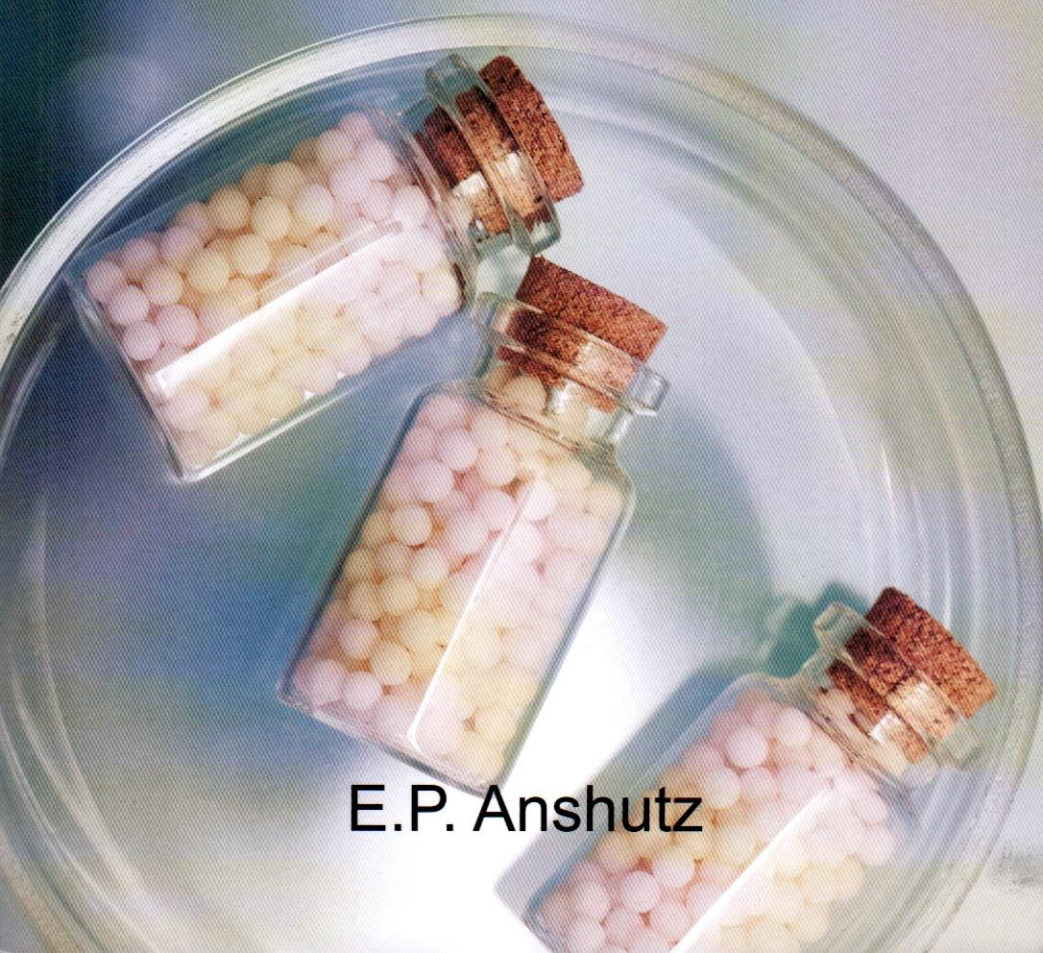


New, Old *and* Forgotten REMEDIES



E.P. Anshutz

NEW, OLD AND FORGOTTEN REMEDIES

PREFACE

EDITION

PAPERS BY MANY WRITERS

INDIAN EDITION

COLLECTED, ARRANGED AND EDITED BY

DR. EDWARD POLLOCK ANSHUTZ

Author of "Elements of Homoeopathic Theory, Materia Medica, Practice and Pharmacy", "Guide to the Twelve Tissue Remedies," etc.

NOTE FROM THE PUBLISHERS

Any information given in this book is for reference only and does not constitute a recommendation or endorsement of any product or service. However, in the event of a discrepancy between the information given in this book and the information given in the original source, the information given in the original source shall prevail.

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

to be questioned; that some better papers on the remedies than those herein presented may exist is also probable; that it may contain some that are of doubtful value is not to be denied, and even some that have no right in such a book. But what it is, it is; take the good and in the hour, "forget" the rest.



