

William E. Leonard

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1886 - An Epidemic of Scarlatina

"A recent mild epidemic of scarlatina at Sister Annette Relf's "Church Home for Babies," No. 2110 Fifth avenue south, where I am attending physician, developed some facts of interest.

On Sunday, Feb. 7th, three of the older girls, two aged thirteen and one nine, were attacked with sore throats, fever and vomiting. In two of the cases seen that afternoon, the raised papillae of the tongue, the height of the fever, and a peculiar bright redness of the fauces and tonsils, with swelling of the latter, led me to feel quite sure of scarlatina. In these two cases the eruption developed and the disease presented its phases completely, although in a very mild form. The third girl, kept in another room, had much the same fever and condition of the throat, but recovered in three days, without further symptoms of the exanthem. I learned that she was much subject to tonsillitis and quinsy, besides she had gotten her feet thoroughly wet the day before in the streets.

On the same Sunday three little ones downstairs, aged thirteen, eighteen and nineteen months respectively, began to show signs of the eruption about the chest, wrists and abdomen. They had no premonitory symptoms, except unusual crossness and fretfulness for a day or two, and slight fever. In the next three days, the eruption spread over the entire body, but the little ones ran about the room and played as usual, even to the end of the disease. Three bottle-babies, one necessarily taken in when eight hours old, in the midst of this epidemic, ran the usual course of a wee baby's placid existence, unharmed by the dreaded fever — they slept and lived in the same room with the three other children. The sixth case developed some three days later than the others in a girl of seven, but was mild as the others, showing, however, more marked scantiness of urine during and after the desquamation.

Ten days after the first cases developed, a nursing baby of seven months, fat and "snuffley," began to cry while nursing, be feverish and finally show an eruption. Her case developed slowly, with more swelling of the tonsils than in any other case.

All the other children (ten) of the house - especially the one, who had scarlatina a few years since - and even the adults, had slight sore-throats during the first week of this epidemic - a not unusual sympathetic trouble accompanying this disease, and also found - perhaps in a more marked degree - among the members of a house hold in which there is diphtheria, or in the attending nurse or physician. We could not trace this disease to any contagion more definite than possible association at the public school, which five of the girls attend.

The cases as fast as they developed were isolated, and frequent disinfection was had by burning sulphur, admitting plenty of fresh air each morning, etc.

While the eruption was in progress the patients' rooms were kept at 70 degrees F. or more, and great care taken to prevent chilling; the diet being somewhat restricted. I should think it almost fatal to employ cold baths at this stage of the disease, as recommended by some correspondents of the newspapers - except the child was uncommonly rugged, and fated to live "in spite of anything."

Desquamation occurred in all my patients, but the secondary fever, with scanty urine, was

marked in but one case.

Bell., *Apis* (a few doses only), and *Calc-carb.* (for the obstinate enlarged tonsils in the teething baby), and a dose of *Sulphur* all around for the itching skin during the peeling process, were the only remedies used during the epidemic.

With perhaps half a dozen exceptions, these cases were the type of the scarlatina that has been epidemic in this city in the past two years.

Even in decided strumous constitutions, such a mild attack ought to leave no traces.

(Wm. E. Leonard, M. D., An Epidemic of Scarlatina, The Minnesota Medical Monthly vol. 1 (1886), p. 10-11)

1886 - Rhus poisoning antidotes

“August, 1879. - About one week after getting up from an attack of Rhus poisoning, the patient was again unwittingly exposed to the same. *Rhus radicans* 3x in pellets, every one, two, or three hours, was prescribed and taken from Aug. 23d to 26th, inclusive. The dose was increased in frequency as the premonitory symptom - tingling of the skin - appeared about the face or elsewhere.

The eruption came out in various spots on the body - no special locality - as rather indurated papules, which did not change into vesicles and did not burn and sting as much as in frequent past experiences.

