

ARNICA MONTANA  
AND  
RHUS TOXICODENDRON

*As External Remedies.*

WITH FULL DIRECTIONS FOR THEIR USE

IN CASES OF

ACCIDENTS, INJURIES, SURGICAL OPERATIONS, GOUT,  
RHEUMATISM, ETC.

---

LONDON:

JAMES LEATH, 5, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

MDCCCLV.

Both the Medicines mentioned in this little Treatise may be obtained perfectly pure from Mr. WILLIAM HEADLAND, Homœopathic Chemist, 15, Princes Street, Hanover Square.

# C O N T E N T S.

---

	Page
PREFATORY REMARKS . . . . .	5
ARNICA MONTANA . . . . .	9
Description of the Plant . . . . .	9
Remarks of Allopathic and other Authorities upon its Properties . . . . .	10
Preparation . . . . .	12
RHUS TOXICODENDRON . . . . .	14
Description of the Plant . . . . .	14
Remarks of Allopathic and other Authorities upon its Properties . . . . .	15
Preparation . . . . .	15
APPLICATION OF THESE REMEDIES.	
Contusions and Bruises . . . . .	16
Wounds and Cuts . . . . .	18
Gunshot Wounds . . . . .	18
Sprains and Strains . . . . .	18
Strain of the Loins . . . . .	19
Lumbago . . . . .	20

	Page
APPLICATION OF THESE REMEDIES.	
Fatigue and Over-exertion . . . . .	20
Yachting or Boating . . . . .	21
Injury of the Eyes . . . . .	21
Stings of Insects . . . . .	22
Stings of Nettles . . . . .	23
Surgical Operations . . . . .	23
Extraction of Teeth . . . . .	23
Parturition . . . . .	24
Infants after Birth . . . . .	24
Toothache . . . . .	25
Cracked Lips . . . . .	25
Chapped Hands . . . . .	26
Corns and Bunions . . . . .	27
Chilblains . . . . .	28
Erysipelas after Wounds . . . . .	30
Rheumatism . . . . .	30
Rheumatic Gout . . . . .	31
Gout . . . . .	31
Concluding Remarks . . . . .	33



## PREFATORY REMARKS.

---

THE ARNICA MONTANA has within the last few years gained a high reputation with the public of these kingdoms, as an outward application in cases of injuries arising from contusions, wounds, and other consequences of external violence. Many, who either from want of investigation or other causes, are unbelievers in Homœopathy as a science, nevertheless allow the virtues of this plant ; and the time is fast approaching, when its use will become almost universal : indeed, a trial of it in the cases to which it is applicable, rarely fails to convince the most sceptical of its powers.

There is another remedy of great value in similar cases, not so well known to the public

generally, though but few who are acquainted with the Homœopathic System of Medicine are ignorant of its uses to a certain extent, namely, the RHUS TOXICODENDRON or Poison Oak ; but it is still employed far less than its useful properties deserve.

The objects the author has in view, are to give clear and specific directions for the employment of these two remedies, in those cases in which they will be found most serviceable, and the proper mode of application, in order to avoid the unpleasant consequences that sometimes arise from too incautious a use.

He hopes also to show that whatever properties they possess, are in conformity with the Homœopathic Law, and are derived from their power of causing symptoms in the healthy body *similar* to those which they cure.

The day, it is to be hoped, is not far distant, when the accumulating proofs of the fact, that all medicines which have any claim to the title of SPECIFICS, act upon this law, will become so strongly established, as to present a body of in-

contestible evidence that neither indifference nor prejudice will long be able to evade.

The influence of *BELLADONNA*, in Scarlet Fever (now beginning to be reluctantly acknowledged by our opponents); of *IODINE*, in Glandular Diseases; of *MERCURY*, in a certain class of affections; of *ARNICA*, in cases of Contusions, &c.; of *CINCHONA*, in Marsh Fevers; might at least "give us pause," and induce us to inquire, "Is the art of healing alone left by nature without a guiding law?"