B. JAIN PUBLISHERS (P) LTD.

USA — EUROPE — INDIA

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION

During the many years that the compiler has had the management of the publishing department of Messrs. Boericke & Tafel—long to look back over, yet short to live so many inquiries came in for “literature” or in the form, “where can I find something about” this, that, or the other remedy, that finally I became convinced that there might be a niche in the great world’s already over-crowded library for a book containing, in part, at least, the information desired by my numerous correspondents. This determined, and the great publishing house willing to back the enterprise, came the task of collecting the material. The work once begun, it was soon found that it is much easier to plan such a volume than to carry out the plan, for it involved no inconsiderable amount of delving in dusty piles of old journals to discover the sought for matter, which, when brought to light, had to be scanned closely to determine whether it was of a nature to justify this literary resurrection. However, in the odd hours of time that could be bestowed the work was finally completed and the result is before you, kindly reader.

That this collection of papers has many gems is, I believe, not to be questioned; that some better papers on the remedies than those herein presented may exist is also probable; that it may contain some that are of doubtful value is not to be denied, and even some that have no right in such a book may have crept in. But what it is, it is; take the good and, in the current phrase of the hour, “forget” the rest.

The part borne by the editor, beyond delving for and selecting the remedies, will be found scattered through the book in bracketed small type, and consists simply in announcing who the writer of the paper was and where it may be found; no attempt

has been made at editing any of the papers, or commenting on them, beyond, a little cutting out of a little verbosity here and there, or of matter not bearing on the use of the remedy.

The material was drawn from journals of all "schools," wherever a paper could be found that seemed to contain something not to be found in medical book literature, and to be honestly written.

The new remedies of the laboratory have been purposely ignored because they do not come in the scheme of this book, they having a literature of thier own that, not infrequently, may be had "free on request" to the laboratories. Only remedies (with a few exceptions) such as nature gives us are included in this work.

And now the task completed naught remains but for the compiler to subscribe himself,

Edward Pollock Anshutz.

1011 Arch St., Philadelphia, January 2, 1900.

PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION

The first edition of "New Remedies," by Dr. Edwin M. Hale, was published by Lodge, of Detroit in the year 1864. The fifth edition was published by the Hahnemann Publishing House, F.E. Boericke, in 1886. Many of Hale's "New Remedies" fell by the wayside but some of them have become polychrests, not only with the homœopaths but with the other schools of medicine. Possibly if Hale had not collected the data of these remedies they would have been lost to the world—buried in the bound volumes of journals in which they were published, and both remedy and journal forgotten. Though one have the wisdom of Solomon or the medical acumen of Hippocrates, it is lost to the world unless preserved in books, which, as Carlyle says, are "the true University of these days". Hale did a really great service to medicine in collecting the work of often unknown practitioners and preserving it in "the true University" —Books.

When Hale passed on over the Great Divide, his work, after a lapse of years, was taken up and carried on in "New Old and Forgotten Remedies", the first edition of which appeared in the year 1900 and now here is the second edition being offered, after the lapse of nearly seventeen years. To the best of the compiler's knowledge this new edition contains all the new remedies of value that have appeared in the past seventeen years together with those contained in the first edition, now sold out.

The value of these additions to our materia medica must be determined by experience. Remember that even some of Hahnemann's well proved remedies are practically unknown today. The "Test at the Bedside", to quote Dudley's apt phrase, alone can determine the value of a new remedy. Among the new ones in this edition will be found a number of drugs that were proved at the different homoeopathic colleges under modern conditions. These accurately proved that remedies may become valuable additions to our materia medica. In addition to these there are also numerous new or old drugs brought out through clinical observations such as *Formic acid*, *Gunpowder*, *Calcarea calcin*, *Platanus*, *Glycerine*, *Ichthyol*, *Indol*, and others. These, also may become very useful additions to the physician's armamentarium.

While no repertory is attached a very thorough therapeutic and clinical index has been made that will guide the physician who is looking for a remedy in this new field. It covers a great range, from flat warts to leprosy—and nearly everything between. This ought to help out many a worried practitioner by guiding him to the sought-for remedy. Also, possibly, it may tend to dispel in a measure the growing therapeutic nihilism.

As this book will be useful to physicians other than homoeopaths, it may be well to add here a few explanations.

The signs in some of the papers, as for instance > means "diminishing", while < stands for "increasing".