On evening of the 28th, from exposure to the cool air in driving, the patient “took cold,” and detailed the following symptoms: nose stuffed, or discharging freely from one or both nostrils a mild, watery coryza, worse in a warm room, quite improved in cool air; congestive headache as of a load on the head, worse from motion, or especially on leaning forward when brain seemed to settle into the frontal region and the vertex; scattering in the limbs, better from motion; *intolerable itching about the feet and ankles*, at night on going to bed, he must scratch until the papules are torn open, when he is relieved; tired all over, must lie down, but soon gets up and walks about, *very restless*.

On the 30th *Ammonium carbonicum*, 2^c and 3^m, three doses, every two hours, gave relief to the most provoking conditions in a few hours; gradually all symptoms disappeared, and the eruption dried up.

The symptoms italicised above were those most complained by the patient. He was not relieved sooner because the right remedy did not suggest itself, or more accurately, was not found. No other remedy was given.

The prescription of *Rhus radicans* (a variety of the very plant that poisoned him, differing only in its having leaves a little more entire) was something of an experiment. It modified the intensity of the skin symptoms, and indeed their nature, causing indurated papules instead of vesicles. I think it was the cause, because, in a large number of cases of Rhus poisoning I have never seen such skin symptoms, nor in this same patient in various poisonings before and since.

Amm. Carb. is an antidote of *Rhus* often overlooked. It was called out especially in this case by the symptoms of the acute cold taken during the course of the poisoning, and will be found to very similar the *Rhus* in its action on the skin and mucous membranes.

Croton tiglium low has often aborted these eruptions for me, but never by changing their form. It relieves the irritation, burning and itching, and the vesicles never fully develop, but rather dry up.”

(William E. Leonard, M.D., Rhus poisoning antidotes, The Minnesota Medical Monthly vol. 1 (1886), p. 185)

1886 - Sepia, Lilium and Murex - Comparisons in the uterine sphere

“These three medicines have many points of similarity, a brief notice of which may prove profitable. *Sepia* and *Murex* are closely related in the animal kingdom, both being mollusks, our medicines being obtained by triturating the dried juices contained in the sacs or ink-bags of animals. *Lilium*, on the other hand, is a vegetable product, being the flowers, and in some provings, the entire plant of the well-known Tiger lily. Other medical members of the same family are the *Veratrums*, *Trillium* and *Helonias*, the latter an allied remedy in uterine complaints.

These three medicines are all neglected ones, yet not because they are very new; *Sepia* was introduced by Hahnemann by his well-known artist's proving; *Murex* was proven over thirty years ago by Drs. Petroz and C. Hering ; and *Lilium* was introduced in 1867 by Dr. Wm. E. Payne's collection of provings in the transactions of the American Institute.

Of these we know the most about *Sepia*, it being ranked by Hahnemann among the antipsorics and polychrests. Its typical action and characteristics will be the basis of my comparisons.

I draw most of my material freely from *Minton's Uterine Therapeutics*, by all means the best monograph in that special field.

Menstruation. - *Sepia*. Flow too early and too profuse, flowing only in the morning (like *Bovista* and *Carb. an.*); or too late and too scanty and lasting only one day.

Murex corresponds to the too early and too profuse flow, which amounts almost to a hemorrhage.

Lilium. Menstruation is normal, but she flows only when moving about (like *Secale*). The *Lilium* flow is scanty, dark (like *Sepia*), but is characteristically also thick and offensive (like *Crocus*, *Kreos*, *Secale*, etc.), smelling like the lochia.

Before Menstruation - With *Sepia* and *Lilium* the patient is sad and weeps, or fears some impending calamity; while with *Murex* the patient is lively and in excellent spirits before and during M.

Sepia presents marked stomach symptoms before menstruation, foul odor and taste in the mouth, painful sense of emptiness in the stomach and in the uterine region; burning and smarting about the vulva; sensation of distention of the genitals, as if the vagina were dilated; acrid smarting leucorrhoea, with soreness of the pudendum, (especially like *Carb. veg.*, *Kali carb.*, *Phos.* and *Puls.*)

During Menstruation. - *Sepia* and *Lilium*, besides being alike in their mental states at this time (the melancholy and anguish of *Lilium* is the more intense of the two, when its heart symptoms complicate), both present symptoms of downward pressure in the lower abdomen; in *Lilium* these are low down in the vagina, and are relieved by firm pressure of hands at the vulva; in *Sepia* the bearing down is much more intense, associated with a crampy colic and a sensation as though she must cross her legs to keep everything from coming out through the vagina.