It may be mentioned, that the two remedies noticed in this Treatise, have been tried with great success upon the lower animals. *ARNICA*, in particular, already stands high in many training stables, and there is no doubt will ere long be generally adopted, and pave the way for *RHUS TOXICODENDRON*, in many cases — particularly with the horse—its almost indispensable assistant.

It is to be deeply deplored that a spirit of gain has induced some unscrupulous individuals to vend spurious preparations for these useful remedies. This has been more particularly the case

with the TINCTURE of ARNICA—many, in order to impart the peculiar odour of the plant to their deleterious compounds, having added a small quantity of the genuine Tincture. Upon such conduct comment is unnecessary.



ARNICA MONTANA  
AND  
RHUS TOXICODENDRON.

---

ARNICA MONTANA.

ARNICA MONTANA, Leopard's Bane; *Class* SYNGENESIA. *Order* POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS (*Linn.*) Natural Family of the COMPOSITÆ (*Decandolle*). ASTERACEÆ (*Lindley*). CALENDULA ALPINA (*Gerard* 740). ARNICA Foliis Conjugatis ovatis integerrimis (*Hal. Stirp. Helv. No. 90*).

THIS plant is a native of the Alps, and most of the mountainous districts of the northern parts of Europe. It was first introduced into this country, and cultivated by Mr. P. Miller in the year 1759; but few, if any, specimens are now extant.

It grows about a foot high, with a straight furrowed, rough, and hairy stalk, leaves obtusely

lance-shaped and large yellow flowers, generally appearing in July; they grow at the top of the plant, not in clusters, but singly, or, in botanical language, are solitary and terminal. "The whole plant, but especially the root, possesses a peculiar aromatic, rather unpleasant odour, and a nauseous, acrid taste. The root contains an acrid resin and volatile oil, (*Pfaff*,) to which it owes its acrimony and aroma; and a bitter acrid principle, distinct from the resin, has been discovered in the flowers, (*Chevallier and Lassaigne*,) and is the probable source of their physiological properties." (*CHRISTISON'S Dispensatory*, page 179.)

It has been by some considered as a narcotic, by others among the narcotico-acrid poisons.

Upwards of two centuries ago, a doctor, named Fehr, first communicated to the profession the virtue of this plant against the dangerous consequences which result from a severe fall, from contusions, or from any strain or solution of continuity in the solid portions of the frame. Since his time, it has been known in Germany by the popular term of *fall kraut*, or falling herb, and in medical language as the *panacea lapsorum*. He, however, cannot lay claim to it as the discoverer, for there is little doubt but it had been long in repute as a domestic remedy, like many others, at first despised by the profession, but eventually adopted by them.

To Hahnemann, however, we are indebted for

fixing the principle of its therapeutic power, by ascertaining its effects upon the healthy body, and by registering them in his MATERIA MEDICA PURA. In the introductory remarks to the classification of symptoms produced by this substance, he observes, "Affections which result from severe contusion or laceration of muscular fibre present, for the most part, the same array of symptoms. The following table will show that the phenomena which Arnica ordinarily elicits upon a man in health, present a striking resemblance to these symptoms." As with other valuable remedies, before a guiding law was discovered, there was considerable diversity of opinion, both as to its action and therapeutical value ; although only of modern introduction into the Pharmacopœias of this country, it is now discarded from all except that of Dublin. The flowers are noticed by Thomson, in his work on the Materia Medica, as narcotic, powerfully stimulant, and irritating the alimentary canal in large doses, and also as exciting the brain, accelerating the pulse, and increasing the functions of the skin ; by Murray, as stimulant, and tonic, and as producing vomiting, purging, muscular pains, vertigo, and convulsions ; the root he describes as tonic and aromatic. Some medical writers report favourably of its effects in chronic rheumatism, and some in remittents, while others have tried it without effect in these complaints ; it has also

been highly lauded as a diuretic and tonic in dropsy, as a febrifuge, and as a remedy in paralysis, gout, and amaurosis; it also enjoyed a high reputation in Germany as a stimulant in low typhoid fevers.