The sign *1X* applies chiefly to triturations and means 1 part drug to 9 of sugar of milk or other vehicle. *2X* stands for 1 part of *1X* to 9 of the vehicle consequently denoting 1/100 and so on up.

The sign q indicates the tincture, full strength.

When the name of a remedy is followed by a figure, as Pothos 1, it means the first centesimal potency of dilution. This stands for 1/100th drug strength. Each succeeding figure means an increase by 100. The decimal scale indicated by x increases by 10, the centesimal indicated by figures only as 1, 3, 6, 30 and so on indicate increases by 100. In making these centesimal potencies each one is subjected to twelve powerful strokes, the corked vial or bottle being held in the fist. This process is said to develop the drug power, as trituration does with insoluble substances, as for instance mercury.

In conclusion it can be said that whatever value this book may have is a permanent value, for the action of drugs on the human system like the law of the Medes and Persians "changeth not".

Edward Pollock Anshutz,
Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 10, 1917

While no report is attached to this book, the physician and clinical index has been made that will guide the physician who is looking for a remedy in this new field. It covers a great range from far west to leprosy—and nearly everything between. This ought to help out many a worried practitioner by guiding him to the sought-for remedy. Also possibly it may tend to dispel in a measure the growing therapeutic nihilism which has been the bane of many a physician, other than the homoeopathist, in his late years. It may be well to add here a few explanatory remarks. The signs in some of the papers, as for instance > means diminishing, while < stands for increasing. The sign IX applies chiefly to triturations and means 1 part drug to 9 of sugar or other vehicle. XX stands for 1 part of IX to 9 of the vehicle consequently denoting 1/100 and so on.

UP
—Books

New, Old and Forgotten Remedies

ACALYPHA INDICA

Natural order— Euphorbiaceae.

Common name— Indian *Acalypha*, Indian Nettle.

Preparation— The fresh plant is macerated with two parts by weight of alcohol.

(Dr. Tonnerre of Calcutta, India, seems to have been the first to call attention to this plant as a remedy. In a small work, *Additions to the Homoeopathic Materia Medica*, collected and arranged by Henry Thomas, M.D., and published in London in the year 1858, appears the following credited to that physician.)

Tincture of the *Acalypha indica*, prepared and administered in the sixth decimal dilution, is specific in haemorrhage from the lungs. In three cases in which I have employed it, the persons were affected with phthisis. In one case there was a tuberculous affection of the upper portion of the left lung, of some two years' standing. Hemoptysis had been going on for three months; the expectoration had been in the morning pure blood; in the evening dark lumps of clotted blood, and the fits of coughing were very violent at night. In this case all homoeopathic remedies had been tried unsuccessfully, (When I accidentally discovered the virtues of the *Acalypha indica*, that remedy having been given me by a native for jaundice. I prepared the mother tincture upon the homoeopathic principle, and took to drops, which brought on a severe fit of dry cough, followed by spitting of blood. Having noted all the symptoms experienced by myself, and finding that they were nearly all similar to those of my patients, I gave six drops 6th (decimal) dilution in half a tumbler of water, a spoonful to be taken every half hour, beginning immediately (9 a.m.). At 6 p.m. the blood stopped. I continued this for eight days and the

blood has never reappeared (now three months since). The patient is improving and auscultation proves the disease has decreased, and I am in hope to effect a cure, yet one month since I have been giving them the medicine they have not spit any blood, although previously one of them never passed a day without spitting a great quantity. *Calcarea carb*, is an antidote to the *Acalypha*.

Another transatlantic medical friend writes: "I hope you obtained some of the *Acalypha indica* while you were here. I have found it perfectly successful in arresting hemoptysis in three cases of consumption in the last stage; I could not perceive any other effect from its use, but the cessation of the haemorrhagic sputa was, I think, a great advantage."

Its use in my hands has been very satisfactory, but I have only tried it in similar cases to those already cited. The first instance of my using it—in a hopeless case of phthisis—a continued and wearisome hemoptysis succumbed to its exhibition, and quiet sleep succeeded its use—the patient eventually died of pulmonary paralysis.

In a case of passive haemorrhage from the lungs, after *Arnica* was used with little benefit, *Acalypha* benefited and then failed; after which the use of *Arnica* entirely stayed the haemorrhagic flow. (Perhaps *Hamamelis* would have at once cured but it was not at hand.)*

K., a phthisical patient, had hemoptysis to a considerable extent; in a short time his voice failed him: he took half drop doses of 7th (decimal) dilution of *Acalypha* in water every half hour, and in a few hours the blood spitting left him entirely.