Lilium (like *Actaea racemosa*) has sharp pains across the hypogastrium from ilium to ilium - (a soreness or bruised feeling in same location is found only with *Mel cum Sale.*)

Lilium affects more the ovaries than *Sepia*, causing, during menstruation, pains extending from the ovaries down the inner surface of the thighs. Both affect more the left ovary (as does *Lach.*, which resembles both during this period). *Sepia* has, moreover, many important gastric symptoms, together with great exhaustion in the morning; (*Lilium* worse in the afternoon) ; restlessness, sleep lessness, soreness of the limbs, constipation, etc.

Both *Lilium* and *Sepia* have swelling and bloating of the body during menstruation, but with

Lilium there is heat with the bloating, except, perhaps, in the clammy feet, owing to the disturbed circulation ; whereas the thin, scrawny *Sepia* patient shrinks up and shivers from lack of blood.

The pulsating toothache, so noticeable under *Sepia* at such times, may be finally cured by *Lach*.

Murex, during menstruation colic, shows the feeling of heaviness in the vagina, only in a much less degree; but, like *Secale*, has a sensation of uterine constriction; its characteristic pain (from the provers) is violent, in the right side of the uterus, crossing the entire body and extending upwards to the left breast.

After Menstruation. - *Lilium* now presents what *Sepia* did before menstruation, viz. an acrid leucorrhoeal discharge, with distention and soreness of the abdomen. *Sepia* has now a great dryness of the vulva and vagina, causing a very disagreeable sensation when walking.

Metrorrhagia. - *Sepia* has tendency to miscarriage, especially during fifth and seventh months (like *Zinc*); weakness in back and in all joints, especially the knees; the flow is excited by the most trivial causes and is accompanied by icy-cold feet, flushes of heat and paroxysms of shuddering. *Sepia* is said to prevent miscarriage, if given three months before labor.

Murex is occasionally useful for profuse flow after abortion, with tenderness and tumefaction of the parts (like *Sepia*), pain in right ovary, restless and sleepless.

Leucorrhoea. - This symptom (acid and excoriating in both *Lilium* and *Sepia*) is attended with severe bearing down in uterine region; the pain of *Lilium* being worse in the afternoon until midnight, then better till the next forenoon, and relieved by placing hand at vulva; that of *Sepia* remitting in the afternoon, and inducing the patient to cross her legs and even squeeze them together for relief.

Concomitants. - Mentally, with uterine complaints, *Sepia* and *Lilium* (and *Murex*, in a less degree,) are alike in their sadness, depression of spirit and nervous inability. *Sepia* presents the greater variety of important mental accompaniments, viz.: Great indifference, even to her own family (belongs chiefly to *Sepia*), aversion to her own occupation, wants something new to do; while *Lilium* has a disposition to musing and dreaming, and to obscenity (like *Hyos.*), and is always in a hurry (like *Arg. nitr.*)

The acuteness of the senses in *Sepia* is unlike either of the other remedies; its headaches, too, are peculiar.

The well-known painful sensation of emptiness in the pit of the stomach under *Sepia* belongs also to *Murex* and *Phos.* in equal degrees.

The bearing down of both *Sepia* and *Lilium* applies to the effort at stool or urination. *Sepia* has a difficult discharge even of soft stool, also frequent urging to urinate, and *Lilium* and *Murex* the same general conditions; but *Lilium* has pressure in the rectum with almost constant desire to go to stool, sometimes with sudden morning diarrhoea, with tenesmus.

Under *Lilium* the desire to urinate is with smarting and burning in the urethra after every discharge (like *Natr. mur*), and pressure on the bladder; the pain in *Sepia* is an intense cutting when urinating. However, the urine of *Sepia* is more characteristic, being thick, oily, very offensive and depositing a yellowish, pasty sediment, or the sediment is of red sand (like *Lycop.*), or the urine is covered with a greasy scum, leaving a clayey sediment which adheres as if burnt in.