Happily now its real properties have been clearly ascertained, and its therapeutic virtues rest upon a firmer basis than mere conjecture or desultory observations. The student of the *Materia Medica* will perceive that this plant embraces a much wider range of disease than those which it is the object of this Treatise to consider, which are principally, its uses as an *external remedy*.

The root of this plant is the only part at present used in Homœopathic practice,\* and from it the preparation, called the Tincture of Arnica, which enjoys so high a reputation, is procured; all the fine fibres of the root should be rejected, and those parts which are about the thickness of a small quill should alone be employed. “*Eæ radices adhibentur, quæ crassitie sua ad pennæ*

\* Our Homœopathic Chemist has several preparations of the Plant, from the *flowers*, *leaves*, both dried and recently plucked; from the *whole plant dry*, and also from the *recently expressed juice*; but until their different properties are clearly ascertained by direct experiment, no true Homœopathist would apply any of them in a case of importance. It is, however, highly useful to have them prepared; and it is to be hoped, that ere long their pathogenetic action may be tested.



tenuis similitudinem accedunt." QUIN'S PHARMACOP. HOMŒOP. 47, *Art. Arnica Montana*.

The Tincture is prepared by adding to fifty grains of the root, reduced to powder, one thousand<sup>d</sup> drops of spirits of wine; the mixture, having been allowed to macerate for some days, and being frequently strongly agitated, the Tincture is decanted off.

It should be borne in mind, that the root rapidly loses a great part of its medicinal virtue by exposure to the atmosphere; but if reduced to powder soon after having been gathered, and then carefully dried in a sand-bath, and placed in well stoppered bottles or hermetically sealed cases, it will retain its virtues unimpaired for years. When either this medicine or Rhus Toxicodendron are used as an external remedy, taking a couple of globules of the sixth dilution internally, will materially assist their good effects.

## RHUS TOXICODENDRON.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON, Trailing Poison Oak or Sumach, Poison Ivy; *Class* PENTANDRIA. *Order* TRIGYNIA (*Linn.*) Natural Family of TEREBINTHACEÆ (*Decandolle*); of ANACARDIACEÆ (*Lindley*).

THIS is a kind of low creeping shrub, a native of North America. The stems, if cut, exude a milky juice, which inflames the skin. The leaves are inodorous, have an astringent subacid taste when fresh, which they nearly lose in drying; the active part of the plant is very volatile.

Christison remarks, "The fresh juice of the Poison Ivy is powerfully irritant. It produces in some persons blistering of the skin where it is applied, with much symptomatic fever; and even the emanations from the plant are alleged to have the same effect on certain constitutions. The juice and leaves, taken internally, are narcotico-irritant in large doses; and in small doses they are held to be diuretic, diaphoretic, laxative, and, in respect to the nervous system, stimulant. The

leaves have been used in various diseases, but chiefly in chronic palsy, on account of their stimulating action on the nervous system. Their therapeutic effect is said to be attended with twitches of the paralysed muscles, and pricking of the affected limb, like those produced by strychnia and nux vomica." CHRISTISON'S *Dispensatory*, p. 926.

Hooper remarks that it has sometimes also been found useful in herpetic eruptions.

It was first brought into notice by Dr. Alderson, of Hull, in 1794, as a remedy in paralysis; but since his time, like many another medicine whose true sphere of action had not been ascertained by pathogenetic experiments, again fell into disrepute.

To Hahnemann we owe the discovery of the efficacy of this plant against the consequences of muscular strains and injuries of that character; it displays its best action in those circumstances, and also in injuries of the joints, tendons, ligaments, and of the periosteum and perichondrium, or membranes investing the bones and cartilages, and should in such cases always follow Arnica; in many instances, indeed, it has proved of itself sufficient. Directions for its employment are given in several places in this Treatise.

The Tincture is prepared from the expressed juice of the leaves, mixed with an equal part of rectified spirits of wine.

## APPLICATION OF THESE REMEDIES.

---

### CONTUSIONS AND BRUISES.

THE utility of Arnica in such cases has been so fully recognised by every one who has afforded it a trial, that all which seems here required is, to give some clear and definite directions for its employment.