(In 1885 Dr. Peter Cooper, of Wilmington, Delaware, read a paper on the drug *Acalypha Indica*, of which the following is an abstract.)

Professor Jones recapitulates as follows: "*Time*—Haemorrhage occurs in morning. *Blood*—Bright-red and not profuse in morning; dark and clotted in afternoon. *Pulse*—Neither quickened nor hard; rather soft and easily compressible. *Cough*—Violent and in fits at night: patient has a played-out feeling in the morning and gains in strength as the day advances.

* Homoeopathic Review. Vol. 1, p. 256.

“N.B.— Worthy of trial in all pathological haemorrhages having notably a morning exacerbation.”

Such is an outline presentation of the drug given to us by so eminent an authority as Professor Jones, of the University of Michigan. It was his “N.B.,” his suggestion that *Acalypha* was worthy of trial in all pathological haemorrhages from any source, providing the morning aggravation was present, that fixed my attention upon the drug especially. At the time I had a case of haemorrhage per rectum that had baffled me for several months. No remedy had aided the case in the least, so far as I could see, unless it was Pond’s Extract used locally in the form of injection; and I finally came to the conclusion that the relief apparently due to the *Hamamelis* was merely a coincidence. I had given all the haemorrhagic remedies I knew of or could hear of, still the bleeding came just as often with increasing severity. Each time the patient was sure she would “bleed to death”, and I was not positive she would be disappointed. In fact I was so hopeless that I used to delay the answer to her summons as long as possible, so that the bleeding might have time to exhaust itself. She became reduced in flesh and the haemorrhagic drugs became reduced in number, until like the nine little Indians sitting on a gate the last one tumbled off and then there was none. As soon as I read Dr. Jones’s monograph on *Acalypha indica*, I determined to try it. She had all the symptoms—bright-red blood in the morning; dark and clotted in the afternoon and evening; weak and languid in the forenoon, stronger during the afternoon—except one, i.e., instead of the blood coming from the lungs it came from within the portals of the anus. I procured the 6x dil. and served it in water. It gave speedy, almost immediate relief. Each subsequent attack came less profuse and at longer intervals. She has not had a haemorrhage now for two months, while before she was having from seven to one (continuous) a week. She is gaining in flesh, is in every way improved, and keeps *Acalypha indica* constantly by her.

ACIDUM LACTICUM

Common name: Lactic Acid.

Origin— Lactic acid is obtained from sour milk, resulting from the fermentation of the sugar of milk under the influence of casein.

Preparation for Homoeopathic use—One part by weight of pure lactic acid is dissolved in 99 parts by weight of alcohol.

(A very complete proving of this remedy will be found in Allen's *Encyclopedia of Pure Materia Medica*, but little use seems to have been made of it, though the following by Dr. Tybel-Aschersleben, *Allgemeine Hom. Zeitung*, March 13, 1890, seems to show that it is very efficient in certain forms of rheumatism.)

We are by no means rich in remedies against arthritic rheumatism, and those which we do use lack the reputation of being reliable. A new and a valuable remedy will therefore be a welcome addition to this list. I say reliable, in as much as this remedy is truly homoeopathically indicated for, according to Foster, of Lietz. Niemyer's *Pathology*, 10th edition, 2nd vol., p. 561: "*Lactic acid in large doses and used for a long time will produce symptoms entirely analogous to arthritic rheumatism.*" We also find mention elsewhere that the use of lactic acid occasioned rheumatic pains in the thigh.

CLINICAL CASES

1. A young girl aged 15 was afflicted with acute arthritic rheumatism, she received *Acidum lacticum* 2x dil., a dose every 2 or 3 hours, and was so much improved in two weeks that the pain had subsided, and for her remaining weakness *China off.* sufficed.
2. A nine-year-old girl was confined to her bed for three weeks with acute arthritic rheumatism. *Acidum lacticum* 2 speedily cured her.
3. A miner, B., had been afflicted over six weeks with acute arthritic rheumatism. The first dose of *Acid lacticum* 2 gave relief and a second dose cured the man.
4. In a case with swollen and very painful joints one dose of *Acidum lacticum* 2 sufficed to overcome the pain and the