In *Murex* the urine smells like *Valerian* and deposits a white sediment.

The important characteristic of *Murex* is increased sexual desire and violent excitement; less marked under *Lilium*; while in *Sepia* the great dryness and sensitiveness of the vagina renders

coition intolerable (like *Natr. mur.*)

In prolapsus uteri and other dislocations of that organ, *Sepia* develops much pain and weakness in the small of the back, aggravated by walking or exercise; under *Lilium* the aching is more in front, and over the pubis, and the rectum is very sensitive to pressure or a jar, i. e., she can walk on a level surface, but is greatly aggravated when walking on uneven ground.

Murex has the back pains, but in less degree, while the pain in the loins and hips are worse when lying in bed (the reverse of *Sepia*.)

While *Sepia* is best adapted to women of delicate constitution, with dark hair, fine, thin skin, and those frequently affected with mental and moral perturbations, and especially during pregnancy, in child-bed, and while nursing, *Lilium* suits better a more plethoric, hearty patient, subject to fluttering and palpitation of the heart, and increased sexual desire. *Murex* applies still more markedly to the last condition in vigorous women, all things being equal."

(William E. Leonard, M.D., *Sepia, Lilium and Murex - Comparisons in the uterine sphere*, The Minnesota Medical Monthly vol. 1 (1886), p. 115-117. Read before the Minnesota State Homoeopathic Institute, Session of 1885)

1886 - Some clinical uses of Arnica

"The Germans popularly call this plant *Fall-kraut*, or "fall-weed," from its well-known action after falls and bruises ; and the average practitioner uses *Arnica* as though it had no other action. If we stop to consider its provings and therefore its complete sphere of action, we will find it belonging among the polychrests, and in the records of therapeutics find it credited with cures in many serious acute and chronic maladies, not the result of trauma.

As a review simply, and a reminder of its broader use, I present some of the more important cures by *Arnica* as found in Raue's Record, and files of the more recent journals, all of which cures bear the marks of the best homoeopathic practitioners at home and abroad.

After Labor. - The after-pains are renewed every time the child is put to the breast; incontinence of urine in child-bed. (When given low after labor it has caused a hemorrhage within a few minutes.) Dr. Eggert cured post-partem hemorrhage with these indications : Blue spots like ecchymoses, cold extremities, head somewhat warm, excessive abdominal tympanitis, profuse discharge of pale blood mixed with dark clots, "given up to die."

Typhoid Fever. - Similar to *Rhus tox.* Both have prostration with bruised sensation and desire to move or to be moved. The *Arnica* patient wishes to be moved because everything upon which he lies seems too hard, and he will give that reason even in delirium, while under *Rhus* the patient moves because it relieves the pain ; the bed makes no difference and does not feel hard. Both have a dry brown tongue, but *Arnica* has a dry brown streak through the middle (like *Bapt.*). The prostration is generally greater under *Arnica*, and stools and urine oftener involuntary and unnoticed. If *Rhus* fails, think of *Arnica*. In congestive chill sometimes in beginning of typhoid : great sensibility of cervical vertebrae to pressure, fever, coma, insensibility (amelioration in 3 hours). I have often successfully prescribed it for the occipital pains, with symptoms of indigestion, which patients frequently present in the spring after the severe cold winter of this climate, and which uncontrolled may lead to typhoid fever. Under my own observation, *Arnica* once saved the life of a young girl who was in a relapse from over-feeding after a severe run of the fever. The pulse was rapid, wiry and weak ; the temperature had shot up again to 104°; she was so weak she could not move her hands ; tympanitis, with great sensitiveness over the abdomen ; dilated pupils ; confused brain, with mild delirium. The consulting physician thought that a congestion of the brain was imminent, and that the issue would be fatal ; at the same time advised *Opium* 3x as her only salvation. With all due respect to my senior, I beat my brains for some substitute for his prescription, and finally

decided upon *Arnica*²⁰⁰ a few doses given before midnight (this was early in the evening), or until her symptoms changed. The scene in the morning warranted the change, for all symptoms had improved, and she again slowly convalesced with only occasional doses of medicine. I ought to say that the disease in this case was induced by too much mental work at school and with her music.