In ordinary cases of contusion of soft parts, without abrasion of the skin, we should first foment with warm water for five or ten minutes, and then bathe the injury with the following lotion :—

Tincture of Arnica, 1 drachm,  
Water, 12 drachms.

This should be applied at blood-heat ; or, when convenient, the injured part may be bandaged with linen cloths saturated with the following lotion :—

Tincture of Arnica, 30 drops,  
Water, 12 drachms.



Fomentation should only be used once, namely, immediately *after* the accident, as warm water materially modifies the action of Arnica.

If the part be simply bathed twice a day, it will be amply sufficient; or, if bandaged, the bandages may be wetted the same number of times.

If any portion of skin have been removed, the following lotion will be found sufficiently strong:—

Tincture of Arnica, 10 drops,  
Water, 1 ounce.

It must also be borne in mind, that there are some portions of the human frame peculiarly susceptible to the action of this substance, namely, the face, the eyes, and ears. Whenever, therefore, the injury occurs in the proximity of any of those parts, the last mentioned form of lotion should be employed; and also when the joints or shin-bones have suffered from a blow, &c., or we have reason to suspect injury of their investing membranes,—the perichondrium or periosteum.

In such cases, after using the Arnica Lotion for two days, we should discontinue it, and after some three or four days, substitute the following:—

Tincture of Rhus Toxicodendron, 1 drachm,  
Water, 2 ounces.

## WOUNDS AND CUTS.

In simple incised wounds or cuts, it will generally be sufficient to draw the edges together, and retain them by some slips of Adhesive Arnicated Plaster, and then bind up the wound, using a lotion made according to the following formula :—

Tincture of Arnica, 10 drops,  
Water, 1 ounce.

The same lotion may be applied to wounds, when, in addition to an exposure of raw surface, the parts are much contused.

In GUNSHOT WOUNDS much must unavoidably be left to the surgeon, to whom a trial at least is recommended of the above, and he will scarcely find reason to regret its employment.

## SPRAINS AND STRAINS.

In a severe strain or sprain there is generally some laceration and effusion of blood under the skin ; there is frequently, also, very considerable inflammation and swelling.

Immediately after any accident of this nature, the part should be well fomented with hot water for a few minutes, and bandaged with linen rags

well saturated with an Arnicated tepid lotion, which may be renewed twice a day.

The following formula will be found useful:—

- Tincture of Arnica, 2 drachms,  
Water, 1 ounce.

As long as the case is progressing under these means, they may be persevered in; but if, after four or five days to a week, the affection becomes stationary, or improves but slowly, change the lotion for the following, which use in the same manner.

- Tincture of Rhus Toxicodendron, 1 drachm,  
Water, 2 ounces.

Even in all cases of strains, when Arnica has effected speedy cure, and no inconvenience is felt, the Rhus Lotion should be used for a couple of days: it should be recollected that a thickening about the part often follows a strain, which, becoming painful on the slightest exertion, materially interferes with its usefulness, and that any portion of the frame that has been exposed to an accident of this nature is peculiarly susceptible to rheumatic attacks. If, in all such cases, the Arnica treatment had been followed up by Rhus, were it only as a measure of precaution, all these unpleasant consequences might have been avoided.

In any *strain of the Loins*, either from lifting heavy weights or other severe exertion, the same

treatment should be adopted, and will rarely fail to ward off the LUMBAGO, which such accidents often lay the foundation of. Moreover, this complaint, even when of some standing, if clearly traceable to these causes, will often yield to a judicious use of these two medicines persevered in for a short time; in such cases, allowing at least a week to elapse between each.

It must be borne in mind, that no fomentation should be used, unless in the first instance, except when the Arnica acts too powerfully, in order to modify its effects.

#### FATIGUE AND OVER-EXERTION.

Arnica will be found of great service in all cases of fatigue, whether from long-continued, or short but severe exertion; if from walking the feet are swollen or blistered, a warm water foot-bath may be used, and the feet afterwards wrapped in cloths saturated with the following lotion:—

Tincture of Arnica, 2 drachms,  
Water, 3 ounces.

