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ESSENTIALS OF
Homœopathic Materia Medica;

BEING A

QUIZ COMPEND

UPON THE

PRINCIPLES OF HOMŒOPATHY, HOMŒOPATHIC
PHARMACY, AND HOMŒOPATHIC
MATERIA MEDICA.

ARRANGED AND COMPILED ESPECIALLY FOR THE USE
OF STUDENTS OF MEDICINE.

BY

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SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

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PREFACE.

The uniformly favorable criticism bestowed upon this little work, together with the rapid exhaustion of the first edition, have greatly stimulated the author in his endeavors to prepare the present edition.

The entire work in its matter and mode of presentation has been carefully revised. It has been enlarged by the addition of matter before overlooked, and made more complete in those parts before inadequately treated, keeping in mind, so far as possible, its adaptability to the necessities of the student. The index, which is largely a guide to the practical use of the work, has been thoroughly reviewed, enlarged and corrected. The chapter on Pharmacy has been improved and a complete list of remedies has been added.

In the preparation of this work, as was stated in the preface to the first edition, the aim has been to condense, rearrange and simplify our Homœopathic Materia Medica for the student. It is not intended in any way to supplant, but rather to accompany the larger treatises, and it is to be hoped that its use as an *Eselsbrücke* will exist only in the

minds of those critics who can see nothing good in any work not characterized by diffuseness.

As in the preparation of the first edition, the writer is greatly indebted to his friend and former colleague, Dr. William Boericke, of San Francisco, for valuable suggestions and corrections.

W. A. DEWEY, M. D.

New York, April 26, 1894.

170 West 54th St.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF REMEDIES.

CHAPTER I.

General Considerations—Principles of Homœopathy—Symptoms, Divisions and Importance of—Proving—Actions of Remedies—Materia Medica and Therapeutics—Nosodes—Aggravations and Ameliorations—Local Measures—Palliation—Isopathy—Prophylaxis—Relations of Drugs—Alternation, why Reprehensible—Hahnemann's Doctrine of Chronic Diseases—Psora and Sycosis—Physiological Actions, etc., etc.

CHAPTER II.

Homœopathic Pharmacy—Medicinal Vehicles—Alcohol—Globules—Tinctures—Dilutions—Triturations—Tablets—Sugar of Milk—Dynamization—Potency—Attenuation—Succession, Potentizing—Fluxion Potencies—Decimal and Centesimal Scales, etc., etc.

CHAPTER III.

Essentials of Drugs derived from the Vegetable Kingdom.

CHAPTER IV.

Essentials of Drugs derived from the Animal Kingdom.

CHAPTER V.

Essentials of the Nosodes or Diseased Animal Products.

CHAPTER VI.

Essentials of Drugs derived from the Mineral Kingdom.

HAHNEMANN'S EXAMINATION IN HOMŒOPATHY.

INDEX.

LIST OF REMEDIES.

Abies Canadensis.
Abies nigra.
Acalypha Ind.
Acetic acid.
Aconitum nap.
Actea rac.
Actea spic.
Æsculus hip.
Æthusa cynap.
Agaricus musc.
Agnus cast.
Ailanthus.
Aletris far.
Allium cepa.
Aloë.
Alstonia schol.
Alumina.
Ambra grisea.
Ammoniacum gum.
Ammonium carb.
Ammonium caust.
Ammonium mur.
Ammonium phos.
Ammonium picr.
Amyl nitrite.
Anacardium or.
Anacardium oc.
Anisum stell.
Anthracinum.
Antimonium crud.
Antimonium tart.
Apis mellifica.
Apium grav.

Apocynum Can.
Apomorphia.
Aralia rac.
Aranea diad.
Argentum met.
Argentum nitr.
Arnica mont.
Arsenicum alb.
Arsenicum iod.
Artemesia.
Arum triph.
Asafœtida.
Asarum.
Asparagus.
Atropia.
Aurum.

Bacillinum.
Badiaga.
Baptisia.
Baryta carb.
Belladonna.
Benzoic acid.
Berberis vulg.
Bismuth.
Borax.
Bovista.
Bromine.
Bryonia alb.
Bufo rana.

Cactus grand.
Cadmium sulph.

Caladium.
 Calcarea acet.
 Calcarea carb.
 Calcarea fluor.
 Calcarea iod.
 Calcarea phos.
 Calcarea sulph.
 Calendula.
 Camphor.
 Cannabis Ind.
 Cannabis sat.
 Cantharis.
 Capsicum.
 Carbo an.
 Carbo veg.
 Carbo lic acid.
 Carduus mar.
 Castoreum.
 Caulophyllum.
 Causticum.
 Ceanothus.
 Cedron.
 Cerium oxalate.
 Chamomilla.
 Chelidonium.
 Chlorine.
 Chimaphila.
 Chininum sulph.
 Cicuta vir.
 Cina.
 Cinnabaris.
 Cinchona off.
 Cinnamomum.
 Cimicifuga.
 Cistus Can.
 Clematis erect.
 Cobalt.
 Cocculus Ind.
 Coccus cact.

Codeine.
 Coffea.
 Colchicum.
 Colocynth.
 Collinsonia.
 Comocladia dent.
 Conium mac.
 Convallaria.
 Copaiva.
 Cornus florida.
 Corralium rub.
 Crocus sat.
 Crotalus hor.
 Croton tig.
 Cubeba.
 Cuprum ars.
 Cuprum met.
 Curare.
 Cyclamen.

Digitalis.
 Dioscorea.
 Dolichos.
 Drosera.
 Dulcamara.

Elaps cor.
 Elaterium.
 Equisetum.
 Ergotin.
 Erigeron.
 Eryngium.
 Eserin.
 Eupatorium perf.
 Eupatorium purp.
 Euphorbia cor.
 Euphorbium off.
 Euphrasia.

Ferrum iod.
 Ferrum met.
 Ferrum phos.
 Fluoric acid.

Gambogia.
 Gelsemium.
 Glonoine.
 Gnaphalium.
 Graphites.
 Gratiola.
 Grindelia rob.
 Guaiacum.

Hamamelis.
 Helonias.
 Helleborus.
 Hepar sulph.
 Hydrastis.
 Hydrocyanic acid.
 Hydrophobinum.
 Hydrocotyle Asiat.
 Hyoscyamus nig.
 Hypericum.

Ignatia.
 Iodine.
 Ipecac.
 Iris vers.

Jatropha.
 Juglans cath.

Kalmia lat.
 Kali bich.
 Kali brom.
 Kali carb.
 Kali hyd.
 Kali mur.

Kali permang.
 Kali phos.
 Kali sulph.
 Kreosote.

Lac caninum.
 Lachesis.
 Laurocerasus.
 Lapis alb.
 Ledum.
 Leptandra.
 Lilium tig.
 Lithium carb.
 Lobelia inflata.
 Lycopodium.
 Lyssin.

Magnesia carb.
 Magnesia mur.
 Magnesia phos.
 Mancinella.
 Medorrhinum.
 Melilotus alb.
 Menyanthes.
 Mephitis put.
 Mezereum.
 Mercurius bin-iod.
 Mercurius corr.
 Mercurius cyan.
 Mercurius dulc.
 Mercurius præcip. rub.
 Mercurius proto-iod.
 Mercurius sol.
 Mercurius sulphate.
 Mercurius sulphide.
 Mercurius viv.
 Millefolium.
 Morphia.
 Moschus.

Momordica bals.
 Murex purp.
 Muriatic acid.
 Mygale las.
 Myrica cer.
 Myrtus com.

 Naja trip.
 Natrum carb.
 Natrum mur.
 Natrum phos.
 Natrum sulph.
 Nitric acid.
 Nuphar lut.
 Nux juglans.
 Nux moschata.
 Nux vomica.

 Œnanthe croc.
 Oleander.
 Onosmodium.
 Opium.
 Oxalic acid.

 Pæonia.
 Palladium.
 Pareira brav.
 Paris quad.
 Petroleum.
 Petroselinum.
 Phellandrium.
 Phosphorus.
 Phosphoric acid.
 Physostigma.
 Phytolacca dec.
 Picric acid.
 Picrotoxin.
 Pinus sylves.
 Piper meth.

Pix liq.
 Platina.
 Plumbum.
 Podophyllum.
 Psorinum.
 Pulsatilla nig.
 Pulsatilla Nutt.

 Quinia.

 Ranunculus bulb.
 Ranunculus scler.
 Ratanhia.
 Rheum.
 Rhododendron.
 Rhus tox.
 Ricinus com.
 Robinia.
 Rumex cr.
 Ruta grav.

 Sabadilla.
 Sabina.
 Salicylic ac.
 Sambucus nig.
 Sanguinaria Can.
 Santonine.
 Sarsaparilla.
 Secale corn.
 Selenium.
 Senecio aur.
 Senega.
 Sepia.
 Silicea.
 Spigelia.
 Spongia.
 Squilla.
 Stannum.
 Staphisagria.

Stibium.	Trillium pend.
Sticta pulm.	Tuberculinum.
Stillingia.	
Strammonium.	Uranium nitr.
Strontium.	Urtica urens.
Strychnia.	Ustilago.
Sulphur.	
Sulphuric ac.	Valeriana.
Sumbul.	Veratrum alb.
Symphytum.	Veratrum vir.
Syphilinum.	Verbascum thap.
	Vinca minor.
Tabacum.	Viola tric.
Taraxacum.	Viburnum op.
Tarentula cub.	
Tarentula Hisp.	Wyethia hel.
Tartar emet.	
Tellurium.	Xanthoxylum.
Terebinth.	
Teucrium mar. ver.	Yucca fil.
Theridion.	
Thuja.	Zincum met.

HOMŒOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

What is Homœopathy?

Homœopathy [from the Greek words, ὅμοιος and πάθος, meaning similar affections] is the science of therapeutics based upon nature's law for healing—*Similia Similibus Curantur*.

What is meant by this?

A drug producing disturbances in a comparatively healthy body is capable of relieving or entirely obliterating similar disturbances when found in the sick person.

Who formulated the law of cure?

Samuel Hahnemann, a German physician, at the beginning of this century discovered the law, and immediately set to work ascertaining drug action upon the healthy and thus creating a *Materia Medica* for its practical application.

Was anything known of this law before the time of Hahnemann?

It had been intimated or conjectured by Hippocrates, Stoerck and others; abandoned by them, however, it remained for Hahnemann to demonstrate its truth; hence, in a general sense, it may be said that he discovered the law.

What are the chief works of Hahnemann pertaining to Homœopathy?

First and foremost "The Organon;" "The Materia Medica Pura," and "The Chronic Diseases."

Name the fundamental principles of Homœopathy.

1. That disease is manifested by symptoms.
2. That knowledge of drug action should be obtained by experimentation on the healthy human body.
3. That the curative relation between these two sets of phenomena is by virtue of the law of similars or *Similia Similibus Curantur*.
4. That the selected remedy should be administered singly, uncombined with any other, hence the single remedy.
5. That it should be given in the smallest dose that will cure, hence the minimum dose.

What are the three essentials of a Homœopathic prescription?

1. Prescribing according to the law of Similars.
2. Administering the smallest dose that will cure.
3. All repetition of the dose must cease while improvement continues.

What is the only indication for the selection of a remedy?

The totality of the symptoms found in a given case.

What do we mean by the totality of the symptoms?

All the symptoms observed in a patient—both subjective and objective. It is the outwardly reflected image of the diseased state, and is the only condition to be recognized for removal and consequent restoration to health.

In the totality of symptoms are they all of like importance?

They are not. The most prominent, uncommon and peculiar (characteristic) symptoms of the case should bear the closest similitude to the symptoms of the drug. The more general symptoms require less notice, as generalities are common to every disease and to most drugs.

As a general rule, which symptoms take precedence in the selection of a remedy and in determining improvement?

The mental symptoms and those that have appeared last. Incipient improvement is indicated by increased comfort, greater tranquility and ease of mind, and also disappearance, first, of the more recently developed symptoms.

How do we discover the action of remedies?

By provings and observation of cases of poisoning.

What is a proving, and what is meant by the proving of drugs?

A proving is an experiment on the healthy body with a drug in varying doses sufficient to produce symptoms. Record of such symptoms is the proving. It is the testing of drugs for their true and unequivocal effects.

What is the relative value of the records of poisoning and proving of a drug?

For purposes of prescribing, the proving is indispensable and far more important. It gives the finer distinction of the action of a drug, whereas the poisoning gives the coarser action. Usually the fatal effects of poison prevent the development of the finer symptomatology which alone guides the Homœopathist to the choice of a remedy.

What is meant by a Homœopathic aggravation and what is its significance?

A temporary increase in the severity of the symptoms of a case after administering the similimum. Its significance is favorable since in stopping further medication a cure will follow as a rule.

What is Materia Medica?

Materia Medica is the study of drugs—medical materials for the cure of the sick.

What is a drug?

A substance which alters the function or nutrition of a part or of parts of the body.

What are the sources of the remedies used in Homœopathy?

They are obtained from the three kingdoms of nature—the Animal, Mineral and Vegetable.

What are Nosodes?

They are remedies which are obtained from diseased animal products.

Name some of the principal Nosodes?

Psorinum, *Syphilinum* and *Tuberculinum*. *Ambra grisea*, though not classed by pharmacists as a nosode, is a diseased animal product.

Define Therapeutics.

Therapeutics is the application of drugs to diseases for their relief or cure; besides this it includes all that relates to the science and art of healing by other remedial measures.

What is a symptom?

A symptom is the expression of disturbances in a healthy body produced by a drug or some morbid agent.

How may we divide the symptoms of the *Materia Medica*?

First, into pathogenetic and clinical; second, into generic and characteristic.

What is a pathognomonic symptom?

Pathognomonic symptoms are characteristic symptoms of disease and belong to the diagnostician.

What is a pathogenetic symptom?

One obtained by a proving on the healthy.

What is a clinical symptom?

One that is observed on the sick and has not been obtained from a proving. A patient under treatment is given a remedy for certain conditions; if certain marked symptoms not found in the proving of that remedy disappear, it has been credited to the action of that remedy and called a clinical symptom.

Are they of equal importance to pathogenetic symptoms?

They are not. They must be used with great caution. But it is often that some clinical symptoms observed by trained men have been very valuable additions to the *Materia Medica*.

What are generic symptoms?

Generic symptoms are symptoms common to a number of drugs.

What is meant by a characteristic symptom?

It is the individualizing symptom of a drug. In its complete expression it ought to belong to one drug alone.

What is a subjective and what is an objective symptom?

Those symptoms which either the prover or the patient experiences and can express in language are subjective

symptoms; the objective symptoms are those which appeal directly to the senses of the physician.

What are the three essential features of every complete symptom?

Location, sensation and condition of aggravation or amelioration.

Which of these features is most important?

The condition of aggravation and amelioration.

Are these three essentials to be found in every symptom?

They are not. Our provings have been made without due regard to these three essential features, but it should be the aim in prescribing to complete them as far as possible.

What is the difference between symptomatology in the "Materia Medica Pura" and that of the "Chronic Diseases"?

The former contains only the pathogenetic symptoms—such as are observed on the healthy—whereas the "Chronic Diseases" contain many clinical symptoms besides.

What is the relation of Homœopathy to all forms of local treatment?

The ideal Homœopathist does not recognize the value of any local treatment. Indeed all such accessory treatment is held as harmful to the action of a remedy. But practically and clinically it has been found that in many cases a mild local treatment is not only harmless but beneficial. But the Homœopathicity of the remedy employed should be recognized here as when given internally.

What is the relation of Homœopathy to Surgery?

There are many conditions where the knife alone is indicative, but Homœopathy possesses remedies and measures that frequently make the knife unnecessary. Tumors are readily and frequently permanently removed by a course of Homœopathic remedies. Shock is also prevented by the timely administration of the similar remedy.

What is Isopathy and wherein does it differ from Homœopathy?

Isopathy is giving a product of a disease for the disease itself, thus administering the same thing in an attenuated form, whereas Homœopathy is the administering of similar wholly foreign agents to diseased conditions.

Give examples of Isopathy.

Tuberculinum as a remedy for Tuberculosis.

Syphilinum as a remedy for Syphilis.

Can these Isopathic remedies be used legitimately as Homœopathic remedies?

Only when they are proven on the healthy like all other drugs. For instance, *Psorinum*, which has been proven and found a valuable Homœopathic remedy.

What is meant by a Prophylactic? Give an example of a Prophylactic remedy?

A preventive or preservative remedy. *Belladonna* as a preventive of Scarlet Fever has achieved considerable reputation.

What is a Placebo?

From the Latin—I will please. An inert preparation,

usually sugar of milk, given the patient while watching a case for the development of symptoms, or while permitting a previously administered drug to act undisturbed.

What is a Palliative?

A remedy that is given for a single symptom or condition; usually an antipathic remedy given in a physiological dose.

What is the relation of Homœopathy towards Palliation?

Palliation of prominent symptoms ought to be discarded, for it provides only in part for a single symptom; it may bring partial relief, but this is soon followed by a perceptible aggravation of the entire disease.

Mention some of the chief Palliatives employed very generally.

Morphine, for relief of pain and to stupefy. *Quinine*, in febrile conditions, and the modern Coal Tar preparation like *Phenacetine*, *Antipyrine*, *Sulphonal*, etc.

Mention some Palliatives that are in harmony with Homœopathic medication.

All non-medicinal palliatives, such as heat, cold, demulcents and other food-like principles.

What relations do drugs bear to each other?

Antidotal, Concordant, Complementary, Inimical, and Family.

What is an Antidote?

It is a substance which modifies or opposes the effects of a remedy.

What is a Concordant remedy?

Drugs whose action is similar, but whose origin is dis-

similar, are said to be concordant, and they follow each other well.

What are Inimical remedies ?

Drugs which have a relation of enmity towards each other and which do not follow each other well.

Give three examples of Inimical relation.

Apis and *Rhus tox.* *Phosphorus* and *Causticum.* *Silicea* and *Mercury.*

What is meant by Family relation ?

The relation existing between drugs whose origin is similar.

Give examples of Family relation.

The *Halogens*: *Bromine*, *Chlorine* and *Iodine.* *Lachesis* and *Crotalus.* *Ignatia* and *Nux vomica.*

Give examples of antidotal relation.

Nux vomica and *Coffea.* *Belladonna* and *Opium.* *Bryonia* and *Rhus tox.*

What is meant by Complementary relation ?

A relation wherein one drug completes the cure which was commenced by another drug.

Give examples of Complementary relations.

Belladonna and *Calcarea.* *Sulphur* and *Nux vomica.*

What is meant by a Polychrest ?

[From the Greek words *πολύς* many and *Χρηστος* uses.]
A drug that is very frequently used; one whose range of applicability is extensive; an every day remedy.

What is meant by the differentiation of remedies?

It is the pointing out of the differences in the action of *related* remedies.

What is meant by alternation of remedies?

The administration of two or more remedies successively, first one then another, which appear to correspond with the morbid state.

Give five reasons why the alternation of remedies is a reprehensible practice.

1. The totality of the symptoms which should form the basis of every Homœopathic prescription cannot be found under more than one remedy at a time.

2. It leads to a slovenly mode of practice and does not advance our knowledge of drug action.

3. Prescribing a second remedy before the action of the first is exhausted will interfere with its action. By such mismanagement remedies seem to lose all their power.

4. Remedies which antidote each other or hold inimical relation to each other may be alternated.

5. Statistics prove that diseases treated with the single remedy recover more rapidly.

What is meant by the elective affinity of drugs? Give examples.

It is the affinity that certain drugs have for certain parts or organs of the body. *Podophyllum* is especially a liver remedy. *Cantharis* elects the urinary organs for its action. *Strychnia*, the spinal cord, etc.

What is Hahnemann's doctrine of chronic diseases?

It is based upon the theory that there are three dis-

tinct miasms underlying all forms of chronic disease, namely: The Psoric, the Syphilitic and the Sycotic. They may exist alone or combined in the system, and are characterized by distinct groups of symptoms, for which Hahnemann has distinct groups of corresponding remedies.

Is Hahnemann's doctrine of the three miasms accepted by the entire Homœopathic school?

It is not. In regard to Syphilis there is no difference of opinion, and the chronic miasm due to this poison, as pointed out by Hahnemann, is literally true. But there is much difference of opinion in regard to Psora and Sycosis.

What is Psora?

In Hahnemann's pathology Psora is the miasm that is developed from the suppression of the itch, of some skin disease, or of other external manifestations of disease.

Is there any basis for this belief to be observed in practice?

It is a fact that frequently a rapid disappearance of a skin disease, whether spontaneous or brought about by injudicious external medication, is followed by grave symptoms, due probably to the suppression from external regions to more vital parts.

What is an Antipsoric remedy?

A remedy especially adapted to the treatment of chronic diseases, so called because Hahnemann considered them special remedies for Psora.*

*The following is Hahnemann's list of Antipsoric Remedies:

Agaricus,	Conium,	Muriatic acid,
Alumina,	Cuprum met.,	Natrum carb.,
Ammonium carb.,	Digitalis purpurea,	Natrum mur.,

What is the value of Antipsoric remedies?

They have the greatest value in the treatment of disease, especially chronic; and their great clinical success proves more of the essential correctness of Hahnemann's doctrine of chronic diseases than theoretical speculation.

Why is it that Psoric and Sycotic miasms are not recognized by the old school?

One reason, undoubtedly, is the fact that they are characterized by groups of symptoms and conditions that are not valued greatly by the old school, as having no connection with the ordinary diseases they treat.

Name some so-called Psoric symptoms.

Various forms of skin diseases appearing periodically; itching, small pimples, especially near the wrist, cracks in the skin, or irregular or unusually protracted course of acute illnesses.

Mention some Sycotic symptoms.

Distorted finger nails; dry condition of the hair, as if burnt; warts, etc.

What are Pharmacology and Pharmacodynamics?

Pharmacology is a discourse about drugs and Pharmacodynamics treats of drug power.

Ammonium chlor.,	Dulcamara,	Nitric acid,
Anacardium,	Euphorbium,	Petro'leum,
Antimonium crud.,	Graphites,	Phosphorus,
Arsenic,	Guaiacum,	Phosphoric acid,
Aurum met.,	Hepar sulph.,	Platina,
Baryta carb.,	Iodine,	Sarsaparilla,
Borax,	Kali carb.,	Sepia,
Calcarea carb.,	Kali nitricum,	Silicea,
Carbo anim.,	Lycopodium,	Stannum,
Carbo veg.,	Magnesia carb.,	Sulphur,
Causticum,	Magnesia mur.,	Sulphuric acid,
Clematis,	Manganese,	Zincum.
Colocynth,	Mezereum,	

What is meant by the physiological action of drugs?

It is the actual effect produced upon the healthy organism as a result of their administration.

Give examples of drugs prescribed according to the physiological method.

Laxatives given for constipation, astringents for diarrhœa, antipyretics for fever, and carminatives for flatulence, are examples of this kind.

Why is Homœopathy superior to this method?

Homœopathy prescribes for the patient as a whole and not for certain isolated symptoms, thereby striking at the root of diseases.

Give an example of the physiological method of prescribing in Typhoid fever.

The high temperature is brought down by antipyretics; the delirium is met by sedatives or soporifics; the diarrhœa is checked by astringents and opiates; the debility is met by tonics. If the heart's action be weak cardiac stimulants are prescribed, and so on symptom by symptom *ad infinitum*.

Compare this with the Homœopathic method of prescribing for the same disease.

The Homœopathic physician prescribes for the patient plus the disease. He takes into consideration the entire diseased picture as represented by the symptoms of fever, delirium, diarrhœa, debility, cardiac weakness and all other symptoms even to the pathological condition of Peyer's patches and all slight and even apparently insignificant symptoms peculiar to the individual; then, guided by the therapeutic law and his knowledge of drug action,

the remedy is selected which corresponds to the totality of the symptoms and a cure is effected in the speediest possible manner.

Mention some of the advantages of Homœopathy over Allopathy.

1. It cures disease in the safest, quickest and pleasantest manner.
2. Dangerous drugging and debilitating measures are no part of it.
3. Expensive druggists' bills and the uncertain elements of prescription filling are avoided.
4. Diseases beyond the reach of Allopathic medication are cured by Homœopathy.
5. The knife and other surgical measures are rendered less often necessary, and surgical cases treated Homœopathically have superior chances of well doing.
6. The development of diseases and malignant growths are prevented in their incipiency.

CHAPTER II.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY.

What is Pharmacy?

It is the name applied to the art of preparing drugs for administration to the sick.

What is the source of the rules of Homœopathic Pharmacy?

Hahnemann's writings, especially "The Organon." These form the basis of all subsequent treatises on the subject.

What is the distinguishing peculiarity of Homœopathic Pharmacy?

It is the avoidance of all mixture of medicinal substances which would interfere with the exact reproduction of the preparation used in the provings.

What rule should be observed in Bottles, Utensils, etc.?

Absolute cleanliness is the prime essential. Bottles which have been used as containers for medicinal preparations should not again be used for other medicines, nor for higher attenuations of the same medicines. Corks should always be new.

What are medicinal vehicles?

They are comparatively inert materials, which are used as a means of developing the therapeutic activity of medicinal substances.

Name those used in Homœopathic pharmacy.

Alcohol, distilled water and sugar of milk.

What is the difference between absolute and Homœopathic alcohol?

Homœopathic alcohol is of 87 per cent. strength and is used in making Homœopathic attenuations. Absolute alcohol, theoretically, should be 100 per cent. proof. Practically 94 per cent. is about the highest it ever attains.

How is Sugar of Milk prepared for Homœopathic purposes?

In order to obtain it perfectly pure it is recrystallized. Originally it was made by evaporation of the whey. It is known principally as *Saccharum Lactis*.

What are Homœopathic globules or pellets made of?

Ordinarily of pure cane sugar.

What is meant by medicinal substance?

The entire drug material from which the tincture is made and not the portion thereof which is dissolved in the tincture, as, for instance, *Belladonna herb* or *Nux vomica seeds*, and not alone the extracted materials of these substances.

What rule is observed in making tinctures from plants?

Whenever possible, use the fresh plant only, hence the need of importing tinctures from countries where the fresh plants grow.

How is the strength of a tincture estimated?

By the proportion of the medicinal substance which it *represents*, just as the strength of a solution or trituration is estimated by the proportion of medicinal substance it contains.

Is the strength of Homœopathic mother tinctures uniform?

It is not. The strength varies greatly, being influenced

by the nature of the drug, for instance: The amount of drug power in *Aconite* is 50 per cent. or one-half, while in *Phosphorus* tincture the actual amount of drug contained is one-tenth of one per cent.

What is meant by the mother tincture of a drug?

A liquid preparation containing, in spirituous solution, the medicinal parts of drugs not wholly soluble.

What do we mean by the "mother tincture" of an acid?

It generally means the first decimal dilution, that is, one part of the acid to nine parts of distilled water.

Are there exceptions to this rule?

Fluoric, Hydrocyanic, Phosphoric and *Picric Acids* in the tincture consist of one part of the acid to 99 of either alcohol or water, making the first centesimal dilution.

What is peculiar about Fluoric acid?

It attacks glass, hence should be prepared and kept in gutta percha bottles up to the 3d or 4th dilution.

Mention a few important remedies in which the mother tincture equals the 2x dilution.

Arsenic, Borax, Croton tig., Mercurius corr., Kreosote, Iodine, Tarentula and others. [Those whose mother tincture equals the first decimal dilution are too numerous to mention.]

Is the strength of an equal quantity of Arsenic, say a drop of the mother tincture, and a grain of the 2x trituration the same?

It is, since they both contain the one-hundredth of a grain of crude Arsenic.

Why is it possible to obtain a mother tincture of Phosphorus and not the second decimal dilution?

The so-called mother tincture of *Phosphorus* equals the third decimal dilution, *Phosphorus* being only soluble to the amount of one one-thousandth part in alcohol. The second decimal dilution, which should be one to one hundred, cannot be made.

Can Phosphorus be had in lower triturations than the 3x?

It cannot, the 1x and 2x will burn in the mortar and the 3x will in time change into *Phosphoric acid*. In fact all triturations of *Phosphorus* are questionable.

If Phosphorus tincture be ordered from the Pharmacist, and at the same time Phosphorus 3x dilution, what will be sent?

The same preparation, one labelled *Phosphorus θ*, the other *Phosphorus 3x*.

What are imported tinctures and what domestic?

Imported tinctures are such as are made from plants growing only abroad; domestic, such as are made from plants growing in this country. In both cases they must be made from the fresh plant.

What is a Trituration?

Any drug that has been minutely subdivided by rubbing in a mortar with sugar of milk in a definite proportion, for a given time, thereby developing its medicinal power.

What are tablets?

Compressed or moulded triturations.

Define the terms dynamization, potency, attenuation, dilution, strength, as applied in Homœopathic pharmacy.

They all refer to the same thing and process; *i. e.*, the regular series of subdivision, according to either the decimal or centesimal scale.

What is meant by succussion and potentizing?

The shaking of a liquid preparation with a definite proportion of alcohol for a number of times or minutes in order to prepare the next higher potency or dilution.

What is meant by fluxion potencies?

A form of Homœopathic dilutions introduced by some extreme high potency men like Swan, Skinner and others, departing entirely from the Hahnemannian method of preparing potencies, being mere dilutions with water instead of potencies with alcohol and of a regular scale.

Why are all fluxion potencies objectionable?

Because, doing away with Hahnemannian procedures, they tend to cause a departure from Hahnemannian methods, and also because few, if any, correspond to the Hahnemannian scale.

What is generally understood by High Potencies?

Preparations above the 30th centesimal or from the 200th upward.

What was the highest potency used by Hahnemann?

The 30th, though he made a few experiments with potencies as high as the 200th or 300th.

What is meant by the Decimal and Centesimal Scale?

The Centesimal scale, introduced by Hahnemann, is

the one in which each succeeding dilution or trituration contains one-hundredth as much of the medicinal substance as the one next preceding, thus the scale of 1 to 99. The Decimal scale is the one where it contains one-tenth as much, thus, 1 to 9. This Scale was introduced by Hering.

What is the relation of Decimal to Centesimal Potencies?

The first centesimal corresponds to the second decimal, or one-hundredth of the original drug; the 2nd centesimal corresponds to the 4th decimal; the 3d centesimal to the 6th decimal, etc., etc.

Mention some remedies that should not be prescribed below the 2x potency, and only then with great care.

Mercurius biniod. (An ordinary powder of the 1x trituration of this remedy would contain three Allopathic doses.) *Mercurius cyan.*, *Atropine*, *Strychnine*, *Arsenic* in trituration, *Physostigma*, etc.

What is the Homœopathic method of preparing minerals, salts, etc., in a potentized form?

The first three centesimal potencies are made by trituration; the fourth by dissolving one part of the third in distilled water; the fifth in dilute alcohol, and the sixth is prepared with Homœopathic alcohol.

What chemical or physical fact, not yet recognized by science, was discovered by Hahnemann?

That when an insoluble substance was triturated for a long while it became possessed of a new power which he termed soluble. This is not exactly so, but the minute particles of the finely divided substance become permanently held in suspension in alcohol or water.

What is the lowest dilution of *Mercurius sol.* that is reliable?

The 6th centesimal dilution as in all minerals.

What are the different forms in which Homœopathic medicines can be obtained?

All Homœopathic medicines, including those made from minerals, can be had in liquid form, and hence in medicated globules.

Low preparations (up to the 3d centesimal or 6th decimal) of minerals, salts, some animal substances, etc., can be had only in powder form—trituration.

What caution is to be observed in keeping Homœopathic medicines?

They ought not to be exposed to the direct rays of the sun, nor be kept near strong odors, crude chemicals, volatile substances, etc.

Are there any chemical or analytical tests for determining the genuineness of Homœopathic preparations?

There are none except possibly for the lowest potencies. Hence the necessity of each physician being able to prepare these potencies for himself, or to procure them only from reliable Homœopathic pharmacists of established reputation.

What is the usual designation of the two scales of attenuation?

The decimal always has an x affixed to the number of potency given, the centesimal not; thus: 6x always means the 6th decimal potency, while 6 alone means the 6th centesimal.

CHAPTER III.

VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

What members of the Ranunculaceæ family do we make use of in our Materia Medica?

Aconite, Actea racemosa, Actea spicata, Clematis, Helleborus, Hydrastis, Pulsatilla, Ranunculus bulbosus, Ranunculus sceleratus and Staphisagria.

ACONITUM NAPELLUS.

Where does Aconite grow, and what is its common name?

On the higher Alps of Central Europe; Monkshood.

What is the name of its Alkaloid, and what is the dose of the Allopathic school?

Aconitine or *Aconitia*; dose, one-hundredth to one-sixtieth of a grain. ($\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ gr.)

From what part of the plant do we make our mother tincture?

From the whole plant, gathered at the time of flowering.

What, in brief, is the general physiological action of Aconite?

It affects the sensory nerves, causing *tingling*, followed by numbness. It accelerates the heart's action, causes a rise in temperature, with chills, fever and sweat; large

doses producing paralysis of the heart and nerves, with collapse. *Mental distress* is an invariable concomitant condition.

Why do we not give Aconite merely to diminish the frequency of the pulse and thereby diminish the temperature?

Because this is not Homœopathy, but treating single symptoms; there would be just as much reason in giving a remedy to move the bowels, another to improve the appetite, another for the headache, and still another for the liver, instead of giving the drug for the totality of the symptoms which it produces.

How does Aconite differ from *Veratrum viride* in Fevers?

Veratrum viride has more arterial excitement and less nervous excitement than *Aconite*, and a characteristic of *Veratrum viride* is a bright red streak through the centre of the tongue.

When would Aconite be given in Neuralgias?

When there is violent congestion to the parts, and they are hot and swollen, when brought on by exposure to dry, cold winds; and where the pains are tingling and drive the patient to despair; also with numb sensations. Pains worse at night.

What are the abdominal symptoms of Aconite?

Shooting pains all over abdomen, which is very tender to touch. Beginning of inflammatory processes.

What are the stools of Aconite?

Dysentery; stools frequent, scanty, with tenesmus; especially in autumn, when days are warm and nights cold. Diarrhœa of inflammatory origin from cold drinks or checked perspiration; stools watery, slimy and bloody.

Differentiate Aconite from Gelsemium in Fevers.

Aconite—pulse is hard, quick, bounding.

Gelsem.—soft, flowing, compressible.

Aconite—restless, anxious, tossing about.

Gelsem.—drowsy, quiet, tendency to stupor, countenance suffused.

What is the thirst of Aconite ?

Unquenchable thirst for cold water; large drinks at long intervals, or drinks little and often.

What are the heart symptoms of Aconite ?

Pain in the heart extending down the left arm, with numbness, palpitation and lancinating stitches, full, hard and rapid pulse; uncomplicated hypertrophy of the heart.

In what class of patients and diseases is Aconite found to be most useful ?

In the young and plethoric, who are attacked suddenly with illnesses of an acute character, such as sudden congestions, violent fever, acute cold, desperate pains, benumbing, tingling neuralgias, etc.

Why is Aconite more suitable for acute than for chronic diseases ?

On account of the suddenness of its symptoms and the short duration of its action.

Give four characteristics of Aconite.

1. The terrible anguish and fear of death; he even predicts the day of his death; with extreme restlessness and tossing about.

2. Complaints brought on by exposure to dry, cold winds, or from a sudden checking of perspiration.

3. Hard, full, frequent pulse

4. The symptoms are worse in the evening and at night; come on suddenly and violently.

Give in brief the indications for Aconite in Fevers.

Sthenic Fevers, with chilliness on the slightest movement; dry heat of skin, thirst, red cheeks, quickened respiration; full, bounding, rapid, tense pulse, with mental anxiety and aggravation towards evening. Every motion makes the patient chilly, but he is at the same time very restless from the mental anxiety.

When does Aconite cease to be of use?

In the second stage of inflammation; when it has localized itself.

What other drugs have numbness and tingling of the left arm with heart disease?

Kalmia and *Rhus tox.*

What affections about the chest is Aconite especially apt to be indicated in?

Pulmonary congestions, with hard, dry, painful cough, anxiety and restlessness, and perhaps a little blood-streaked expectoration.

What would indicate Aconite in suppression of the menses?

When it occurs in plethoric patients from fear or fright, or after exposure to cold.

HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS.

Where does Hydrastis grow, what is its common name, and what is the name of its Alkaloid?

It grows in Northern and Western United States, its

common name is Golden Seal, and its alkaloid is called *Hydrastine* or *Berberine*, being identical with that found in *Berberis vulgaris*.