Pleuritis - Torpidity, well down to sepsis. Restlessness of affected side, necessitating a constant change of position; asthmatic sensation; dry, cold extremities, bruised feeling in chest, internal heat, collapse, dry tongue.

Pneumonia. - Sub-acute. A German brewer of 30, drank freely of beer in the vaults on a hot day while perspiring profusely, and brought on severe pulmonary cough, which lasted several weeks, and finally kept him in bed. The prominent symptoms, aside from those pathognomic of pneumonia, were the following: constant cough day and night, great and almost insupportable titillation in the larynx and trachea. After each coughing spell, he would belch up volumes of very offensive gas; the patient became much emaciated, profuse cold night sweats, offensive, papescent stools, at times involuntary, with the same offensive gas. Repugnance to food, although craving sour things; tips of fingers and end of nose usually cold; hectic. After trying several remedies some three or four weeks, *Arnica* 3x given every 3 hours for several days, brought gradual and marked relief, and later a complete cure.

Hemoptysis. - Raw scraped feeling in larynx and trachea, with expectoration of dark blood.

Rheumatism. - Pain in region of left ribs, just below heart; pressing pain, torturing day and night. Rheumatism in joints of hands and feet, swollen red, and painful on the slightest motion. Pains when lying and getting warm in bed, especially at night. *Arnica* cured in 10 days.

Cholera Infantum. - Brown fermented stools; aversion to food; fetid breath. Languor and drowsiness, pale face, sunken features, head and breath warm, abdomen and limbs cold; involuntary stools, with egg-smelling flatus at night; a small quantity of urine passes, staining the napkin a yellow-brown.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. - Unconsciousness, yet on touching the patient anywhere he would cringe as if it hurt him. Aching all over as if bruised. Much like *Bell.*, in its indication, without the active congestion; excessive diuresis, ecchymosis.

Stomach. - Sick from car riding; dizziness and nausea after railway traveling. In a case of puerperal peritonitis, where patient had hardly borne riding in a street car the day before labor, and where abortion had been attempted in the early months, *Arnica* under my administration controlled the pain better than *Bell.*, or even carefully administered doses of *Morphine*. But it was too late to save the patient. Indications were the extreme soreness and constant belching, with accumulation of gas in the intestines, which injections relieved. *Arnica* removes "rotten egg" taste occurring in the morning. (*Tart-em.* evening, *Graph*, if tastes goes away after rinsing mouth in morning.)

Renal Colic. - Agonizing pains in back and hip, piercing, as if knives were plunged into the region of the kidneys; chilly and inclined to vomiting; violent tenesmus of the bladder. *Morphine* gave no relief. *Arnica* relieved and cured second attack.

Acute Nephritis. - Pain extending from epigastrium to right hypochondrium and groin, agonizing, urination difficult, urine scanty, dark and depositing a thick brown sediment. *Arnica* cured in the tincture.

Whooping Cough. - In those cases where the patients are forewarned of the approaching paroxysm by a soreness and distress that causes them to cry out ; or when paroxysms are so violent as to produce blood-shot eyes and nose bleed.

Cough. - Dry concussive cough, with difficult or bloody expectoration ; titillation in the trachea; paroxysmal at night and during sleep without awaking the patient, from cardiac lesions.

Nervous Sore Throat. - Great hoarseness after preaching or public speaking. *Arnica* 6x given immediately will relieve.

Heart Disease. - Stitching pains, bruised sore feeling in region of the heart, exertion aggravates the trouble.

Angina Pectoris. - Sudden pains as if the heart were tightly grasped by a band; pain extends in the direction of the arm, upward through the left pectoral region and down the left arm.

Toothache. - Cure after *Bell.*, and *Puls.*: excruciating pains, cutting, tearing in all the teeth of the right superior maxilla, radiating to the ears, and aggravated by external heat, and by inspiring the fresh air; no external swelling or redness.

