a ghost, she has steadily improved until she is now doing her own housework, the discharges having all ceased except her natural menses at her regular periods. The tumor grows smaller, and it seems as though she might get well. She takes a dose of Lapis albus 30th once a week.” (Eugene B. Nash, M.D., *Leaders in Homoeopathic Therapeutics*, 3rd edition, Philadelphia 1901, Lapis albus, p. 422-423)

1907 - Tumor on the chin in a little boy who had fallen while playing and struck the lower jaw on the edge of a plank - Karl Greiner

"On the 5th of December, 1906, Mrs. W. asked me what could be done for her little boy who had a tumor. I was attending Mrs. W. herself at the time, and noticing the tumor on the boy asked Mrs. W. about it.

She said the little fellow, about four years old, had fallen while playing on the barn floor and struck the lower jaw just back of the chin on the edge of a plank. A sore spot remained, although the skin was not broken. Soon after she noticed that a little bunch was to be felt at the seat of the injury. This bunch grew larger and larger. At the time when I saw it it was about as large as a pigeon egg and just about filled the space between the two rami of the lower jaw. It was very prominent, almost like a double chin and prevented the little fellow from bringing his chin close to the neck. Where the tumor pressed on the skin internally there was a red, inflamed spot about as large as a nickel. The skin here was very thin, tightly stretched and sensitive to the touch. The whole tumor was movable and as hard as stone. The little fellow's health was good otherwise.

I told the mother that it looked as if it would have to be taken out with an operation. She said that this was what they had been afraid of. Then I told her that it would do no harm to try an internal remedy, perhaps the tumor could be dissolved. If the remedy were not successful an operation could be performed just the same.

I put the little fellow on Lapis albus 6x, one dose to be taken before each meal. I asked the mother to bring the little fellow to the office if things did not go just right.

In January, or about six weeks after I gave him the medicine, the mother brought the little fellow to the office. The tumor had diminished to about the size of a plain pill. It was soft and the skin overlying it very red. It looked like a good-sized boil almost ready to break. I had a good notion to incise it, as there seemed some fluctuation in the centre. The mother said she had worried about this being so red. She had not noticed that the tumor itself was almost gone, being afraid to touch it. Not wanting to spoil a homeopathic cure I did not incise, but told the mother to continue the remedy as before. If the swelling should break and discharge she was to bring the boy to the office again.

I did not see anything more of her till four weeks after I met her at a neighbor's. Upon my inquiry how the boy was getting along she said that the swelling did not break at all, but all went away gradually and nothing wrong could be felt under the boy's chin. She said she had not given the pills for some time and had a lot of them left. Thus another surgical fee was lost."

(Karl Greiner, M. D., Sparta, Mich., *Lapis Albus*, *The Homoeopathic Recorder* vol. 22 (1907), p. 230-231)

1914 - Lapis albus in Tumors - Willis A. Dewey

"Several cases of incipient scirrhous of the mammary gland, presenting retraction of the nipple, and other characteristic symptoms have been cured with this remedy.

It is of signal use in many cases of goitre.

Dr. E. G. Jones recommends *Lapis* in malignant diseases of the uterus where the discharges are black and offensive and intense burning pains all through the diseased part."

(Willis A. Dewey, Practical Homoeopathic Therapeutics 2. ed. (1914), p. 347)

1920 - Tumors of the breast - Eli G. Jones

"When a tumor in the breast is pliable - not hard - with a certain amount of elasticity to it, and a burning pain in breast, then the above remedy will be indicated. Lapis Albus 6th x, three times a day."

(Eli G. Jones, M. D., Buffalo, New York, Tumors of the Breast, The Homoeopathic Recorder vol. 35 (1920), p. 481-486)

Hering's Guiding Symptoms

Lapis albus

Silico Fluoride of Calcium.

The name Lapis Albus, or white stone, was given by Grauvogl to a species of gneiss which he found in the mineral springs of Gastein, which flow over formations of gneiss into the valley of the Achen, where goitre and cretinism abound.

CLINICAL AUTHORITIES. - *Goitre* (ten cases), Bellows, Am. Hom. Obs., 1867, p. 411 (Grauvogl's reports did not appear until 1874); *Carcinoma*, Grauvogl, Hah. Mo., vol. 10, p. 182.

Lower Face

I Opening in cheek as large as a silver dollar. ð Carcinoma.

Scrobiculum and Stomach

ii Burning, shooting, stinging pains in cardiac region and pylorus.

Female Sexual Organs

ii Burning, shooting, stinging pains in breasts and uterus.

I Uterine carcinoma (5 cases).

I Fluor albus.

Neck and Back

I Goitre, cretinism and scrofulous diseases.

Sensations

Burning, shooting, stinging pains : in cardia and pylorus; in breasts and uterus.

Tissues

I Affections of glands and lymphatics.

I Scrofulous affections, abscesses and sores; enlargement and induration of glands, especially cervical; glandular tumors, where no glands are usually found; goitre, cretinism.

ii Lipoma, sarcoma, glandular and fibrous tumors; carcinoma, as long as ulceration has not set in, based on scrofulosis.

I Scirrhus.

I Tuberculosis scrofulosa.

Stages of Life, Constitution

Woman, aet. 50; carcinoma.

Relations

Compare : *Arsen.*, *Arsen jod.*, *Badiaga*, *Calc. ost.*, *Calc. jod.*, *Conium*, *Condur.*, *Iodum*, *Kali carb.*, *Kali jod.*, *Silica*, *Spongia*.