From what part of the plant is our mother tincture prepared?

From the fresh root.

What is the general action of Hydrastis?

It acts especially on mucous membranes, relaxing them and producing a *thick, yellowish, ropy* secretion. It also produces a condition of marasmus, and is specially active in old, easily tired people, cachectic individuals, with great debility, emaciation and prostration, and weak digestion.

Give the symptoms indicating Hydrastis in nasal Catarrh.

Watery, excoriating coryza, with burning and rawness in the nose and a sensation as if a hair was in the nose, the discharge being more profuse out of doors; later a thick, yellow, tenacious discharge and a constant dropping from the posterior nares into the throat.

How does this condition differ from that found under Kali bich.?

With *Kali bich.* there is a tendency to deep ulceration, and the mucus is even more tenacious and stringy than under *Hydrastis*.

Is there any ulceration with Hydrastis?

There is, but it is a more superficial ulcerative process than that under *Kali bich.*

What are the stomach symptoms of Hydrastis?

There is a sinking, gone feeling at the pit of the stomach; an empty, gone feeling, as if the patient had

suffered from a diarrhœa for a long time; there are also eructations and some nausea. Atonic dyspepsia; tongue large, flabby, slimy.

In what diseases of the stomach will Hydrastis be found to be most often indicated?

In ulceration, cancer and chronic gastric Catarrh.

What are the indications for Hydrastis in Constipation?

After the use of purgatives, when there is present the sinking, gone feeling at the epigastrium, and symptoms of gastro-duodenal catarrh, such as torpidity of the liver, yellow skin and tenderness in the hepatic region and light colored stools.

What other remedy is useful for Constipation resulting from abuse of purgatives?

Nux vomica.

What is the Leucorrhœa of Hydrastis?

Like all the secretions of *Hydrastis* it is thick, yellow and tenacious, and is accompanied with great weakness and Constipation.

What is the principal use to which the Eclectics put this remedy?

For a tonic in digestive complaints.

What are the chief ear symptoms of Hydrastis?

Muco-purulent discharge, roaring in the ears and *catarrhal deafness*, with heavy, dull condition of the head.

STAPHISAGRIA.

What is the habitat and common name of Staphisagria?

Southern Europe; *Larkspur*.

What part is used in making the mother tincture?

The ripe seeds.

Give in brief its general action.

It seems to act chiefly on the genito-urinary organs, prostate glands especially, and corresponds to many conditions proceeding from abnormal states in this region.

Give three characteristic applications of Staphisagria.

1. For the results of suppressed anger, peevishness and hyper-sensitiveness.
2. Mind dwelling on sexual subjects and for sexual excesses and onanism.
3. For premature decay and discoloration of teeth.

Give the mental symptoms of the drug.

Sad and irritable and especially depressed after a fit of anger or after an insult; a sort of mental colic; very peevish and gloomy.

What are the nervous conditions?

“So weak! *so weak!*” Memory weak. The nervous system is worn out, exhausted; the patients are pale, the nose is peaked, the eyes are sunken and surrounded by dark rings.

Give the sexual symptoms.

The patient is moody, depressed, prefers solitude, is shy of the opposite sex. Sexual excesses and especially self-abuse from allowing the mind to dwell too long on sexual subjects. The lunacy of the act is met by this remedy.

What symptom is sometimes found in the female organs?

A crawling on the external genitals as from insects; parts very sensitive.

What is peculiar and characteristic about the skin symptoms?

An eruption with violent itching, and when scratched it changes place and itches somewhere else.

What two other drugs have this last symptom, though less marked?

Anacardium and Mezereum.

What are the symptoms of the teeth?

The teeth turn black and crumble as soon as they appear, a condition found in sycotic children.

What other drug has a premature decay of the teeth; they first become yellow and then dark?

Kreosote.

What are the chief eye symptoms which have been verified clinically?

Itching of margin of lids, styes, nodosities, chalazæ on lids, one after another, sometimes ulcerating.

What are the stomach symptoms of Staphisagria?

A sensation as if the stomach was hanging down, relaxed; it seems to be flabby and weak; a great desire for wine, brandy or tobacco. Pain in abdomen after every morsel of food or drink.

What other drug has similar symptoms?

Ipecac.

What is a grand characteristic which runs all through the drug, a keynote?

Sensitiveness; sensitiveness of the sexual organs, ovaries, teeth, abdomen, wounds, etc.

HELLEBORUS.

What is Helleborus, from what we do make our mother tincture, and what are its alkaloids?

Helleborus is a plant growing on the mountains of Central Europe; our tincture is made from the root. It contains two alkaloids, *Helleborin* and *Helleborein*.

Give in brief its general action.

Helleborus produces a condition of sensorial depression and general muscular weakness, which may go on to complete paralysis, accompanied by dropsical effusions, hence is a remedy in low states of vitality and serious diseases.

In what disease is it most often called for and what are the indications?

Hydrocephalus; in stage of effusion, with signs of depression; stupor and unconsciousness; pupils sluggish; forehead corrugated, automatic action of one arm or one leg; the face flushes and pales; drinks greedily from nervousness; child suddenly screams out and bores its head into the pillow; the head is hot and the eyeballs are distorted; motion of jaws as if chewing.

RANUNCULUS BULBOSUS.

What is its common name and how is the mother tincture prepared?

It is the *Buttercup*, and the tincture is made from the plant and root combined.

What is its general effect upon the system ?

It acts especially on the muscular tissue and skin, and its most characteristic effects are upon the chest walls, like pleurodynia. Its symptoms are especially worse from change of weather.

In what affection is it most often indicated ?

In intercostal Rheumatism, with a sharp stitch in the chest, much soreness, and a feeling as if the parts were pounded, and worse every change of weather.

What is the action of *Ranunculus* on the skin ?

It produces an eruption similar to Herpes zoster or shingles, which occurs along the course of nerves; they are burning vesicles filled with serum and are followed by sharp, stitching pains.

What use may we make of *Ranunculus* clinically ?

In Delirium tremens, to calm the maniacal attacks.

RANUNCULUS SCELERATUS.**What is this drug, and how does it differ from the preceding ?**

It is the *celery-leaved Buttercup*; it possesses more irritating properties than the preceding. It tends to develop on the skin a vesicular eruption with tendency to form large blisters, from which exudes an acrid discharge, making the surrounding parts sore. It differs from the *bulbosus* simply in the degree of its irritation.

PULSATILLA NIGRICANS.

What is the common name of this drug, where does it grow, and how do we obtain the tincture?

It grows in Central and Northern Europe; its common name is the *Wind flower*, and our tincture is made from the fresh plant.

Is there not an American variety, and how does it differ from the European?

The American variety is called *Pulsatilla Nuttallina*; its characteristics differ very little from the *Pulsatilla nigricans*, which is the better proved remedy.

Give briefly the general sphere of action of Pulsatilla.

Pulsatilla acts prominently on all mucous membranes, producing a catarrhal condition; upon synovial membranes, producing arthritic and rheumatic conditions. It is a great venous remedy, and in its action on the female generative system it is paramount. It is a great polychrest, and its characteristics are marked, enabling its use in all forms of disease.

Give five pervading characteristics of the drug.

1. Tearfulness, mild, gentle, yielding disposition. Changeableness and fickleness of symptoms.
2. Aggravation in the evening, after eating and during rest.
3. Relief from motion and in the cool, open air.
4. Paleness of face and chilliness, even with a sensation of heat.
5. All discharges are bland in character, and yellow or yellowish green.

Why is the Pulsatilla patient better from motion and in the open air?

Because the sluggishness of the venous circulation is relieved by exercise and by cold, which causes the vessels to contract and the blood to circulate more rapidly.

What is the mental condition of the Pulsatilla patient?

A changeable disposition; first mild, tearful and yielding, and then irritable and peevish.

How does this differ from Natrum mur.?

Natrum mur. has this mild, tearful disposition, but consolation aggravates, while the *Pulsatilla* patient seeks consolation.

What relation does Pulsatilla hold to the abuse of iron?

It is an antidote to the abuse of iron, and holds the same relation to that substance as *Nux vomica* does to drastic medicines.

What symptoms indicate Pulsatilla in Chlorosis?

After abuse of iron and quinine, the system is relaxed and the patient feels worn out and she suffers from uterine and menstrual derangements. It will be the first remedy to use if the case comes from Allopathic hands.

What are its indications in varicose veins?

Blue, distended veins, with soreness and stinging pains in them.

How does Hamamelis compare here?

Hamamelis is the better remedy for the soreness.

What are the indications for Pulsatilla in cold in the head and Catarrh?

In the later stages of a cold, when the cold is ripe, the

discharge is thick, muco-purulent and yellow, and not excoriating; the blandness of the discharge is characteristic.

Supposing that we have these same symptoms, but in addition violent sneezing, what would be the remedy?

Cyclamen.

What are the characteristic discharges of Pulsatilla from the eyes and ears?

Yellowish-green and bland discharges are characteristic of the drug and indicate it in Ophthalmias and Otorrhœas.

What are the symptoms of earache?

Sharp, tearing and pulsating pains, which are worse at night; earache in children.

When should Chamomilla be given instead?

In nervous children who cannot tolerate pain, and where one cheek is red and the other pale.

What are the characteristic stomach symptoms of Pulsatilla?

Thick, white coated tongue, dry mouth, no thirst, weak digestion, fullness after eating and a sensation as if the stomach was ulcerated; there is a distress which comes on about two hours after eating, and a great deal of flatulence, which tends to shift about. If these symptoms are caused by eating cakes, fat, rich and greasy food, then it is more strongly indicated.

Mention three other remedies which have indigestion from eating fatty food.

Ipecac, Thuja and Carbo veg.

What drug has, as its only characteristic symptom, a sensation of a lump in the stomach like a hard boiled egg?

Abies nigra.

What is the Diarrhœa of Pulsatilla?

Yellow, watery, greenish and changeable; worse after late suppers and after midnight.

What are the principal affections about the male sexual organs calling for Pulsatilla?

Orchitis and Epididymitis, where the testicle is retracted, enlarged, sensitive and dark red, with pains along the spermatic cord, especially when due to suppression of a gonorrhœal discharge.

Mention four drugs that should be compared with Pulsatilla in swelled testicles.

Rhododendron, Clematis, Iodine and Spongia.

What is the grand characteristic of the menstrual flow?

Changeableness both in color and time, associated with colic and chilliness; late, scanty, suppressed after wet feet.

What of the Leucorrhœa?

Thick, yellowish-green and bland like all *Pulsatilla* discharges.

Mention the principal symptoms of Pulsatilla in the pregnant state.

Threatened abortion, changeable character of the labor pains; faintness and oppression of the chest; retained placenta from too weak contraction of the uterus.

What of the power of Pulsatilla to correct mal-positions of the fœtus in utero?

It is claimed that by acting on the uterine walls, it

stimulates their growth and prevents irregular development, and subsequent irregular contractions.

What are the indications for Pulsatilla in Milk fever?

Breasts swollen and painful, with scanty, almost suppressed flow of milk to them, and accompanied by the gloomy, tearful disposition.

What is the Fever of Pulsatilla?

Chilliness predominates; fever without thirst, with oppression and sleepiness; worse about two or three in the afternoon.

What is there characteristic about the rheumatic symptoms of Pulsatilla?

The changeableness and tendency to shift about from joint to joint, their aggravation from warmth and their relief from cold. In neuralgias also, which tend to shift about.

What are some other drugs having wandering rheumatic pains?

Bryonia, Colchicum, Kalmia, Kali sulph. and Sulphur.

ACTEA RACEMOSA OR CIMICIFUGA.

What is the origin of this drug and how do we prepare our tincture?

This is the *Black Cohosh*, indigenous to the United States, and we prepare a tincture from the fresh root.

What is its general action?

Cimicifuga produces many cerebral, spinal and pelvic symptoms, and acts more prominently on females. Many

of its symptoms point to Hysteria and Rheumatism, and its general character is manifested by agitation, nervousness, sleeplessness and pain.

Give the Headache of *Cimicifuga*.

There is a sensation as if the top of the head would fly off, neuralgic pains over the scalp, and there is an aching at the base of the skull as if a bolt were driven from the base to the top of the head. There is also a sensation of waves of pain going over the head, often associated with intense aching in the eyeballs.

What are its mental symptoms?

Mental depression; Delirium tremens; visions of rats, mice, etc. A sensation as if there were a pall or gloom, or a horrible sadness settling over her—a feeling as if she was going crazy.

What is the principal sphere of action of *Actea* and what are the characteristic symptoms here?

The female sexual organs, and especially in the pregnant state. The symptoms are pain going across the abdomen from hip to hip, seeming to double the patient up. Spasmodic after-pains, and a predisposition to abortion, with nervousness, weeping mood. Ovarian neuralgia, with other reflex left-sided pains.

Distinguish between *Cimicifuga* and its twin siser, *Caulophyllum*, or the blue cohosh in uterine symptoms.

Both have the rheumatic diathesis, both have the hysterical spasms, both have the trembling; the keynote of *Caulophyllum*, however, is rheumatism of the small joints, with uterine complaints, while the rheumatism of *Cimicifuga* is in the fleshy part or belly of the muscles.

How do the rheumatic symptoms of *Actea racemosa* differ from another member of the same family, *Actea spicata*?

Actea spicata acts on the smaller joints of the hands and feet, especially the wrist joint, while in *Actea rac.* the bellies of the muscles are affected.

CLEMATIS ERECTA.

What is this drug?

This is the *Virgin's bower*, a European plant, and the tincture is made from the roots and stems.

What is our principal use of the drug?

In Orchitis, when it is of gonorrhœal origin, and when the testicle is indurated and hard as a stone and very painful.

Compare it with *Rhododendron*.

In *Rhododendron* the testicle tends to atrophy; there is a crushed feeling in the gland, and it is more useful in chronic cases; both drugs have pains which course up the spermatic cord.

What members of the *Papaveraceæ* family do we make use of in the Homœopathic school?

Chelidonium, *Opium* and *Sanguinaria*.

OPIUM.

What is Opium?

It is the juice of the *Papaver somniferum*, and we

make our preparations from the unripe capsules of the black Smyrna *Opium*.

What are the Alkaloids of Opium?

There are upwards of thirty alkaloids, among the most important are *Morphine*, *Codeine*, *Apomorphine*, *Narceine*, *Thebaine* and *Meconine*.

What is the Allopathic dose of crude Opium?

One grain.

What is Laudanum?

Tincture of *Opium*; usual Allopathic dose, 25 drops.

What is Paregoric, and what is its dose?

It is the camphorated tincture of *Opium* and contains *Benzoic acid*, *Aniseed*, *Honey*, etc., being in reality an elixir; its dose is up to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; less in children.

What is the Allopathic dose of Morphine and the sulphate of Morphine?

Morphine, one-fifth grain; *Morphine sulphate*, one-fourth grain.

What is Magendies solution?

It is a solution of the *Sulphate of Morphine* 16 grains to the ounce, and 5 drops equals one-sixth of a grain of *Morphine sulphate*.

What are some of the symptoms produced by Morphine?

Nausea and pruritus. Extreme susceptibility to pain, so as to cause convulsions or twitchings and jerkings of the limbs. It produces tympanites, which might be mistaken for peritonitis.

What is our principal use of Codeine?

For the teasing night coughs of consumptives and for twitching of the eyelids.

What are the Homœopathic indications for Apomorphia?

Vomiting of reflex or cerebral origin, in sea-sickness, and in the vomiting of pregnancy.

What is the remedy to antidote the ill-effects of preparations of Opium and soothing syrups, cough mixtures, etc., which contain the drug?

Nux vomica.

Why is it irrational and unhomœopathic to give Opium for the relief of pain?

Because it does not remove the disease, but the ability to feel—the consciousness of suffering—and thereby masks the affection, making the cure more difficult.

What in brief are the general effects of Opium?

It acts upon the cerebro-spinal and sympathetic nervous system, producing brief excitation, rapidly followed by depression and paralysis; hence symptoms of *torpor* and *depression* characterize this drug. Drowsy stupor, stertorous breathing, loss of consciousness, apoplectic states always remind of *Opium*.

What is the treatment for cases of poisoning by Opium?

Emetics, black coffee, electricity, friction, etc.; the object being to keep the patient alive until the poison is eliminated.*

What are the indications for Opium in Apoplexy?

Rattling, stertorous breathing, and a very dark red face, and sometimes a tetanic rigidity of the body and paralysis; the darker red the face the more it is indicated.

*The *Permanganate of Potash* has recently been experimented on as an antidote to *Opium* and its salts, and appears to be of great value. Further experimentation will be required, however, to determine its actual worth.

When should we give Opium in Typhoid fever?

When there is profound congestion resulting from cerebral paralysis, loud, stertorous breathing, dropping of the lower jaw, hot sweat—a bad omen—and high fever; sleepiness, with acute hearing, clocks striking and cocks crowing at a great distance keep patient awake.

What is the Constipation of Opium?

From complete inactivity of the bowels, absolutely no desire or urging to stool, the bowels become impacted with fæces. The stool consists of little hard, dry, black balls.

How does it differ here from Plumbum?

Plumbum has a stool of hard, black balls, but there is a constriction of the rectum, showing *some* intestinal activity.

What is the cough of Opium?

It has a dry, tickling cough, which is especially worse at night and is relieved by a drink of water.

CHELIDONIUM MAJUS.**What is Chelidonium?**

It is the greater *Celandine*, growing in France and Germany. A tincture is prepared from the fresh plant.

What is the great characteristic symptom of this remedy?

A pain under the angle of the right scapula.

What is the principal field of action of Chelidonium?

In affections of the liver, where there is a great deal of pain and soreness in the region of that organ; jaundice;

yellow tongue, taking the imprints of the teeth; bitter taste and craving for sour things.

What is the stool of *Chelidonium* ?

It is a bright yellow or clayey diarrhœa.

How does *Mercurius* differ ?

It has the hepatic soreness and tongue taking the imprints of the teeth, but it also has slimy stools, with a great deal of tenesmus—a never-get-done feeling.

What are the chest symptoms of *Chelidonium* ?

Stitching through right ribs. Dyspnœa with oppression and constriction of chest, worse on right side. Distressing pain under right scapula, cough loose and rattling, difficult, associated with hepatic derangement. Dry and short cough. In children, where there is a capillary bronchitis or pneumonia with hepatic or bilious symptoms present, it is often indicated. The face is dark red, something like *Opium* of the same family, there is oppression of the chest, fan-like motion of the alæ nasi, and one hot and one cold foot. The cough is loose and rattling, and the expectoration is not easily raised.

What other drug has, as characteristics, a fan-like motion of the alæ nasi, a hot foot and a cold one ?

Lycopodium.

In what particular is the gastralgia of *Chelidonium* similar to that of *Anacardium*, *Petroleum* and *Graphites* ?

It is relieved by eating.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS.

What is the common name, origin and preparation of this drug?

Bloodroot, indigenous to America, tincture from the fresh root.

What is its general action?

Sanguinaria is a right-sided remedy pre-eminently, and affects chiefly the mucous membrane, especially of the respiratory tract. It has marked vaso-motor disturbance, as seen in the circumscribed redness of the cheeks, flashes of heat, determination of blood to head and chest, distension of temporal veins, burning in palms, soles, etc.

What is the sphere of its Homœopathic applicability?

1. In nasal Catarrh and Polypi.
2. In Sick headache.
3. In respiratory affections.
4. In Rheumatism.
5. In climacteric disorders.

Give its nasal symptoms.

Great susceptibility to odors, which causes the patient to faint; burning and rawness in the nose, with fluent coryza which excoriates; nasal polypi which tend to bleed easily.

Give its use during the climacteric.

Flashes of heat, flatulent distension of stomach, leucorrhœa fetid and corrosive, menses offensive, profuse, uterine polypi. Breasts sore, palpitation, acne, burning in hands and feet.

What is the characteristic Sick headache?

Pains begin in the morning in the occiput, travel up over the head and settle in or over the right eye. The pains are so severe that the patient can neither tolerate noise nor light, and vomits everything; the patient buries the head in the pillow or presses it on something hard for relief. Temporal veins distended.

Give three differentiating symptoms between Sanguinaria and Belladonna in headache.

Belladonna has hot head, more throbbing, flushed face, and cold feet.

Belladonna is relieved by being propped up in bed, while *Sanguinaria* has relief from lying down.

Belladonna has not so marked the pain coming up over the head from the occiput, and *Sanguinaria* is more useful in the gastric form.

What are the respiratory symptoms of Sanguinaria?

Congestion of the lungs, bright red face and flushing of one or both cheeks. *Burning in the chest*; dry, hacking cough and feeling of dryness in the air passages. Oppression of breathing and a tenacious, difficult expectoration, which is apt to be rust colored; there are also sharp stitching pains through the right lung.

In what diseases is it most likely to be indicated?

Pneumonia. Patient is always better when lying on his back, also Phthisis florida.

In case of purulent expectoration, when should Sanguinaria be prescribed?

When it smells bad, even to the patient himself.

What are the rheumatic pains of Sanguinaria?

Sharp, stitching pains, with soreness and stiffness of the muscles. Rheumatism of the right deltoid muscle, which is very painful.

Give another drug having Rheumatism of the right shoulder.

Magnesia carb.

What drug has Rheumatism of the left deltoid muscle?

Ferrum met.

What are the members of the Compositæ family that we make use of in our Materia Medica?

Arnica, *Artemesia vulgaris* and *absinthium*, *Carduus marianus*, *Chamomilla*, *Cina*, *Erigeron*, *Eupatorium perfoliatum* and *purpureum*, *Helonias*, *Millefolium*, *Senecio* and *Taraxacum*.

ARNICA MONTANA.

What is Arnica?

The *Leopard's bane*, a native of Central Europe. Tincture should be made from the fresh root.

Why is not the tincture made from the flowers, as recommended by some, as good?

On account of the Arnica fly, which lays its eggs in the flowers, and is apt to give them an irritating property resembling the effects of the spanish fly.

Do all pharmacies make their tinctures from the root?

Some seek to compromise the question by using $\frac{1}{3}$ blossoms and $\frac{2}{3}$ roots, thereby producing an unreliable article.

What is the general physiological action of Arnica ?

It produces conditions upon the system quite similar to those resulting from injuries, falls, blows, contusions. It is especially suited to cases where any injury, however remote, seems to have caused the existing trouble. *After traumatic injuries*, over-use of any organ, strains; limbs and body ache as if beaten, bed feels too hard. On the skin it produces an acute Dermatitis.

What is the great characteristic of the drug ?

A bruised, sore feeling all over the body; the patient feels as if he had been pounded.

In what general condition is Arnica a remedy ?

In mechanical injuries, sudden wrenching of muscles from strains, hemorrhages from injuries, for injuries to the soft parts accompanying fractures, bruises, ecchymoses, concussions of the brain and spine.

When, in injuries, is Rhus tox. preferable ?

Where the ligaments rather than the soft parts are injured, for it acts more on the fibrous tissues.

When would Hypericum be indicated ?

When there is injury to the nerves. It has been called the "Arnica of the nerves."

Give indications for Calendula in wounds.

When the wounds are ragged and there is loss of substance with great soreness and pain; it reduces inflammation and promotes healthy granulation.

When should Staphisagria be thought of ?

In symptoms traceable to surgical operations, smooth, clean cuts, etc.

What is the remedy for injuries to the bones?

Symphytum off.

What are the indications for Arnica in Typhoid Fever?

Indifference to everything; they do not know or care that they are sick; go to sleep in answering questions; hot head, cool body and a bruised feeling all over the body; complains that the bed is too hard and tosses about to find a soft spot; involuntary stools and urine; petechiæ all over the body; ecchymoses and bed sores; later a condition of stupor in which the lower jaw drops.

What are the rheumatic symptoms of Arnica?

Rheumatism resulting from exposure to dampness, cold and excessive muscular strain combined; the parts are sore and bruised; gout, with extreme soreness.

What are the dyspeptic symptoms of the drug?

Throbbing headache and drowsiness after a meal; tendency to putrescence, foul breath, shiny tongue, belching of gas which tastes like rotten eggs; tympanitic distension of the abdomen, foul smelling stool and a great deal of weakness.

What is the action of Arnica on the skin?

It produces a peculiar form of Erysipelas—a Dermatitis with much itching and soreness, dark blue in color. Boils with great soreness.

What remedy antidotes the skin symptoms of Arnica?

Camphor.

Why should Arnica be diluted before being applied externally?

Because the tincture is resinous and not only liable to produce the condition above referred to in sensitive skins, but this quality interferes with its easy absorption.

CHAMOMILLA.

Where do we obtain this drug ?

It grows in Europe, and our tincture is made from the whole plant in flower.

What is the general action of the drug ?

Chamomilla seems to act on the sentient nerves given off from the spinal cord, producing a state of excessive hyperæsthesia. This over-sensitiveness is accompanied by a corresponding mental state, a snappish irritability. It acts prominently also on the digestive tract, and is especially suitable for many complaints of children during the teething period.

What are three pervading characteristics of the drug ?

1. The mental state, intolerance of pain, etc.
2. Aggravation by warmth.
3. Aggravation in the evening and at night.

What are the great mental characteristics of the drug ?

Crossness and irritability; the child is impatient and restless; wants to be carried about and petted; wants and cries for things and when it gets them it throws them away; they are especially sensitive to pain, snappish, short and cannot be civil; consequences of anger.

Mention two other drugs for the bad consequences of anger ?

Staphisagria and *Bryonia*.

Give the indications for Chamomilla in the sleeplessness of children.

They start during sleep, the muscles of the hands and

face twitch, there may be colic, and the face, especially one cheek, is red.

What should be given if in addition there is delirium?

Belladonna.

Give symptoms of *Cypripedium* in sleeplessness.

Children awake in the night and are lively and full of play. It indicates impending cerebral trouble.

What is there characteristic about the rheumatic pains?

They drive the patient out of bed and compel him to walk about, and the pain almost drives him crazy.

Three other drugs, *Rhus tox.*, *Ferrum met.*, and *Veratrum alb.*, have rheumatic pains relieved by moving about; how are they distinguished from *Chamomilla*?

They all lack the feverishness, excitement and irritability of *Chamomilla*.

What are the nasal symptoms of *Chamomilla*?

The nose is stopped up yet runs a watery mucus; sneezing and inability to sleep; a dry, teasing cough keeping the child awake, or else a rattling cough, as if the bronchi were full of mucus.

What other drugs might be thought of in children's colds with stuffed up nostrils?

Nux vomica, *Sambucus* and *Sticta*.

What is the Diarrhœa of *Chamomilla*?

Stools yellowish green slimy mucus, looking like chopped eggs and spinach, of foul rotten egg odor, occurring in teething children, or after taking cold, accompanied by colic, and sore anus caused by the hot stools.

When should Chamomilla be given during labor?

When the pains begin in the back and pass off down the inner side of the thighs, and when the patient is intolerant of the pain, makes a great fuss, is impatient and spiteful, the os being rigid.

When is Chamomilla indicated in suppression of milk?

When it is the result of a fit of anger.

CINA.**What is Cina, where is it found and what is its Alkaloid?**

It is the *Artemesia cina*, an aromatic plant growing in Europe and Asia. Our tincture is made from the flowers; its alkaloid is called *Santonine*, and it is poisonous.

What is the general action of Cina and its alkaloid Santonine?

It is principally a children's remedy, corresponding to many conditions that may be referred to intestinal irritation, such as worms, etc.

What are the symptoms calling for Cina in worm affections?

Sickly, pale face, with rings around the eyes; gritting of the teeth at night; canine hunger, or variable appetite; the child picks its nose and cries out in its sleep; jerking of hands and feet; urine milky.

What are the mental symptoms of Cina?

The child wakes in a fright, screams, trembles and cannot be quieted; they are proof against all caresses; they are cross, irritable, nervous and peevish; they want to be rocked.

EUPATORIUM.

How many varieties of Eupatorium do we use, and what are they?

Two; first, the *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, or *Thoroughwort*, or *Boneset*, or *Ague plant*, and the *Eupatorium purpureum*, or the purple *Boneset*, both of which grow in low, marshy ground all over the northern part of the United States. We make our tinctures in each case from the fresh plant.

What is the principal Homœopathic use of Eupatorium perfoliatum and its indications?

Intermittent fever. The chill commences about 7 or 9 in the morning in the back, accompanied by thirst, and there is intense aching in all the bones, as if they were broken; this is followed by heat and an increase of the aching, and this by a scanty or profuse sweat.

Give a characteristic of the drug in these conditions that is even more characteristic than the break-bone pains.

It is the vomiting. The patient vomits water or food that has been taken, or of bile as the chill passes off.

What would be the indications for Eupatorium perf. in Influenza or La Grippe?

Great soreness and aching of the entire body; hoarseness and cough, with great soreness of the larynx and chest; a great deal of coryza and thirst, and drinking causes vomiting; the cough hurts the head and chest and the patient holds the chest with the hands.

What other drug has this last symptom?

Drosera.

Give the indications for *Eupatorium purpureum* in the vesical irritation of women.

Dysuria, frequent painful urging with either excessive or scanty flow of urine, which is high colored and contains mucus; there is also aching in the region of the kidneys.

MILLEFOLIUM.

What is *Millefolium*?

The common *Yarrow*; a tincture is made from the fresh leaves.

What is our principal use of this remedy?

In hemorrhages from any part of the body of bright red blood, and occurring after mechanical injuries. Hæmoptysis, epistaxis or hemorrhages from the uterus or bowels.

How does it differ from *Aconite* here?

Aconite has anxiety; *Millefolium* not.

What are the characterizing features of *Erigeron*, another member of the same family, in hemorrhages?

The hemorrhage is of bright red blood, and is increased by every motion of the patient.

Give hemorrhage calling for *Cinnamomum*.

Profuse hemorrhage from a strain or misstep; tendency to hemorrhages; frequent attacks of nose-bleed.

What is the hemorrhage of *Trillium pendulum*?

Active or passive; threatened abortion, with a gush of blood on each movement, with a sensation as if the hips and back were falling apart; relieved by bandaging the hips tightly.

SENECIO AUREUS.**What is the drug?**

It is the *Squaw weed*, and its alkaloid is *Senecin*.

Give its principal use.

In uterine irritation and disorders of menstruation, such as suppressed menses and dysmenorrhœa, with pain at neck of bladder.

What are the symptoms of Aletris?

Uterine troubles and leucorrhœa, with extreme constipation, great efforts being required to evacuate the bowels; also weakness of digestion. Patient is weak and tired. It is a "Bitter uterine tonic."

When should Helonias be given in uterine complaints?

When there is great soreness and weight in the womb, a "Consciousness of a womb." Tired, aching feeling in the back and limbs, with impaired nutrition. Burning in the region of the kidneys.

TARAXACUM.**What is Taraxacum?**

It is the common *Dandelion*, and our tincture is made from the fresh plant.

What is the great characteristic of the remedy, and in what class of affections is it useful?

A mapped tongue. Liver troubles, with soreness in the region of the liver, and bilious Diarrhœa.

Give some of the indications for *Carduus mar.* in Jaundice and liver affections.

Jaundice, dull headache, bitter taste, tongue white in middle with red edges. Nausea and vomiting of an acid green fluid; bilious stools, urine golden yellow, fullness in region of liver and stitching pains.

Another drug acting especially on the liver is *Myrica*; what are some of its symptoms?

It causes a suspension of biliary secretion, resulting in Jaundice; there are clay-colored stools and soreness in the region of the liver.

What are the uses of the different varieties of *Artemesia*?

Largely in nervous affections, Epilepsy, spinal irritation, partial paralysis, etc.

What members of the *Cucurbitaceæ* family do we use?

Bryonia alba., *Colocynth*, *Elaterium* and *Momordica balsam.*

BRYONIA ALBA.

Where do we obtain this great polychrest?

It grows along hedge-rows in Europe; the tincture is prepared from the fresh root; its common name is *Wild hops*.

What is the physiological action of *Bryonia*?

It seems to act on all serous membranes and the viscera

they contain. The general character of the pain here produced is a *stitching*, tearing, worse by motion, better by rest. Mucous membranes are all dry. It acts prominently on synovial and muscular tissue, producing arthritic and rheumatic inflammations and swellings. It especially affects the right side.

What is its general Homœopathic applicability ?

A great polychrest, indicated in all forms of disease, especially when associated with catarrhal and rheumatic symptoms.

Give five pervading characteristics.

1. Apathy, ranging from languor to torpor.
2. Relief from rest and aggravation from motion.
3. Sharp, stitching pains.
4. Relief of all conditions except the headache by warmth.
5. The seat of any distress or irritation becomes sore and tender to the touch.

Give in brief the indications for Bryonia in Typhoid Fever.

Soreness over the body; tired feeling; every exertion fatigues; he has a dread of all motion; a splitting, agonizing, frontal headache, worse from motion; the face gets red towards evening, nose-bleed in the morning, preceded by a fullness in the head; the sleep is troubled and the patient dreams of business, and there is high fever; delirium; patient wants to go home.

How is Rhus tox. distinguished from Bryonia in all affections ?

Rhus tox. has restlessness and desire to continually move about.

What is the mental condition of Bryonia ?

The patient is irritable and ill-humored, and there may be a delirium, in which the patient thinks he is away from home and wants to go home; he talks about his business.

What is the Headache of Bryonia ?

An intense, dull, throbbing headache, pain in and over the eyes; greatly increased by motion. Splitting frontal headache, extending backward and down neck, shoulders and back.

What is the characteristic thirst of Bryonia ?

Intense thirst for large quantities of cold water at long intervals.

What drug has thirst for small quantities at short intervals ?

Arsenicum. *China* is similar.

What of the digestive symptoms ?

Food distresses the patient as soon as he takes it; it lies in the stomach like a hard load; there is a white or yellowish-white coating on the tongue; there is a faint weak feeling on sitting up.

What is the Constipation of this drug ?

It is due to dryness, and the stools are large, hard, dry and brown, as if burnt, with no urging.

What other drug has Constipation due to dryness, and how is it to be distinguished from Bryonia ?

Alumina; here there is a complete inactivity of the rectum, and even a soft stool is expelled with difficulty.

In Pleurisy what would be the indications for Bryonia ?

Sharp stitching pains in the chest; worse from the

slightest motion; patient often holds chest with the hands while coughing; there is apt to be fever, headache and chilliness also.

What are its indications in Pneumonia?

There are the pleuritic pains, the hard, dry cough, the scanty, tenacious, rust-colored expectoration, circumscribed redness of the cheeks, and we have the physical signs of hepatisation. Relief from lying on affected side.

Mention a drug useful in respiratory affections that has aggravation from lying on left side, whether affected or not.

Phosphorus.

How does Aconite compare here?

Bryonia comes in after *Aconite* when the skin is not so hot, nor the face so red, nor the patient so restless, and the cough is not so dry and teasing; then, too, with *Aconite* we have the anxious expression of pulmonary congestion.

Mention some other remedies with stitching pains in the chest.

Ranunculus bulb., *Kali carb.*, *Rumex* and *Senega*.

What are the indications for Bryonia in rheumatic troubles?

Articular rheumatism with swollen joints, which are very sensitive to the touch; the slightest motion is intolerable; the joints are hot and shining, the skin looks as if stretched over them; external heat greatly relieves; it has but little tendency to shift about.

What drugs have Rheumatism which tends to shift about?

Pulsatilla, *Colchicum*, *Caulophyllum* and *Benzoic acid*.

Is Bryonia a liver remedy? If so, what are the indications?

It is; there are sharp, stitching pains in the liver, worse from motion, relieved by lying on the right side; jaundice from duodenal catarrh or when caused by anger indicates it.

Is Bryonia ever useful in Diarrhœa?

Diarrhœa provoked by vegetable foods calls for it, or when overheated in the summer and aggravated by every hot spell of weather; it is worse in the morning on rising and moving around; the stools are pasty or dark green; involuntary discharge of thin stool in the night, while sleeping.

What are the female symptoms of the drug?

Suppressed menstruation, with sharp, stitching pains, or vicarious, showing itself as nosebleed, or accompanied by the splitting headache of the drug; also suppressed lochia with this headache.

What of its use in Milk fever?

The breasts are hard and tender, there is chilliness, headache, fever, coated tongue, bitter taste and aching in the back and limbs.

When should Bryonia be given in Measles?

When the rash appears tardy, and when it is apt to run a balky course, and when inflammatory diseases of the chest accompany. Dry, hard, painful cough.