Nose Bleed. - Since six years, every time he washed his face or blew his nose, would lose considerable blood. Six months previous to the first bleeding had received a slight blow on right side of face near the nose. Dr. Guernsey when, in Paris in 1880, cured the oozing from the nose which began eighteen years before in an officer who had been picked up senseless on the battlefield from the effect of an exploding shell, with *Arnica* high, one dose weekly; also a severe case of sciatica in another army officer resulting from a fall from a horse ten years before.

Displacement of Womb. - "Caused by a fall, or concussion, a bruised sore feeling remaining." Dr. E. R. Perkins has reported to me its use in a recent case, where, having been summoned to a house wife just after her violent fall backwards, on examination he found the womb prolapsed forcibly and causing much pain. Wishing to try the reputed effect of *Arnica*, he did not replace the womb, but gave *Arnica* in water every few minutes. The pain quickly grew less, and in an hour or so the patient said she felt well again, and went about on her feet.

Intermittent Fever. - Paroxysms come on in the morning; before the chill, much yawning and much thirst, with drinking of large quantities of water; pain (drawing) as if in periosteum; chill with much thirst, followed by heat, with continued but diminished thirst; constant change of position; headache, yellowness of the face and bitter taste, during the apyrexia, aversion to meat.

Ovariectomy. - After operation for. - *Arnica* with *Acon.* 30x, to allay inflammation, etc., instead of opiates.

Varicose Ulcers. - Torpid, with dirty bluish base, no purulent, but watery, fetid secretion; no crusts, or half transparent crusts, like thick glue, of fetid odor.

Erysipelas. - In several instances caused by local use; affecting hands, arms and face, especially the eyelids, worse on the left side; itching intolerable; skin rough, like that of a patient with small pox; pulse very weak, tongue deeply furred.

Arnica Characteristics. - Sensation of great heat in head; wakes at night from it, and so fears to sleep again lest it should recur; body cool. Epistaxis from washing the face."

(William E. Leonard, M.D., Some clinical uses of *Arnica*, The Minnesota Medical Monthly vol. 1 (1886), p. 244-246. Read before the Hennepin County Homoeopathic Medical Society.)

1890 - A Study of *Sanguinaria*

“This drug, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, the blood root, is closely allied to its botanical relatives, *Opium* and *Chelidonium*. It is indeed, a lesser opium, depressing the cerebral functions, causing stupor, irresistible desire to sleep, frightful dreams, while, like *Chelidonium*, it produces constant pain in the right hypochondrium and, later, a bright yellow, bilious stool, with, however, more nausea and vomiting than either of its relatives cause.

Its physiological action, in general, and from large doses, is upon the mucous membranes of the stomach and air passages where it produces irritation and inflammation. This irritant action evidently extends to the pneumogastric and causes derangement of the liver and digestive tract. But the study of this abnormal physiology, while of some use to the student in grouping medicines for study, is of little or no use in aiding his knowledge of their symptomatology. The moment one begins to catalogue the characteristic symptoms of a drug, its physiological action is forgotten.

For instance, with *Sanguinaria*, the following picture of the migraine, which it so often cures, is not made any more clear or more easily remembered by the foregoing statement as to its physiological action: the day of the sick headache, "The Typical *American* Sick Headache," may begin with irritability, "She could break things in pieces without cause;" or there is anxiety followed by bitter vomiting. There is often terrible vertigo on rising or turning the head quickly, with a rush of blood up into the head, whizzing in the ears and flushed face. The actual pain may begin without these preliminaries, as an aching on awaking in the morning; beginning in the occiput and spreading rapidly upwards, settles over the right eye; it increases with the day, being worse about noon and declining in the afternoon. Such periodical neuralgias are apt to be worse under *Sanguinaria* every seventh day (as under *Sabad.*, *Silica* and *Sulphur*) and are accompanied by vomiting of bile, dread of light, motion or noise, and are relieved by sleep and a profuse flow of urine. The location of the pains may vary somewhat, occasionally the vertex, temples or the forehead, (always right side) being affected, but the constant and characteristic condition is the aggravation, increasing and ending with the daylight. Enlarged veins about the head and soreness of the scalp generally accompany the *Sanguinaria* conditions. The pains are like electric shocks, boring, tearing, or, more commonly, bursting.