In other cases, the limbs which have been most severely tasked should be bathed with the same lotion for eight or ten minutes. With youth, after more trying exercises than customary, such as gymnastics, rowing, cricketing, or other manly sports, the use of this remedy will generally



obviate all unpleasant consequences; but if any stiffness remain in the joints, or soreness in the limbs, after two or three days, we should use a lotion of *Rhus Toxicodendron*.

The following formula will serve for its preparation :—

Tincture of *Rhus Toxicodendron*, 1 drachm,  
Water, 1 ounce.

The same treatment is useful after severe HORSE EXERCISE, particularly with individuals who have been unaccustomed to it.

In YACHTING or BOATING, when the hands have been blistered by hauling ropes and other manual labours to which they have been previously unused, rubbing a little of the pure Tincture of *Arnica* between them will prevent any soreness, and heal them, although of course the injured skin will generally peel off.

#### INJURY OF THE EYE,

In cases where this delicate organ has suffered from contusion or from any foreign body having entered into it. In the latter case, the offending substance having been first carefully removed, the eye should be bathed three times a day with the following weak lotion.

Tincture of *Arnica*, 20 drops,  
Water, 4 ounces.

In cases where the eyes are painful and blood-shot, from being exposed to cold wind or dust when travelling, the above may also be used with advantage.

When flies have been crushed under the eyelid, or any insect has stung the eye, it is equally useful.

It is hardly necessary to remark, that when the inflammation is severe, the injured organ should be protected from light.

## 3

## STINGS OF INSECTS.

Arnica evinces a certain specific power of immediately relieving the painful sensations and swellings arising from the stings of wasps, bees, gnats, bug-bites, &c.

The following lotion may be applied with advantage :—

Tincture of Arnica, 1 drachm,  
Water, 1 ounce.

There can be no doubt but that this remedy would prove of extreme service in tropical climates, in allaying the pain and swelling arising from the bites of musquitoes and sand-flies, from which most travellers in those regions suffer so severely.

The lotion above given, is equally prompt and

efficacious in relieving the sufferings caused by the STINGS of NETTLES.

## 6 SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

Arnica furnishes an assistant that has long been required in surgery, and there is no doubt but that its more general adoption will materially diminish the number of deaths from operations, which, although performed with a degree of skill which has reflected the highest honour upon the operators, have nevertheless proved fatal.

The strength of the lotion should be adapted to the intensity of inflammation: the one prepared according to the following simple formula, will be found sufficiently strong applied immediately after the operation :—

Tincture of Arnica, 15 drops,  
Water, 1 ounce.

After a short use of the remedy the surgeon will become better acquainted with its powers, and may diminish or increase the strength of the lotion according to his own judgment.

After EXTRACTION OF TEETH, the dentist will find washing the mouth with an Arnicated lotion relieve pain, and a preventive of after suffering.

The following formula may be adopted :—

Tincture of Arnica, 30 drops,  
Water, 1 ounce.

The author is happy to learn that some of the leading Metropolitan Hospitals are employing this remedy as an external application, and that several liberal-minded dental operators have adopted it, and speak of its virtues in the highest terms of commendation.

#### PARTURITION, ETC.

Those obstetric practitioners who have used Aonica, have found it one of the best preventives of inflammation, and other severe and dangerous symptoms.

The reason of its application is so obvious, that it is unnecessary here to enter either upon it or the proper mode of its employment.

The lotion may be prepared in the proportions given in the following formula :—

Tincture of Arnica, 10 drops,  
Water, 1 ounce.

#### INFANTS AFTER BIRTH.

A tepid lotion in the proportion of about ten drops of Tincture of Arnica to an ounce of Water, may be used with infants immediately after birth with great benefit.



## TOOTHACHE.

In *many* cases of this distressing malady, Arnica will afford instantaneous relief: the best mode of using it, is by mixing equal quantities of the Tincture and water, and retaining the mixture in the mouth for two or three minutes.

This application sometimes leaves a little soreness of the mouth, and a slight sensation of roughness of the tongue, and of burning in the throat, which however soon disappear.

## CRACKED LIPS.

Arnica will be found serviceable, in rapidly removing this painful and troublesome affection.