What are the relations of Rhus tox. and Bryonia?

They follow each other well, but are antidotal if given together.

COLOCYNTHIS.

What is Colocynthis?

It is a gourd-like fruit, growing in Asia Minor, from which we prepare a tincture; its common name is the *Bitter Cucumber*.

Give its general action.

Colocynth develops most of its symptoms in the abdomen and head, causing intense neuralgias. The nerves around the hip-joint are also a marked centre of action.

What is its greatest characteristic?

A violent, agonizing abdominal colic; relieved by bending double and by pressing something hard into the abdomen.

How does the Colic of Dioscorœa differ from that of Colocynth?

The pains are apt to radiate from the abdomen to other parts of the body, as to the back, arms, etc. It is relieved by walking and throwing the body backwards.

What other species of Colic is Colocynth useful for?

Ovarian colic; sharp pains in the ovarian regions, relieved by bending double and by pressure.

What is necessary for Colocynth to be of use in any form of Colic?

That the nervous elements predominate over the inflammatory symptoms.

What mental conditions has Colocynth?

Disturbances caused by mental emotions, violent anger or fright, vexation or mortified feelings.

Give symptoms of Colocynth in Sciatica.

Sharp, spasmodic attacks of pain shoot down the sciatic nerve to the feet; crampy pains as if the parts were screwed in a vise; it is worse on the right side and tends to be paroxysmal; relieved by warmth and rest; aggravated by motion. The nerves around the hip joint and acetabulum suffer most severely.

How does Gnaphalium compare here?

Intense pains along sciatic nerve, with numbness which sometimes alternates with the pains; pains extend to toes. Rheumatic pains in toes.

Give briefly characteristic indications for Kali bich., Kali hyd., and Phytolacca in Sciatica.

Kali bich. Darting pains in left side *relieved by motion.*

Kali hyd. Pains worse at night from lying on affected side, and especially when of mercurial or syphilitic origin.

Phytolacca. Pains darting and tearing; *aggravated by motion.*

What drug has Sciatic pains worse while sitting, somewhat relieved by walking, and entirely relieved by lying down?

Ammonium mur.

ELATERIUM.**What is Elaterium?**

It is the *squirting Cucumber*, and the tincture is made from the green fruit.

What are the chief Homœopathic indications for its use?

Watery, frothy Diarrhœas with copious, forcible stools,

preceded by violent cutting in the abdomen, chilliness, prostration and colic; olive green stools, but always gushing.

What drug is similar here?

Croton tig.; it has a yellow, watery, gushing stool every time the patient eats or drinks.

What is the unique symptoms of *Momordica balsam*?

Accumulation of flatus in the splenic flexure of the colon.

What drugs of the *Rubiaceæ* family do we use?

Cinchona, *Coffea* and *Ipecac.*

CINCHONA OFFICINALIS.

What special interest does this drug possess to the Homœopathist?

It was while studying this remedy that Hahnemann made the discovery of the law of *Similia Similibus curantur*, or nature's law of healing.

From what does it take its name?

It was named after the Countess of Cinchon, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, in which country it was first discovered and brought to Spain. It is also known as *China*.

What is its common name and what are the principal varieties of it?

Peruvian bark, of which there are over fifty varieties; but three are common, the pale bark, the red bark and

the yellow bark; the latter is called *Cinchona flavus*, or *Cinchona calysaya*, and it is from this variety that we obtain our tincture, it being made from the dried bark.

What are the alkaloids of Cinchona?

Cinchonine, Cinchonidine, Quinine, Quinidine and Quinamine.

What is the usual Allopathic dose of Quinine?

From 1 to 30 grains.

Give briefly the general action of Quinine.

In small doses it stimulates, and in large doses it depresses the activity of the cerebro-spinal system—hence its Homœopathicity to states of atony. Weakness, especially from any drain on the system, is the general sphere of action calling for this drug. The element of periodicity also is most characteristic.

Give the symptoms of the affection known as Cinchonism.

This is the name given to a group of nervous symptoms produced by overdosing with *Quinine*. The first warning is usually a buzzing in the ears, with more or less deafness; headache and vertigo, and dimness of sight. Heart's action weakened; sometimes an intoxication not unlike that of *Alcohol* is produced, followed by delirium, stupor, with difficult respiration and convulsions.

What are the principal drugs to antidote the evil effects of Quinine?

Arsenic, Ipecac, Lachesis, Pulsatilla, Ferrum and Veratrum.

Give the indications calling for Arsenicum.

Profound prostration; patient is tired and languid in the morning; great thirst, swollen spleen, dropsical swellings and recurring neuralgias.

What is the grand effect of Cinchona upon the blood?

It produces a condition of anæmia; a condition of bloodlessness, both in quality and quantity.

What is the great characteristic in cases of Debility?

Weakness, debility, and diseases resulting from the loss of vital fluids, such as blood, semen, milk, or in exhausting diarrhœas.

When is Cinchona indicated in Hemorrhages?

Dark clotted hemorrhages, from any part of the body, with coldness of face, collapse, gasping for breath, and the patient wants to be fanned; ringing in the ears.

Does the Cinchona patient usually like cold air?

No; *Cinchona* patients are aggravated by drafts of air, and this is the only condition where they want it.

What other drug has a copious passive Hemorrhage and where the patient wants to be fanned?

Carbo veg.

What is a marked amelioration of Cinchona?

Warmth and a warm room.

What is the Headache of Cinchona?

Headache with violent throbbing of the carotids; head feels as though skull would burst; sensation as if brain beat in waves against skull. Anæmic Headache.

How does this compare with the Belladonna Headache?

The Headache and throbbing of carotids so characteristic of *Belladonna* is due to hyperæmia, while under *Cinchona* it is an anæmic condition.

Give the symptoms of Cinchona in digestive disturbances.

It has a sense of satiety after a few mouthfuls of food,

and a painful distension which is only momentarily relieved by belching; there is a sensation as if the food had lodged in the œsophagus behind the sternum; the food is apt to lay a long time in the stomach and finally be vomited undigested. The distension after eating a little is characteristic.

What other drugs have this full feeling?

Carbo veg., which has relief from belching, and *Lycopodium*, which has the symptom that after a few mouthfuls there is a feeling as if a full meal had been eaten.

What is the Diarrhœa of Cinchona?

Painless diarrhœa, of a cadaverous odor, which is slimy, bilious, blackish, and mixed with undigested food, worse at night and after eating, with rapid exhaustion and emaciation; the child is hungry and soon after it eats, its bowels move. Worse after eating and from fruit.

What are two other drugs having an undigested stool coming on after eating?

Ferrum met. and *Arsenicum*.

How does the stool of Phosphoric acid differ from that of Cinchona?

It lacks the debility of *Cinchona*.

What are the symptoms of Cinchona in Intermittent fever?

Restlessness before the chill, absence of thirst during chill and heat, but marked thirst during the sweat; during the chill wants to be covered, but has no relief therefrom; during heat wants to uncover, but becomes chilly on doing so; sweat is profuse and debilitating; yellow, sallow face; no characteristic time, perhaps occurring more in the afternoon and evening; all stages well marked,

anticipating chill every second day. During apyrexia patient feels well (*Arsenic*, feels sick and miserable).

How does this differ from Chininum sulph. or the sulphate of Quinine?

Here the chills return with great regularity, clear intermissions, regular paroxysms, nearly clean tongue and profuse sweats.

When should Ipecac be given?

When the case is mixed up; there is a short chill, long fever, a predominance of gastric symptoms, and marked nausea.

Give indications for Cornus florida, another remedy useful in Intermittents.

Sleepy before chill; dullness, drowsiness, headache and exhaustion; very weak between paroxysms, with diarrhœa and jaundiced skin.

What are the indications for Cinchona in hectic or suppurative fevers?

Hot cheeks, patient nervous and prostrated, very sensitive, diarrhœa and copious night sweats.

When is Cinchona indicated in Neuralgia?

Periodical infra-orbital neuralgias of malarial origin, where the slightest draft makes the patient worse.

When is Chininum sulph. indicated in Spinal irritation?

Where there is great sensitiveness of the spine in the dorsal region; the last cervical and first dorsal vertebræ are very sensitive to pressure.

What is the action of Quinine on the spleen?

It enlarges it, hence may be useful in enlargement of that organ.

What is the action of *Ceanothus* on the spleen?

It enlarges it, producing a persistent pain in the left hypochondrium, with intense dyspnoea.

Give symptoms of *Grindelia robusta*, another spleen remedy.

Sore, aching or cutting pain in region of spleen extending as low down as hip; spleen large and tender; sallow complexion.

IPECACUANHA.**What is *Ipecac*?**

A small shrub growing in Brazil, whose common name is *Vomit root*, and our tincture is prepared from the dried root.

What is its general action?

Its chief action is on the ramifications of the pneumogastric nerve, producing spasmodic irritation in chest and stomach. Gastric symptoms, especially a persistent nausea and vomiting predominate.

Besides these, the symptoms of *Ipecac* reveal distinctly an intermittent character, and hence its great use in malarious states.

What is the grand characteristic of *Ipecac*?

Distressing and intense nausea and inclination to vomit, and after vomiting there is immediate inclination to do so again. Constant nausea with a clean tongue is the watch-word.

What are the indications for *Ipecac* in Headaches?

Sensation as if the bones of the head were crushed or

bruised; there is an unilateral sick headache over one eye, with deathly nausea and very pale face; there is a drawn nauseated expression about the mouth.

Give the stomach symptoms.

Intense nausea and vomiting, which is followed by exhaustion and sleepiness. Troubles arising from fat food, pork, pastry, candy, etc. The stomach has a hanging down, relaxed feeling.

What distinguishes it from *Antimonium crud.* in stomach troubles?

The tongue is clean, whereas in *Antimonium crud.* it is thickly coated white.

What other drugs have a relaxed hanging down feeling at the stomach?

Staphisagria, *Tabacum* and *Sepia*.

How is *Pulsatilla* distinguished in gastric troubles?

The distress in *Pulsatilla* comes on while the food is still in the stomach; with *Ipecac* it is while the stomach is empty, the tongue, too, with *Ipecac* is clean, in *Puls.* coated.

What are the stools of *Ipecac*?

Green, bloody or fermented, looking like molasses, accompanied by griping about the umbilicus, worse by motion.

What is the action of *Ipecac* on the respiratory system?

In the nose there is a coryza; there is a dry spasmodic cough, ending in choking and gagging, and a tickling which extends from the larynx to the extremities of the bronchi; coarse rales all over the chest, with violent par-

oxysms of coughing and retching, face pale and great dyspnoea; incessant cough with every breath.

How do these symptoms compare with Antimonium tart.?

Fine rales, but very little cough, increased dyspnoea, weakness and drowsiness; the chest seems full of mucus, but they cannot cough it up.

What are the symptoms of Ipecac in Asthma?

Spasmodic asthma, with weight and anxiety about the chest; sudden wheezing dyspnoea, threatening suffocation; aggravated by motion; the cough causes gagging and vomiting.

What are the symptoms of Lobelia inflata in Asthma?

There is a weak sensation in epigastrium extending up into chest; nausea; profuse salivation; great oppression of chest, relieved by moving about; sensation of lump in stomach.

What is the Whooping cough of Ipecac?

Convulsive cough, where the child stiffens and becomes pale or blue and loses its breath; great nausea and relief from vomiting.

What remedy is complementary in Whooping cough and Convulsions?

Cuprum.

What are the hemorrhages of Ipecac?

In hæmoptysis, where the blood is bright and in gushes, with nausea and gagging. In hemorrhages of bright red blood, which flows steadily; nausea, etc.

COFFEA CRUDA.

How is our tincture prepared, and what is the alkaloid of Coffea?

From the unroasted beans of the *Coffea Arabica*. *Caffeine*, and it is similar to *Theine* or that found in tea.

What is the general action of Coffea?

It produces a nervous erethism—over-sensitiveness, all the senses are rendered more acute, pains are felt intensely.

What are grand characteristics of the drug?

1. Great nervous excitement, excitation of mind and body.
2. Great sensitiveness to pain.
3. Sleeplessness from excitement.

Name five remedies having irritability; how may they be distinguished?

Acon.—Fearful and anxious, dreads things.

Aurum.—Suicidal irritability.

Cham.—Spiteful and uncivil.

Coffea.—Wakeful and on the constant move.

Nux V.—Sullen; wants to be let alone.

What are the head symptoms of Coffea?

Congestions, with excited state of the mind; headache, as if a nail had been driven into the parietal bone; worse in open air; hemicrania.

What remedies are often required for complaints from the abuse of Coffee?

Chamomilla, Ignatia, Nux.

When is *Coffea* applicable in toothache and when *Chamomilla*?

The toothache of *Coffea* is relieved permanently by holding cold water in the mouth; that of *Chamomilla* is only temporarily relieved.

What is the sleeplessness calling for *Coffea*?

It is where the patient is quiet and sleepless, where the senses are all acute, hears distant noises with great distinctness, the mind is active with plans and fancies, and the next day the patient is tremulous; also where hyperæsthesia of the skin keeps him awake.

As the symptoms of *Piper methysticum* are similar to those of *Coffea*, give them.

There is buoyancy and exaltation of the mind and fullness of the vessels of the brain, followed by brain fag and dull aching in the head; the mental symptoms are relieved by diverting the mind; the patient is also very sensitive to external impressions.

What drugs of the *Apocynaceæ* family do we use in our *Materia Medica*?

Apocynum can., *Apocynum andros.*, *Gelsemium*, *Oleander*, *Vinca minor*, and of the *Loganaceæ*, which is by some considered a separate family, *Alstonia*, *Ignatia*, *Nuxvomica*, *Spigelia* and *Woorari* or *Curare*.

NUX VOMICA.

How is *Nux Vomica* obtained ?

Our tincture is made from the seed of the *Strychnos Nux vomica*, a large tree found in the East Indies.

What are the Alkaloids of *Nux vomica*, and what is a peculiarity of *Strychnia* ?

Strychnia and *Brucia* are the two principal ones. *Strychnia* is so intensely bitter that 1 part in 600,000 can be detected by the taste.

What is the general action of *Strychnia* ?

The motor centres of the spinal cord are powerfully irritated, and hence their reflex excitability is enormously increased; the medulla is also stimulated and the respiratory centre is increased in activity, causing increased frequency and depth of movements of the chest; peristalsis is increased. It produces a condition very much like tetanus.

Mention three grand general characteristics of *Nux vom.*

1. Thin, spare, irascible patients of a nervo-bilious temperament, with great sensitiveness to external impressions.

2. Ailments brought on by the use of drastic medicines, purgatives, sedentary habits, rich food, etc.

3. Tired, worn-out feeling in the morning on waking.

In what class of patients is *Nux* most applicable ?

In cross, overworked, fidgety business men of sedentary habits; they cannot bear to be opposed; are irritable and irascible, easily put out; those of a fitful temper and where there is a great disinclination to mental work.

What is the Headache of Nux ?

Dull, confused feeling in the morning on waking in the frontal and supraorbital regions, and nearly always associated with qualmishness and nausea; also a bilious occipital headache. Headaches of high livers; in those who use alcohol to excess, often associated with constipation and hemorrhoids.

When is Nux vom. indicated in cold in the head ?

In the first stage, when brought on by damp, cold weather, sitting on damp steps, etc., associated with sneezing and stuffed-up feeling in the nose. The nose is dry, very little discharge; the eyes water; there is scraping in the throat, and there is dullness and oppression in the frontal region; the symptoms are worse in a warm room and better in the open air.

How does Mercurius compare ?

It is similar in the rawness and soreness in the nose, and it is worse in damp weather.

Compare also Arsenicum.

The coryza is relieved by warmth and aggravated by cold, which is the opposite of *Nux*, and the discharge is very thin and burning.

What throat affections correspond to Nux ?

Those of smokers, drinkers and preachers; there is a follicular rawness and scraping from overuse of the voice.

What is the taste of Nux ?

Sour, herby, metallic or bitter.

What are the gastric symptoms of Nux ?

Impaired appetite or abnormal hunger preceding an attack of dyspepsia, eructations which are painful, bitter

or sour, a great deal of nausea, and the patient will often say: "If I could only vomit I would feel a great deal better." The stomach is sensitive to pressure; the pains come on about a half hour after eating; they start in the epigastrium and radiate in various directions.

Name some drugs that have pains coming on immediately after eating?

Lycopodium, Abies nigra and Nux moschata.

What drug has the symptom that three or four hours after eating the patient vomits?

Kreasote.

What are some of the causes of gastric troubles indicating Nux?

Over-indulgence in spirituous liquors, overwork, sedentary habits, high living.

What symptom has Kali bich. that somewhat resembles Nux?

Dyspeptic troubles occurring in beer drinkers.

What are the liver symptoms of Nux?

Sticking pains and soreness in the liver, enlargement of the liver from alcoholic excesses, or troubles arising from drastic purgatives and allopathic dosing.

What are the symptoms of Nux in Colic?

Flatulent colic with desire to stool, and a sensation as if the intestines were squeezed between stones.

What peculiar symptom does the constant pressure in the abdomen give rise to?

Sensation of weakness in the abdominal rings, as if a hernia would protrude.

Has Nux a characteristic Diarrhœa?

It has not; Hahnemann said that copious diarrhœic stools were never produced by *Nux vomica*.

Give the Constipation of Nux.

It is due not only to inactivity of the intestines, but to irregularity of the peristaltic actions, and this gives rise to the characteristic symptom, *constant ineffectual urging to stool*, and when the stool does occur it is incomplete and unsatisfactory, as if a part remained behind.

How does Carbo veg. compare?

It has ineffectual urging, but it is due to wind.

What drugs have no urging to stool at all?

Opium and *Bryonia*.

What are the hemorrhoidal symptoms of Nux?

Itching hemorrhoids, which keep the patient awake; bleeding piles, with ineffectual urging to stool.

What are the urinary symptoms of Nux?

Painful, ineffectual efforts to pass urine, with scanty discharge and burning; strangury, dribbling of urine in old people from enlarged prostate.

Give indications for Nux in sexual excesses.

Frequent emissions towards night, backache and difficulty of walking.

What is the backache of Nux?

In the lumbar region; worse at night when lying in bed, cannot turn over without sitting up, lumbago.

What are the symptoms of Nux in the extremities?

Legs give out, hands and feet go to sleep, numbness

and fornication in back and extremities. Rheumatism of large joints and large muscles, with aggravation towards morning.

Give the symptoms of Nux in Intermittent fever.

Chill begins in the extremities, with blueness of nails; gaping and yawning, and aching in the limbs; thirst with the chill, not before it as in *China*, and as chill passes off the patient vomits; the fever is especially in the upper part of the body. Gastro bilious symptoms predominate.

Give sleep symptoms of Nux.

Sleepy in the evening, falls asleep in his chair, and falls asleep immediately on going to bed; wakes an hour or so before daybreak, dozes off and again awakes more tired than he was before going to bed, and with a headache.

How does Pulsatilla compare?

The *Pulsatilla* patient is wide awake in the evening, but the sleep is sound and the patient awakes languid.

IGNATIA AMARA.

What is Ignatia?

The seed of a large tree, a native of the Philippine Islands; it is called the *St. Ignatius' bean*. The tincture is made from the bruised seeds.

What are its alkaloids?

Strychnine is the principal one, and it contains more of this substance than does the *Nux vomica* bean.

What is its general physiological action?

Ignatia produces a marked hyperæsthesia of all the senses and a tendency to chronic spasms. Mentally, the

emotional element is uppermost. Hence its chief applicability in hysteria. It destroys the harmony of action between different portions of the organism and perverts the co-ordination of function.

What is there characteristic in general about Ignatia ?

It is a remedy full of contradictions; for instance there is fever and no thirst, sore throat relieved by swallowing, sensitiveness relieved by pressure, chill relieved by uncovering, headache relieved by stooping, etc.

What are the mental characteristics ?

Changeable mood, introspective, silent, given to sighing, melancholy with tendency to weep; it is a remedy full of disappointments, complaints arising from fear, jealousy.

What is its use in grief ?

It is the chief remedy for the effects of grief; the patient has a disposition to brood over her sorrow.

What is the remedy for the chronic or long-lasting effects of grief.

Phosphoric acid.

What are the indications for Ignatia in Hysteria ?

Great sensitiveness to external impressions, patients laugh and cry alternately, face flushes on emotion, spasmodic laughing ending in screaming, globus hystericus, profuse pale urine, flatulent conditions, contortions of the muscles.

What are the head symptoms of Ignatia ?

Heaviness in the head as if congested, relieved by stooping; there is a pain as if a nail were driven into the parietal or occipital region; clavus hystericus; the head-

ache ends in vomiting or in a copious discharge of pale urine. It is aggravated by smoking or smelling tobacco.

What drugs have a sensation as if a nail were being driven into the occiput?

Thuja and *Coffea*.

What are the throat symptoms?

There is a lump in the throat and a sticking sensation, which is relieved by swallowing.

What are the digestive symptoms of Ignatia?

Bitter taste in the mouth and regurgitation of a bitter fluid, gastralgia and hiccough, relieved by eating and smoking. Empty, gone feeling and great nervous depression; empty retching, relieved by eating; the patient vomits simple food, but retains such things as cabbage.

Give the symptoms of the rectum and stool.

Distension of the abdomen after eating and painful contraction of the sphincter after stool. Violent stitches, which shoot from the rectum into the abdomen; itching about the anus as from ascarides.

What is there characteristic about the urine?

It is very profuse and pale.

What are the respiratory symptoms?

Dry, spasmodic cough in quick, successive shocks, as if a feather was in the throat; the more the patient coughs the more he wants to, and it is only stopped by an effort of the will; the cough occurs in the evening on lying down.

What is the fever of Ignatia?

Partial in all its stages; the chill is not relieved by ex-

ternal heat, and there is thirst with the chill, but none with the fever.

What are the spasmodic symptoms of this drug?

Spasms from fright or fear, with pale face and twitching of individual muscles; spasms of nervous women without maniacal symptoms; hysterical spasms or spasms of children.

What is Curare or Woorari?

A South American arrow poison, composed from the juice of some of the *Strychnos* family, and probably some animal poison.

Do we make any use of Curare?

It has been recommended in the marked dyspnoea of emphysema, nervous debility and paralysis.

What do we use Alstonia for?

Low malarial fevers; camp diarrhoeas of undigested food, when of malarial origin; malarial anæmia.

GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS.

What is Gelsemium?

It is the yellow or Carolina *Jessamine*, a beautiful southern flower, and our tincture is from the fresh root.

What is the general physiological action of the drug?

Gelsemium centers its action upon the system, producing various degrees of motor paralysis, and, later sensory as well; a depressed, nervous condition; languor and

stupor are characteristic of the drug. It also lowers the action of the heart and lungs.

How does it dilate the pupil?

By paralyzing the third nerve, which supplies the circular fibres of the iris; there being no longer any resistance to the action of the radiating fibres, the pupil dilates.

How does *Belladonna* dilate the pupil?

By stimulating the sympathetic, which supplies the radiating fibres of the iris, so that they overcome the action of the circular fibres.

When will *Physostigma* contract the pupil?

As this drug contracts the pupil by stimulating the third nerve, it will only contract the pupil dilated by the action of *Belladonna*, and not that dilated by the action of *Gelsemium*.

What are some other eye symptoms of *Gelsemium*?

It causes paralytic symptoms, such as diplopia or double vision from paresis of the eye muscles. Ptosis and strabismus; all from its action on the third nerve.

What drug is useful for Ptosis of rheumatic origin?

Rhus. tox.

What is the mental condition of *Gelsemium*?

Dull, stupid and apathetic; ailments, diarrhœas, etc., from emotional excitements, as bad news, fright, grief, etc.

What is the Headache of *Gelsemium*?

Dull, heavy ache with heavy eyelids. It commences in the nape, passes over the head and settles in an eye; worse in the morning; the patient is listless and stupid,

the face is dark red, appears as if under the influence of liquor; there is also a feeling of a band around the head.

Mention some other drugs having this last symptom.

Iodine, Mercury, Carbolic acid and Sulphur.

What are the indications for Gelsemium for cold in the head and Catarrhs?

First stage, where there is fullness of the head, fever and chilliness; chills run up and down the back, with a marked inclination to hug the fire; there is a watery ex-coriating discharge from the nose, and sneezing; there is a predisposition to take cold from any change of the weather, especially if the weather be warm and relaxing.

What of the throat symptoms?

Aphonia from paresis of the muscles, sore scraped throat accompanying nasal symptoms; pain extends into ears, worse right side; post-diphtheritic paralysis.

What are the characteristic respiratory and heart symptoms?

On dropping asleep there is a sensation as if the heart had stopped beating, forcing the patient to move to stimulate it into action.

What is the Diarrhœa?

Sudden, copious, yellow, cream-colored or papescient diarrhœa, which is caused from fear or fright or other emotional excitement; whitish or yellowish tongue.

What other drugs have Diarrhœa from fright?

Opium, Veratrum alb., Argentum nitr. especially chronic, and *Pulsatilla.*

What are the male sexual symptoms of Gelsemium?

Prostration and loss of tone in the sexual organs; coldness, spermatorrhœa without erections, impotence, involuntary emissions resulting from masturbation; gonorrhœa in the beginning, with marked soreness at the mouth of the urethra; discharge scanty, little pain but much heat.

What are the female symptoms?

Sensation as if the uterus were squeezed with a hand; neuralgic dysmenorrhœa, with scanty flow; aphonia and sore throat during menses.

What is the chief indication for Gelsemium in labor?

Rigid os uteri from tardy dilatation; uterus soft and flabby; does not contract or expel; patient drowsy; premonitory stage of puerperal convulsions.

Give some of the nervous disturbances of Gelsemium.

Loss of power of muscular control, cramp in muscles of forearm; professional neuroses, such as writers' cramp, violin players' cramp, etc. Excessive trembling of all limbs, ptosis and other paralyses.

The fevers of Gelsemium, what characterizes them?

Three Ds:—Drowsiness, Dullness and Dizziness; soreness of muscles and absence of thirst; great prostration and remission of symptoms.

What in addition characterizes the Intermittent fever?

The chill runs up the back; there is aching all over the body; the patient wants to be held so that he won't shake so; noise and light are intolerable; sweat is partial, but it relieves all the pains; copious urination also relieves.

What of its use in Typhoid fevers?

Sore, bruised sensations all over the body; early stages, dread of motion, drowsy, red face.

What are its indications in Measles?

The catarrhal symptoms, great prostration, stupor and absence of thirst; itching and redness of the skin.

What are the characteristic pains of Gelsemium?

Deep-seated muscular pains and dull aching pains.

APOCYNUM CANNABINUM.**What is the common name, origin, and preparation used of this drug?**

Indian Hemp, growing all over the United States. Tincture from the fresh root.

What is its general action?

Acts especially upon the kidneys, skin and serous membranes, giving rise to various dropsical affections. It depresses the heart, slowing and weakening the pulse.

What is its chief Homœopathic use?

In dropsical conditions, such as hydrocephalus and abdominal dropsies, where it is given as a diuretic; the principal indication is a copious yellow or brownish diarrhœa, expelled with great force, and a weak, all-gone feeling in the abdomen; oppression about the epigastrium and chest.

How does it differ from Arsenic and from Apis?

It has unquenchable thirst. *Arsenic* wants little and often, *Apis* thirstless. The bloating in *Apocynum* is on

the side on which he lies. *Arsenic* in the extremities. *Apis* under the eyes.

OLEANDER.

Where do we get this drug ?

We make a tincture from the fresh plant of the *Oleander nerium*, a native of Europe.

What peculiar symptom has this drug in the head ?

Headache relieved by looking sideways.

What is the Diarrhœa of Oleander ?

Thin, undigested stools, food that was eaten a day or two before is passed undigested.

What is the chief field of action of Oleander, and give its symptoms ?

The skin; an eruption on the back of the scalp and ears, oozing a sticky fluid and breeding vermin; itching, relieved on first scratching, but it soon becomes sore.

As Oleander is quite poisonous what is the best antidote ?

Camphor.

VINCA MINOR.

What is Vinca minor ?

The *lesser Periwinkle*; tincture from the fresh plant.

What is the principal use of this drug ?

In eczema of the scalp and face; offensive smelling eruption which breeds lice; crusts form over the discharge, and the retained discharge is offensive and causes the hair to mat together, Plica Polonica.

Mention two other drugs with crusts and scabs behind the ears.

Nux juglans and *Graphites*.

What drug has Crusta lactea, with copious urine of a strong odor, like cat's urine?

Viola tricolor.

SPIGELIA ANTHELMINTICA.

What is Spigelia?

A native of the West Indies; its common name is *Pink root*, and the tincture is made from the whole plant.

What is the general action of Spigelia?

Acts principally upon the muscular tissue of eye and heart, and hence its value in rheumatic conditions centering around these organs. It is especially adapted to anæmic, debilitated subjects of rheumatic diathesis, and scrofulous children affected with worms.

What are the characteristics of Spigelia in Headache?

A neuralgic pain which starts in the occiput, comes up over the head and settles over the left eye, worse from noise, jar or change of weather, commencing in the morning with the sun, reaching its acme at noon, and declining with the sun; there is also a sensation as if the head was open along the vertex.

In what affections about the eye is it useful?

Ciliary neuralgia, pains radiate, cold feeling in the eye.

What other drug has cold feeling in the eye?

Thuja.

What are the indications for Spigelia in facial Neuralgia?

The pains are severe, sticking and burning, and the parts swell and become very sore. It occurs more on the left side.

How is it to be distinguished from Colchicum?

In *Spigelia* there is great nervous erethism and excitement and intolerance of pain, while in *Colchicum* there is a remarkable tolerance of pain with a general semi-paralytic condition, instead of nervous excitement.

Differentiate briefly between Spigelia and Arsenic, Platina, Chamomilla, Capsicum, and Verbascum in Facial Neuralgia.

Arsenic: Fine, red-hot, needle-like pains darting from place to place.

Platina: Steady compression, with numbness, wants to rub the part.

Chamomilla: Great impatience and aggravation by heat.

Capsicum: Fine lines of pain; worse from external pressure.

Verbascum: Pains are crushing, as if parts were between tongs, while under *Spigelia* the pains are shooting and piercing and the chief seat is about the eye.

What are the heart symptoms of Spigelia?

Sharp, stitching pains in the left chest, shooting into arm and neck, worse by motion, pulse not synchronous with heart beat. On placing hand over cardiac region there is a purring feeling as when stroking a cat's back.

What indications has the drug in worm affections?

Strabismus, jerkings with paleness of the face, blue

rings around the eyes, faint, nauseated feeling with colic about the navel.

What are our principal drugs from the Solanaceæ family?

Belladonna, Capsicum, Dulcamara, Hyoscyamus, Solanum nig., Stramonium and Tabacum.

What is the general effect of the family as a whole?

Most of the members of this family act prominently on the brain and have narcotic properties.

BELLADONNA.

What is Belladonna?

It is the *Deadly Night Shade*, grows in the south of Europe; the tincture is made from the entire fresh plant.

What is its alkaloid, and what is the allopathic dose of the same?

Atropia, dose, 1-120 to 1-60 of a grain.

What is the general physiological action of Belladonna?

It renders all the senses more acute or perverts them, irritates and inflames the brain, hence delirium, hallucinations, mania, stupor and insomnia are produced. It has a marked action on the skin, mucous membranes and glandular structures, congesting and inflaming them.

What is the principal use of Atropine?

It occupies the purely neurotic sphere of Belladonna. Its principal use is as a mydriatic.

Give five grand characteristic indications of Belladonna.

1. Pains gradually increase, suddenly decline and appear elsewhere.

2. Painful spots are sore on gentle pressure, yet firm pressure is tolerated.

3. Hot, red skin, flushed face, full, hard pulse, throbbing carotids, wild delirium and hyperæsthesia of the senses.

4. Great dilatation of the pupils, photophobia and injected eyes.

5. It affects principally the right side of the body.

Give the principal head symptoms.

Congestion to the head, feeling of heat with red face, injected eyes, intense throbbing headache, the carotids throb, sharp pains so violent as to make the patient scream out.

What symptoms are apt to be found here in children?

The child bores its head into the pillow, and rolls it from side to side, dilated pupils, squinting, grinding of the teeth with bright red hot flushed face and throbbing fontanelles.

What symptoms indicate Belladonna in delirium?

Visions, screaming out and desire to escape, full of fear and imaginings, sensation as if falling, and the patient clutches the air; sometimes a stupor, which, if aroused out of, they strike people, bark and bite like a dog and are very violent.

In these cases of fever and delirium how is the skin?

It is hot, and on raising the bed clothes a hot steam seems to stream out; sometimes a hot sweat which does not relieve is present.

Is the Belladonna face always red?

In summer complaints, dentition, colic, etc., where

there is irritation of the brain, startings in sleep, it may be very pale.

What are the eye symptoms of the drug?

Sudden pains and violent symptoms, eyes feel swollen and protuding, conjunctiva red and pupils very much dilated, eyes feel as if full of sand, desire to rub the eyes which relieves. Great photophobia.

Give the ear symptoms.

Severe boring pains in the ears, which come on suddenly and shoot from one ear into the other.

What is the characteristic tongue of Belladonna?

A white tongue with the papillæ showing through it, the so-called "Strawberry tongue."

What are the indications for Belladonna in sore throat?

Great dryness and bright redness of the throat, the fauces are inflamed, the tonsils are swollen and enlarged, worse on the right side, food and liquids are ejected through the nose on swallowing.

What are the stomach symptoms?

Pain in the stomach, worse during a meal. Gastralgia, pains go to spine, not much thirst.

What are the indications for Belladonna in Peritonitis and inflammations about the abdomen?

Swollen, tense, sensitive abdomen, cannot bear the weight of the bed clothes, jarring of the bed aggravates, on raising the clothes the heat streams out.

What is the Diarrhœa of Belladonna?

Summer complaints of children with crying and screaming and suddenly bending backwards, diarrhœa from cold with slimy, bloody discharges and some tenesmus.

In what urinary trouble is Belladonna frequently indicated?

Involuntary urination during sleep in children.

What are the characteristic symptoms of Belladonna in the female organs?

Violent bearing down pains, worse lying down. Menses early and copious with cramp-like pains in the back. Congestive dysmenorrhœa with offensive discharge. Uterine hemorrhage, bright red and *hot*.

What are the indications for Belladonna in labor?

Pain in back as if it would break, labor pains come and go suddenly and no progress is made; there is a spasmodic condition of the os which retards labor, the os feels hot to the touch.

What are the respiratory symptoms of the drug?

There is tickling in the larynx and a dry, hacking cough, which is paroxysmal, dryness and tightness in the upper part of the chest, worse evenings, and at night; the larynx is sore and hot.

What is the pulse of Belladonna?

Full and hard, or slow—especially in cerebral congestion.

What are the rheumatic symptoms?

Cutting, tearing, lightning-like pains in the joints, pain streaks from the joint in various directions. Rheumatic stiffness of the neck from getting hair cut or getting head wet.

When is Belladonna indicated in Fever?

When there are symptoms of delirium and cerebral excitement present, and a pungent heat of the skin.

What are the characteristic skin symptoms of Belladonna?

Bright scarlet redness of the skin. Erysipelas with bright red, rapid swelling of the skin, the skin is smooth, shining and tense, the pains are sharp, lancinating, stinging and throbbing.

How does Lachesis compare in Erysipelas?

The face is purplish instead of red, and the patient is drowsy and weaker.

What indicates Belladonna in Scarlet fever?

Smooth, bright red rash, the cerebral irritation, the sore throat, the strawberry tongue and the swelling of the glands.

What of the prophylactic power of Belladonna?

Hahnemann discovered that Belladonna was a prophylactic in scarlet fever; and it has certainly been verified clinically.

In swellings, such as boils and abscesses, when is Belladonna useful?

They are very painful. Swellings where there is throbbing, redness and tendency to suppuration.

What are the nervous symptoms of Belladonna?

Neuralgic pains, which come on suddenly and disappear suddenly; lancinating pains, aggravated by motion. Convulsions and spasms in teething children, from repelled eruption, with red face, hot head, throbbing carotids, starting from sleep in terror.

How does Stannum compare in Neuralgia?

Stannum has pains that increase gradually and decrease gradually.

What drugs antidote Belladonna?

Coffea, *Nux vom.* and *Opium*.

STRAMONIUM.

What is Stramonium?

It is called the *Thorn apple*, or *Jamestown weed*, and it grows about towns on deserted piles of rubbish and in waste places; the tincture is made from the seeds. Alkaloid *Daturin*.