(Constantin Hering, The Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica, vol. 7 (1888), Lapis Albus, p. 26)

Leitsymptome und Charakteristika / Keynotes and Characteristics

Übersicht / Overview

1902 - John H. Clarke

1927 - William Boericke

1902 - John H. Clarke

Description. - Silico-fluoride of calcium. *Calcarea silico-fluorata*. (A species of gneiss found by Grauvogl in the mineral springs of Gastein, and named by him *Lapis albus*, "White Stone." These waters flow over gneiss formations into the valley of the Achen, where goitre and cretinism abound.) Trituration.

Clinical. - Carcinoma. - Cretinism. - Dysmenorrhoea. - Epithelioma. - Fibroma. - Glands, enlarged. - Goitre. - Leucorrhoea. - Pruritus. - Scirrhus. - Scrofula. - Tuberculosis. - Tumours.

Characteristics. - Grauvogl, who introduced this remedy, cured with it a case of carcinoma; and he and others have cured cases of goitre and scrofulous glands. The leading indications are : Burning, shooting, stinging pains : in cardia; in pylorus; in breasts and uterus. It has shown great power over new growths of many kinds.

In two cases of cervical glands cured by *L. alb.* 6, Dewey relates that a ravenous appetite developed while the remedy was being taken. In two cases cured by Dewey the swelling of the glands was elastic rather than of stony hardness. In one of the patients the swelling was as large as a goose-egg in the right sterno-clavicular region. This patient, a young lady, was a blonde; as also was a lady of thirty-five whom he cured of goitre with the remedy.

Whiting (*Med. Adv.*, xxvi. 41) records a fragmentary proving of *Lap. a.* Mrs. X., 40, fair, stout, no children, had a large bronchocele. Averse to all animal food. Craves sweets. Has craved and drunk much ice-water in all seasons since a child. Feet and legs cold to knees. *Lap. a.* 6x 2gr. powders, one four times a day. Reported in a month that the tumour was rapidly diminishing in size, but she was having much pain in it. No further medicine was given. Two months later the tumour had diminished one-half, and the patient then stated that since taking the powders she had had no pain at her menstrual period, no dyspepsia, and no sick-headaches. (She had had severe dysmenorrhoea since the menses first appeared.) Since leaving off the medicine the pain in the tumour ceased and also the decrease in size. *Lap. a.* 6x was again given, and again the pain in the tumour came on; and, in addition, itching of the external genitals. The 30th and 200th caused such intense pruritis that the patient refused to take any more medicine of any kind.

Since then Whiting has cured many cases of pruritus and also of dysmenorrhoea with *Lap. a.* The pains come on before the flow and cause swooning. One patient, 19, had had dysmenorrhoea from the first. Pain so severe she would fall unconscious wherever she might happen to be, the swoon lasting half an hour at times. > When flow established. *Lap. a.* 200 cured.

Miss X., 34, normal till she had measles aet. 20; since then pain at commencement of menstruation, so severe as to cause fainting. "This severe pain would continue less for a day, or until the flow was established." *Lap. a.* 200 cured in six months.

W. P. Wesselhoeft, discussing Whiting's paper, narrated the cure of a case of epithelioma of the lip in a man of seventy with *Lap. a.* 12x in water. Dr. Gregory cured a young man of a tumour of the lip with *Lap. a.* 30. It recurred two years later with "burning, stinging pain, which made him jump off his feet. More *Lap. a.* 30 was given, and cured in a year. There was no

further recurrence.

Relations. - *Compare:* Gastein (effect on scar tissues); Ars., Ars. iod., Bad., Calc., Calc. iod., Con., Cund., Iod., K. carb., K. iod., Sil., Spong.

Symptoms

Head. - Sick-headache.

Face. - Opening in cheek as large as a silver dollar (carcinoma). Epithelioma of lip, crusts coming off leave raw surface. Tumour of lower lip; with burning, stinging pains that make him jump off his feet.

Stomach. - Ravenous appetite (caused in case of cervical glands).

Female Sexual Organs. - Burning, shooting, stinging pains in breasts and uterus. Uterine carcinoma (five cases). Painful menses : suddenly taken with pain so severe that she swoons. Faints with pain at menses. Severe pain preceding the flow. Pruritus vulvae.

Neck and Back. - Goitre, cretinism, and scrofulous diseases.

Generalities. - Affections of glands and lymphatics. Enlarged glands where there is a degree of elasticity rather than stony hardness (Dewey). Scrofulous affections, abscesses, and sores; enlargement and induration of glands, esp. cervical; glandular tumours where no glands are usually found; goitre, cretinism. Lipoma; sarcoma; glandular and fibrous tumours; carcinoma as long as ulceration has not set in, based on scrofulosis. Scirrhus. Tuberculosis scrofulosa. (John Henry Clarke, M.D., A Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica, vol. 2 (1902), Lapis Albus, p. 246-248)

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Affections of glands, *goitre*, pre-ulcerative stage of carcinoma. Burning, stinging pain in breast, stomach, and uterus. Connective tissue about glands specially affected. Fat anaemic babies with Iodine appetite. Ravenous appetite. Remarkably successful in scrofulous affections, except in malarial cases. *Uterine carcinoma*. Fibroid tumors with *intense burning* pains through the part with *profuse haemorrhage*. Glands have a certain elasticity and pliability about them rather than the stony hardness of *Calc. fluor.* and *Cistus*.

Ears. - Otitis media suppurativa. Where Silica is indicated progress is hastened by *Lapis* (Bel- lows).

Chest. - Persistent pains in mammary region. Glandular hardening.

Skin. - Scrofulous abscesses and sores. Enlargement and induration of glands, *especially cervical*. Lipoma, sarcoma, carcinoma. Pruritus.

Relationship. - Compare: *Silica.*; *Badiaga*; *Ars. iod.*; *Calc. iod.*; *Con.*; *Kal. iod.*; *Asterias*. (William Boericke, M.D., Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica, Ninth Edition, New York 1927, Lapis Albus, p. 393)

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