The following lotion may be used two or three times a day; a few applications generally cure.

Tincture of Arnica, 1 drachm,  
Water, 1 ounce.\*

The following authorities from HAHNEMANN'S *Materia Medica Pura*, will demonstrate that its

\* At the suggestion of the author, an ARNICATED CERATE has been prepared, which will be a much more convenient mode of application than the above formula. It may be used in the same manner as common lip-salve.

power, even in this comparatively trifling complaint, is based upon the Homœopathic Law.

The symptoms quoted were *produced* by this plant.

Symptom 124—Lips dry, as if parched by thirst.

„ 125—Lips chapped.

„ 126—Ulceration in the corners of the mouth, with burning pain — particularly in moving those parts.

„ 127—Pricking in the lips as if they were swollen. (Experimenter, *Franz*.)

„ 128—*Burning heat in the lips, the rest of the body being moderately warm.* (Experimenter, *Wislicenus*.)

„ 129—Lips thick and swollen. (Experimenter, *Baehr*.)

The symptoms given in *italics* are so in the original.

#### CHAPPED HANDS.

Although Arnica does not claim to be a specific for this troublesome affection, yet it has removed it in so many cases, that it seems well worthy of further trial.

The following formula has proved useful :—

Tincture of Arnica, 2 drachms,  
Water, 1 ounce.

Bathe the hands with it three or four times a day.

#### CORN AND BUNIONS.

Arnica is most useful in these very troublesome affections, in allaying the pain and irritation they cause, and sometimes, when from the pressure of a tight shoe they commence to appear, will remove them—in all cases it will do good.

After bathing the feet in warm water, previously to retiring to rest, pare down the corn carefully, and then wrap the toe round with linen rag saturated with a lotion made as follows :—

Tincture of Arnica, 1 drachm,  
Water, 1 ounce.

Next morning remove the dressing, and apply a piece of Arnicated Sticking Plaster, which answers two purposes, being at once preventive of friction and affording relief.

It is well known that unpleasant and even dangerous consequences have followed from cutting a corn too closely so as to extract blood; the following treatment will always prevent such results.

Make a weak lotion as follows :—

Tincture of Arnica, 10 drops,  
Water, 1 ounce.

Bathe the corn for five or six minutes with the lotion, and then bind up the toe with a linen rag saturated with the same : as a measure of precaution place a piece of the Arnicated Plaster before mentioned on the cut.

BUNIONS. When these troublesome excrescences have been irritated by walking or pressure, bathing them in warm water and afterwards using the first mentioned lotion in the manner prescribed for corns, will greatly relieve. The Arnicated Plaster may be applied in the same manner as a measure of precaution.

#### CHILBLAINS.

It is by no means intended to offer this medicine as a specific for these troublesome and painful swellings, which are indeed often for the most part signs of some innate constitutional derangement, usually attacking children, delicate females, but sometimes even the apparently strong and robust.

“ Severe suffering from chilblains, is an indication of constitutional taint, not to be neglected, and individuals so afflicted should place them-



selves under a proper course of treatment; for, until the system is completely renovated, they are continually subject to their recurrence." LAURIE'S *Homœopathic Domestic Medicine*. 2nd Edition. Page 252.

"This cutaneous inflammatory affection generally attacks the toes and fingers, and is frequently brought on by sudden transitions of temperature, and from the practice of holding those parts to the fire when chilled. It is not unfrequently a sign of constitutional taint, which requires a regular course of medicine to completely eradicate." NEWMAN'S *Homœopathic Family Assistant*. P. 83.

In both the works above quoted, some excellent directions for the treatment of this troublesome complaint are given.

In almost all cases of chilblains Arnica materially relieves, and when they are red, hot, shining, and itching, with considerable swelling, it will generally remove them.

The tincture itself may be used, and occasionally rubbing a little on the part, will generally, almost immediately allay the itching. Should the chilblain show any tendency to burst, use the following formula for a lotion :—

Tincture of Arnica, 1 drachm,  
Water, 5 drachms.

Saturate some linen rag in the lotion, and wrap it round the part affected.