What is its general action?

Acts mainly on the sensorium, giving rise to delirium and hallucinations and picturing acute mania. In other respects its action is also similar to *Belladonna* and *Hyoscyamus*, from which it differs by its greater sensorial perversion. It has less congestion than *Belladonna*, never approaching a true inflammatory condition.

What are its mental symptoms?

Wild delirium, with bright red face, eyes bright, wild and suffused; horrible hallucinations, objects start from every corner, animals spring up to terrify; there is great loquacity, the patient talks all the time, laughs, plays, sings, and prays; *he desires light* and fears dark; bright objects cause delirium, spasms and convulsions.

How does the loquacity of Lachesis compare?

In *Lachesis* the patient continually jumps from one subject to another.

When is Stramonium indicated in Erysipelas?

When there are brain complications, such as violent delirium, screaming out, terrified.

What are the indications for Stramonium in Asthma?

In nervous asthma, where the voice suddenly gives out

and takes on a higher pitch. Great sense of suffocation with tight feeling across chest; face becomes blue.

What effect has Stramonium upon the urinary secretion?

It causes suppression of the urine, and has been found of use in suppression of urine in typhoid fever.

HYOSCYAMUS NIGER.

What is Hyoscyamus?

It is the *Henbane*, and a tincture is made from the whole plant.

What is the general action of Hyoscyamus?

It disturbs the nervous system profoundly. It causes a perfect picture of mania, of a quarrelsome and obscene character. Muscular twitchings and spasms, with delirium; weakness and nervous agitation are very marked.

What are its mental symptoms?

Full of hallucinations and imaginings; imagines the medicine is poison, that he is pursued by a devil or an imaginary foe, from whom he tries to escape; objects look unnatural, the eyes are glassy; the patient talks and mutters all the time, and jumps from one subject to another; pupils are dilated and sleep is disturbed. Patient is jealous, obscene and talkative.

Besides the above symptoms, which are mainly maniacal, are there any symptoms of Hyoscyamus which indicate the opposite or stuporous condition?

There is sometimes debility and prostration; he answers questions slowly or irrelevantly; there is a quick pulse; sordes on the teeth; snoring, breathing and drop-

ping of the lower jaw; there is a constant picking at the bed clothes and at objects in the air.

What are the symptoms of *Hyoscyamus* in nymphomania?

The patient acts silly and idiotic; is lascivious and lewd; throws the bed clothes off and makes lewd and ridiculous gestures. Persists in stripping herself and uncovering genitals. It is also a remedy for jealousy.

What is the cough of *Hyoscyamus*?

Cough which is aggravated lying down at night and relieved by sitting up; aggravated from eating, drinking and talking; cough from an elongated uvula.

How does *Conium* compare?

It has a cough at night aggravated by lying down; but it is caused by a dry spot sensation in the larynx, and the patient has to sit up.

Give the indications of *Hyoscyamus* in sleeplessness in children.

They twitch and scream out in the sleep as if frightened, the brain is full of bewildering images.

What are the convulsive symptoms of *Hyoscyamus*?

Epileptic spasms with jerking, twitching and frothing at the mouth followed by sleep; patient bites his tongue.

What is there characteristic of the stools of *Hyoscyamus*?

They are involuntary in low delirious conditions.

DULCAMARA.

What is *Dulcamara*?

It is the *Bitter sweet*, an indigeneous shrub, a tincture being made from the fresh plant.

What is the general action of Dulcamara?

It has a specific relation to the skin, glands and digestive organs; also upon mucous membranes and muscular tissue, producing catarrhal and rheumatic complaints.

What is its distinguishing aggravation?

From cold, damp weather, and from sudden changes to cold, and affections so brought on or made worse.

What is its effect on the nervous system?

Paralysis from lying on the damp ground; paralysis of the bladder or of any part of the body which is brought on or made worse by damp weather.

What are the characteristics of the female organs?

Suppressed menses from damp weather, and a rash on the skin just previous to menstruation.

What other effect has it on the skin?

It produces an eruption of large wheals, and it is useful in such if brought on by digestive troubles with aggravation from cold air.

What is the Diarrhœa?

Yellow, watery diarrhœa in damp weather, or in summer, when the weather suddenly cools; mucous, green or changeable stools of sour odor. Diarrhœa from repelled eruptions.

TABACUM.**What preparation of Tobacco do we use?**

A tincture from the dried leaves of the genuine *Havana Tobacco*.

What is the general action of this drug?

Acts especially on the Medulla and Pneumo-gastric nerve, producing relaxation and paralysis of the involuntary muscular system. Precordial oppression, nausea, vertigo, death-like pallor, icy coldness and sweat, nervous tremor and debility are some of the results of its action.

What are a few of its chief characteristics?

1. Deathly nausea, giddiness, and vomiting.
2. Icy coldness and cold sweat.
3. Intermittent pulse and precordial oppression with palpitation.

What are the remedies for Dyspepsia caused by Tobacco?

Sepia and *Ignatia*.

What for the impotence caused by the drug?

Lycopodium.

What remedy is said to cause disgust for Tobacco?

Plantago Major.

What drug has bad taste and headache in the morning from smoking?

Nux vomica.

CAPSICUM.

How do we prepare this remedy?

A tincture is made from the dried fruit of the *Red Pepper*.

What is its general action, and how does it differ from the other members of the Solanaceæ family?

It has many more irritating properties, and affects especially the mucous membranes, chiefly of the alimen-

tary canal. It seems to suit especially persons of lax fibre and weak muscles.

What are the indications for Capsicum in Sore throat?

Sore throat of smokers and drinkers with burning, and relaxed uvula, throat sore and contracted even when not swallowing.

What are the chill symptoms of Capsicum?

The chill commences in the back with thirst, but drinking causes shivering, associated with pain in the back and limbs.

What are the stools?

Small and frequent with burning and tenesmus, slimy with thirst, yet drinking causes shivering. Soreness of anus.

What are the members of the Leguminose family that we employ in Homœopathy?

Baptisia, Dolichos, Melilotus, Physostigma and *Robinia*.

PHYSOSTIGMA.

What is Physostigma?

It is the *Calabar bean*, and the tincture is made from the pulverized bean.

What is its alkaloid and its principal use?

Eserin or Physostigmin. It produces a specific contraction of the pupil. Dose, 1-60 of a grain in solution, applied locally.

What is its general action?

It irritates the fibres of the third nerve, producing contraction of the pupil and spasm of accommodation. It

acts powerfully on the spinal cord, producing motor paralysis.

What diseases do we sometimes find it indicated in?

Spinal irritation, tetanus and trismus or lockjaw, but its use in diseases of the eye such as spasm of the ciliary muscle, myopia, etc., is most important.

BAPTISIA TINCTORIA.

What is Baptisia?

It is the *Wild Indigo*, and a tincture is prepared from the fresh root.

What is its general action?

The influence of this drug is shown by its effects on the blood, where it sets up a disorganizing process, tending to putrescence, similar to that seen in low fevers. It produces great prostration, and also ulceration of the mucous membranes.

In what disease do we find it most indicated and what are its indications?

Typhoid conditions. The patient's mind wanders; he is restless and disturbed; he cannot sleep, and he thinks he is double or scattered about and he must move to get his pieces together again; there is great prostration; the back and limbs ache, and the patient feels bruised and tired all over; he is weak and faint.

How does the face look?

It has a heavy, besotted look, as if drunken; the eyes are stupid and heavy.

What other symptoms would still further indicate *Baptisia* in Typhoid fever?

High temperature and pulse, tenderness in the ilio-coecal region, yellow offensive stools, patient may be in a stupor and fall asleep while answering questions, brown, dark streak through the center of the tongue, all exhalations are offensive, sordes on the teeth, fetid breath, offensive urine and sweat.

How would *Gelsemium* compare with *Baptisia* in Typhoid fever?

1. Both have muscular soreness and prostration.
2. Both have drowsiness and nervous excitement.
3. Both have feeling of expansion as if head and body were large.
4. Both have afternoon exacerbation of fever. The difference is simply one of intensity, *Gelsemium* being milder.

How does *Rhus tox* compare?

The restlessness in *Rhus* is to relieve pain, and there is a triangular red tip to the tongue, and the discharges are not so offensive as under *Baptisia*.

What are the indications for *Baptisia* in sore throat?

Solids cause gagging; excessive putridity, ulcerations with an excessively offensive odor from the mouth and throat.

What is our use of *Dolichos*, another of this same family?

A violent itching all over the body without any visible eruption; useful in intense itching of jaundice, which is worse at night.

What is the chief characteristic symptom of Robinia, another member of the same family?

Acid dyspepsia with weight in the stomach and eructations of a sour fluid; intensely acid vomiting, it sets the teeth on edge.

What is our chief use of Melilotus alba or the Sweet clover?

In a violent congestive headache, where it seems as if the brain would burst through the forehead with throbbing almost as violent as under *Glonoine*; sick headache relieved by nose bleed.

What members of the Anacardiaceæ family do we employ in our Materia Medica?

Anacardium Orientale, *Anacardium Occidentale*, *Comocladia Dentata*, *Rhus Toxicodendron*, *Rhus Glabra*, *Rhus Radicans* and *Rhus Venenata*.

What is characteristic of this whole family?

They all poison the skin, producing an erythema, ending with erysipelas.

ANACARDIUM ORIENTALE.

What is this variety of Anacardium?

It is the *Marking Nut*, a native of the East Indies, and a tincture is made from the fresh seed.

What is its general action?

It depresses the nervous system, producing symptoms

of cerebral weakness and general nerve prostration. It also acts powerfully on the skin, producing an active inflammation and vesicular and pustular eruption.

What are the characteristic mental symptoms of Anacardium?

Loss of memory; imagines that he hears voices afar off, and there is a characteristic sensation as if the patient had two wills, one urging him on to do what the other forbids; very irritable; irresistible desire to curse and swear.

What is the characteristic sensation of Anacardium?

A sensation of a plug in various parts of the body, as in the head, abdomen, rectum, anus, etc.

Give the stomach symptoms of Anacardium.

Faint feeling one or two hours after eating in the stomach, extending to the spine. Tasteless or sour eructations. All symptoms are relieved by eating, but they return and continue until the patient eats again; violent gastralgia and urging to stool, which passes off on going to stool.

What other drugs have relief from eating?

Graphites, Chelidonium and Petroleum.

What is the stool of Anacardium?

There is a sensation of a plug in the rectum, it seems powerless to expel the stool; even a soft stool is expelled with difficulty.

What is the action of Anacardium upon the skin?

Intense itching and pustular eruptions; parts swollen, with burning pains. Wheals exuding a viscid, yellowish fluid. Warty excrescences, with thickened epidermis.

What is our use of *Anacardium occidentale* or the Cashew nut?

In a vesicular eruption on the skin, which is umbilicated and which itches terribly.

What is our principal use of *Comocladia dentata*?

It has many symptoms on the skin similar to *Rhus tox.*, but its peculiar symptom is a pain in the right eye as if it were pushed out of the head; worse near a warm stove.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON.

What is *Rhus tox.*?

It is the common poison *Ivy*, a tincture being made from the fresh leaves.

What are some other varieties of *Rhus*?

Rhus radicans, which is the same as *Rhus tox.*, being the root.

Rhus glabra, or the common *Sumach*, less poisonous.

Rhus venenata, very poisonous and large.

Rhus Californica, or the poison *Oak*.

Rhus aromatica, an aromatic species.

What are the characteristics of the whole family?

They all produce an intense irritation of the skin, from mere itching redness to erysipelatous inflammation, with vesicles and pustules.

Mention five drugs which antidote the poison of the *Rhus*.

1. *Anacardium orientale*.
2. *Croton tiglium*.
3. *Grindelia robusta*.

4. *Apis mellifica*.
5. *Cypripedium pubescens*.

Give the general action of Rhus tox.

It affects powerfully the skin, mucous membranes and fibrous tissue. It also produces symptoms very like those found in low types of fever. It is also the remedy for sprains, strains, overlifting and ill effects of getting wet.

What is its grand prevailing characteristic?

Aggravation from rest and relief from motion.

What is the peculiar head symptom of Rhus?

Headache as if a board were strapped on the forehead; vertigo, with heaviness in the limbs, in the aged. Aching in occipital protuberances and soreness of scalp.

Give eye symptoms.

Conjunctivitis and iritis, when of traumatic or rheumatic origin, with severe pains worse at night; scrofulous ophthalmia and orbital cellulitis; ptosis and stiffness of the lids in rheumatic subjects. Œdematous swelling and acrid discharge.

What other drugs have this stiffness of the lids?

Causticum, *Gelsemium* and *Kalmia*.

What symptoms have we about the jaw?

It cracks on every chewing motion and dislocates easily.

What is the characteristic tongue of Rhus?

It is cracked and coated, all except a triangular space at the tip, which is very red.

In what disease about the throat is it often indicated.

Mumps or swelling of the parotid glands, with sticking pains when swallowing; they are dark red and worse on the left side.

What is the Diarrhœa of Rhus?

A bloody, slimy diarrhœa, or an involuntary stool of cadaverous odor in typhoid fever.

What are its symptoms in the respiratory system?

It is useful in influenza, with aching in the bones, sneezing and coughing; dry cough; bronchial coughs of old people; typhoid pneumonia.

In what heart affection is Rhus indicated?

Uncomplicated hypertrophy of the heart from over-exertion, with a sense of numbness in the left arm and shoulder.

What other drugs have numbness of the left arm with heart troubles?

Actea rac., *Aconite* and *Kalmia*.

What are the rheumatic symptoms of Rhus and what tissues does it act on specially?

On the fibrous tissues, Aponeuroses, ligaments and tendons of muscles. The great keynote for *Rhus* in rheumatism is the relief from motion and the aggravation in damp weather; patients cannot bear cold air; the pain and stiffness is worse on commencing to move, but continued motion relieves; warmth also ameliorates.

In what other affections of these tissues is Rhus useful?

Wrenching, sprains or over-exertion of the same.

How does Causticum compare?

In *Causticum* the restlessness occurs only at night, whereas *Rhus* is restless all the time.

How does Arnica compare here?

Arnica acts more on the muscular tissue than on the ligaments; there is great soreness of the muscles.

Compare also Rhododendron.

Worse from changes of weather, especially cold; aggravation from rest, but the keynote is *aggravation before a storm*.

Give the indications for Rhus in Lumbago.

Pain in back on attempting to rise; rheumatic pains in the back and stiff neck from sitting in a draft; the lumbago is a condition which may not be relieved by motion and still indicate *Rhus*.

What drugs have backache worse while sitting?

Cobalt and *Zincum*.

What in brief are the symptoms that would indicate Rhus in Typhoid fever?

Mild delirium, with desire to escape; great restlessness, with apparent relief from motion; answers questions slowly; frontal headache; dry, brown, cracked or red tongue, with triangular red tip; yellowish, brown, cadaverous and sometimes involuntary diarrhoea; pains in the limbs and a tympanitic abdomen. Hydroa on upper lip.

What is the characterizing indication for Rhus in Intermittent fever?

A dry, teasing cough during the chill, and hydroa.

What are the skin symptoms of Rhus?

It produces a vesicular eruption, accompanied by œdema, with burning, itching and tingling. Blistering herpes. Cold air not tolerated.

What variety of Erysipelas does it correspond to?

The vesicular variety, where the skin looks dark and is covered with vesicles.

When should Rhus be given in Scarlet fever?

When the child is drowsy, restless, has a red and smooth tongue, œdematous fauces and enlarged glands; eruption does not come out and is miliary; great depression and weakness.

How does Ailanthus compare here?

The rash is dark-bluish, the throat is swollen, there is an acrid nasal discharge, and the child is drowsy and stupid.

Give indications for Rhus in Cellulitis and Carbuncle.

There is formation of pus, intense pain and dark red swelling, with the general prostration of the remedy.

What remedy complements, and what remedy is inimical to Rhus?

Bryonia complements and *Apis* is inimical.

What members of the Berberidaceæ family do we use in our Materia Medica?

Berberis vulgaris, *Caulophyllum thalictroides* and *Podophyllum peltatum*.

BERBERIS VULGARIS.**What is *Berberis vulgaris*?**

It is the *Barberry*, our tincture coming from the bark of the fresh root.

Give its general action.

Acts principally upon the kidneys, bladder and liver. It is called for when the renal and vesical symptoms are

prominent. The lumbar region is very painful—pain radiates in all directions.

What are the kidney symptoms of Berberis?

Sticking, tearing pains in the renal region; worse from deep pressure. The pains extend down the back, and down the ureters into the bladder; the back feels stiff and numb and the pains radiate from the kidneys to it.

Continue and give its bladder symptoms.

Cutting in the bladder, extending down the urethra; burning pain on urinating; the urine is yellow, turbid and flocculent, with whitish or red sediment; tearing pains in the bladder.

What are the indications for Berberis in liver troubles?

Sticking pains under the ribs and pains which go from the liver to the abdomen; bilious colic, with gall stones and jaundice.

PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM.

What is Podophyllum?

It is the *May apple* or *Mandrake*; its alkaloid is *Podophyllin*, and our tincture is made from the fresh root.

Give its general action.

It chiefly affects the intestinal canal, especially the small intestine, producing a kind of gastro-enteritis; it also produces an irritable condition of the rectum and anus, with piles and prolapsed rectal mucous membrane.

Give the characteristics of Podophyllum in diarrhœa.

A painless morning diarrhœa of watery, yellow stools, which are profuse and pour out like water from a hydrant,

preceded by retching and vomiting, followed by a sensation of great weakness in the abdomen, and especially in the rectum; the stools are worse after eating and drinking, and there is apt to be a natural stool later in the day.

Is it ever useful in the Diarrhœas of dentition ?

In greenish, watery stools, with grinding of the teeth, rolling of the head, whining and moaning during sleep, it is an excellent remedy.

What is another indicating feature of Podophyllum in Diarrhœa ?

Prolapsus of the rectum during stool.

What are the liver symptoms of Podophyllum ?

Torpid or chronically congested liver; the liver is swollen and sensitive; the face is yellow and also the whites of the eyes; there is a bad taste in the mouth; the tongue is yellow or white and takes the imprints of the teeth; there may be also constipation and clay-colored stools from absence of bile.

CAULOPHYLLUM THALICTROIDES.

What is Caulophyllum ?

It is the blue *Cohosh*, and the tincture is made from the fresh root.

What is its general physiological action ?

It acts especially on the muscular tissues of the female generative organs, and on the smaller joints.

What are its uterine symptoms ?

It produces a spasm of the uterus and is useful in dysmenorrhœa; there is a sensation as if the uterus was

congested, with fullness and tension in the hypogastric region.

When should it be used during labor?

When the pains are intermittent, sharp and crampy, and appear in the groin, bladder and lower extremities; they are spasmodic and fly from one place to another; patient is exhausted and weak.

What is another indication for its use in the puerperal state?

For false labor pains occurring during last months of pregnancy.

What is still another use of *Caulophyllum*?

Rheumatism of the small joints of hands and feet, and flying pains in the limbs.

What members of the Umbellifereæ or Parsley family do we make use of?

Æthusa cynapium, *Anmoniacum gummi*, *Apium graveolens*, *Asafetida*, *Cicuta virosa*, *Conium maculatum*, *Eryngium aquaticum*, *Hydrocotyle asiatica*, *Cenanthe crocata*, *Petroselinum*, *Phellandrium aquaticum* and *Sumbul*.

What is the characteristic of this family as a whole?

They all act upon the nervous system, and upon the glands producing first engorgement then atrophy of these structures.

CONIUM MACULATUM.

What is *Conium*?

It is the poison *Hemlock* of Socrates; the tincture is from the fresh plant.

What is its general action?

Acts upon the motor and vaso-motor nerves, gradually impairing motility through gradual ascending paralysis. It benumbs the brain, causes vertigo, dilated pupils, and even convulsions.

What time of life is Conium most suitable for?

For complaints of old age, and especially for complaints of old maids, corresponding to the change of life in such.

What are the mental symptoms of Conium?

Mental depression, hypochondriasis and hysteria, dread of society and of being along.

What are the sexual symptoms of Conium?

Enfeebled state of the sexual organs from masturbation, and hypochondriasis therefrom; emissions from the slightest provocation.

What are the female symptoms of Conium?

Menses late and scanty; mammæ lax and shrunken or become enlarged and painful. Fibroid tumors of the uterus, induration of cervix, ovaritis, with lancinating pains; itching around pudenda—ill effects of suppressed sexual instinct.

When is Conium indicated in vertigo?

When due to cerebral anæmia; numb feeling in brain, as if stupefied; worse turning over in bed.

What are the indications for Conium in Tumors?

Great hardness of the infiltrated glands, with flying stitches in them. Cancer, mammary tumors or beginning of scirrhus after contusions and bruises.

Give the cough of Conium.

Dry, spasmodic, hacking; worse at night upon lying

down, and is fatiguing in old people; mucus cannot be expectorated, must be swallowed; the cough is caused by an irritation in the larynx as of a dry spot.

How does *Hyoscyamus* compare ?

It lacks the dry spot of irritation of *Conium*.

CICUTA VIROSA.

What is *Cicuta virosa* ?

It is the *Water Hemlock*, and the tincture is from the fresh root.

What is its chief sphere of action ?

In spasms, with rigidity, fixed, staring eyes, blue face and frothing at the mouth; there is great difficulty in breathing, opisthotonos and loss of consciousness, and these spasms are followed by profound exhaustion.

What are the skin symptoms of the drug ?

Pustular eruption, with yellowish scabs about the mouth, matting the whiskers.

What do we use *Enanthe crocata*, another hemlock, for ?

It has been used with success in epilepsy and paralytic conditions; also eczema.

What is our use of *Phellandrium* ?

1. Headache, involving nerves going to the eye.
2. Pains along the milk ducts while nursing.
3. In Phthisis, with horribly offensive expectoration.

Give the chief use of *Petroselinum*.

A sudden desire to urinate, which if not attended to at

once causes severe pain; children dance up and down and cry when this desire seizes them.

What do we use *Apium graveolens* for?

Nervousness and fidgets, with constriction over the sternum, with drawing back on lying down.

ASAFŒTIDA.

What is *Asafœtida*?

It is a native of Persia, called the *Devil's dung*, and our tincture is made from the gum resin.

What is the general action of *Asafœtida*?

Through the nervous system it produces a condition resembling hysteria. It also acts upon the bones.

What are the indications for its use in *Hysteria*?

Sensation of a ball rising from the stomach to the throat; worse from nervous excitement. There is a great deal of flatus, with oppressed breathing.

What are the stomach symptoms?

Belching of rancid gas, and an empty gone feeling in the stomach in the forenoon; greasy taste; burning in the stomach and œsophagus; great meteorismus.

What are the bone symptoms of *Asafœtida*?

Periosteal inflammations and ulcerations; the ulcers are sensitive and intolerant to dressings; the discharge is offensive.

What is an indication for the use of *Ammoniac gummi*?

Humid asthma, with tenacious expectoration and a sensation as if something would be torn loose.

What is our principal use of *Æthusa cynapium*, or the fool's Parsley?

Vomiting in children of large and sometimes green curds of milk, *followed by great exhaustion*; there is a drawn look about the mouth suggestive of nausea. It may also be found useful in thin, yellow-green diarrhœa, preceded by cramps. Gastro-intestinal catarrh.

Give an indication for the use of *Eryngium*.

Seminal weakness, with discharge of prostatic fluid from slight causes.

What is *Hydrocotyle Asiatica* used for?

Skin diseases, with an immense amount of desquamation.

When might *Sumbul* be called for?

In spasm of pharyngeal muscles and nervous palpitation.

What are the chief members of the *Scrofulariaceæ* family?

Digitalis purpurea, *Gratiola*, *Leptandra*, *Euphrasia*, *Verbascum* and *Linaria*.

DIGITALIS PURPUREA.

What is *Digitalis*, its alkaloids and preparation?

The *Purple foxglove*; tincture from the leaves of the second year's growth; alkaloids, *Digitalin* and *Digitoxine*.

What is the general physiological action of *Digitalis*?

It is mainly confined to the circulatory organs, other

parts being affected secondarily. It causes greatly increased arterial tension and very slow intermitting pulse, dropsy of external and internal parts.

What are the symptoms that to us as Homœopaths indicate its use in heart troubles?

There is uneasiness and tightness about the heart, it feels as if it stood still; sinking in the epigastrium and sharp pains about the heart; the pulse is slow, even slower than the heart beat; the patient is cyanotic, his sleep is restless, and he starts up from sleep as if falling from a height; there is a slow respiration and a desire to take a deep breath; constriction of chest.

What is the mental condition in these heart affections?

Anxious, low spirited; gloomy and apprehensive, and a desire to be alone.

What are the indications for Digitalis in Dropsies?

Dropsies from cardiac affections; urine, scanty, dark, hot.

What are the liver symptoms of Digitalis?

Jaundice from cardiac troubles, with white, ashy stools; liver enlarged, sore and bruised; bitter taste; tongue clean or whitish-yellow; slow pulse; drowsiness; high-colored urine; jaundice due to functional imperfections of the liver.

What are the urinary symptoms of Digitalis?

Strangury and frequent urging to urinate; urging at night from enlarged prostate; thick, yellow discharge from the urethra; useful in gonorrhœa.

Is Digitalis ever a remedy for Pneumonia?

Pneumonias in old people with a prune-juice expectora-

tion, cold extremities, cyanotic face and feeble pulse will indicate it. Dyspnœa, the least movement causes palpitation.

GRATIOLA.

What is the chief action of this member of this same family?

In gushing, watery diarrhœa, coming out like water from a hydrant; the stools are yellowish-green and frothy, and associated with cold feeling in the abdomen.

How does *Croton tig.* compare here?

It also has yellow, watery stools coming as from a hydrant; but there is much nausea with it.

LEPTANDRA.

What is the grand characteristic of *Leptandra*?

Profuse, black, tar-like, fetid stool.

What are its liver symptoms?

Aching and soreness in liver, extending to stomach; drowsiness and despondency with black stools, accompanied by distress at the umbilical region.

EUPHRASIA.

What is *Euphrasia*?

The *Eyebright*, tincture from the fresh plant.

What is the general action of this remedy?

Acts especially upon mucous membranes, principally of eyes and upper respiratory tract.

Give its eye symptoms.

Blepharitis, injected eyes, discharge thick and excoriating, the tears scald and irritate the cheeks, photophobia worse in artificial light. Traumatic conjunctivitis. Paralysis of the third nerve.

How is *Allium cepa* distinguished?

The discharge from the eye in *Euphrasia* is excoriating and that from the nose is bland, while the opposite is found in *Allium cepa*, nose excoriating and eyes bland.

What are the characteristic indications for *Verbascum thapsus* another member of this same family?

Catarrhs and colds accompanied by neuralgia and a hoarse, barking cough, a sort of "*Basso profundo.*" It also is a powerful remedy in urinary irritability. The preparation known as *Mullein oil* comes from the plant.

What are the members of the Conifera family?

Abies canadensis, *Abies nigra*, *Pinus sylvestris*, *Picea liquida*, *Sabina*, *Terebinth* and *Thuja*.

What are the principal indications for the use of *Abies canadensis* or the Hemlock spruce?

There is a gnawing or burning in the stomach, a hungry, faint, weak feeling with craving for indigestible or unsuitable articles of food. Uterine displacement with above symptoms.

What is the great characteristic of *Abies nigra* or the Black spruce?

A sensation as if the patient had swallowed some in-

digestible substance which had stuck in the cardiac extremity of the stomach; a hard boiled egg sensation; dyspepsia from use of tobacco.

What are the main characteristic symptoms of Sabina?

Metrorrhagia, with paroxysmal flow of bright color, accompanied by pains in the joints. Threatened abortion about the third month, with pains in the small of the back, going down thighs; bruised sensation along the anterior surface of the thighs.

What are the chief symptoms of Terebinth?

Dull, aching pains in the renal region; drawing pains and distressing stranguary; urine scanty, bloody, dark and smoky looking and smelling like violets; there may be also excessive tympanites.

What is the main symptom of Pix liquida or Tar?

Suppurative processes, with a pain at the third left costal cartilage. Eczema of dorsa of hands.

What drug has a pain at the third right costal cartilage?

Anisum stellatum.

What drug has stitches in the left breast running through to the shoulder blade?

Myrtus communis.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS.

What is Thuja?

The *Arbor vitæ*; the tincture is from the fresh leaves.

What place does Thuja hold in the Homœopathic Materia Medica ?

It is our great antisycotic remedy.

Give the general action of Thuja.

Its main action is on the skin and genito-urinary system. It irritates these and changes their secretions. It also produces wart-like excrescences upon the body.

In what special field is Thuja useful.

For the bad effects of vaccination, especially for the diarrhœa caused thereby.

Mention two other drugs useful for the bad effects of vaccination ?

Silicea and *Kali mur.*

What is meant by a hydrogenoid constitution ?

First described by Dr. Grauvogl, a noted German Homœopathist, and characterized by a preponderance of water within all the tissues. Such patients are worse in rainy weather, at the sea shore and from water in any form.

Give three drugs especially applicable to that form of constitution.

Thuja, *Natrum sulph.* and *Aranea diadema.*

What are the mental symptoms of Thuja ?

The patient is always in a hurry, talks hurriedly, moves hurriedly, is excitable, imagines he is made of glass, and is brittle, and refuses to move for fear of breaking, or he imagines himself double or treble and scattered about.

What are the neuralgias and peculiar symptoms about the head ?

Sensation as though a nail were being driven into the

vertex or frontal eminences, intense stabbing pains driving patient almost to distraction; patient must lie down.

What are the symptoms of Thuja in Gonorrhœa ?

Thin, greenish discharge, scalding urination, warts and condylomata about the genitals, gonorrhœa suppressed by injections, and complicated with rheumatism or orchitis.

Mention another use of Thuja ?

It is a remedy for warts and diseases of the epidermal tissues such as affections of the nails, etc.

How do the Warts calling for Thuja differ from those calling for Causticum ?

The *Causticum* warts have a solid body and are very horny, *Thuja* warts are fissured, cut up, having cauliflower appearance.

What is the Diarrhœa of Thuja ?

Chronic diarrhœa traceable to vaccination forcibly expelled like water from a bung-hole; thirst with same gurgling sound on drinking, worse in the morning after breakfast, from coffee and onions, with rapid emaciation and exhaustion.

What is *Pinus sylvestris* used for ?

Emaciation of the lower extremities in children with tardiness in learning to walk.

What are the members of the Liliacæ family ?

Allium cepa, *Allium sativa*, *Aloes*, *Asparagus*, *Colchicum*, *Convallaria*, *Helonias*, *Lilium tigrinum*, *Paris quadrifolia*, *Sabadilla*, *Squilla*, *Trillium pendulum*, *Veratrum album* and *Veratrum viride*.

VERATRUM ALBUM.

What is Veratrum album.?

The *White Hellebore*, and the tincture is made from the root; alkaloid, *Veratrin*.

What is the general action of Veratrum alb.?

Acts profoundly on the general vegetative sphere, producing a perfect picture of collapse, with extreme coldness, blueness and weakness.

What are four general characteristics of Veratrum?

1. Everything is copious, vomit, sweat and diarrhœa.
2. The cold sweat.
3. Burning internally.
4. The coldness and blueness of the surface of the body.

What are the mental symptoms?

Delirium; restlessness; desire to cut and tear clothing; loquacity; strikes those about him; springs out of bed; lewd in talk; religious melancholy, despair of salvation; sullen indifference.

What are the three characteristics of the stool of Veratrum?

1. Pain in abdomen preceding stool.
2. Profuseness of stool and forcible evacuation.
3. Great prostration following stool.

What are the symptoms indicating Veratrum in Cholera?

Profuse, watery, greenish like spinach, or bloody stools, with cramps and cutting pains in the abdomen and limbs, with great weakness and fainting; little vomiting, cold sweat on the forehead and rice-water stools, attended with

prostration and collapse; aggravation at night; pale face, sunken eyes, and prostration.

How does this differ from Camphora?

Camphora has coldness without sweat; the tongue is cold; the discharges are scanty; the upper lip is retracted, showing the teeth; the voice is high pitched and the entire body is cold.

When should one give Cuprum?

When the cramps are very severe and extend to the chest; vomiting and purging, but not the cold sweat, of *Veratrum*.

What is the Constipation of Veratrum?

Large, hard black stools with faintness; patient strains until covered with cold sweat and then gives it up, and fæces accumulate in large masses in the rectum.

What abdominal symptom has Veratrum in common with Nux vom.?

Sensation in the abdominal rings as if a hernia would protrude.

VERATRUM VIRIDE.

What is Veratrum viride?

Green Hellebore, and the tincture is also from the root.

What is its general action?

Exerts a decided influence upon the brain, especially cerebellum and cerebral portion of the cord, and also over the muscular system. It probably acts on the inhibitory nerves of the heart, controlling the heart's action in a remarkable degree.

What are characteristic indications for *Veratrum viride*?

Congestive stage of inflammation with great arterial excitement, and a dry, red streak down through the center of the tongue; rapid, full pulse and nausea on rising. Spasmodic diseases with gastric irritation and much vascular excitement.

What are the characteristics of *Sabadilla*?

Influenza with violent spasmodic sneezing and lachrymation on going into the open air, burning, watery discharge from the nose, eyes swollen and watery, swelling of the throat and tonsils. Hay fever.

COLCHICUM AUTOMALE.**What is *Colchicum*?**

The *Meadow Saffron*, and the tincture is from the fresh bulbs just before blooming.

What is the general action of *Colchicum*?

Affects markedly the muscular tissue, periosteum and synovial membranes of joints. It seems more beneficial in chronic affections of these parts.

Give four general characteristics of *Colchicum*.

1. General exhaustion of mind and body.
2. Great muscular prostration.
3. Aggravation from exertion, even thinking.
4. Aggravation from motion.

What are the digestive characteristics of *Colchicum*?

Extreme aversion to food, nausea and loathing at the thought of food; he gags from the mere mention of food; loss of appetite, great debility and brown tongue.

What are the abdominal symptoms?

Abdomen is distended enormously, with urging to stool and passage of jelly-like mucus; there are also dysenteric symptoms, with spasm of the sphincter ani.

What relation has Colchicum to Arsenic and Cinchona?

It stands midway between them, having the weakness of *Arsenic* and the tympany of *Cinchona*.

When is Colchicum indicated in Rheumatism and Gout?

Where the swelling is red or pale, with extreme tenderness to touch and a tendency to shift about from joint to joint; pains are worse in the evening and from the slightest motion; metastasis of gout to heart, with cutting pains about heart and oppression.

What has Asparagus been used for?

Cystitis, enlarged prostate and catarrh of the neck of the bladder.

What are the characteristic symptoms of *Lilium tigrinum* or the Tiger lily?

A bearing down sensation in the region of the uterus and vagina as if everything would press out, and the patient presses the vulva with the hand to relieve these symptoms. Soreness in pelvic region.

How does *Sepia* compare here?

In *Sepia* the patient crosses the legs to prevent protrusion. There are more hysterical symptoms under *Lilium* and the ovarian pains are more intense.

ALOE SOCOTRINA.**What is Aloes ?**

It is a native of Africa, and our tincture is from the inspissated juice. Its alkaloid is *Aloin*, and it is a component part of most purgative pills.

What is the general action of Aloes ?

Acts most prominently in the region of the liver. Has many symptoms of portal and uterine congestion.

What is the Headache ?

Dull headache across the forehead or a weight on the vertex; heaviness in the eyes and nausea.

What are the characteristic indications for Aloes in Diarrhœa ?

There is a sudden urging to stool in the early morning, accompanied with a great deal of flatus and great weakness of the sphincters; the patient loses confidence in them and fears that stool will pass with the flatus.

What are the indications for Aloes in Hemorrhoids ?

They protrude like a bunch of grapes after each stool, and are relieved by the application of cold water and aggravated by motion.

How does Aloes compare with Collinsonia in Hemorrhoids ?

Collinsonia most always has Constipation and *Aloes* Diarrhœa.

What are the symptoms of Aloes in Dysentery ?

The stools are of a jelly-like mucus and covered with blood, accompanied by griping in the epigastric region.

ALLIUM CEPA.

What are the nasal and laryngeal symptoms of *Allium cepa* or the Onion?

Watery, acrid discharge from the nose, with bland lachrymation; raw feeling in larynx and throat, and tickling in larynx provoking cough; the larynx is so sore that it makes the patient wince to cough and brings tears to his eyes; it seems as if it would split open; great hoarseness. Worse in warm air.