Spigelia is worthy of comparison here as causing a similar headache, beginning at one point and radiating in different directions; generally worse upon the left side, and, like *Sanguinaria*, increasing and decreasing with the daylight. The pains of *Spigelia* are tearing, jerking and severe as in *Sanguinaria* and more apt to come on in stormy weather. *Iris Versicolor* and *Melilotus* also cure similar severe nervous headaches.

Sanguinaria has a record in the cure of nasal polypus when accompanied with pain about the root of nose and frequent attacks of acrid, fluent coryza. It may then be used locally in a dry powder, dusted upon the parts and with the internal administration of potencies. In colds or during influenza, when there is much soreness in the roof of the mouth, extending to the pharynx, right side of throat and even down to the lungs, as if parts had been scalded or burnt, *Sanguinaria* is very apt to be the remedy. If, with the burnt feeling, there is rheumatic soreness of the muscles of the palate, much dryness down the air passages, loss of taste and smell, *Sanguinaria* is doubly well indicated.

With, or without, these catarrhal symptoms the cough which I have seen the *Sanguinaria* cure is a constant, dry hacking, from tickling behind the sternum, awakening from sleep.

Sanguinaria has also relieved oedema of the glottis, croup, aphonia and kindred troubles when the cough was dry, harsh and rasping, worse when lying down, with scanty, glairy expectorations, as in *Rumex*, *Spongia*, etc.

Its local action upon the air passages is the opposite of *Tartar Emetic*, *Stannum*, *Ipec*, and like

remedies, in that it dries up rather than promotes or increases the secretions.

Occasionally *Sanguinaria* is called for in *Pneumonia*. It is of the so-called typhoid or hypostatic form, sub-acute, and *the patient is always better when lying upon his back*. His face is livid and dark red (as in *Opium*), the hands show the engorged circulation by their enlarged veins; the cheeks especially show dusky red flushings and the pulse is full, soft, vibrating and easily compressed. Besides these, a strong indicating symptom is *a circumscribed burning in the chest*, commonly followed by heat through the abdomen and diarrhoea. The cough will be dry and teasing, with the characteristic dryness of the air passages, and tenacious rusty sputa. *Sanguinaria* most nearly resembles *Veratrum Viride* in the early stage of *Pneumonia*, the latter remedy showing, perhaps, greater engorgement, a stronger but more intermittent pulse, and being better suited to such congestions of the lungs in children, than is *Sanguinaria*.

Later, in pulmonary phthisis, *Sanguinaria* is the remedy when the above circulatory disturbances are present with hectic, offensive breath and expectoration, weak pulse and frequent palpitation and perhaps hemoptysis. Here *Phosphorus* is a very close analogue.

In females *Sanguinaria* is indicated in a metrorrhagia of black blood, with cough, sick headache, flushed face, etc., or an amenorrhoea with similar accompaniments, or, occasionally, as *Sulphur* or *Lachesis*, for the flushes at the climacteric, other indicating symptoms being present.

In rheumatism *Sanguinaria* meets those odd cases in which *the right shoulder and arm* are the parts affected, being worse at night in bed, like *Magnesium Carb.*

Its gastric symptoms are not as decided as those of its analogue *Chelidonium*, and from its exhibition in the nausea of pregnancy, and gastric ulcer, are found to be characteristically accompanied with heat rising up into the head and *relief of the nausea, etc., from vomiting*.

This by no means exhausts the symptomatology of *Sanguinaria* but includes its leading and well authenticated uses.

Its most common form of use is in dilutions, made from the fresh American tincture of the root, or, as some prefer, triturations of the fresh root. I have found it just as efficacious in the 30th and 200th dilutions as lower, especially in neuralgias and cough. This brief study shows that the Blood Root has a larger range than we are apt to accord it. If the profusion with which nature spreads the pure white petals of this beautiful early spring flower in our woods every year is an index of its general applicability, it should be an everyday remedy.”

(Prof. Wm. E. Leonard, A.B., M.D., University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, A Study of *Sanguinaria*, The Homoeopathic Recorder vol. 5 (1890), p. 151-153. Read before the Minnesota State Homoeopathic Institute, May 1890.)