If the chilblain bursts, add water to the above sufficient to make a half-pint lotion, and bathe with it occasionally. Preserving it from air or friction will forward its healing.

#### ERYSIPELAS AFTER WOUNDS.

If this appears as the consequence of any external injury in which Arnica has *not* been employed, the following lotion may be used :—

Tincture of Arnica,  $\frac{1}{2}$  drachm,  
Water, 1 ounce.

Bathe the part affected two or three times a day, for a minute or two at a time.

#### RHEUMATISM.

Arnica has been found to afford great, and in some instances permanent relief in severe rheumatic pains, used in the form of a tepid lotion to bathe the part.

Among the symptoms of rheumatism which more particularly seem to demand the employment of this medicine, are, pains in the back and loins, as if from a bruise or from dislocation ; aching in the arms and legs as if from fatigue ; sometimes

with a degree of redness or swelling, and paralytic stiffness and weakness in the limbs.

Arnica has also been found very serviceable in what is commonly called, RHEUMATIC GOUT.

The lotion may be prepared in the proportions given in the following formula :—

Tincture of Arnica, 1 drachm,  
Water, 1 ounce.

## GOUT.

Any one who will examine with attention, the symptoms of Arnica given in HAHNEMANN'S *Materia Medica Pura*, as those elicited by experiment on the healthy body, cannot but be struck with the above resemblance which some of them present to the more common forms of this complaint. Among the symptoms alluded to, the following may be noticed.

487.—“Towards the evening, a dull gouty pain like a dislocation, in the articulation of the great toe, with a slight redness.”

488.—“Severe shootings in the great toe, confined to that part.”

It would not suit a treatise of this nature, to enter more in detail upon this point.

It is not intended to offer this plant as a specific for this troublesome complaint, of which, severe cases will often task the utmost skill to

afford any permanent benefit; but in a great number of instances, particularly when the part is hot, hard, and swollen, or shining, it will be found to afford very great relief, and being a stimulating, not a repellant preparation, there is no risk of its driving the disease to any more vital part.

The part affected may be bathed with the following lotion, at about blood-heat :—

Tincture of Arnica, 1 drachm,  
Water, 1 ounce.



## CONCLUDING REMARKS.

---

Sometimes unpleasant symptoms have been found to follow the employment of Arnica. This, however, is rarely the case, and generally arises either from too frequent a use, or making the lotion too strong; in other instances, however, these symptoms have arisen from some idiosyncrasy, generally a constitutional tendency to Erysipelas. In the latter case, it should be used extremely weak. In OLD SORES, particularly when the periosteum is affected, it should only be employed by one fully acquainted both with the powers of the remedy, and any other treatment either surgical or medical, which it may be necessary to adopt according to circumstances.

When the Tincture of Arnica seems to act too powerfully, and produces either aggravation of the original affection or swelling of the part, the best and readiest mode of relief is fomenting with water, as hot as the patient can bear it.

Erysipelas follow the employment of Arnica, use the following lotion :—

Tincture of Rhus Toxicodendron,  $\frac{1}{2}$  drachm,  
Water, 2 ounces.

Bathing the part occasionally with it.

In any eruption arising from the employment of RHUS TOXICODENDRON, use a lotion prepared according to the same formula, substituting TINCTURE of ARNICA for that of RHUS TOXICODENDRON.

A preparation of CAMPHOR, the common Camphor Julep, (*Mistura Camphoræ*) which may be readily obtained at any druggist's, will also modify the effects of both these preparations.

NOTE.—In apportioning the proportions of the Lotions, the terms drachms and ounces have been used ; the following explanation may therefore be useful.

A Tea-spoonful is equal to One Fluid Drachm.

A Table-spoonful     ,,     Half a Fluid Ounce.

IN THE

**INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF  
HOMŒOPATHY,**

By the Editors of the HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL.

**BATCHELOUR ON DISEASES OF THE  
SKIN, ETC.,**

Translated from the German of ROBERT.

**ON THE HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT  
OF DISEASE IN DOGS,**

With Directions for the Prevention and Cure of  
Distemper, &c.