Give symptoms of *Wyethia*, another useful remedy for catarrhal troubles.

Dryness of pharynx with constant desire to clear throat; follicular pharyngitis, with a hot, burning feeling. Hoarseness, pharyngitis in teachers and singers.

What neuralgic symptoms has *Allium cepa*?

Neuralgias following amputations, and injuries of nerves with fine, shooting, thread-like pains; neuralgia of stumps.

What do we sometimes use *Convallaria* for?

For dyspnoea due to heart disease with scanty urine; cedemas and dropsies from the same cause.

Give the cough of *Squills* another member of the *Liliaceæ* family.

Violent cough with a great deal of mucus in the chest and expectoration; during the cough there is involuntary spirting of urine; the patient coughs a long time before a

little mucus is raised, which gives relief; sharp, sticking pains in side.

What are the head and eye symptoms of *Paris quadrifolia* ?

Sensation as if the eyes were drawn back into the head by strings; headache of spinal origin where the pains come up over the head from the occiput, and the head seems enormously large.

Mention some Cryptogamous plants that we make use of.

Lycopodium, *Bovista*, and *Sticta pulmonaria*.

LYCOPODIUM CLAVATUM.

What is *Lycopodium* ?

It is the *Club Moss*, and we prepare triturations of the pollen.

What is the general sphere of action of *Lycopodium* ?

It is especially adapted to ailments gradually developing; functional power weakening with failure of the digestive power; and where the function of the liver is seriously disturbed. Urinary disturbances are marked.

Give four general characteristics of *Lycopodium*.

1. Aggravation from 4 to 8 p. m.
2. Great aggravation from cold.
3. Complaints go from right to left.
4. Offensiveness of discharges, and heavy, red sediment in urine.

What are the mental symptoms of *Lycopodium* ?

Weakness and relaxation, a tired mind; patients are

- afraid to be left alone; imperious and domineering or sad and melancholic; weak memory, makes mistakes in speech.

What are the characteristic nasal symptoms?

Nose stuffed up; cannot breathe through it night or day; discharge of yellowish-green matter from the nose; fan-like motions of the alæ nasi.

What are the indications for *Lycopodium* in throat troubles?

Enlarged tonsils, which are studded with small ulcers. It holds the same relation to the right side of the throat that *Lachesis* does to the left; diphtheritic deposits on the right side of the throat; tonsils and tongue are both swollen.

What are the digestive symptoms of *Lycopodium*?

Goes to meals with a vigorous appetite; but a few mouthfuls fill him up full. Very sleepy after eating, great accumulation of flatulence in the intestines, which presses up and causes difficulty in breathing. Ravenous hunger, which, if not satisfied, causes a headache; there is sour taste, sour belching and sometimes sour vomiting; pit of stomach swollen and sensitive, and intolerant to tight clothing, belching of gas does not relieve; desire for sweets.

What are the stools of *Lycopodium*?

Constipation with ineffectual urging and a sensation as if something remained behind due to constriction of rectum and anus. Bleeding piles.

What are the urinary symptoms of *Lycopodium*?

The urine is turbid and bad smelling and deposits a red

sand; child cries before passing water on account of lithic acid in the urine, the diaper is stained yellow.

What affection about the sexual sphere corresponds to *Lycopodium*?

Impotence, with cold relaxed sexual organs, and diminished sexual power.

What are the respiratory symptoms of *Lycopodium*?

Rattling cough and dyspnoea; accumulation of mucus in the chest. Pneumonia, with fan-like motion of the alæ nasi; one foot warm and the other cold; expectoration thick and yellow, and cough worse from 4 to 8 p. m.

What is a symptom of *Lycopodium* in the back?

Burning as of hot coals between the scapulæ.

What are the symptoms of *Lycopodium* in impending paralysis of the brain?

The patient is in a stupor, has fishy eyes, the lower jaw is dropped, the breathing is snoring and rattling, pulse intermittent, tongue swollen, patient cannot protrude it or it rolls from side to side and is dry?

What are the indications for *Bovista* in Hemorrhages?

Hemorrhages from relaxation of the capillary system; epistaxis or menstrual hemorrhages, where the blood flows with very little exertion; the flow occurs more at night or in the morning.

What are the symptoms calling for *Ustilago* in Hemorrhages?

Bright, partly clotted hemorrhages from passive congestion of the uterus; hemorrhages from slight causes, as from digital examinations.

SECALE CORNUTUM.**What is *Secale cornutum* ?**

Spurred rye, a fungus growing on the rye; the tincture is from the fresh fungus and the alkaloid is called *Ergotin*; the common name of *Secale* is *Ergot*.

What is the general action of *Secale* ?

Produces contraction of the *unstripped* muscular fibre, and hence a constricting feeling throughout the whole body. Anæmic conditions, coldness, numbness, petechiæ, mortification and gangrene is a series in the action of this powerful drug.

When is *Secale* indicated Homœopathically in labor ?

When the pains are prolonged, continued and ineffectual or entirely wanting, and patient complains of an empty feeling in the abdomen.

When is *Secale* useful in uterine hemorrhage ?

Passive, painless flow of dark liquid blood, the patient is wrinkled and scrawny, is often unconscious and cold, hemorrhages preceded by formication and tingling. Slightest motion aggravates flow.

What are the symptoms of *Secale* in Cholera ?

Retching and vomiting of undigested food, body wasted and cold, cramps, tingling in limbs, face sunken, mouth distorted, profuse, painless discharge from the bowels, ejected with violence; cold, clammy sweat.

What are its indications in Gangrene ?

Skin shriveled, dry and brittle. Formication, black suppurating blisters, petechiæ. Patient feels better from cold applications.

AGARICUS MUSCARIUS.**What is Agaricus?**

The *Bug agaric*, tincture from the younger plants. Alkaloid *Muscarine*.

What is its general action?

Exerts its chief influence upon the nervous centres. Upon the brain it acts like alcohol, but shows more vertigo and delirium, and is accompanied by increased muscular force. Tremors and twitchings characterize it.

What are the indications for Agaricus in chorea?

Angular choreic movements, itching of the eyelids and of various parts of the body as if they had been frost bitten; diminished intellect, almost imbecility. Blepharospasmus, twitching of the eyelids and eyeballs.

What are the indications in spinal irritation?

Tingling and formication in the back; itching or biting of the skin as if frost bitten; twitching of muscles and sensation as if needles of ice were thrust into the skin.

STICTA PULMONARIA.**What is Sticta?**

It is a *Lichen*, and the tincture is made from the fresh lichen growing on the sugar maple.

What is the chief sphere of its action?

Sticta offers a set of symptoms like coryza and bronchial catarrhs and influenza, with nervous and rheumatic dis-

turbances. There is a general feeling of *malaise* accompanying.

What are the nasal symptoms ?

Dryness of the mucous membrane of the nose; the secretion dries so rapidly that although there is an inclination to blow the nose nothing escapes.

What is the cough ?

Hard, dry, barking, almost croupy cough; worse at night with little or no expectoration. An irritable cough, caused by dryness high up in the pharynx; not aggravated by lying down, but worse at night.

What plants of the Euphorbiaceæ family do we make use of ?

Croton tiglium, *Euphorbium officinalis*, *Jatropha curcus*, *Euphorbia corrollata*, *Hippomane mancinella*, *Stillingea*, *Acalypha indica*, *Yucca filamentosa*, *Mercurialis perennis*, *Ricinis communis*.

CROTON TIGLIUM.

Give the Diarrhœa of Croton tiglium.

Yellow, watery diarrhœa, pouring out like water from a hydrant, and associated with nausea and vomiting.

What symptoms has this drug with reference to the mammary gland ?

Pain goes through to the back every time the child nurses, as if the gland were pulled by a string.

Give the Diarrhœa of Jatropha.

Profuse, gushing, watery diarrhœa, with great prostra-

tion, vomiting and purging; cholera, with cramps and coldness and accompanied by much wind and flatulence.

Give also the Diarrhœa of Euphorbia corrollata.

Diarrhœa, with vomiting, purging, and cold sweat over the body.

Give indications for Euphorbium off. in Erysipelas.

In the vesicular form, where there are large, yellow vesicles and violent fever; pains extend from gums into ear.

What are the chief uses of Stillingea?

Syphilis of the long bones, periostitis and ostitis; pain worse at night and in damp weather.

Give the unique symptom of Acalypha Indica.

Dry cough, followed by spitting of blood, which is pure in the morning, but dark, lumpy and clotted in the evening, with a constricted feeling around the chest.

Give symptoms indicating Yucca filamentosa in biliousness.

Frontal headache; flushed, yellow, sallow face; tongue yellow or yellowish-white, taking imprints of the teeth; aching in liver; poor appetite; sensitive abdomen; yellow, watery stool, with much flatus; pain from liver to back.

What property has Ricinus communis or castor oil?

It increases the milk in nursing women.

What are antidotes to the abuse of castor oil?

Bryonia and *Nux vomica*.

What symptoms has *Hippomane mancinella* ?

It produces vesicles on the skin, with an intense erythema; so irritating is it that water dropping from its leaves on the skin will produce vesicles. It has been utilized in scarlet fever when this intense irritation of the skin exists.

What member of the Juglandaceæ family is the most important and what are its principal symptoms ?

Juglans cathartica, which has an occipital headache, jaundice, sticking in the liver and bilious stools.

What are the drugs obtained from the Urticaceæ family ?

Cannabis indica, *Cannabis sativa* and *Urtica urens*.

CANNABIS INDICA.**What is this drug ?**

It is the *Hashish* or *Indian hemp*; a tincture is made from the dried herb tops.

What is its general action ?

Produces the most remarkable hallucinations and imaginations; exaggeration of the duration of time and extent of space being most characteristic. It lessens the sensibility of the pulmonary and urinary tracts.

What are its mental characteristics ?

Illusions as to time and space; a minute seems thousands of years, and things a short distance off seems yards away.

What is the peculiar head symptom of *Cannabis Indica*?

There is a sensation as if the head were opening and shutting along the vertex.

CANNABIS SATIVA.

What are the principal characteristics of this variety of hemp?

Urethritis, with purulent discharge, great burning and tenderness on urinating; glans penis dark red and swollen; there may be chordee; there is also a spasmodic contraction of the sphincter vesicæ on urinating.

How do these symptoms differ from those of *Cantharis*?

Cantharis has more tenesmus. *Cannabis sat.* has more burning and smarting.

Give symptoms indicating *Copaiva* in Urethritis.

Burning in the neck of bladder and urethra; catarrh of bladder with great dysuria following gonorrhœa; there is swelling of the orifice of the urethra and constant desire to urinate; urine smells of violets, especially in gonorrhœa; discharge yellow, purulent and corrosive; hæmaturia.

How does *Cubeba* compare here?

Cubeba has cutting and constriction after micturition; urinates every ten or fifteen minutes, with smarting tenesmus andropy mucus; useful in inflamed prostate.

What are the indications for *Urtica urens*?

Nettle rash, with intolerable itching and burning;

hives from eating shell fish. Also indicated in absence of milk after confinement without apparent cause.

What are the members of the Ericaceæ family used in our Materia Medica?

Chimaphila, Ledum, Kalmia and Rhododendron.

What are the indications for Chimaphila?

Catarrh of the bladder, with offensive, turbid urine and great difficulty in commencing to urinate.

LEDUM PALUSTRE.

What are the general characteristics of Ledum?

Rheumatic inflammations of joints without fever; the pains travel upward; stiffness in the back, as after sitting a long time.

What of its use in Gout?

Pains worse from the warmth of the bed; drawing pains in joints; scanty effusion, which tends to harden into nodosities.

What are the effects of Ledum in wounds and ecchymoses?

Wounds made by pointed instruments; bruised feeling in various parts of the body.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA.

What are the rheumatic symptoms of Kalmia latifolia?

Tearing pains down the legs; rheumatism of the chest;

or, when it shifts from joint to joint, from external applications.

What are the heart symptoms of *Kalmia*?

Sharp pains about the heart, shooting into the abdomen, which take away the breath, and a very slow pulse, with numbness and tingling in the left arm.

RHODODENDRON.

What is the rheumatism of *Rhododendron*?

Rheumatism worse from rest and change of weather; rheumatism of the small joints or rheumatic gout; the general aggravation is before a storm.

What are its symptoms in orchitis?

Hard, indurated testicle, with tendency to atrophy and a sensation as if it were crushed; drawing in spermatic cord, extending to abdomen and thigh.

COCCULUS INDICUS.

What is *Cocculus*?

It is a member of the *Menispermaceæ* family, and the tincture is made from the dried fruit; its alkaloid is called *Picrotoxin*.

What is the general action of *Cocculus*?

Many spasmodic symptoms—cramps, etc.—characterize this drug. Paretic affections, notably of one-half of the body. It produces a condition much like sea-sickness—nausea, faintness; vertigo, prostration.

When is Cocculus indicated in debility?

When it is spinal in origin and comes from loss of sleep; useful in those who nurse the sick.

What is the Headache of Cocculus?

Headaches in the back part of the head and nape, with tendency to stretch the head backwards, and a sensation as if the head were opening and shutting.

Give two other drugs also useful for occipital headache.

Gelsemium and *Juglans cathartica*.

Give Headache of Onosmodium.

Pain in occiput with vertigo. Headaches caused by straining the eyes, with strained feeling in the eyes.

When is Cocculus indicated in nausea?

When it is caused by riding in the cars; it is also a remedy for seasickness.

What are the characteristic symptoms of Pareira brava?

Constant urging to urinate, with pain in the glans penis; patient sometimes has to get down on all fours to urinate, the straining is so severe; urine passes in drops and contains much thick and viscid mucus.

What is the characteristic use of Agnus castus?

Spermatorrhœa and sexual excesses in "old sinners," with loss of sexual power and coldness of the genital organs.

ÆSCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM.

What is our principal use of this remedy?

Abdominal plethora throbbing deep in the abdomen. Hemorrhoids accompanied by a feeling of dryness in the rectum as though little sticks, splinters or burrs were sticking in the mucous membrane. They are purple in color and accompanied by backache.

What drug has a symptom that the Rectum seems as if full of pounded glass?

Ratanhia; another symptom of this drug is that the anus aches and burns for hours after stool.

Give throat symptoms of Æsculus,

There is a dry, rough, burning in throat and pharynx but no swelling. It resembles *Kali bich.* but lacks the tenacious, stringy mucus, sallow face, slow digestion, etc.

Give the Backache of Æsculus.

Backache during pregnancy where the pain is in sacroiliac synchondroses, and that part of the back gives out compelling her to sit.

When is Ailanthus indicated in Scarlet fever?

When the patient lies in a stupor; rash is imperfect, dark and purplish; swollen throat and infiltration of the cellular tissue about the neck; excoriating nasal discharge; drowsiness and prostration. Thin, bloody, offensive stools.

What is the main use of Cedron?

Neuralgias, which return with clock-like periodicity;

supraorbital neuralgias or chills of malarial origin, which are regular as a clock.

Give the cough of *Aralia racemosa*.

Spasmodic cough at night, coming on after the first sleep. Relief after expectoration of tough mucus.

What are some symptoms of *Asarum*?

Feeling as if the body was hovering in the air; noises intolerable; the thought of scratching silk sends a shudder through the patient. Chilly persons who are always shrinking from cold.

Give the grand heart characteristic of *Cactus grandiflorus*.

Constriction about the heart as if grasped by an iron hand; sharp pains in the heart; hemoptysis, with cardiac affections.

What do we use *Caladium* for?

Effects of sexual excesses, where there are emissions without any excitement.

Give the nasal symptoms of *Arum triphyllum*.

Excoriating discharge; the nose is very sore and excoriated.

What are laryngeal symptoms of *Arum*?

Hoarseness and rawness in the larynx; the control over the voice is lost; the voice suddenly changes; dry cough; patient cringes under it, it hurts so.

Give the symptoms of Camphor in cold in the head.

First stage, when the nose is stuffed up and the inspired air feels cold; the patient feels chilly.

What are the indications for Camphor in Cholera?

Body cold as ice; great prostration; voice squeaky or husky; upper lip retracted; indicated more at the beginning without any vomiting or diarrhœa. Tongue, nose and ears are cold; collapse, with scanty or absent discharges.

Give an indication for Cistus Canadensis.

Swollen glands, which are very hard and inflamed.

What are the hemorrhoids of Collinsonia?

Where there is a sensation of sticks in the rectum; constipation, with prolapsus uteri and hemorrhoids.

Give an indication for Teucrium marum verum.

Catarrh, with expectoration of solid chunks from the posterior nares; nasal polypi.

What are the two great characteristics of Crocus sativus?

1. Sensation as if something were alive and moving about in the abdomen.
2. A hemorrhage of dark tarry blood from the uterus, which is clotted in strings.

IRIS VERSICOLOR.**Give the Headache of Iris.**

Periodical sick headache, especially of students or teachers; pains intense, throbbing and supraorbital, causing temporary blindness; at height of headaches bitter or sour vomiting; hemicrania, commencing with blurring of vision.

What are the digestive and bilious symptoms of the drug?

Severe burning distress in the stomach, vomiting of food, vomiting of excessively acid substances, with distress over the liver.

What is the Diarrhœa of Iris?

Copious, associated with vomiting; worse 2 or 3 a. m., with excoriated, raw feeling about the anus; the stools are watery, yellowish-green and mixed with bile.

What are the nasal symptoms of *Cyclamen europeum*?

Similar to *Pulsatilla*; thick, bland discharge, but in addition sneezing.

What are the digestive symptoms?

Aggravation from fat food; desire for lemonade, and thirst; otherwise similar to *Pulsatilla*.

Give the cough of *Drosera*.

Spasmodic cough, coming on in the evening; efforts to raise the phlegm end in retching and vomiting; barking cough, coming so frequently that the patient cannot get his breath; whooping cough; phthisis.

What are the urinary symptoms of Equisetum?

Eneuresis, with marked vesical irritation, cystitis, painful urination and urging; bladder sore and tender; great desire to pass water from pressure on the bladder.

What drug has sudden desire to pass water from emotional causes?

Gelsemium.

What are the stools of Gambogia?

Stool preceded by cutting at the navel, and expelled all at once after considerable urging; stools thin, watery and yellow mucus.

GUAIAACUM.

What are the rheumatic symptoms of Guaiacum?

Rheumatism of the joints when they become distorted by concretions; contractions of tendons; worse from motion; gouty nodosities,

Give indications for Guaiacum in Sore throat.

Worse on right side; swollen tonsils; enlarged veins; must drink to assist deglutition, as throat is dry; stinging pains in throat, worse in warm, moist air.

What is another use of this remedy?

It is said to relieve growing pains in children.

What other remedy is also useful for this condition?

Phosphoric acid.

What is the great indicating feature of Hamamelis in varicose veins, hemorrhoids or orchitis?

The great keynote is soreness and hemorrhage.

What is Hypericum used for?

It is the arnica of the nerves. Concussion of the spine, and injuries of the nerves in general.

Give general indications for Ruta graveolens.

Soreness and lameness as from a sprain or bruise. Rheumatism of wrists and ankles.

Give eye symptoms of Ruta.

It is useful for irritability of every tissue of the eye from overwork or from using eyes on fine work.

What do we use Xanthoxylum for?

Severe after pains.

What are the indications for Laurocerasus in cough?

Dry, teasing cough at night with expectoration tinged with blood; lack of reaction in chest troubles.

Give uses of Lycopus Virginianus in Heart affections.

In cardiac irritability with depressed force, after abuse of cardiac depressants or of cardiac stimulants; excessive hypertrophy, muscular weakness, etc.

Give the skin symptoms of Mezereum.

Vesicles with intolerable itching, which dry into thick,

high scabs from beneath which an acrid pus exudes; the crusts and itching are characteristic.

What are the neuralgic symptoms of Mezereum?

Neuralgia of cheek bones with numbness; neuralgic pains along an eruption as in herpes zoster; ciliary neuralgias.

What is the only use to which we put Nuphar luteum?

Complete absence of sexual desire; impotence.

Give the characteristic indications for Nux moschata.

Hysteria, with attacks of faintness and an irresistible desire to sleep; enormous bloating of the abdomen even after a slight meal and great dryness of the mouth; dyspepsia from any mental effort; distress appears while eating.

PHYTOLACCA DECANDRA.

What is Phytolacca?

It is the *Poke root*, and the tincture is from the fresh root.

What are some of its general symptoms?

Bruised feeling of the muscles with stiffness worse at night and in wet weather. Pains better in open air.

What is an important keynote for Phytolacca?

Aching all over the body.

What are the throat symptoms of this drug?

Dry, sore throat of dark red color; the tonsils are dark

red; pain on swallowing, especially at the root of the tongue, accompanied by general aching in the back and limbs.

What are the symptoms of *Phytolacca* on the mammary gland?

Nodosities in the female breast; hard swelling, and tenderness on nursing; pains seem to radiate from nipple all over the body. Mastitis.

When is *Bryonia* useful in Mastitis?

In the early stages with cutting pains, great heat, redness and swelling.

Where do the pains of *Croton tiglium* go upon nursing?

To the back.

What other drug has nodosities in the female breast, and how is it distinguished from *Phytolacca*?

Conium, here there is stony hardness, and it is less acute than *Phytolacca*; in *Conium* the breasts are exceedingly sensitive, cannot bear the touch of clothes, and walking or jarring is painful.

Mention two other remedies that have nodes in the breast.

Calcareo fluorica and *Silicea*.

What are the characteristics of *Rheum*?

Diarrhoea of sour, slimy stools, with tenesmus and griping colic, the child's whole body smells sour, there is an acid condition of the system and the stools are brown and frothy.

What are some other drugs having sour stools?

Calcareo carb., *Magnesia carb.*, *Hepar*.

Give the characteristics of the cough of *Rumex crispus*.

Teasing, persistent cough, which is aggravated by cold air, the patient has to cover his head to breathe warm air; it is caused by tickling in the supra sternal fossa; night cough in phthisis.

What is our chief use of *Sambucus niger*?

Snuffles in children and spasm of the glottis.

What are the indications for *Viburnum opulus*?

Threatened miscarriage, with pains from lower abdomen into thighs.

Tell the uses of *Sarsaparilla*.

Sycotic eruptions looking like the roseola of syphilis and itching intolerably; eruptions exuding an irritating pus; moist eruption about genitals. Is an antisycotic remedy.

Give some indications for *Senega*.

Hoarseness, and a throat so dry that it hurts to talk; great accumulation of albuminous mucus on the chest, which is difficult to expectorate. Great soreness of the chest.

What are the indications for *Viola tricolor* in Eczema?

Crusta lactea, with copious exudation which mats the hair, and urine smelling like that of a cat.

CHAPTER IV.

ANIMAL KINGDOM.

Give the general action of Animal remedies.

They correspond to affections of a destructive form, and suit deep-seated diseases, poisoned blood and great nerve depression. They also act upon the mind, producing, so to speak, a poisoned condition there, and hence are valuable in insanity and organic cerebral disease.

Does the Allopathic school use animal remedies; if so, what?

It employs *Cantharis* or the *Spanish fly*, *Blatta orientalis* or the *Cockroach*, *Musk* from the *Musk deer*, and is commencing to use *Apis mellifica* or the honey bee, and other Homœopathic remedies.

MOSCHUS.

What is Moschus and how is it obtained?

It is probably the preputial secretion from the *Musk deer*, and our tincture is made from the dried product.

Give the symptoms indicating Moschus in Hysteria.

The patient faints from the least excitement; the hysterical spasm is ushered in by a contractive feeling about the throat; suffocation, globus hystericus; spasms about the chest and alternate crying and laughing.

Compare Valeriana in Hysteria.

It corresponds to general nervous and vascular excitement. Must keep constantly on the move. Slightest exertion causes headache and the slightest pain causes fainting; there are pains in the limbs, simulating rheumatism, which are better by walking about.

What other important symptoms does Moschus produce?

A great deal of flatulence, which may cause the fainting by pressure on the solar plexus.

What is the applicability of Castoreum, the secretion from the Beaver?

For nervous, irritable women, who do not react after severe diseases; women who are "pretty near" the hysterics.

MEPHITIS PUTORIUS,**What is Mephitis?**

It is the secretion from the *Skunk*.

What is it principally used for and with what indications?

Whooping cough, with a marked laryngeal spasm and a whoop; cough is worse at night on lying down; there is a suffocative feeling, and the child cannot exhale.

How does Corrallium rubrum, another animal remedy, compare?

Whooping cough, with smothering before the cough, and great exhaustion afterwards; the child gasps and gasps, and becomes black in the face. "Minute gun," cough short, quick and ringing.

Give indications for *Coccus cacti*, another animal remedy, in Whooping Cough.

Paroxysms of cough, with vomiting of clear, ropy mucus, extending in great long strings even to the feet. Sensation as of a thread in the throat.

How does the expectoration differ from that of *Kali bich.*?

The *Kali bich.* expectoration is yellow, not clear albuminous.

What are the indications for *Lac caninum*, or Dog's milk, in Diphtheria?

Where the membrane forms on one side and goes to the other, or is constantly changing sides; the membrane is mother-of-pearl like.

What are the principal Ophidians?

Lachesis, *Crotalus*, *Bothrops*, *Elaps* and the *Naja tripudians*.

What is the general characteristic action of the family, as a whole?

They cause decomposition and fluidity of the blood; the parts swell rapidly and proceed to rapid decomposition; the blood is dark and fluid, and these remedies are suitable to diseases where a poisoned condition of the blood obtains, as in Typhoid fever, Diphtheria, Gangrene, low ulcerations, etc.; they also stain the skin yellow, not from jaundice, but owing to the decomposed blood.

What are some of the general antidotes to the snake poisons?

Alcohol, *Whiskey* in large quantities; radiated heat, *Ammonia* and *Permanganate of Potash*.

LACHESIS TRIGONOCEPHALUS.**What is the Lachesis ?**

A large South American snake, from three to fourteen feet long; the pure poison is used, and was first obtained by the late Dr. Hering, of Philadelphia.

What is the general action of Lachesis ?

It produces, in addition to the poisoned condition of the blood, a great hypersensitiveness of the body, which gives rise to that great characteristic of the drug, *cannot bear anything tight about the throat.*

Give four general characteristics of Lachesis.

1. Great sensitiveness of body and intolerance of clothing about the neck.
2. It is a left-sided remedy.
3. A general aggravation after sleep.
4. Its use in climacteric disorders.

What are the characteristic mental symptoms ?

Great loquacity, patient jumping from one subject to another, jealous, fear of being poisoned and refuses the medicine, muttering delirium with dropping of the lower jaw and illusions, such as imagining that he is under some superhuman control.

What are the head symptoms of Lachesis ?

Headache over the left eye accompanying a cold, but as soon as discharge is established headache is better.

Give some characteristic ear symptoms of Lachesis ?

Roaring and singing in the ears, which is relieved by

putting the finger in the ear and shaking it. Ears full of pasty, offensive wax.

Give the indications for Lachesis in facial Erysipelas?

More on the left side, at first bright red then dark bluish or purplish, great infiltration of cellular tissues and great weakness; patient drowsy and perhaps has delirium and is loquacious.

What are the nasal symptoms of Lachesis?

Watery discharge, worse on the left side, with a throbbing headache, which is relieved when the discharge appears.

What is the tongue of Lachesis?

Dry tongue protruded with difficulty, catches on the teeth and trembles, cracked at tip and brown on dorsum.

Give the characteristic throat symptoms of Lachesis.

Sensation of lump in left side of the throat, which seems to go down when swallowing, but returns again; constriction of throat and difficult breathing, worse from arousing from sleep or after sleep; empty swallowing is painful and fluids escape from the nose; throat sensitive externally.

What are its indications in Diphtheria?

Great difficulty in swallowing, great fetor and exhaustion, infiltration of tissues about the neck, membrane more on left side.

When would Lachesis be indicated in Pneumonia?

In the typhoid form; late in the disease, when pus forms in the lungs and the patient is bathed in a profuse sweat and the sputa are mixed with blood and pus.

What are the symptoms of Lachesis about the heart and circulation?

Constriction about the heart; flushings of heat at the climacteric.

What is the great craving of Lachesis?

Oysters.

Give the Diarrhœa of Lachesis?

Horribly offensive diarrhœa, preceded by sopor; the offensiveness of the stool indicates it in low forms of disease; constant urging in the rectum and a sensation as of little hammers there; the sphincter is unduly irritable.

Give the indications for Lachesis in ovarian troubles.

Pain in the left ovary relieved by a discharge from the uterus; can bear nothing heavy on this region.

What are the menstrual symptoms?

Menses scanty and feeble, black and offensive, with pain in the hips and bearing down in the left ovary; better when flow is established.

What are the symptoms indicating Lachesis in hemorrhages?

Hemorrhages of dark blood, which deposits a sediment as of charred straw; small wounds bleed profusely and the blood remains fluid, does not coagulate.

Give the indications for Lachesis in Bed sores, Carbuncles, Boils, Abscesses, etc.

When there is great sensitiveness of the surface, bluish in appearance and perhaps surrounded by many small pimples; carbuncles which slough and are very offensive.

Give its symptoms in Scarlet fever.

When the rash is slowly and imperfectly developed, dark and accompanied with diphtheritic deposits; pulse weak, surface dark, and perhaps hemorrhages.

What climacteric symptoms does Lachesis correspond to?

The headache, and the fact that non-appearing discharges make the patient worse; flushes of heat during the day.

CROTALUS HORRIDUS.**What is the Crotalus?**

It is the poison of the Rattlesnake.

What is the characteristic action of Crotalus?

It causes a yellowness of the skin from decomposition of the blood.

In what disease is Crotalus often indicated?

In Yellow fever, in the stage of black vomit, where there is low delirium, yellow skin, and oozing of blood from every orifice of the body.

NAJA TRIPUDIANS.**What is the Naja?**

It is the poison of the Cobra.

What are its chief applications?

In valvular diseases of the heart with a dry, teasing cough; there is tremulous action; it also acts on the left ovary, causing a pain there during the cough.

ELAPS CORALLINUS.

What is Elaps ?

The poison of the Coral snake.

What are some characteristic indications of Elaps ?

Catarrhal snuffles in children, nose stuffed up; also the great sense of coldness that cold water leaves in the stomach.

Give the characteristic indications for Bufo rana, a South American toad, sometimes used in medicine.

For masturbation, where the patient seeks solitude to perform the act; epilepsy caused by sexual intercourse, the aura seeming to start from the sexual organs.

SEPIA SUCCUS.

What is Sepia ?

It is the inky secretion of the Cuttle fish, which it ejects when pursued by its enemies.

What is the general action of Sepia ?

Sepia causes a venous plethora, first in the portal system then throughout the body. This venous congestion accounts for many of its symptoms. It also acts prominently on the uterine organs, producing here many symptoms of value.

Give five characteristics of Sepia.

1. Weakness.
2. Yellow complexion.
3. Bearing down sensation.

4. Violent motion relieves symptoms.
5. Amelioration in the middle of the day.

What are the mental symptoms of Sepia?

Weak memory; sense of helplessness and great susceptibility to excitement, and still more to terror; despair, she dreads to be alone, wants company, but has an aversion to her own friends, and is indifferent to her household affairs.

What are the characteristic head symptoms of Sepia?

Headaches, commencing in the morning and relieved by sleep or violent motion; the patient is sad and tearful with the headache, and they are better in the open air. Menstrual headache with scanty flow.

What are the stomach symptoms of Sepia?

White-coated tongue; sour or putrid taste in the mouth; an all gone feeling in the stomach which is not relieved by eating; nausea at the sight or smell of food; great longing for acids or pickles; sensation of a lump in the stomach.

What drug has nausea at the thought of food?

Colchicum.

Mention the characteristic symptom of Sepia on the face?

A yellow saddle across the nose.

Give the constipation of Sepia?

No desire or urging for days and days; the stools are hard and large; inactivity of the rectum, and a sensation of a ball in it; patient cannot strain and consequently cannot expel stool.

What are the urinary symptoms of Sepia?

Irritable bladder, involuntary escape of urine during

first sleep. Red sediment in the urine which is acid and fetid.

What are the symptoms about the male organs?

Weakness of sexual organs. Gleet, with scanty discharge in the morning only.

What are the characteristic symptoms of Sepia in the female organs?

Weakness and bearing-down sensation as if everything would protrude from the vulva, compelling patient to sit with limbs crossed. Sharp, clutching pains, as if clutched with a hand; enlargement and hardening of the uterus.

What are the menses of Sepia?

Almost any combination, though late and scanty is the most frequent; they may be early and scanty, or early and profuse.

What is the cough of Sepia?

Cough seeming to come from the stomach or abdomen; a cough with salty expectoration, attended by stitches in the epigastrium. Whooping cough with vomiting of bile and soreness of chest during cough; relieved by pressure.

What are the characteristic eruptions produced by Sepia?

Vesicular eruptions around mouth and chin; ringworms; yellow spots, liver spots on abdomen and chest; herpetic conditions about knees and ankles.

What is another useful remedy for Ringworm?

Tellurium, which has offensive discharge.

Give the main characteristic symptoms of Murex purpurea, a member of the same family as Sepia.

Sensation as if something were pressing on a sore part in

the pelvis; the secretions are profuse, such as the menses and urination, and it differs from *Sepia* in having great sexual excitement; otherwise its symptoms are very similar.

SPONGIA TOSTA.

How do we prepare this drug?

A tincture is made from the *Turkey sponge* roasted brown.

What is its general sphere of action?

The glandular system and mucous membranes are the special sphere of *Spongia*. It produces enlargement of the former and inflammation of the latter, especially the mucous membrane of the larynx and trachea.

Give the indications of Spongia in Orchitis

Where there is hardness and squeezing pains in the testicles and cord, worse from any motion; great enlargement of the testicles.

In acute Laryngitis when should Spongia be given?

Where the cough is harsh and barking, where there are suffocative spells during sleep with external sensitiveness to the touch.

What are the indications for Spongia in Croup?

The breathing is harsh and hard as if the patient were breathing through a sponge; hard, barking, ringing cough with scanty expectoration; the cough seems to get tighter every minute; threatened suffocation.

Is Spongia ever indicated in Phthisis Pulmonalis; if so, with what symptoms?

Hard, ringing, metallic cough, worse from deep breathing, with a sensation of weakness as if the patient would fall, worse from deep breathing, talking and dry, cold winds; flashes of heat which return when thinking of them.

What are the heart symptoms of Spongia?

Organic affections, cannot lie on the back with head low without suffocating; arouses from sleep as if smothering with blowing sounds over some valve.

What is the temperament of Spongia?

Fair, light complexion and light blue eyes.

Give an indication for Badiaga, another variety of sponge.

Indurated buboes. Palpitation of the heart from unpleasant news.

APIS MELLIFICA.

What is Apis mellifica, and how does it differ from Apium virus?

Apis mellifica is made from the whole honey bee, *Apium virus* is simply the clear poison of the bee.

What is the general action of the poison of the bee?

Rapid swellings with redness, burning and stinging pains. Œdema of any part of the body. Œdematous infiltrations and inflammations are met by this remedy. Serous inflammations and dropsies.

Give seven characteristic symptoms of Apis.

1. Drowsiness.
2. Œdematous swellings.
3. Thirstlessness.
4. Intolerance of heat.
5. Stinging pains.
6. Afternoon aggravation, from 4 to 6.
7. Bruised sensation.

What are the mental symptoms of Apis?

The patient is fidgety and awkward; drops things, is very clumsy, or is silly, laughing and jealous.

What are the head symptoms?

In meningitis it is indicated by the shrill outcries in sleep, and especially if due to a suppressed eruption.

How does it compare here with Belladonna?

The nervous agitation is more marked under *Apis*, and the cephalic cry belongs especially to *Apis*.

What are the characteristic eye symptoms of Apis?

Asthenopia and chemosis, a puffiness of the conjunctiva showing œdema. Œdematous swelling of the eye lids and especially under eyes.

What remedy has swelling over the upper lid like a little bag, and occurring more often in the morning?

Kali carb.

How does Apis compare with Rhus in eye affections?

There is less tendency to formation of pus with *Apis* than with *Rhus*. *Rhus* is relieved by warmth and *Apis* by cold.

What are the indications for Apis in Glossitis or inflammation of the tongue?

Great swelling, and vesicles on the tips and sides of the tongue; the tongue is very sore and dry, in fact the whole mouth is sore.

Give the symptoms calling for Apis in Diphtheria.

Great œdema of the throat; stinging pains; elongated, swollen and œdematous uvula and tonsils; breathing is difficult from swelling of the throat and tongue; the throat has a red, varnished appearance.

What Laryngeal symptom have we under Apis?

œdema of the glottis.

Give the stools of Apis.

Thin, watery, yellow diarrhœa; worse in the morning where the child is much debilitated and emaciated. Involuntary stools at every movement, as if the anus stood constantly open.

What are the characteristic urinary symptoms of Apis?

Urine scanty or suppressed, with general œdema and drowsiness, lack of thirst and suffocation on lying down. Albuminous urine with tube casts.

What symptoms does Apis produce on the external genital organs of both sexes?

œdematous swellings of the scrotum, testicles or labiæ.

What are the symptoms indicating Apis in ovarian troubles?

It affects especially the right ovary. Ovaritis with soreness in the inguinal region, with burning and stinging and tumefaction. Ovarian cysts in their incipency;

numbness down the thigh; tightness across the chest or a reflex cough accompany.

What are the peculiar respiratory symptoms of Apis?

Difficult breathing, "he does not see how he can get another breath," cough seeming to start from a little spot in the larynx, relieved by a little expectoration. Œdematous conditions about the chest and lungs.

Give the general symptoms of the extremities.

Affections of the joints with burning, stinging pains, swelling from effusions; the skin over the joints feeling tightly stretched; œdema of the extremities.

What affection of the skin is especially met by Apis?

Urticaria or nettle rash; they are pinkish white welts which itch and sting intolerably.

Give two remedies having Urticaria from eating shell fish.

Urtica urens and *Terebinth*.

Give the symptoms of Apis in Erysipelas.

It is of a rosy, pinkish hue, later livid and purple, the parts become quickly œdematous, and there is a bruised, sore feeling to the skin.

Give the symptoms of Apis in Dropsy?

The skin is waxy and transparent like alabaster; the urine is scanty and albuminous, or with a dark sediment like coffee grounds.

How does Acetic acid compare here?

There is a waxy look about the face and limbs and a great predominance of gastric symptoms, thirst and water-brash.

What are the febrile symptoms of Apis?

Chill without thirst, followed by burning heat of the whole body and oppression of the chest, sweat partial without thirst; nettle rash.

CANTHARIS.**What is Cantharis?**

It is the *Spanish fly*, and the tincture is made of one part of dried *Spanish flies* and five parts of alcohol.

What is the general action of Cantharis?

Its special field of action is the mucous membrane of the genito-urinary tract, producing violent inflammation throughout this system; it also affects the gastro-intestinal and respiratory mucous membranes.

What peculiar eye symptom has this drug?

Objects look yellow.

What are the indications for Cantharis in facial Erysipelas?

Erysipelas beginning on the dorsum of the nose and spreading to right cheek with the formation of large vesicles, which break and discharge an excoriating fluid.

What are the throat symptoms?

Burning from the mouth to the stomach; throat highly inflamed and covered with plastic lymph; spasm of the throat, and intense constriction about the throat.

What are the symptoms of Cantharis in Dysentery?

Discharge of blood-streaked mucus, looking like scrapings of the intestines; cutting and burning in the anus;

the tenesmus of the bladder predominates over that of the intestines.

Give in brief the urinary symptoms of Cantharis?

Persistent and violent urging to urinate, with great tenesmus; the urine is passed only in drops, and seems like molten lead passing through the urethra; intense burning on urination, and aching in the small of the back.

What are the sexual symptoms?

Intense sexual excitement. Gonorrhoea, with intense irritation and persistent erections; the discharge is purulent and bloody; useful when the disease has been sent to the bladder by injections.

What are the female symptoms of Cantharis?

Nymphomania, with the bladder symptoms; menses too black, too early, and too profuse; it favors the expulsion of moles, hydroids, etc.

What is the general effect of Cantharis on the skin?

It produces large blisters and bullæ, which are filled with an excoriating fluid, the skin burns like fire; it is a useful remedy for burns and scalds when blebs form on a yellowish base.

SPIDER POISONS.

What is the general action of the Spider poisons?

Spider bites produce, in general, a coldness and a tendency to periodical recurrence of their symptoms. They correspond to poisoned conditions of the blood and to nervous affections.

What are the different varieties of Tarentula ?

The *Tarentula Hispana* or the *Lycosa tarentula*, of which we make triturations of the entire live spider, and the *Tarentula Cubensis*, or the hairy spider.

Give the general symptoms of the Tarentula Hispana.

Its chief characteristic is extreme restlessness; the patient must be in constant motion, though motion aggravates; must be doing something all the time; useful in hysterical affections.

What is the use of Tarentula Cubensis ?

It produces a perfect picture of sloughing carbuncle with great prostration, and it relieves the atrocious pains accompanying it.

What is the Mygale lasiodora ?

A large *Black spider*, a native of Cuba.

In what affection is it used ?

In chorea, where there are twitchings of the facial muscles, irregular convulse movements of one side of the body, the words are jerked out, the movements cease during sleep, but return more violent in the morning.

What is Theridion ?

The *Orange spider* of the West Indies.

What is the Headache of Theridion ?

Periodical over the left eye, throbbing and shooting, aggravated by the heat of the sun and noise, and asso-

ciated with vertigo and deathly nausea, which is worse on closing the eyes and from the least motion or jar, as walking across the floor. Extreme sensitiveness to noise.

What is the use of Theridion in Phthisis?

In phthisis florida where there are stitching pains through to the back and in the left chest, with great cardiac anxiety.

What is the Aranea diadema?

It is the *Cross spider*.

What is its general applicability?

It corresponds to that which Grauvogl termed the Hydrogenoid constitution, wherein there is a great deficiency of warmth and great susceptibility to dampness.

Give two peculiar symptoms of Aranea.

1. Numbness of the parts supplied by the ulnar nerve.
2. Boring, digging pain in the os calcis.

CHAPTER V.

NOSODES.

Mention two of our principal Nosodes.

Psorinum and **Ambra grisea*.

Do the Allopaths employ nosodes?

They use *Ambergris*, *Koch's lymph*, which is similar to *Tuberculinum*, and *Vaccine lymph*.

PSORINUM.

What is Psorinum?

It is prepared from the contents of the *itch vesicle*.

What are its principal spheres of action?

It acts chiefly upon the lymphatic-glandular system and upon the cerebro spinal system; it produces an impoverished condition of the blood and low cachexia.

Give its symptoms and application in skin diseases.

Herpetic eruptions accompanied by great itching, which becomes intolerable as soon as the patient becomes warm in bed; the skin has a dirty, greasy look; the sebaceous glands secrete in excess. *Tinea capitis*, with oozing of an offensive matter.

What are the ear symptoms?

Otorrhœa, with a horribly offensive odor, like that of rotten meat.

*Not always classed as a nosode, especially by pharmacists.

Give four more characteristic symptoms of Psorinum.

1. Offensive odor from the body.
2. Profuse sweating from the least exertion.
3. Headaches accompanied by great hunger.
4. For defective reaction due to psoric taint.

Mention some other drugs useful for defective reaction.

Sulphur, when apparently indicated remedies fail to act.

Capsicum, lack of reaction in persons of lack fibre.

Carbo veg., in abdominal affections.

Cuprum, in patients who are "run down," overworked in mind and body, with tendency of all symptoms to relapse.

Laurocerasus, in chest affections.

Valerian and *Ambra grisea*, in nervous affections.

AMBRA GRISEA.

What is Ambra grisea?

It is *Ambergris*, which is found floating on the ocean, and is supposed to be derived from the whale.

Give its general action.

Its general action is on the nervous system, producing many symptoms resembling hysteria; it is especially a useful remedy in many affections of hysterical females.

What are the mental symptoms of Ambra?

Forgetfulness and hurry; the patient does everything in a hurry; time passes slowly.

Give indications for Ambra in sleeplessness.

Sleeplessness due to worry about business matters, with

spasms and twitching of the muscles, especially in thin, spare, nervous men.

Give three other indications for its use.

1. In defective reaction from nervous weakness.
 2. Thin, scrawny women, with obstinate constipation.
 3. Cough, worse when strangers are present.
-

Name five other nosodes sometimes used.

1. *Syphilinum*.
 2. *Hydrophobinum*.
 3. *Tuberculinum*.
 4. *Medorrhinum*.
 5. *Anthracinum*.
-

Give an indication for Syphilinum.

In chronic syphilitic headaches, and in obstinate affections where there is a latent syphilitic taint. Also in chronic skin diseases and rheumatism in syphilitic constitutions.

When is Hydrophobinum or Lyssin indicated?

Chronic headaches; patient cannot hear water run. Convulsions in pregnancy, which occur on hearing water poured out.

Give an indication for Tuberculinum.

Tubercular troubles, tubercular meningitis, consumption, or tubercular arthritis. Dr. Burnett reports several cures of phthisis with *Bacillinum*, which is practically the

same as *Tuberculinum*. Constant disposition to catch cold.

When may Medorrhinum be found useful?

In obstinate rheumatism, when this obstinacy is due to a latent sycotic taint. Headache of exhaustion or from hard work. Results of suppressed gonorrhœa.

When would Anthracinum be found indicated in Anthrax or Carbuncle?

Where the symptoms are the same as under *Arsenicum*, only more intense; pains cutting and lancinating, and *Arsenicum* has failed to relieve.

CHAPTER VI.

MINERAL KINGDOM.

FLUORIC ACID.

What is Fluoric acid?

It is the acid combination of *Hydrogen* and *Fluorine*; it is very excoriating and is kept in rubber bottles, since it eats glass.

Give its general action.

It acts principally on the bones and skin; it also has some effect on the glands.

What are its symptoms on the bones and periosteum?

It produces caries of the long bones, with thin and excoriating discharges, relieved by cold applications. Dental fistulæ and bone felons; with offensive discharges.

What are its skin symptoms?

Roughness and harshness of the skin, with great itching in spots; worse from warmth and better from cold.

What is the relation of Fluoric acid to Silicea?

It follows *Silicea* well, and is especially useful after the abuse of *Silicea* in suppurations.

MURIATIC ACID.

What is Muriatic acid?

The acid of *Chlorine* or *Hydrochloric acid*.

What is the general action of this remedy?

This acid acts upon the ganglionic system and through it upon the blood, skin and alimentary tract; it increases the coagulability of the blood and renders it prone to disorganization, hence its application in low adynamic conditions, putrid fevers, etc.

Give three characteristics of this remedy?

1. Great general debility.
2. The dry tongue rattling in the mouth.
3. Offensive discharges.

What is the debility of Muriatic acid?

It is general and so great that the patient slips down to the foot of the bed and must be lifted up every little while, inability to void the urine unless the bowels move.

What are the indications for Muriatic acid in Typhoid fever?

The tongue is dry and rattles in the mouth, there is a watery diarrhoea which is often involuntary while urinating, the patient is so weak that he slides down towards the foot of the bed; there is dropping of the lower jaw and cold extremities, the heart is feeble, irregular and intermits every third beat, bedsores, etc.

NITRIC ACID.**What is Nitric acid?**

An acid combination of *Nitrogen*, *Oxygen* and *Hydrogen* (HNO_3).

What is the general action and principal seat of attack of Nitric acid?

The mucous membranes, especially at the outlets of

the body where they join the skin is the principal seat of action of this remedy. It produces irritation and destructive ulcerations, going on even to gangrene; it also acts on the glands and bones.

What are two grand characteristic symptoms of Nitric acid?

1. Offensive, excoriating discharges.
2. Splinter-like pains.

What are the nasal symptoms of Nitric acid?

Offensive excoriating discharge from the nose, accompanied by nosebleed and offensive odor, hard plugs in the nose, which, when detached, leave a raw surface.

What are the throat symptoms?

Sensation of a splinter, fishbone or piece of glass in the throat, ulcers in the throat with offensive discharges and odor.

What is the character of the ulceration of Nitric acid?

The ulcers are irregular, deep and filled with exuberant granulations, bleed on slightest touch, have sticking pains in them and burn violently.

What is the Diarrhœa of Nitric acid?

The stools are offensive, green and putrid, and are accompanied by a great deal of straining and soreness about the anus; fissure and ulceration about the anus.

What are the urinary symptoms of Nitric acid?

The urine smells as strong as a horse's urine; burning, tenesmus, and a sensation as if sticks were in the urethra when urinating.

Give some indications for Nitric acid in Syphilis.

Secondary syphilis; phagedenic chancres; soreness of

the skin and cranial bones, worse from damp weather; ulcers in the throat, irregular in outline; yellowish-brown or copper-colored spots over the body.

What symptoms of Mercury does Nitric acid antidote ?

The restlessness, mental anxiety, periosteal pains, the ophthalmia, ptyalism, ulceration of the mouth and throat, and the caries of bone.

What is the cough of Nitric acid ?

Dry, tickling cough, worse at night, and often starting from a particular spot in the larynx.

What are the indications for its use in Phthisis ?

Difficult, green purulent expectoration; night sweats; soreness of the chest; hectic; hemorrhages; dyspnoea and hoarseness, worse in the morning.

Compare Calcarea carb. here.

Pale, light complexion, painless hoarseness, the chest soreness is worse from touch or pressure, dyspnoea and dizziness on going up stairs, evening diarrhoea, and a loose and rattling cough are the characteristics of *Calcarea*; while thin, dark complexion, stinging hoarseness, chest soreness not worse from touch or pressure, palpitation and intermittent pulse on going up stairs, morning diarrhoea, and tight and dry cough are the characteristics of *Nitric acid*.

When would Nitric acid be indicated in Typhoid fever ?

When the stools are green, offensive and slimy, with hemorrhage from the bowels; fainting from least movement; threatened paralysis of the lungs, rattling breathing and intermittent pulse.

Give the general differences between mineral and vegetable acids, in regard to their action.

Mineral acids produce a scorbutic state of the system; with manifest tendency to ulcers and low forms of disease—typhoid diseases.

Vegetable acids cause great debility, but in a less degree than mineral acids, and they all show a tendency to the production of a membrane in the throat.

PHOSPHORIC ACID,

What is Phosphoric acid?

It is the ordinary *Phosphoric acid* of the chemist.

Give the general action of Phosphoric acid?

It produces nervous prostration and debility; an atonic condition of the gastro intestinal tract and bone affections.

Mention three grand characteristic uses of Phosphoric acid?

1. Debility from nervous causes.
2. Painless, watery, non-exhausting diarrhœa.
3. Ailments from sexual excesses.

Describe the debility calling for Phosphoric acid.

It is a nervous debility, arising from continued grief, over-exertion of mind, sexual excess or any nervous strain on the body; it is characterized by indifference, apathy, and torpidity of body and mind.

Give the Diarrhœa.

It is a watery, painless, oftentimes undigested, diarrhœa, preceded by rumbling in the bowels, and despite the frequency of the stool the patient does not seem weak-

ened by it; the keynote is absence of pain and absence of exhaustion.

Give the indications for Phosphoric acid in effects of grief.

Bad effects of grief due to depressing emotions; disappointed love, and also for homesickness.

How does Ignatia compare here?

Ignatia is more for the immediate effects, while *Phosphoric acid* is more for the chronic, long lasting effects, coming in after *Ignatia*.

Give the indications for Phosphoric acid in Diabetes.

Glycosuria and *Polyuria*, urine looks milky or like jelly after standing; great debility; cough on slightest exposure; bruised feeling in muscles and burning in the spine; urine loaded with phosphates showing a greasy pellicle.

What are some clinical indications for Uranium nitricum another remedy for Diabetes?

Emaciation, excessive thirst, vomiting of food with excessive urine; sometimes tympanites.

What are the male sexual symptoms of Phosphoric acid?

Debility, relaxation or impotence from sexual excesses, frequent weak emissions and dragging pains in the testicles; weakness in back and legs and burning spine; spermatorrhœa.

Does Phosphoric acid have any action on the chest, if so what?

It produces weakness of the chest so that the patient can hardly talk, the weakness causes dyspnœa; cough from tickling in the chest about the ensiform cartilage, worse in the evening on lying down.

SULPHURIC ACID.

What is the chief action of Sulphuric acid ?

It acts especially upon mucous tissues, alimentary canal and the respiratory tract.

What are the stomach characteristics ?

Extreme sourness of all vomited matters; the stomach feels cold and relaxed, and the patient desires a stimulating drink, such as brandy; the stomach is so weak that all food is vomited. Stomach troubles of inebriates with these symptoms are greatly benefited by the remedy.

How does the debility of the remedy show itself ?

As a tremor; there is a sense of tremor accompanied by objective trembling; it is a debility which occurs at the change of life or in drunkards.

What peculiar symptom has Sulphuric acid about the face ?

A sensation as if the white of an egg had dried on the face.

How is the appearance of the throat ?

There is a white membrane in the throat, and it looks as if it was whitewashed.

What are our principal uses of Acetic acid ?

In dropsies, standing midway between *Arsenic* and *Apis*, distinguished from both in the characteristic thirst, and the predominance of the the gastric symptoms.

Give the principal Homœopathic indications for Hydrocyanic acid.

In convulsions simulating epilepsy, tetanus with stiff-

ness about the jaws and neck; another symptom indicating its use is a gurgling which extends from the throat to the stomach when swallowing; it has also been used in the dry, hacking cough of consumptives.

What drug dose this last symptom suggest here?

Laurocerasus which probably contains *Hydrocyanic acid*.

PICRIC ACID.

What is Picric acid?

It is an organic acid compound of *Nitric acid* and a member of the *Phenol* series.

What is its general action?

It corresponds in general to symptoms of neurasthenia or brain fag. It also has a marked action on the sexual organs.

Give its indications in Neurasthenia.

Depression and weariness from slight fatigue, a mental inactivity with indifference and a desire to lie down and rest; brain fag; the grand characteristic is that the slightest exertion brings on speedy exhaustion, and extinguishes that quality which we call *grit*.

What are the sexual symptoms of Picric acid?

Excitement, priapism and profuse emissions, erections very violent, legs are heavy; there is prostration from least exertion; erections keep the patient awake at night.

Give an indication for Salicylic acid.

Dyspepsia with excessive accumulation of flatulence and acidity of the stomach; much belching of gas.

What is the backache of Oxalic acid?

Acute pain in the back extending down the thighs, relieved by change of posture, the back feels too weak to support the body, the pains are worse when thinking of them.

Give two other indications for Oxalic acid.

1. Pain in spots over the body.
2. Neuralgia of the spermatic cord, worse from motion.

Give the urinary symptoms of Benzoic acid.

Irritable bladder, with dribbling of strong-smelling urine; it is high colored and of a very offensive ammoniacal odor, like that of the horse.

What are the symptoms indicating Benzoic acid in Rheumatism?

Pain in the small joints, with this strong smelling urine; gouty nodosities, weeping sinews.

Give an indication for Carbolic acid.

Flatulence of the aged depending upon imperfect digestion; acidity and burning in the stomach.

ARSENICUM ALBUM.**What preparation of Arsenic do we use?**

It is the *Arsenious acid*, from which we make triturations.

What is Fowler's solution?

It is made by dissolving equal parts of *Arsenious acid* and *Carbonate of Potash* in boiling distilled water, with

the addition of a little compound spirit of *Lavender*, to give color and flavor. It contains four grains to the ounce; the dose is from two to five drops.

What are some of the principal symptoms of Arsenical poisoning?

Intense irritation of mucous membranes, violent burning, vomiting and diarrhœa, with great prostration. The burning extends throughout the alimentary tract; there is great thirst; the features are sunken; the stools are bloody and accompanied by tenesmus.

What is the antidote to Arsenic poisoning?

Hydrated Peroxide of Iron, in tablespoonful doses every five or ten minutes, is the most effective antidote to poisoning by *Arsenic*.

What is the general Homœopathic applicability of Arsenicum?

Destructive inflammations of mucous membranes; œdematous effusions; fatty degenerations; various forms of skin affections; kidney affections and nervous diseases of various kinds are met by this remedy.

Give seven grand characteristics of Arsenicum.

1. Periodicity.
2. Weakness and prostration.
3. Malignity of symptoms.
4. Restlessness and anguish.
5. Burning everywhere.
6. Pains, worse at rest and increased by cold.
7. Unquenchable thirst for small quantities of water and very often.

What are the mental symptoms?

Great restlessness and fear of death; delirium, with tendency to suicide; weakness of memory.

How does the restlessness of *Rhus tox.* differ?

It is to relieve pain, not an anxious restlessness.

What is the time of general aggravation of *Arsenic*?

At night, just after midnight.

What are the indications for *Arsenicum* in cold in the head?

In winter colds with a thin, watery discharge from the nose, which excoriates the upper lip, yet in spite of this the nose feels stopped up; there is frontal headache and photophobia, and great sneezing, and the sneezing does not relieve in the slightest; the patient is worse on going into the open air; the burning, however, is worse near the fire, and better in the open air.

How does this differ from *Mercurius*?

The *Mercurius* discharge, though very excoriating, is not watery, but thicker; it is a thin mucous discharge.

How does *Arsenicum* differ from *Phosphorus* in colds?

The cold of *Arsenicum* always settles in the nose, while that of *Phosphorus* settles on the chest.

What are the symptoms of *Arsenicum* in facial Neuralgia?

Fine pains course through the face like burning needles; the face is pale and shrunken.

What is the characteristic tongue of *Arsenicum*?

The tongue has a red, excoriated look, the tip and edges are red, and both the tongue and mouth are very dry.

When would *Arsenicum* be indicated in Diphtheria?

Where there is adynamic fever, fetid breath, and the membrane looks dark and gangrenous, where the pulse is rapid and weak; the patient restless and prostrated, with

throat swollen both externally and internally, and the membrane has a dark and wrinkled appearance, and where there is considerable œdema about the throat.

What are the stomach symptoms of Arsenicum ?

Burning, griping pains in the stomach followed by great prostration and vomiting; the vomiting is severe; the patient vomits water as soon as it becomes warm in the stomach; the stomach is very irritable, and it is a remedy for irritable stomachs of drunkards; there is heartburn and gulping up of burning water.

Give in brief the indications for Arsenicum in Diarrhœa.

The stools are yellow, undigested, slimy or bloody, they are scanty and attended with great burning in the rectum; the burning being all out of proportion to the stools, these are the characteristics:

1. The small quantity.
2. The dark color.
3. The offensive odor.
4. The great prostration following.

What are the indications for its use in Dysentery ?

Scanty stools, burning in the rectum; tenesmus and thirst, and great prostration following

Give some indications for Arsenicum in Bright's disease.

General anasarca, œdema and puffiness; albuminous urine; waxy casts; skin pale and waxy looking; exhausting diarrhœa; burning and thirst.

Give the respiratory symptoms of Arsenicum ?

Great dyspnœa, with restlessness and exhaustion; cough dry, fatiguing and whistling, with sensation as of fumes of sulphur in the larynx; rawness, soreness, and

dryness, and burning in the chest; cough worse after midnight.

What drug has a dry cough worse before midnight?

Sulphur.

What symptoms does Arsenicum produce upon the skin?

1. Pains, itching biting, gnawing and burning.
2. Watery swellings, from puffiness to œdema.
3. Eruptions, papules, nettle rash and pimples.
4. Painful ulcers, burning and sensitive, with offensive discharges.

What are the indications of Arsenicum in Eczema?

Where there is copious scaling, or thick, scabby eruptions exuding pus.

Give indications for Arsenicum in Intermittent fever.

The paroxysms are not complete, they are more apt to occur at night with sweat at the end of the fever; the thirst is never with the chill, it occurs after it; but during the sweat there is violent thirst, especially for hot drinks, since cold drinks chill; the pulse is small, frequent and weak.

Give the indications for its use in Typhoid fever.

Late in the disease when the patient is faint, weak and exhausted with cold sweat and delirium, the mouth and teeth are covered by sordes, the mouth is full of ulcers, there is diarrhœa, stools dark and offensive, intense fever and thirst.

In what affections of the tissues may Arsenicum be the remedy?

In carbuncle, bed sores and dissecting wounds, where there are lancinating and burning pains.

Give the indications for Arsenicum iodatum in Catarrhs.

Violent, acute coryza, with watery, acrid discharge, soreness in the nostrils, heat and burning extending into the eyes and headache.

What are the special indications for Arsenicum iodatum in Tuberculosis?

The great debility, the night sweats and the decided cachectic appearance of the patient, the recurring fever, the emaciation, the profound prostration and the tendency to diarrhœa.

PHOSPHORUS.

Give in brief the general applicability of Phosphorus.

It profoundly affects mucous membranes; causes great alterations in the structure of the liver, enlarging it and producing fatty degeneration. It also produces caries and necrosis of bones. The sexual organs of both sexes are impressed by its action, and it has a special action on the respiratory organs.

Give six characteristic symptoms of Phosphorus.

1. Fatty degeneration of tissues.
2. Caries of bones.
3. Dread of mental exertion.
4. Painless diarrhœa, with exhaustion and prostration.
5. Oppression of chest.
6. Low adynamic fever, with absence of thirst,

What are the mental symptoms of Phosphorus?

Apathy and mental fatigue; disinclination to do mental work; answers questions slowly; a sluggish state.

What two conditions about the eye is Phosphorus useful in?

1. Cataract, the letters appear red; early in the disease.
2. Degeneration, or gray atrophy of the optic nerve from overwrought nervous system; objects have a cloudiness about them by candle light; green halo about objects.

What is the remedy for Atrophy of the optic nerve from tobacco?

Arsenicum.

What are the ear symptoms of Phosphorus?

Hardness of hearing and a re-echoing of sounds in the ears.

What are the characteristic nasal symptoms?

Caries of the bones of the nose; ulcerations of the nose with stoppage; hemorrhage and offensive odor; nasal polypi.

Give the stomach symptoms of Phosphorus.

White tongue; the patient is hungry, especially at night; wakes up hungry and longs for cold things; cold things seem to relieve until they get warm in the stomach, when they are vomited; vomiting from simple exhaustion of the stomach. Perforating ulcer of the stomach, with vomiting of coffee-ground-like matters.

What is the action of Phosphorus on the liver?

Acute yellow, atrophy, or acute hepatitis, with tendency to the formation of abscesses; enlarged, cirrhotic and fatty livers also call for it.

What is the Constipation of Phosphorus?

The stools are long and slender, like a dog's stool, and voided with much straining.

Give the indications for Phosphorus in Diarrhœa.

Painless diarrhœa, may be involuntary, with great exhaustion and prostration; the stools may contain white particles in them like rice or tallow; there is an intolerance of stool in the lower bowel; as soon as it gets into the rectum it must be evacuated.

What effect has Phosphorus on the kidneys?

It produces a marked nephritis, with profuse discharge of bloody urine which contains casts.

Give the male sexual symptoms of Phosphorus.

Increased sexual desire, followed by loss of sexual desire and emissions; the patient has desires and fancies, but no power.

Give the indications for Phosphorus on the larynx.

Hoarseness worse in the evening, when it may be aphonia; great sensitiveness of the larynx; it hurts him to talk or cough; the voice is hoarse and rough.

What is the characteristic cough of Phosphorus?

It is caused by an irritation and tickling in the trachea; there is not much soreness or expectoration; the cough is a dry one.

What are the principal symptoms of Phosphorus in the chest?

Oppression and weight on the chest, a nervous oppression; in pneumonia and typhoid pneumonia when bronchial symptoms are prominent; where the sputa is yellow, blood streaked or rust colored; pains through the left lung, and the patient cannot lie on the left side.

How does the chest oppression of Phosphorus differ from that of Sulphur?

In *Phosphorus* it is external as of a load *on* the chest.

In *Sulphur* it is internal as of congestion in the chest with dyspnoea and burning.

Mention another drug that has weight on the chest but where there is little inflammation.

Ferrum met.

What symptoms has Phosphorus in the back that are characteristic?

Intense burning pains in the spine between the scapulæ; the dorsal spines are very sensitive.

Give four characteristics of Phosphorus in fever?

1. The adynamic, low type of fever.
2. The lack of thirst.
3. The periodicity—4 or 5 in the afternoon.
4. The sleepiness which accompanies.

What are the hemorrhagic symptoms of Phosphorus?

The hemorrhagic diathesis; the blood does not coagulate; hemoptysis and hematemesis.

What preparations of Antimony do we use in our Materia Medica?

1. *Antimonium crudum* or the *Sulphuret of antimony*.
2. *Antimonium tartaricum* or *Tartar emetic*, this is the double *Tartrate of Antimony* and *Potash*.
3. *Antimonium sulphuratum auratum* or the *Golden sulphuret of antimony*, also sometimes known as *Kermes*.

There are also other salts that are sometimes used, as *Antimonium arsenicosum*, etc. *Stibium*, properly speaking, is the metal *Antimony*; however, if *Stibium* be ordered from the pharmacist *Tartar emetic* is invariably furnished.

ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM.

What are the chief characteristics of this remedy?

1. A thick, milky-white coating of the tongue.
2. The fretful, peevish disposition.

Give the general action of Antimonium crudum?

Antimony depresses the functions of mucous membranes, and through the pneumo-gastric nerve produces slow digestion; the mucous membranes become loaded with mucus. It also affects the skin, producing corns, callosities, etc.

What are the mental symptoms?

Cross and peevish; children cannot bear to be touched, or looked at; adults are sulky and sad.

What is the characteristic head symptom?

Headache from bathing; all symptoms of the drug are worse from bathing. Headache from deranged stomach.

Give the stomach symptoms of Antimonium crudum.

Nausea and persistent vomiting occurring as soon as the child eats or drinks. Digestive troubles from overloading the stomach; a useful remedy for the ill effects of Thanksgiving or Christmas dinners; there is the white tongue and the vomited matters containing food, and there is a great deal of fulness, distress and distension about the abdomen; eructations tasting of food.

When is Antimonium crudum indicated in Diarrhœa and Constipation?

When the stools are watery or containing fæcal lumps, or when they contain hard lumps of curdled milk, worse by acids, cold bathing or overheating.

Give the skin symptoms of this drug?

The skin cracks easily and it produces a deficient growth of the nails. It is the remedy for hard and painful callosities, they are thick and horny.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARICUM.**Give the general action of this drug?**

A cardiac depressant; it produces motor and sensory paralysis and loss of reflex action. On the mucous membranes and skin it produces catarrhal and pustular inflammations.

What is the grand characteristic of the drug?

The large accumulation of mucus on the chest, which causes much rattling with perhaps vomiting and drowsiness.

Give the indications for Tartar emetic in Whooping cough.

Cough worse when the child is angry, or when eating; it culminates in vomiting of mucus and food.

What are the characteristic chest symptoms of the drug?

There is wheezing breathing, and great oppression of the chest; the cough sounds loose, but no phlegm is raised; it seems as if every cough would raise the phlegm, but it does not. Pleuro-pneumonia; croup, with whistling and rattling extending into the trachea.

How do the chest symptoms compare with those of Ipecac?

The rales with *Antimonium tartaricum* are fine, while those of *Ipecac* are coarse, and the patient gags all the time, but raises little.

What is the action of Tartar Emetic on the skin?

It produces an eruption of pustules resembling those of smallpox, for which it is a remedy.

SULPHUR.**What is Sulphur and how is it prepared?**

It is one of the elements, and we prepare it for use by triturating the *Sublimed Flowers of Sulphur*; the tincture of *Sulphur* is a saturated solution of *Sulphur* and *Alcohol*, and is equivalent to the 2x dilution.

Give the general action of Sulphur?

It acts upon every organ and tissue of the body. It produces venous engorgement, chronic in nature, with long trains of symptoms. The discharges are excessively acrid. By its action on the sympathetic nerve it causes defective assimilation. It is especially applicable to chronic diseases, which originate in the ganglionic system.

What is the temperament of the Sulphur patient?

Light complexioned, easily angered people, who have a harsh, dirty skin, and who are afraid of water; children look tired, dirty and old, "use their sleeves both for a handkerchief and looking-glass;" the patient is coarse in fibre and dirty in habits, and walks stooped from weakness of the spine.

Give ten characteristics of Sulphur.

1. Dirty and poor habit of body.
2. Aversion to water and washing.
3. Sinking at stomach at 11 a. m.
4. "Cat-nap" sleep.
5. Heat on top of head, and burning of palms and soles.

6. Defective reaction, after carefully chosen remedies fail to act.
7. Walks stooping.
8. Drinks much, eats little.
9. Morning diarrhœa, driving him out of bed.
10. Great nocturnal aggravation.

What are the mental symptoms of the drug?

Irritable; chronic constitutional grumblers; a "rugged philosopher," life having been a failure; religious melancholia, dresses up in rags and imagines that they are the finest silk; anxious about his own salvation, but indifferent to that of others.

Give the scalp symptoms of Sulphur.

Great dryness and heat of the scalp, with intense itching, and scratching, though it relieves, causes burning; all the eruptions are greatly aggravated by washing and by being wet; wetting produces burning; there may be also an eruption of yellow crusts on the scalp.

What are the characteristic discharges of Sulphur?

All discharges are burning and acrid, be they from the eyes, ears, nose, vagina or bowels; the diarrhœa burns, the urine burns; excretions burn parts over which they pass is characteristic.

Give some of the nasal symptoms of Sulphur.

Chronic, dry catarrh; the nose bleeds easily; the nose is stuffed up and burning, and there is a smell of old catarrhs before the nose.

What of the face symptoms?

It is careworn and old looking, with all sorts of eruptions on it, especially comedones.

What are the indications for Sulphur in stomach troubles?

Bitter taste in the morning; putrid eructations. It has a feeling of satiety after a small quantity of food, and an empty, gone feeling in the epigastrium at 11 a. m. There is a desire for sweets, which make him sick, causing a sour stomach and heartburn. There is canine hunger, the patient having to get up at night to eat, and there is a craving for spirits.

Give the action of Sulphur on the liver.

It increases the flow of bile; there is also much pain and soreness of the liver.

When is Sulphur indicated in Constipation?

There is an uneasy feeling all through the intestinal tract, and the constipation usually alternates with the diarrhœa. Constipation, with hemorrhoids, from abdominal plethora or passive congestion of the portal system.

What is the Diarrhœa of Sulphur?

The stools are changeable in color and may contain undigested food. It occurs in the morning and drives the patient out of bed; there is a great deal of abdominal uneasiness, the odor of the stool clings to the patient for a long time, and there is much soreness at the anus.

How does the stool of Podophyllum compare?

It has a morning stool, with a great deal of soreness and fullness in the region of the liver, and it continues throughout the day.

What are other drugs having early morning Diarrhœa?

Aloes, Thuja and Bryonia.

When should Sulphur be given in Gleet?

In persons subject to catarrhs, where the case has been maltreated by injections, and where there is much irritation and soreness and the urine burns the parts.

What are the indications of Sulphur in the respiratory sphere?

In cases of pneumonia where there is no tendency to recuperation and resolution; the lungs tend to break down; there are rales all over the chest, muco-purulent expectoration and symptoms of hectic fever; all the symptoms being worse at night, and the cough is apt to be dry. Sense of internal oppression.

Give the indications for Sulphur in Tuberculosis.

In the beginning of the disease, with pain through the left chest, heat on the head, cold feet, frequent flushes, the patient wanting the window open.

What are the circulatory symptoms of Sulphur?

There are flashes of heat, and heat on top of the head with burning of the soles; the patient has to put them out of bed at night to keep them cool.

When should Sulphur be given in Fevers?

The patient is drowsy, the skin is dry and hot, and there is no sweat; and it comes in after *Aconite*.

What is its relation to Aconite?

It is a passive or chronic *Aconite*, holding the same relation to the veins that *Aconite* does to the arteries.

Give some of the indications for Sulphur in Scrofula.

Tendency to eruptions; defective osseous growth; open fontanelles; bone affections; rickets and curvature of the spine. Appetite voracious, caused by defective assimilation.

lation from diseased glands. The child looks like a little old man or woman; the skin is wrinkled and flabby.

What are the chief skin symptoms of Sulphur?

The troubles of the skin are apt to alternate with some internal trouble; there is the great aggravation from washing, and the more the eruption is scratched the more it itches and burns; the skin is rough, coarse and measley; the eruptions are usually pustular, and there is tendency to soreness in the folds of the skin.

What is characteristic about the sleep of Sulphur?

The patient sleeps in "cat naps;" the slightest noise awakens, and there is great difficulty in falling asleep again.

Why should Nux and Sulphur never be alternated?

Because they antidote each other, is reason enough.

SELENIUM.

Give the general action of this drug.

It acts on the nervous system, producing weakness and general debility, expressed by easy fatigue from any exertion or labor; hot weather weakens him, and is sluggish on account of this debility; wants to sleep and is worse after sleep. Nervous exhaustion caused by seminal loss.

What is the Headache of Selenium?

A nervous headache over the left eye, worse from the heat of the sun, and especially is it useful in headaches due to excessive use of *tea*.

Give the sexual symptoms of Selenium?

Spermatorrhœa, with irritability, mental confusion,

headache and paralytic weakness of the spine; the system is so relaxed that the semen dribbles away.

THE HALOGENS.

What are the drugs known as the Halogens?

Bromine, Iodine, Fluorine and Chlorine.

What is the general action of this family as a whole?

They act on the mucous membranes of the larynx and bronchial tubes, producing pseudo-membranous formations thereon; they all act on the glandular system, enlarging the glands even to abscess.

BROMINE.

What is the temperament of the Bromine patient and how does it differ from the temperament of the Iodine patient?

The *Bromine* patient is light complected, fair skin and blue eyes, while *Iodine* suits better dark complexioned people, with dark hair and eyes.

What are the characteristics of Bromine on the mucous membranes?

Coryza, with profuse, watery discharge and soreness of the nose; ulcers, crusts and bloody scabs form in the nose.

What are indications for Bromine in Croup?

Deep, hoarse voice; inspiration produces coughing; the breathing is hoarse, rasping and whistling, and there is

rattling in the larynx, and when the child coughs it sounds as if the larynx were full of mucus.

What chest symptoms are characteristic?

There is a sensation as if the patient could not get air enough into the chest; there seems to be plenty of mucus, but no ability to expectorate it. The want of air in the chest is due to constriction of the glottis or spasm of the glottis.

What is another difference between Bromine and Iodine?

Bromine symptoms are usually unaccompanied by fever, while *Iodine* is a very feverish remedy.

IODINE.

Give the general symptoms of Iodine.

It acts chiefly upon the glandular and lymphatic systems, stimulating them at first to an increased action, which is soon followed by marked depression, emaciation and atrophy.

Give principal characteristics of Iodine.

1. Ravenous appetite, with great emaciation.
2. Its action on the glands, causing enlargements.
3. Its fever, distinguished from that of *Aconite* only by the mental symptoms.

Give indications for Iodine in Marasmus.

Extreme hunger, but in spite of this the patient emaciates; the function of the glands is interfered with; there is great torpidity and sluggishness of the system.

What are the symptoms of Iodine in Scrofulosis?

Where there is great induration of the glands. they are

very sluggish and torpid; the patient is subject to wasting diseases; there is wasting of the mammæ, ovaries, testicles, etc.

What are some other indications for Iodine in glandular troubles?

In goitre, an enlargement of the thyroid gland, it is a useful remedy; also in orchitis, with pains extending to the abdomen.

When is Iodine indicated in Croup?

It is very similar to *Bromine*; there is a hoarse voice and difficult inspiration; the child grasps at its throat; croup caused by long-continued damp weather, with more fever than in *Bromine*, and the general temperament of the drug.

Give indications for Iodine in Pneumonia.

First and second stages, especially in the croupous form, where the hepatization tends to extend rapidly; difficulty in breathing, as if the chest would not expand; cough and blood-streaked sputa, accompanied by high fever.

What is the unique use of Chlorine?

For spasm of the glottis. Inhaled in the form of *Chlorine water*, and given internally at the same time, it has speedily relieved this affection.

MERCURY.

What preparations of Mercury do we use in our Materia Medica?

1. *Mercurius Solubilis Hahnemanniensis.*
2. *Mercurius Vivus*, or *Quicksilver.*

3. *Mercurius Corrosivus*, or the *Corrosive Sublimate*.
4. *Mercurius Dulcis*, or *Calomel*.
5. *Mercurius Protoiodide*, or the *Yellow Iodide*.
6. *Mercurius Biniiodide*, or the *Red Iodide*.
7. *Mercurius Cyanatus*.
8. *Mercurius Præcip. Ruber*.
9. *Cinnabaris*, or the *Sulphide of Mercury*.
10. *Mercurius Sulphuratus*, or the *Sulphate*.

Give some of the general symptoms of poisoning by Mercury.

The breath has a sickening odor; the taste is metallic; there is nausea and vomiting; the patient is languid, pale, with dark rings about eyes; the head is hot, the bones ache when the patient gets warm in bed; the mouth is sore; the saliva is profuse; the gums swell and are spongy; the teeth become loose and fall out; the tongue swells; the liver is implicated also, often abscesses form therein, and there is duodenal catarrh, diarrhœa, etc.

What are the chief symptoms of chronic Mercurialism?

The blood is impoverished; the body wastes; there is hectic fever; periosteal pains, worse on any change of weather, especially when warm; the skin is brown and often ulcers form; there is sleeplessness, twitching of the limbs; the mercurial tremor, paralysis and imbecility.

Give the principal Homœopathic antidotes to Mercury.

Hepar sulph., *China*, *Nitric acid*, *Iodine*, *Dulcamara*, *Kali iod.*, *Mezereum*, *Aurum*, *Asafætida*, *Staphisagria* and *Stillingea*.

Give nine characteristics of Mercurius.

1. Fetid breath.
2. Flabby tongue, showing imprints of teeth.
3. Soreness of the throat, externally.

4. Sensitiveness to cold air.
5. Superficial character of ulcerations.
6. Soreness of the right side.
7. Straining, "never-get-done" feeling, at stool.
8. Easy perspiration.
9. Great nocturnal aggravation.

What is the difference between *Mercurius vivus* and *Mercurius sol.* as regards both composition and general action?

Mercurius vivus is *Quicksilver*, *Mercurius sol.* is precipitated *Black Oxide of Mercury* with *Nitric acid* and *Ammonia*, their action is almost identical, as shown by the provings.

Give three characteristic symptoms of *Mercurius* on the eyes?

1. Muco-purulent discharges, which cause soreness of the lids and ulceration.
2. Sensitiveness and soreness of eyes to touch, with burning.
3. Intolerance of eyes to firelight, with dimness of vision.

How does *Mercurius* differ from *Kali bichromicum* in ulceration?

The ulcers of *Mercurius* are rapidly spreading and superficial, while those of *Kali bichromicum* are circumscribed and deep with tendency to perforate.

Give the indication for *Mercurius* in Coryzas and Catarrhs.

There is an excoriating mucous discharge, not watery; there is a great deal of rawness and soreness of the nose, which is worse in damp weather. There is also ulcera-

tion, with acrid discharge, offensive odor and soreness of the nose.

Mention three remedies which have thick mucous discharges from the nose.

Pulsatilla, *Kali bichromicum* and *Hydrastis*.

Give the mouth symptoms of Mercurius.

Offensive odor; coppery taste; aphthous patches and great salivation; swelling of the salivary glands.

Give indications for Mercurius in Toothache.

The teeth feel sore, the roots are inflamed, and often there are abscesses at the roots; there is great nocturnal aggravation; increased salivation and sensation as if the teeth were too long or too loose.

Give the characteristic tongue of Mercurius?

A swollen, moist and spongy tongue, which takes the imprints of the teeth.

Give the characteristics of Mercurius in Sore throat?

Dryness and great soreness in the throat; the patient is obliged to swallow constantly, and there is great soreness and swelling of the glands externally.

What are the indications for Mercurius proto-iodide in throat affections?

Diphtheritic deposits beginning on the right side, with great swelling of the glands, and accumulation of thick, tenacious mucus in the throat; the tongue is coated yellow at the base, the tip and sides being red.

Give indications for Mercurius biniodide in throat affections.

Sore throat, just like the *Proto-iodide*, except that it is worse on the left side; there is more glandular swelling

and more fever than in the *Proto-iodide*, thus partaking more of the features of *Iodine*.

Give indications for *Mercurius cyanatus* in Diphtheria.

Malignant type of diphtheria, with extreme prostration; where the disease invades the nostrils and there is a formation of membrane, which is at first white, then dark and gangrenous; the breath is fetid, the tongue is coated, and nosebleed is often present.

When is *Mercurius* the remedy in Tonsillitis?

When pus is forming, it favors its evacuation and formation, as it does in all conditions of abscess.

What are the symptoms of *Mercurius* on the liver?

Great soreness over the liver; the patient cannot lie on the right side; the stools are slimy or clay-colored, with the "never-get-done" feeling.

What are the characteristic symptoms calling for *Mercurius* in Diarrhœa?

Great straining after stool, a "never-get-done" feeling; the discharges are mucous, greenish, yellow or bloody; the straining continues a long time after stool.

When is *Mercury* indicated in Gonorrhœa?

Green, purulent discharge; worse at night; with swollen prepuce, phymosis or paraphymosis.

Give the symptoms calling for its use in Syphilis.

Sore throat of secondary Syphilis, soft chancres and buboes. Nocturnal syphilitic pains, which come on and banish sleep as soon as the patient goes to bed.

In what Syphilitic conditions is *Mercurius proto-iodide* useful?

Iritis, and painless hard chancres, with swelling of the inguinal glands.

Give general difference between Hepar and Mercurius?

Both are sensitive to cold air, both sweat easily, both have tendency to suppurations, but only *Mercury* has the nocturnal pains.

What is Mercurius dulcis, and what are its uses?

Calomel. Its principal use is in Eustachian catarrh, with deafness and tinnitis aurium.

MERCURIUS CORROSIVUS.**Give the eye symptoms of Mercurius corrosivus.**

Burning pains; intense photophobia and excoriating lachrymation, making the cheeks sore, almost taking the skin off; tearing in the bones around the eye; ulceration of cornea with tendency to perforation; it is almost specific for Syphilitic Iritis.

What are the throat symptoms of Mercurius corrosivus?

The uvula is swollen, and there is intense burning, worse from pressure; constriction of the throat, swallowing causes spasm.

What are the indications for Mercurius corrosivus in Gonorrhœa?

Green, purulent discharge, worse at night; the meatus is dark red, and there is violent tenesmus of the bladder.

When is Mercurius corrosivus indicated in Dysentery?

When the tenesmus is extreme, and when the stools are scanty, of mucus and blood, with great burning at the anus, and at the same time tenesmus of the bladder.

CINNABARIS.

What are the eye symptoms of Cinnabaris or the Sulphide of Mercury?

A pain in the eye, which starts from one canthus and goes around the brow of the eye to the other canthus, a ciliary neuralgia.

Give the symptoms of Cinnabaris in nasal catarrh.

Pressure at the root of the nose, as if a heavy pair of spectacles were there; swollen and dry throat, with swollen tonsils, and stringy mucus in the posterior nares, which passes into the throat.

AURUM.

Give the general action of Aurum.

Aurum acts upon the glandular system, affecting especially the liver and testicles. It also has a prominent action upon bones, especially the palatine bones, producing caries and exostosis. It is also a valuable remedy in affections of the sexual organs of both sexes.

What are the mental symptoms of Aurum?

Disgust for life, a longing for death, and a tendency to suicide; this tendency is only mental, for the patient rarely attempts it; there is a feeling of worthlessness and despair, the patient thinks he is damned.

Give the eye symptoms of Aurum.

Syphilitic Iritis after the abuse of *Mercury*; ulceration of the cornea and intense photophobia; double vision and half vision, in which the lower half of objects can be seen.

What is the Catarrh of Aurum ?

Fetid nasal discharge with caries of the bones of the nose; boring pains in the bones of the nose at night.

In what affections of the bones is Aurum indicated ?

In Caries of the bones, of mercurial origin, with offensive discharge and odor.

ARGENTUM NITRICUM.**What is the general action of Argentum nitricum ?**

It causes atony and destructive inflammations of mucous membranes, and has a special action on the cerebro-spinal system, producing paralysis and insensibility. Its neurotic effect is manifested in the proverbs by many symptoms, such as headache, heaviness of lower extremities, etc.

What is the Headache of Argentum nitricum ?

Hemicrania, a boring pain which is relieved by binding the head up tightly—even the wearing of a tight hat relieves; it is worse over the left frontal eminence; the head sometimes feels enormously large, and there is a feeling as if the bones of the skull would separate.

What are the eye symptoms of this drug ?

Violent, purulent ophthalmia, with thick, yellow, bland discharge; the characteristic is the profuseness of the discharge.

Give the indications for Argentum nitricum in gastric troubles.

The patient craves candies or sweets, which disagree; there is flatulence, which presses up and causes dyspnœa; there are violent efforts to belch, and the gas rises to a

certain point, when a sudden spasmodic contraction prevents its escaping, but it is finally expelled in loud reports. There is severe gastralgia, the pains radiate from the stomach in all directions; they are relieved by hard pressure and by bending double; the pains often increase gradually, and decrease gradually as under *Stannum*; vomiting of glairy mucus relieves.

How does Bismuth compare in this Gastralgia?

In *Bismuth* it is purely nervous gastralgia, and as soon as the least food touches the stomach the patient vomits. Cold drinks relieve.

What are the male sexual symptoms of Argentum nitricum?

Gonorrhœa, thick, yellow, purulent discharge, with soreness of urethra; indifference during coitus, but sexual dreams with emissions.

What are the Laryngeal symptoms of Argentum metallicum?

Hoarseness, rawness and burning in the larynx, and a copious exudation into the larynx, looking like boiled starch; it is easily expectorated; chronic hoarseness and soreness of the larynx; chronic laryngitis of singers and speakers.

PLATINA.

Give the general action of Platina.

It depresses the cerebro-spinal system, and produces a tendency to torpor and paralysis. In the emotional sphere there is anxiety, apprehension, etc.

What are the characteristic mental symptoms of this drug?

Proud, haughty and egotistical; everything seems inferior to her in mind and body; she looks down upon everything with contempt; objects look smaller.

Give the female symptoms of Platina.

Early and profuse menses of dark clotted blood, accompanied by bearing down pains; the ovaries are sensitive and have burning pains in them.

What is the Constipation of Platina?

It is due to inertia of the bowels, there are frequent unsuccessful attempts to stool; the stools seem like putty, and adhere to the anus; constipation of emigrants and travelers.

Give the Headache of Palladium?

It is across the top of the head from ear to ear, accompanied with great fatigue, and mental symptoms like *Platina*.

STANNUM.**Give the general action of Stannum.**

It produces a condition of neurasthenia, complete prostration of nervous system, with accompanying neuralgia, etc.

What are the neuralgic symptoms of Stannum?

The guiding symptom to its use in neuralgia is that the pains increase and decrease gradually.

Give the chest symptoms of Stannum.

A teasing cough which is worse at night, with short-

ness of breath, profuse sweats, and great weakness; the expectoration tastes sweetish and is of a light yellow or lemon color; this is characteristic.

What are the female symptoms?

Prolapsus uteri and leucorrhœa, accompanied by great weakness, the patient is so weak that she cannot talk and has to sit down several times while dressing in the morning.

How does Stannum act as a Vermicide?

According to Hahnemann it so stupefies the worms that purgatives would dislodge them at once.

PLUMBUM.

Give the general action of Plumbum.

Lead causes constriction of muscular fibre, both voluntary and involuntary. Lead colic. The walls of the abdomen become retracted; obstinate constipation from constriction of the intestinal muscular fibres.

What are the indications for its use in Lead colic?

Horrible griping pain in the abdomen, with retraction of the abdominal walls; the pains radiate in all directions, following the course of the nerves.

Name some other remedies useful as antidotes to Lead colic.

Nux vomica, Alumina, Platina, Opium, Alum and Belladonna.

What are the paralytic symptoms of Plumbum?

Paralysis of the extensor muscles of the wrist, wrist

drop; the paralysis is accompanied by atrophy of the affected parts, or they suffer from fatty degeneration.

Give a few general symptoms of Plumbum.

There is a blue line along the border of the gums; the patient's complexion is waxy, pallid and greasy, or shiny looking; there is a sweetish taste in the mouth and everything tastes sweet. It has also many hysterical symptoms.

What are the characteristics of the Plumbum Constipation?

There is a marked retraction of the abdomen, and a spasm or contraction of the sphincter ani; there is urging to stool, and the stool is passed in little, round balls, which are black and hard; they are passed with great difficulty, and are often accompanied by colic or a sensation of a string pulling the anus up into the rectum.

CUPRUM METALLICUM.

Give the general physiological action of Cuprum.

In general *Cuprum* causes cramps, dyspnoea, coldness of the body, convulsions, inflammatory colic, etc.

What are the indications for Cuprum in Cholera?

Coldness and blueness of the surface of the body. Cramps of the muscles, those of the calves and thighs are drawn up into knots; there is distress in the pit of the stomach and great dyspnoea.

Give indications for Cuprum in Colic.

Knife-like, violent pains in the abdomen, which are better from pressure, but are not better from heat; there is neuralgia of all the abdominal nerves, as if a knife were drawn through to the back.

What are the indications for Cuprum in Spasms?

When from suppressed eruptions; violent delirium there is blueness of the face and lips, the eyeballs are distorted, and there is frothing at the mouth, and they may be ushered in by a shriek or cry. Convulsions following cholera.

What is there characteristic of the cough of Cuprum?

It is relieved by a drink of cold water; cold water also relieves the vomiting; whooping cough, the attacks coming on in quick succession, relieved by a drink of water, accompanied perhaps by spasms, threatening suffocation.

What other drug has cough relieved by a drink of water?

Causticum.

What is the chief indication for Cuprum arsenicosum?

Terrible enteralgias or abdominal neuralgias, with great restlessness.

ZINCUM METALLICUM.**Give the general action of Zincum.**

It acts as a tonic to peripheral motor and sentient nerves, but if small doses are continued a cachexia is produced, with prostration, impaired mental faculties, emaciation, etc.

What are three general characteristics of Zincum?

1. Twitching of muscles.
2. Aggravation from wine.
3. Formication or crawling on the skin.

Give indications for Zincum in Spinal irritation.

There is aching about the last dorsal or first lumbar vertebra, worse when sitting; there is burning along the spine and trembling of the limbs.

When is Zincum indicated in Scarlatina and other eruptive diseases?

When the patient is very weak, too weak in fact to develop an eruption, and as a result there are often brain symptoms, such as meningitis, with sharp pains through the head.

GRAPHITES.**What is the general action of Graphites?**

Its chief point of attack is the skin, producing moist, sticky eruptions, eczema, and fissures or cracks in the skin. The lymphatic glands are enlarged and secretions are acrid.

Mention three characteristics of this remedy.

1. Sadness.
2. Stools shredded with mucus.
3. Moist, scabby eruptions.

What drug has dry, scaly eruptions?

Lycopodium.

What drug has thick, hard, scabby and crusty eruptions?

Mezereum.

What are the mental symptoms of Graphites.

The patient is "sad, fat, fair and constipated;" the sadness is a great characteristic of the drug.

What are the eye symptoms ?

There is inflammation about the lids, which is especially worse about the canthi. There is a tendency for the edges of the lids to crack and bleed, styes appear, the lashes turn in, and there is a discharge from the eyes, which excoriates, and there are often vesicles on the cornea.

What are the characteristics of Graphites about the ears, mouth and nose ?

Moist eruptions around the nose, mouth and behind the ears, which form crusts; if there be a discharge it is thin and excoriating.

What are the indications for Graphites in Dyspepsia ?

Tympanitic distension of the stomach; the patient is obliged to loosen his clothing; burning pains and cramps and putrid eructations; there is a burning, crampy pain, which is relieved by eating; there is disagreeable taste in the morning, and aversion to meat.

Compare Lycopodium here.

Lycopodium has distention with great accumulation of flatus; but this flatus is not rancid or putrid as under *Graphites*.

Give the Constipation of Graphites.

The stool is covered with mucus or contains shreds of mucus; hemorrhoids burn and sting, and there are fissures in the anus; there is no urging to stool, and the patient sometimes goes for days without a stool, and when it does come it is composed of little, round balls knotted together with shreds of mucus.

Mention four drugs having also fissure of the anus.

Ratanhia, *Nitric acid*, *Silicea* and *Paeonia*.

Give indications for Pæonia.

Fissures with a great deal of oozing, the anus is moist, sore and smarting all the time.

What are the skin symptoms of Graphites?

Moist, scabby eruptions, especially of the scalp, face, bends of joints, and in the folds of skin as between the fingers, behind the ears, in the corners of the mouth or eyes; they are cracked, bleeding, or oozing a gluey, honey-like, thick and tenacious discharge; the skin may be dry and horny; there is absence of sweat, the hair is dry and falls out, the nails become loose. Cicatrices are benefited by *Graphites*.

How is Petroleum distinguished from Graphites in its skin symptoms?

Graphites pictures more of a herpes and *Petroleum* more of an eczema.

What are the female symptoms of Graphites?

Leucorrhœa, profuse, coming in gushes and is excoriating; swelling and induration of left ovary; dysmenorrhœa of fat women with herpetic eruptions; patients are constantly cold.

ALUMINA.**Give the general action of Alumina.**

Through the spinal nerves *Alumina* acts on the colon and rectum, producing great dryness of their secretions; it also produces profound prostration of the cerebro-spinal nervous system.

What is a grand characteristic that runs all through Alumina?

Dryness of membranes, the conjunctiva, the nose and the intestinal tract are all very dry.

Give the stomach symptoms and cravings of Alumina.

Constriction on swallowing food, and the patient is always worse after eating potatoes; there is craving for chalk, charcoal, slate pencils and other indigestible substances.

Give symptoms which would indicate Alumina in Locomotor Ataxia.

The patient cannot walk without staggering if his eyes are closed; he feels as if he was walking on cushions; there is creeping as if ants were crawling on his legs and back, the extremities go to sleep, the legs are numb, and there is a sensation as if there was a cobweb on the face; there is also much severe pain in the back.

Give female symptoms of Alumina.

Chlorosis with pale and scanty menses and craving for indigestible substances. Leucorrhœa, which is of yellowish mucus, very ropy and tenacious, and exhausts very much, as it is rich in albumen.

What is the Constipation of Alumina?

From dryness of the intestinal tract there is complete inertia of the rectum, so that the stool is expelled with great difficulty, no matter what the consistency of it is; there is little or no urging to stool, the stools may be dry, hard and knotty like sheep dung or soft; constipation of children where the rectum is dry, hard, inflamed and bleeding.

CARBO VEGETABILIS.**What is Carbo vegetabilis?**

It is *Vegetable Charcoal* made from *Beech Wood*; it is not a pure *Carbon*, as it contains some *Carbonate of Potash*.

Give the general physiological action of Carbo vegetabilis.

It produces debility of mucous surfaces and increases their secretions with excessive acidity, and immense accumulation of gas in the stomach and intestines. The blood is affected by the use of *Carbo Vegetabilis*, becoming septic and foul.

Give five characteristics of Carbo vegetabilis.

1. Offensive discharges.
2. Putridity and burning.
3. Coldness of legs and knees.
4. Venous sluggishness to stagnation.
5. Flatulence.

What are the indications for Carbo vegetabilis in Dyspepsia?

Putrid dyspepsia; slow digestion; weight in the stomach, and a gone sensation not relieved by eating; after a few mouthfuls of food there is a sense of repletion. Great burning in the stomach extending to the back; great distension of stomach and bowels, temporarily relieved by belching; this flatulence often gives rise to asthmatic breathing and dyspnoea.

What are some of the causes of Dyspepsia that would especially indicate Carbo vegetabilis?

Dyspepsias from overeating or high living, and in the

chronic dyspepsias of the aged; or stomach troubles from abuse of *Alcohol*.

What is the Diarrhœa of *Carbo vegetabilis*?

Thin, watery, morning diarrhœa, accompanied by straining and urging to stool, which is due to flatulence; the discharges are offensive and burn the parts.

Give symptoms indicating *Carbo vegetabilis* in state of collapse.

Icy coldness of the body; cold breath; bluish countenance, and a desire for air; coldness of the legs to the knees is very characteristic; the collapse in *Carbo vegetabilis* is due to the drain on the system from the discharges.

What is the effect of *Carbo vegetabilis* on the liver?

It causes a sluggish circulation and portal stasis, which produces enlarged veins in the lower extremities, hemorrhoids, etc.; the patient likes to sit with the feet upon the table, because it favors the circulation.

What are the respiratory symptoms of *Carbo vegetabilis*?

Evening hoarseness, with rawness and scraping in the larynx and trachea; oppression of chest; in old people when there is a loose rattling in the chest on coughing or breathing.

Give the general action of *Carbo animalis*.

This drug hypertrophies the glandular system; especially the mammæ, testicles and parotid glands become hypertrophied and indurated. It also produces an atonic condition of mucous membranes, with indigestion, etc.

What are the symptoms of Carbo anamalis in the glandular system ?

Induration of the glands, inguinal and axillary, particularly of syphilitic origin, when the induration is hard as a stone, and when the tissues surrounding them are also hard.

PETROLEUM.

What is the general field of action of Petroleum ?

It acts prominently on the skin, producing eczema, fissures and pustules, and upon the glandular and digestive systems.

Give the indications for Petroleum in Dyspepsia.

Ravenous hunger, which may come with many complaints; empty, hungry feeling and nausea, which lasts all day, and is worse from riding in a carriage and worse from motion; there is much pain in the gastric region, which compels him to eat, and eating relieves; there is aversion to fat food and to meat; indigestion from eating *sauer kraut*.

When should Petroleum be given in Seasickness ?

Nausea, which is worse from motion or riding, and accompanied by vertigo; the vertigo comes on especially when the patient raises his eyes; there is also bilious vomiting.

What are the skin symptoms of Petroleum ?

Vesicular eruptions, turning into pustules; which are covered with scabs; the skin is harsh and dry, and there are deep cracks and fissures, with suppuration; the finger

tips are cracked and painful, and the hands chap. Eczema in or behind the ears, with fetid discharge.

BARYTA CARBONICA.

What are the chief spheres of action of this drug?

Atony of the lymphatic system, with especially hypertrophy of the parenchyma of the tonsils and chronic ulceration of the glandular system.

Give the symptoms of Baryta carbonica in enlarged tonsils.

In scrofulous children, where every little cold starts up inflammation of the tonsils; the glands of the neck and behind the ear are swollen; it removes the predisposition to tonsillitis, and cures chronic enlargement of the tonsils.

To what periods of life does Baryta carbonica correspond?

To the extremes of life, infancy and old age.

Give unique uses of Strontiana carbonica.

Swelling and caries of the bones, especially the femur, with diarrhoea worse at night which recurs constantly.

Give the principal uses of Lithium carbonicum.

Joint affections, with debility; it causes also an undue dryness of mucous membranes, followed by a thick, mucous secretion.

THE AMMONIAS.

What are the preparations of Ammonia that we use in our Materia Medica?

1. *Ammonium causticum.*

2. *Ammonium carbonicum.*
3. *Ammonium phosphoricum.*
4. *Ammonium muriaticum.*
5. *Ammonium bromatum.*
6. *Ammonium benzoicum.*
7. *Ammonium picratum.*

Give the general action of Ammonia.

Ammonia has a specific action on the mucous membrane of the gastro-intestinal canal and respiratory organs; it stimulates the respiratory centres in the medulla.

What is the chief use of Ammonium causticum?

Aphonia, with burning rawness in the throat.

AMMONIUM CARBONICUM.

What is the common name for Ammonium carbonicum?

Smelling Salts.

Give general action of Ammonium carbonicum?

It is especially adapted to subacute and chronic diseases of the mucous tissues, especially of the air passages in lymphatic people with lax fibre; a transient cardiac stimulant.

When is it indicated in Catarrhs?

When winter weather aggravates, and when the nose is stopped up at night and the patient awakes with a dry, gasping, burning, tickling cough.

What are the chest symptoms of Ammonium carbonicum?

There is congestive fullness and rawness of the chest with discharge of bluish, slate colored mucus, and rattling of large bubbles of mucus in the chest.

What are the temperaments of both *Ammonium carbonicum* and *Ammonium muriaticum*?

Ammonium carbonicum is suitable to stout persons who lead a sedentary life, and *Ammonium muriaticum* to sluggish individuals who have a fat body and thin legs.

AMMONIUM MURIATICUM.

Give general features of *Ammonium muriaticum*.

It produces violent inflammation of mucous membranes and also disturbs the circulation of the blood. It affects also the nervous system, and has a certain periodicity in its symptoms.

What are the Catarrhs of this preparation of *Ammonia*?

There is stoppage of one nostril during the day and both at night; the coryza is scalding and the burning extends to the throat and trachea.

What symptoms has *Ammonium muriaticum* on the bowels?

The stools are hard and crumbly, crumble as they pass the anus. All *Muriates* have crumbly stools.

Give a use for *Ammonium phosphoricum*?

Constitutional gout with nodes and concretions in the joints; chronic cases where these concretions of Urate of Soda deform the joints.

Give an indication for *Ammonium picratum*.

It has been used clinically in certain malarial troubles, intermittents, etc.

FERRUM METALLICUM.

Give the general action of Ferrum.

Produces a false plethora; an irregular distribution of blood, with headache, nosebleed, dyspnœa, neuralgia, etc. Its action is to dilate the blood vessels.

Give six grand characteristics of the drug.

1. Anæmia with plethora.
2. Vomiting of food.
3. Chill with red face and thirst.
4. Flushed face.
5. Coldness of the body.
6. Undigested diarrhœa, worse from eating.

When is Ferrum indicated in Anæmia?

When the patient has an appearance of full bloodedness or plethora, which is followed by a paleness and earthiness of the face, and puffiness of the extremities.

What is the Chill of Ferrum?

It is a chill with red face and thirst, during the heat there is distension of the blood vessels and headache; the chill is apt to come on about 3 or 4 in the morning.

What are the stomach symptoms?

There seems to be no secretion in the stomach capable of changing the food, and it is vomited as taken. The appetite is ravenous.

What is the characteristic Headache?

It is a throbbing headache at the base of the brain. It seems as if the head would burst; there is congestion and pulsating in the head, worse after midnight, with red face and cold feet.

What is there characteristic about the Vertigo of Ferrum?

It comes on on going down hill, or on crossing water, even though the water is smooth.

What is the Diarrhœa of Iron?

Undigested, painless, sometimes involuntary stools; there is a desire to go to stool as soon as anything touches his stomach; it is worse just after midnight; there is great hunger, but eating brings on diarrhœa.

Where is a characteristic rheumatic pain of Ferrum?

In the left deltoid muscle.

What remedy has Rheumatism in the right deltoid muscle

Sanguinaria.

Give an indication for Ferrum iodatum.

Bearing down in the uterine region when sitting; the patient feels as if something sore and painful were being pushed up. Prolapsus uteri.

What is a clinical use of Ferrum aceticum?

In stubborn anæmia and debility. In children who grow tall rapidly and are so active that they become easily exhausted; they keep thin, weak and pale.

FERRUM PHOSPHORICUM.

What is Ferrum phosphoricum?

It is the *Ferroso-ferric phosphate*, or *Phosphate of Iron*, one of the so-called twelve tissue remedies.

What are the twelve tissue remedies?

<i>Calcarea fluorica,</i>	<i>Calcarea phosphorica,</i>
<i>Calcarea sulphurica,</i>	<i>Ferrum phosphoricum,</i>
<i>Kali muriaticum,</i>	<i>Kali phosphoricum,</i>
<i>Kali sulphuricum,</i>	<i>Magnesia phosphorica,</i>
<i>Natrum muriaticum,</i>	<i>Natrum phosphoricum,</i>
<i>Natrum sulphuricum,</i>	<i>Silicea.</i>

Why are these called the tissue remedies?

They are so called because they are the inorganic cell salts and constituents of the tissues. Hahnemann was the first to make investigations in this line, and gave us provings of some of the *salts of Lime, Soda and Potash.*

Give in brief the biochemic theory of their action.

This theory was advanced by Schüssler, a German Homœopathic physician, and consists of the assertion that these twelve remedies are all sufficient to cure any curable disease, and that they act by supplying a sufficient quantity of the proper cell salts to re-establish an equilibrium which has been disturbed; disease being, according to the same theory, a disturbed equilibrium of the inorganic cell salts.

Do Homœopathists accept this theory?

They do not. The only law of *cure* known to Homœopathy is *Similia Similibus Curantur.* Clinically, however, these remedies have been found most valuable additions to our *Materia Medica*, and thorough proving of them is necessary.

Give the general action of Ferrum phosphoricum.

Its field is in all ailments of a hyperæmic or congestive nature, anæmia, etc.

Give four characteristic indications of Ferrum phosphoricum that have proved of value.

1. First stage of inflammations.
2. A florid complexion.
3. It stands midway between *Aconite* and *Gelsemium* in febrile conditions.
4. It stands midway between *Ferrum metallicum* and *Phosphorus* in respiratory troubles.

Give the eye symptoms of Ferrum phosphoricum ?

Eyes inflamed, red, with a sensation as if grains of sand were under the lids; pain on moving the eyes; photophobia worse from artificial lights.

Give five indications for Ferrum phosphoricum in ear troubles.

1. Diffused inflammatory processes.
2. Dark, beefy redness of parts.
3. Muco-purulent discharge with tendency to hemorrhage.
4. The complete establishment of the discharge is not followed by relief of pain.
5. The paroxysmal character of the pain.

Give the throat symptoms of Ferrum phosphoricum.

Dry, red, inflamed and painful throat; sore throats of singers and speakers.

What is the Diarrhœa of Ferrum phosphoricum ?

Undigested or copious, watery and accompanied by vomiting. Diarrhœa in children with pinched face, half open eyes, hot skin and thirst, startings in sleep, etc.

What are the symptoms of Ferrum phosphoricum in the urinary sphere ?

Incontinence of urine from weakness of the sphincter, constant dribbling of urine during the day time.

When is Ferrum phosphoricum indicated in respiratory affections?

During the first stage of any inflammatory condition about the chest; it stands about midway between *Aconite* and *Bryonia* in many cases.

What forms of Rheumatism is Ferrum phosphoricum suitable to?

Articular rheumatism or sub-acute rheumatism, the pains are worse from motion.

What action has Ferrum phosphoricum on sleep?

In low potencies it has been found to cause sleeplessness, and in higher potencies it has been used with success in sleeplessness, especially when caused by a hyperæmic condition of the brain.

Give indications for Ferrum phosphoricum in Anæmia.

It is useful to improve the quality of the red blood corpuscles and follows *Calcareo phosphorica* well, but should be indicated by general symptoms.

MAGNESIA CARBONICA.

What is the general action of this drug?

It acts on the gastro-intestinal organs, producing defective nutrition and colicky pains.

Give three characteristic indications for this drug.

1. Pale, sickly children, with colic and green stools.
2. Toothache of pregnancy.
3. Menses black and flow at night only.

What are the indications for *Magnesia carbonica* in *Marasmus*?

Puny, sickly children, in whom milk causes pain when taken into the stomach, and is vomited undigested, there are griping, colicky pains; the stools are sour and green as grass; the child is improperly nourished; its mouth is full of ulcers.

What remedy has green stools looking like chopped spinach?

Aconite.

MAGNESIA MURIATICA.

Give the general sphere of *Magnesia muriatica*.

It is useful in women and children. In hysteria, scrofula and liver affections.

Give the liver symptoms of *Magnesia muriatica*.

Enlargement of the liver; pains worse from touch or from lying on the right side; the tongue is large and yellow and takes the imprints of the teeth, and it is only distinguished from *Mercury* by the crumbly stools.

What is the Constipation of *Magnesia mur.*?

The stools are in hard lumps and passed with great difficulty, and they are so dry that they crumble as they pass the anus.

Give an urinary symptom of *Magnesia mur.*

Inability to pass water without pressing on the abdominal walls.

MAGNESIA PHOSPHORICA.

What is the general action of this drug, which is one of the tissue remedies?

It corresponds to darting, spasmodic pains along the course of the nerves; spasms in different parts of the body; colic, cramps, etc.

What are its main characteristics?

Darting, spasmodic pains, which are relieved by pressure and warmth.

When should it be given in Colic?

Where there is intense and spasmodic pain, forcing the patient to bend double, and accompanied by belching of gas, which relieves not; the pains are greatly relieved by the application of warmth.

What are some other spasmodic affections for which Magnesia phosphorica is sometimes indicated?

Spasmodic twitching of the eyelids or facial muscles; hiccough and spasms in teething children, also in spasmodic retention of the urine, spasmodic dysmenorrhœa; in fact any affection which is purely spasmodic calls for this drug, the great indicating feature being relief from heat.

What is the cough of Magnesia phosphorica?

In true spasmodic cough, coming on in paroxysms, without expectoration. Whooping cough is worse at night and accompanied with difficulty in lying down.

What are the nervous symptoms of Magnesia phosphorica?

The patient is languid, tired and exhausted. There are

spasmodic convulsions, with stiffness of the limbs, clenched fingers, thumbs drawn in. It is a useful remedy in chorea, with contortions of the limbs; also in cramps, such as writers' cramps, piano or violin players' cramps.

CALCAREA CARBONICA.

How is Calcarea carbonica prepared?

It is obtained from the middle layer of the oyster shell, and hence is frequently called *Calcarea ostrearum*.

Give the general physiological action of Calcarea.

It causes defective growth, emaciation, glandular troubles. It corresponds to scrofulous affections, with sluggishness of the system, slow dentition, etc.

Give seven characteristics of Calcarea carbonica.

1. Obesity.
2. Sweat about the head.
3. Large abdomen, great head, small neck.
4. Cold feet.
5. Sour vomiting.
6. Diarrhoea, with acid stomach, worse in evening.
7. Shortness of breath.

What other drugs are especially suitable for fat patients?

Graphites, Capsicum, Pulsatilla and *Kali bich.*

What is the mental state of the Calcarea patient?

The patient sees objects on closing the eyes which vanish when they are opened; there is also an apprehensive state of the mind, the patient thinks he will go crazy.

Give the stomach symptoms of Calcarea.

Pressure in the stomach, the pit is swollen like a saucer

turned bottom side up; sour vomiting and ravenous hunger in the morning; the patient cannot bear anything tight about the waist.

Give the symptoms indicating Calcarea in Cholera infantum.

Craving for eggs; milk disagrees; they vomit it in sour cakes or curds; there is a diarrhœa which is worse towards evening; it is greenish, watery, undigested and sour.

What are the stools of Calcarea carb.?

Sour, undigested, smelling very offensive, especially apt to occur in fat children with open fontanelles or during dentition; worse from milk, they contain curds of undigested milk.

What are the female symptoms of Calcarea?

The menses are too early, last too long and are too profuse; there is sweating of the head and cold feet; suppression of the menses from cold; it is a useful remedy in the leucorrhœa of little girls.

What are the respiratory symptoms of Calcarea?

Pain in the right side of the chest; mucous rales which are worse on the right side; purulent expectoration; great emaciation and sweat; there is great shortness of breath, especially on going up stairs; there is dry cough at night, and it is apt to be loose during the day; the expectoration tastes sweetish.

What action has Calcarea upon the skin?

The skin is unhealthy; small wounds suppurate easily; it is useful for certain forms of eczema of the scalp with general *Calcarea* symptoms.

What is the Diarrhœa of *Calcarea acetica*?

It is a painless diarrhœa which is profuse and not exhausting.

How may it be distinguished from that of Phosphoric acid?

Only by the presence of general *Calcarea* symptoms.

Give an indication for *Calcarea iodide*,

Enlarged tonsils where they are filled with little pockets, in scrofulous children who are weak, pale and fat.

CALCAREA FLUORICA.**What is the general clinical sphere of this remedy?**

It corresponds to relaxation of elastic fibres, and will be found useful in dilatation of blood vessels, varicose veins, bloody tumors, etc. Indurated glands and malnutrition of bones, especially of teeth; exostoses.

Give the indications for *Calcarea fluorica* in bone diseases.

Hard, rough, corrugated elevations on bones, bruises of bones, caries leading to the formation of pelvic abscesses, affections of nasal bones, caries from syphilis or abuse of *Mercury*.

What are the female symptoms of this remedy?

In excessive menstruation with bearing down pains, flooding; displacements of the uterus; prolapsus; dragging pains in the region of the uterus and in the thighs.

Give the action of *Calcarea fluorica* on the blood vessels.

It is useful for dilatation and enlargement of the blood vessels; it is a useful remedy for vascular tumors and for

varicose and enlarged veins with sharp, piercing pains in them; varicose veins of the vulva.

What is the backache of *Calcarea fluorica* ?

Backache simulating spinal irritation; pain in the lower part of the back with a fullness or burning pain. Lumbago worse on beginning to move, and relieved by continued motion. Lumbago from strains.

Give uses for *Calcarea fluorica* in Tumors.

Knots, kernels or hardened lumps in the female breast, indurated glands of stony hardness, enlargements in the fasciæ and capsular ligaments of joints; felons.

CALCAREA PHOSPHORICA.

Give general action of *Calcarea phosphorica* ?

Useful for defective nutrition, as a restorative after acute diseases, and in pains where bones form symphyses and sutures; aids formation of callus in fractures.

Mention four characteristics of *Calcarea phosphorica*.

1. Headaches near the sutures.
2. Sunken, flabby abdomen.
3. Chest difficulties with fistula in ano.
4. Non-union of fractured bones.

When is *Calcarea phosphorica* indicated in Dentition ?

There is slow development and rapid decay of the teeth, dental troubles in flabby, emaciated children who have open posterior fontanelles, and are slow in learning to walk.

Give the gastric symptoms of *Calcarea phosphorica*.

Excessive flatulence the patient craves ham, bacon,

salted or smoked meats. Enlarged mesenteric glands; pain after a small quantity of food.

What is the Diarrhœa of *Calcarea phosphorica* ?

Diarrhœa in teething, scrofulous and rachitic children; the stools are green, slimy and undigested; it is a noisy, offensive, watery and *spluttering* diarrhœa; cholera-infantum, with a great deal of offensive flatus.

Give indications for *Calcarea phosphorica* in defective nutrition or *Marasmus*.

Thin, emaciated children, predisposed to glandular and osseous diseases; large head and open fontanelles; the teeth develop tardily; there is curvature of the spine, it is so weak it cannot support the body; the neck is very thin; the child vomits persistently; there is a diarrhœa of green, slimy and undigested stools.

What action has *Calcarea phosphorica* on the bones?

It has an action at the places where the bones form a suture or joint; it is also useful to favor the uniting of fractures, hastening the formation of callus.

What are the indications for *Calcarea phosphorica* in anæmic conditions of young girls?

The complexion is waxy, greenish and white; the menses are too early; chlorosis.

Give in general some distinguishing features between *Calcarea phosphorica* and *Calcarea carbonica*.

Calcarea carb., large abdomen, like inverted saucer.

Calcarea phos., retracted and flabby abdomen.

Calcarea carb., craving for eggs.

Calcarea phos., craving for salt and smoked meats.

Calcarea carb., stool watery, white, mixed with curds.

Calcarea phos., stool green, slimy, hot with much flatus.

Calcarea carb., anterior fontanelle open.

Calcarea phos., both fontanelles open.

Calcarea carb., light hair, blue eyes.

Calcarea phos., dark hair and eyes.

Give some indications for *Calcarea phosphorica* in Phthisis.

Associated with fistula in ano; chronic cough, with cold extremities; profuse night sweats in phthisis; sweat, especially about the head and neck. Incipient phthisis in anæmic subjects.

CALCAREA SULPHURICA.

Give the clinical applicability of *Calcarea sulphurica*.

It corresponds to suppurative processes, abscesses, etc.

What are the indications for *Calcarea sulphurica* in abscess?

When the abscess has broken or has been lanced and is discharging, then *Calcarea sulphurica* comes in; the presence of pus with a vent is the characteristic indication.

In what special diseases is *Calcarea sulphurica* indicated?

Suppuration of the tonsils; abscesses of the cornea; suppurative processes in the lungs, boils or any suppurating wounds.

How does it compare with *Hepar* and with *Silicea*?

It is deeper acting than *Hepar*, and acts after that remedy ceases to act; *Silicea* comes in before this remedy to favor or to prevent the suppuration.

HEPAR SULPHUR CALCAREA.**How is Hepar prepared?**

By triturating equal parts of the middle layer of the oyster shell and pure sulphur flowers.

Give the general action of Hepar.

It produces an over-sensitiveness of the nervous system, causing intolerance of pain, low spirits, etc.

Give five characteristics of Hepar.

1. Suppurative processes.
2. Sensitive to cold air.
3. Over-sensitiveness of nervous system.
4. Craving for strong things, as acids, etc.
5. Unhealthy skin; every little wound suppurates.

What are the head symptoms of Hepar?

Headache as if a nail were being driven into the right side of the head; offensive eruptions on the scalp, with non-excoriating discharges and great tenderness.

What other drugs have Headache as if a nail were being driven into the head?

Ignatia, as if driven into the top of the head; *Thuja*, as if driven into the frontal eminence.

What are the eye symptoms of Hepar?

Purulent affections about the eyes, hypopyon, etc.; worse from cold air or cold applications.

What are the throat symptoms of Hepar?

Sharp splinter-like pains in the throat, or a sensation as if there were a lump in the throat. Tonsillitis with tendency to suppuration.

What other drugs have sticking pains in the throat?

Argentum nitricum and *Nitric acid*.

What are the stomach symptoms of Hepar?

Craving for acids, alcoholics and strong tasting substances; hunger and gnawing in the stomach; cannot bear anything tight about the waist.

Give the indications for Hepar in laryngeal affections.

The cough of *Hepar* is never a dry one, it has a slight *loose edge*; the expectoration is slight, and there is little fever. Croup, where the patient is sensitive to the least draft of air; it comes in here after *Aconite* and *Spongia*.

How is the cough of Hepar distinguished from that of Belladonna, Conium, Rumex and Lachesis?

From *Belladonna* by absence of laryngeal soreness and fever.

From *Conium*, the irritation being higher in the throat.

From *Rumex* by not being affected by respiration.

From *Lachesis* by not being excited by pressure on larynx.

What are the skin symptoms of Hepar?

The skin is sensitive to the open air; inflamed skin; injuries suppurate easily; eruptions and ulcerations are sensitive, and bleed easily, and discharge a foul smelling excretion; around the principal ulcerations there are little pimples.

When should Hepar be given in suppurative processes?

In boils or abscesses where there is much throbbing and sticking in them; if given low it will favor suppuration, and if given high it will sometimes abort the suppurative process; it comes in always after *Belladonna*.

SILICEA.

What is the general action of *Silicea* ?

Silicea corresponds to the scrofulous diathesis; its action is deep and long lasting. It suits ill-nourished constitutions due to defective assimilation. It corresponds to suppurative processes.

What are the mental symptoms of *Silicea* ?

The patient is over-sensitive to noise, is despondent, and has a disgust for life.

Give the Headache of *Silicea*.

The headache of *Silicea* commences at the nape of the neck, and extends up over the vertex to the frontal region. Is worse from noise, light, exertion and study. Is worse on right side, and relieved from warmth or wrapping the head up warmly.

How does the Headache of *Menyanthes* compare here ?

It commences at nape and comes up over head, there is a bursting pain as if the skull would burst open. Pressure, rather than warmth, relieves; worse by going up stairs, when there is a sensation of weight on vertex.

What eye affections indicate *Silicea* ?

Styes or pustular affections about the eyes.

What are the ear symptoms of *Silicea* ?

It is a useful remedy in suppurative ear troubles, accompanied by caries in the mastoid cells.

In what affections of the teeth and gums do we find *Silicea* indicated ?

In abscesses about the roots of the teeth and dental fistulæ.

When is Silicea indicated in Tonsillitis.

When there is suppuration; when the abscess is broken and the suppurative gland will not heal.

What is there characteristic about the Constipation of Silicea?

It is a constipation which is accompanied by a spasmodic condition of the sphincter, it contracts suddenly and the stools recede after having been partially expelled.

What are the general glandular symptoms of Silicea?

It is the remedy in suppurating glandular affections, such as inflammation of the breasts and in inflammation and suppuration of the inguinal glands or suppurative conditions about the salivary glands.

In what other suppurative affections is Silicea indicated.

In any affection where there is a suppurating surface which refuses to heal, such as abscess of the hip, hip joint disease, Pott's disease of the spine, felons, boils and carbuncles.

In what respiratory affections is Silicea indicated.

In abscesses of the lungs, and in pneumonia in its stage of suppuration.

What is the characteristic of Silicea in Epilepsy?

Epilepsy which occurs at night, the aura beginning in the solar plexus.

What, in general, are the skin symptoms of Silicea?

There is a general unhealthy condition of the skin. It suppurates easily and heals with difficulty. In suppurative skin diseases it is our best remedy.

What are the modalities of Silicea?

They are relief by heat and warmth and aggravation from the cold air.

How does Silicea differ from Calcarea sulphurica in the suppurative process?

Silicea promotes suppuration and brings the suppurative process to maturity. *Calc. sulph.* checks suppuration and promotes healthy granulation.

What three remedies are useful for the results of impure vaccination?

Silicea, *Thuja* and *Kali muriaticum*.

What is Lapis albus, and for what disease is it used chiefly?

It is the *Silico-Fluoride of Calcium*, and was recommended by Grauvogl for goitre, as it formed an important constituent of the water of a Swiss valley where goitre was prevalent. It is also of use in certain forms of enlarged glands about the throat.

What is the general action of all the Potashes?

They are all heart poisoners; they paralyze the heart, diminish the temperature, and increase the oxidation of tissues.

CAUSTICUM.

How is Causticum prepared?

By distillation of slaked lime with the sulphate of potash.

Give the general action of Causticum?

Causticum acts through the medulla oblongata and recurrent laryngeal nerve, causing chiefly paralysis and

catarrh of the larynx and trachea. It also causes paralysis in various parts of the body.

What are the mental symptoms of Causticum ?

Patients are timid; nervous and anxious; full of fancies, apprehensive, feel as if something was about to happen. Afraid to go to bed in the dark.

Give seven characteristic symptoms in Causticum ?

1. Cough relieved by a drink of water and accompanied by a spurt of urine.
2. Eneuresis during first sleep.
3. Menses flow only by day time.
4. Paralytic aphonia.
5. Stool passes better when patient is standing.
6. Morning hoarseness.
7. Paralysis of single parts.

Give the eye and ear symptoms of Causticum.

There is paralysis of the eyelids; there is heat, burning and feeling of sand in the eyes, muscular weakness and double vision; words, sounds and the patient's own voice re-echo in the ears.

What are the symptoms of Causticum about the face, mouth and throat ?

There is paralysis of the face, due to exposure to dry, cold winds; there is also a paralysis of the tongue, lips and throat.

How does Aconite compare here ?

Like *Causticum* it has paralysis due to dry, cold winds, but it is more suitable to the beginning, *Causticum* coming in after *Aconite* fails.

What are the characteristic symptoms about the rectum ?

There is also a paralytic condition; the patient cannot evacuate the stool sitting down; is obliged to stand.

Give the bladder symptoms of Causticum.

Paralysis of the bladder; involuntary urination while coughing; nocturnal enuresis of children during the first sleep.

Give two other drugs that have involuntary spurting of urine during coughing.

Squilla and *Natrum mur.*

How does the menstruation differ from that of Magnesia carbonica?

It flows only during the day time, while *Magnesia carb.* flows only during the night.

Give the respiratory symptoms of Causticum.

Complete loss of voice; the patient cannot speak loud; dryness of the larynx and sensitiveness extending to chest; there is a hoarseness, rawness, and a scraping sensation in the chest, especially under the middle of the sternum, giving rise to a dry and hollow cough.

How does Phosphorus differ?

Phosphorus has evening hoarseness, and the soreness of *Phosphorus* is in the larynx, while *Causticum* has morning hoarseness, soreness under the sternum, and a cough relieved by a cold drink.

Why should these two drugs especially be carefully differentiated?

Because they are inimical.

Mention some remedies for the hoarseness of singers.

Causticum, *Graphites*, *Selenium*, *Sulphur*.

How does the hoarseness of Carbo veg. compare?

It is aggravated in the evening, being useful after ex-

posure to damp evening air, while *Causticum* is useful for hoarseness in dry, cold, severe winter weather.

Compare also Eupatorium perf. with Caustium.

Both have hoarseness in the morning, both have influenza and aching in body, but *Eupatorium* has rather a chest soreness than a burning or rawness.

What are the rheumatic symptoms of Causticum?

Rheumatic stiffness of the joints, with contractions of the tendons; there is restlessness at night and drawing pains in the muscles; the parts upon which he lies become sore.

Mention some drugs having a weakness or giving away of the ankles.

Causticum, Sulphuric acid, Sulphur, Silicea.

KALI CARBONICUM.

Give general action of Kali carbonicum.

Kali carb. produces an excessive irritation of the respiratory mucous membrane, the digestive tract and the female sexual system. It causes dryness of mucous membranes, hence sticking pains.

Give four characteristic symptoms of Kali carbonicum.

1. Stitching pains.
2. The little sac over the eyes.
3. Great weakness in the small of the back.
4. Aggravation at 3 or 4 a. m.

What are the female symptoms of Kali carbonicum?

Menses are too early and too profuse, and last too long;

there may be itching of the body during menstruation and a great deal of backache. Amenorrhœa, with backache.

When is Kali carbonicum indicated in Dyspepsia.

Dyspepsia of the aged; weak, anæmic and easily exhausted patients, who are always tired and suffer from backaches. Before eating there is a faint feeling, sour eructations and heartburn, and a nervous feeling; during meals the patient is sleepy, and after meals there is great flatulence; the belching is putrid, but it relieves.

What are the respiratory symptoms of Kali carbonicum?

Cough worse 2 or 3 in the morning; there are stitching pains through the lower part of the right lung, accompanied by puffiness of the face; the expectoration is difficult and tenacious, or small round lumps of mucus.

KALI BICHROMICUM.

Give the general action of Kali bichromicum.

Kali bichromicum produces catarrhal inflammations of mucous membranes, characterized by an excessive secretion of tough mucus. It also causes ulceration and formation of false membrane.

What are the three characteristics of Kali bichromicum?

1. Tenacious expectorations.
2. Ulcerations which tend to perforate.
3. Troubles of fat, fair, chubby children.

What is the Headache of Kali bichromicum?

Periodical supraorbital headache; as the headache

starts the sight becomes lost, but it returns as the headache increases; it is more on the right side.

Give the symptoms of Kali bichromicum in so-called biliousness.

The skin is yellow, sallow and covered with pimples; the whites of the eyes are yellow; the tongue is thick, broad and mapped; there is a morning diarrhoea, watery stools, and tenesmus especially after drinking beer.

What are the eye symptoms ?

Ulcers of the cornea, with tendency to deep perforation; look as if punched out.

Give the catarrhal symptoms of Kali bichromicum.

Lumps of hard, green mucus are hawked from the posterior nares; large plugs or clinkers are blown from the nose, and there are ulcers in the nose which tend to perforate deeply.

Give indications for Kali bichromicum in the throat.

There is great swelling of the tonsils and ulcers which secrete a purulent discharge, there are diseased follicles which exude a caseous matter; the coating of the tongue is yellow at the base; the discharge is ropy, tenacious and stringy.

Give four indications for the use of Kali bichromicum in Diphtheria.

1. Yellow coated or dry red tongue.
2. In the later stage, when the line of demarcation has formed and the slough has commenced to separate.
3. Tough, tenacious exudation.
4. Pain extending to neck and shoulders.

What are the gastric symptoms of Kali bichromicum ?

Bitter vomiting mixed with mucus, renewed by every attempt to eat or drink; fullness even after eating a small quantity, worse from meat; dyspepsia from beer.

What is the Diarrhœa of Kali bichromicum ?

Brown, watery and frothy diarrhœa of gelatinous stools occurring in the morning.

Give the respiratory symptoms of Kali bichromicum.

The expectoration is of thick, tenacious, viscid mucus; it can be drawn into strings to the feet; worse from eating; relieved when warm in bed; croupy cough, hoarseness and tightness in the epigastrium.

What are some of the uses of Kali bromatum ?

In acute mania, with violent symptoms; also in cerebral depression; it produces also blotches on the skin simulating acne, for which it is a remedy.

What are the catarrhal symptoms of Kali hydriodicum ?

Acrid, watery discharge, eyes smart and lachrymate; the patient is alternately cold and hot, and there is sore throat.

Give indications for Kali permanganicum in Diphtheria

Throat swollen inside and outside; the membrane is horribly offensive; throat œdematous, thin discharge from nose; fœtor is the characteristic.

KALI MURIATICUM.

What is Kali muriaticum, and how does it differ from Kali chloratum ?

Kali muriaticum is the *Chloride of Potash*, whose formula is KCl , while the *Kali chloratum* is the *Chlorate of Potash*, and whose formula is $KClO_3$.

Give the general sphere of Kali muriaticum.

It corresponds to many affections of the eye, ear and throat, where it has been found clinically to be a useful remedy.

Has any proving of this drug ever been made?

None has been made, and the indications are mostly from Schüssler and clinical observations.

Give five characteristic indications for the use of Kali muriaticum that are generally accepted as reliable.

1. White or gray coating at base of tongue.
2. Expectoration of thick, white phlegm or slime.
3. Fibrinous exudations.
4. Glandular swellings.
5. Aggravation from fat or rich food and pastry.

What are the characteristic eye symptoms of Kali muriaticum ?

Parenchymatous kerratitis and ulcerations of a low type where the redness of the conjunctiva is not excessive; photophobia, pain and lachrymation are moderate or absent, the base of the ulcer is dirty yellow, and the discharge is white mucus, and it tends to spread from the periphery.

Give the ear symptoms of Kali muriaticum.

Deafness from swelling of the eustachian tubes; proliforous catarrhal inflammation of the middle ear with thickening of the membrane; there is a stuffy sensation and obstruction of the naso-pharynx with snapping noises in the ear; also in deafness from swelling of the external ear.

When is Kali muriaticum indicated in sore throat?

Follicular pharyngitis with gray or white exudation; tonsils swollen and inflamed, grayish spots, patches or ulcers in the throat; ulcerated sore throat; swelling of the glands about the throat. It has proved a very useful remedy in diphtheria.

Give the stomach symptoms of Kali muriaticum?

Dyspepsia with white tongue; pain after eating; liver sluggish; fatty food disagrees; indigestion with vomiting of a whitish mucus with gathering of water in the mouth.

In what respiratory affections has Kali muriaticum been used with success?

In pneumonia for the exudation and hepatization and in pleurisy.

KALI PHOSPHORICUM.**Are there any provings of this remedy?**

None except a few made with the highest potencies which are generally regarded as unreliable, as they were not thorough.

What is the general application of this drug?

In troubles of the nervous system; it corresponds to

the condition known as *neuraesthesia*, and is a restorative in muscular debility following acute diseases.

What are the mental conditions calling for its use ?

There is a gloomy, depressed irritable mental state; trifles annoy; the patient looks on the dark side of everything; there is a loss of memory, crossness and fretfulness in children.

What mental diseases is it useful in ?

Melancholia and mania; somnambulistic states, or any state where there is mental aberration; hallucinations and illusions, puerperal mania and delirium tremens.

Give the typhoid symptoms of *Kali phosphoricum*.

There is a dry tongue, brown in color, foul and putrid diarrhoea, great debility, low pulse, offensive breath, and sordes on the teeth; there is also great mental depression, delirium, etc.

Give indications for *Kali phosphoricum* in Eneuresis or wetting the bed.

Where it is due to a paralytic or paretic condition of the bladder or from nervous debility; there is inability to retain the urine.

What symptoms has *Kali phosphoricum* in the back ?

There is rheumatic lameness of the back, which is worse after rest and on just commencing to move; they are especially worse on rising from a sitting position; there seems to be a paralytic tendency.

What drug has these same symptoms ?

Rhus tox.

KALI SULPHURICUM.

Has Kali sulphuricum ever been used by Homœopathic physicians?

Only since its introduction by Schüssler, as there are no regular provings of it.

What is its general action?

It corresponds to the third stage of inflammations; mucous discharges yellow in color; skin affections, etc.

What are some of the general characteristics of this remedy?

Yellow, mucous discharges; evening aggravation and an amelioration in the cool, open air.

Give the respiratory symptoms of Kali sulphuricum.

There is a cough, with great *rattling of mucus* on the chest; the cough is worse in a warm room, and relieved in the cool, open air. The rattling may occur with or without much cough.

What are the indications for Kali sulphuricum in Rheumatism?

Rheumatic pains of a shifting or wandering character; they are worse from warmth.

Give the eye symptoms of Kali sulphuricum.

In ophthalmias where there is a profuse discharge of pus; ophthalmia neonatorum, crusts on the eyelids.

What remedy is most like Kali sulphuricum in its symptomatology?

Pulsatilla.

BORAX.

What is Borax ?

It is the *Bi-borate of Soda*.

Give three grand characteristic uses of Borax.

1. Where there is dread of downward motion.
2. Nursing sore mouth of children.
3. Copious, clear and albuminous leucorrhœa.

What is the character of the sore mouth ?

Aphthæ form on the inside of the cheeks, on the tongue and in the fauces; the mouth is hot; the membrane around these aphthæ bleeds easily, and the child lets go of the nipple and cries with vexation or refuses to nurse.

When is Mercurius indicated in this condition ?

When there is salivation, the water dribbles from the child's mouth, diarrhœa with tenesmus.

What is a symptom of Bryonia which is sometimes useful in sore mouth ?

The child refuses to nurse until the mouth has been moistened, the mouth is so dry.

NATRUM CARBONICUM.

Give the general action of Natrum carbonicum.

It acts principally on the stomach and bowels, and corresponds to the symptoms referable to those organs, hypochondriasis.

What are the mental symptoms of Natrum carbonicum ?

Depressed and irritable, especially after a meal; this

hypochondriasis decreases as the food gets out of the stomach into the bowels.

When is Natrum carb. indicated in Headache?

When caused by walking in the sun. Dullness of the head. Patient is greatly fatigued by a short walk.

What are the gastric symptoms of Natrum carbonicum?

There are sour eructations and fetid flatulence; a weak, hungry feeling about 11 a. m.; the patient is worse from vegetable and starchy foods; it is especially useful for dyspepsia from eating soda biscuits; palpitation after eating.

What are the symptoms calling for Natrum carbonicum in the effects of summer weather?

Debility and headache from the sun; chronic effects of sunstroke; the *Natrum carb.* patient gets very nervous during thunder storms and hides in the cellar; this nervousness is said to be due to the electrical condition of the atmosphere acting on such patients.

NATRUM MURIATICUM.

Give the general action of Natrum muriaticum.

It corresponds to mal-nutrition and emaciation, and to anæmia. It also has an important action upon the blood; is useful in intermittent fever, skin eruptions, etc.

Give six general characteristics of this drug.

1. Mal-nutrition, emaciation and anæmia.
2. Hammering in frontal region of head.
3. Eruptions on margin of hairy scalp.
4. Backache, better from lying on something hard.

5. Violent thirst.
6. Aversion to bread.

What are the mental symptoms of *Natrum muriaticum*?

The patient is hypochondriacal, sad and hopeless about the future. It is a useful remedy in brain fag.

Give the characteristic frontal Headache of *Natrum muriaticum*.

It is a hammering headache, worse in morning, and is accompanied by constipation.

What are the characteristic eye symptoms of this drug?

It is a remedy especially characteristic in muscular asthenopia and in ciliary neuralgia, which comes and goes with the sun. Also in blepharitis. There is lachrymation and scalding, and letters run together when reading.

What are the indications for *Natrum muriaticum* in Catarrhal conditions?

Clear, watery discharge from coryza accompanied with loss of smell and taste. Sneezing worse in evening while undressing and in morning on rising.

What is a special characteristic indication of *Natrum muriaticum* in Colds?

Where there are cold sores or herpes on the lips, or on the wings of the nose—fever blisters so called.

What is the tongue of *Natrum muriaticum*?

It is a clean tongue covered with bubbles of frothy saliva.

What condition of the throat calls for this drug?

A relaxed uvula with a feeling of a plug, or great dryness in the throat.

What are the stomach symptoms of Natrum muriaticum?

There is a violent thirst; aversion to bread; water brash and feeling of weakness and sinking in the stomach.

Give the Constipation of Natrum muriaticum.

The stools are dry, crumbly, hard and difficult to expel. There is great weakness of the intestines. The stools are so dry that they produce fissure in the rectum.

Give the Diarrhœa of Natrum muriaticum.

It is a diarrhœa which is watery, and accompanied with great weakness of the abdominal muscles, and is sometimes involuntary.

Give the bladder symptoms of this drug.

Catarrh of the bladder, with burning on urinating.

Give the female symptoms.

There is a watery leucorrhœa, and especially is it useful in uterine troubles, accompanied by backache, which is relieved by laying on the back or on something hard.

In what affections of the chest is Natrum muriaticum useful?

In chronic bronchial catarrhs, winter coughs and asthma, where there is a profuse secretion of mucus.

What is the fever of Natrum muriaticum?

It is useful in intermittent fever from living in damp regions, especially after the abuse of *Quinine*; the chill comes on in the morning at 10 o'clock, preceded by headache, thirst, backache, and accompanied by fever blisters on the lips; there is also vomiting with the chill.

What are the skin symptoms of Natrum muriaticum?

It is a dry, scaly eruption, or a herpetic eruption of

little, watery blisters; especially for herpes in the bends of the knees; also it is a remedy for affections of the scalp accompanied by a falling of the hair and the brows. Eruptions on flexor surfaces.

What drug has eruptions on the Extensor surfaces?

Kreasote.

NATRUM PHOSPHORICUM.

What is the general physiological action of the Phosphate of soda?

It corresponds to an acid condition of the system as shown by the dyspepsia and diarrhœa, and is useful in many digestive ailments, marasmus, etc.

Give the stomach symptoms of this drug and indications as given by Schussler?

Great acidity, sour risings, vomiting of sour fluids with pain in the stomach and great flatulence. The sourness is the characteristic of the drug.

What is the indication of the tongue?

It has a thick, yellow coating on the back part.

What is the Diarrhœa of Natrum phosphoricum?

It is a diarrhœa from excess of acidity. The stools are sour smelling, greenish, full of mucus, and excoriating as they pass.

In what intestinal condition is Natrum phosphoricum indicated?

In intestinal worms, either long or thread worms, with symptoms of acidity, picking at the nose, squinting and twitching of the facial muscles.

NATRUM SULPHURICUM.

What is the common name of this drug?

Glauber's Salt.

What is the general action of this drug?

It corresponds somewhat to the uric acid diathesis and gastro-bilious conditions; malarial troubles and complaints worse in wet weather. Corresponding to the hydrogenoid constitution and sycotic dyscrasia.

What are the special characteristic head symptoms or head indications of this drug?

It is a useful remedy for ill effects of falls and injuries to the head, and especially so if mental troubles arise therefrom.

What are the mouth and tongue symptoms of *Natrum sulphuricum*?

There is a bitter taste in the mouth and a dirty, brownish coating on the tongue.

Give the symptoms of *Natrum sulphuricum* in liver affections.

There is aching and cutting in the region of the liver. The liver is engorged, and the symptoms are worse lying on the left side. There is jaundice, bilious colic, vomiting of bile and bitter mucus.

Give the *Diarrhœa* of *Natrum sulphuricum*.

The *diarrhœa* is of dark, bilious or greenish stools, accompanied with an irritable liver and flatulent colic, coming on in the morning after the patient gets up and moves about.

What are the sexual symptoms of Natrum sulphuricum ?

It is one on the principal remedies in sycosis, especially where there are condylomata.

What is another Sycotic remedy ?

Thuja.

In what respiratory affection is Natrum sulphuricum useful ?

In asthma. In asthma which is worse upon change to damp weather. Moist asthma, with a great deal of rattling on the chest. The shortness of breath is especially worse in damp weather.

What are the febrile symptoms of Natrum sulphuricum ?

It is a useful remedy in bilious intermittent fevers, accompanied by liver affections, jaundice and bilious diarrhœa.

In what intestinal affection has Natrum sulphuricum also been found useful ?

In lead colic.

What is a special sycotic symptom of Natrum sulphuricum ?

Paranitium, inflammation and suppuration around roots of the nails, warts, etc.

What is the sphere of action of Cadmium sulphate ?

It is a cross between *Arsenic* and *Bryonia*, and comes in between those two drugs in certain stomach conditions where we have the characteristic *Arsenic* symptoms, and a desire to keep perfectly quiet, as under *Bryonia*.

Give some indications for the use of Cerium oxalate.

Vomiting of pregnancy or vomiting that is reflex from intestinal or cerebral irritation, spasmodic in character.

GLONOINE.**What is Glonoine, and why was it so called?**

It is nitro-glycerine: the *Gl* is for glycerine, *o* for oxygen, *n* for nitrogen, and the termination *ine*, making *Glonoine*.

Give the general action of Glonoine.

Glonoine produces an active cerebral hyperæmia, palpitation of the heart, etc.; many of its symptoms resemble those of sunstroke; fever and inflammation are lacking; there is a tendency to violent and sudden irregularities of circulation; all symptoms worse from being in the sun.

What is an important mental symptom of Glonoine?

Confusion of place; patient forgets where he lives; well known places seem strange.

Give the general difference between Glonoine and Belladonna.

The differences are these: *Glonoine* is relieved from uncovering; the headache is worse from bending the head backwards; is relieved in the open air; cannot keep still; must walk about; no flushing of the face. *Belladonna* is worse from uncovering; better from bending the head backwards; worse in the open air, and better by holding the head still; face flushed.

Give symptoms of Glonoine in Sunstroke.

Face pale, full, round pulse, labored respiration, eyes fixed, cerebral vomiting, white tongue, sinking at the pit of the stomach.

What are the heart symptoms of Glonoine?

Feeling of fulness in the region of the heart; palpitation with pulsation over the whole body; violent beating as if chest would burst open; radiating pains.

What is the principal use of Amyl nitrite?

In angina pectoris; during the attack there is oppressed breathing and constriction about the heart, and the slightest thing causes flushing.

HAHNEMANN'S EXAMINATION IN HOMŒOPATHY.

The following is of interest, being from a letter written by Hahnemann, wherein he gives a specimen of the examination to which he would subject a Homœopathic candidate:

“ Dear ——: I have much pleasure in making your acquaintance, and agreeable to your desire, I put to you some questions, from your answers to which I shall be able to judge of your capability to practice Homœopathically and to cure patients of all sorts.

“ 1. What course does the true (Homœopathic) physician pursue in order to obtain a knowledge of what is morbid, consequently of what he has to cure in the patient?

“ 2. Why does a name of a disease not suffice to instruct the physician as to what he has to do in order to cure the patient? For example, why should he not at once give *Chinchona bark* when the patient says he has got fever (as the Allopath does)?

“ 3. How does the true physician learn what each medicine is useful for, and consequently in what morbid states it can be serviceable and curative?

“ 4. Why does the true physician view with horror the prescribing of several medicinal substances mingled together in one prescription for a disease?

“ 5. Why does it shock the true physician to see blood drawn from a patient, whether by venesection, or leeches, or cupping-glasses?

“6. Why is it an abomination for the true physician to see *Opium* given by the Allopaths for all sorts of pains, for diarrhœa, or for sleeplessness?

“7. Why does the Homœopathist prepare gold, plumbago, lycopodium-pollen, culinary salt., etc., by triturating them for hours with a non-medicinal substance, such as sugar of milk, and by shaking a small dissolved portion of them with water and alcohol, which is termed dynamising?

“8. Why must the true physician not give his patients medicine for a single symptom (for a single morbid sensation)?

“9. When the true physician has given the patient a small dose of a medicine selected by reason of similarity of the most characteristic symptoms of the disease, that is to say, capable of itself producing similar symptoms in the healthy individual, with good results (as might naturally be expected), when ought he administer another dose of medicine? How does he then perceive what medicine he ought to give?

“10. Why can the Homœopathic medicines never be dispensed by the apothecary without injury to the public?

“When you shall have replied to these questions in writing I shall be able to judge if you are a true Homœopathic practitioner.”

INDEX.

Abdominal Symptoms.

Acon.	35	Salicylic	188
Bell.	100	Sulphuric	187
Colch.	134	Tinctures of	29
Crocus	151	Aconitine	34
Natrum phos.	262	Aconitum nap.	34
Natrum sulph.	264	Actea racemosa	48
Nux v.	85, 132	Spicata	50
Podophyllum	118	Aesculus hip.	149
Verat.	132	Aethusa cynap.	124
Abies canadensis	127	After pains.	
Abies nigra	47, 127	Cimicifuga	49
Abscess.		Xanthoxylum	154
Bell.	102, 244	Agar. musc.	141
Calc. sulph.	242	Agnus castus	148
Hepar	244	Ailanthus	149
Lach.	163	Alcohol.	
Merc.	211	Absolute	28
Silicea.	246	Homœopathic	28
Abuse of Coffee	81	Aletris far.	65
Iron, Puls.	45	Alkaloids.	
Acalypha Indica	143	Acon.	34
Acetic acid	187	Agaricus	141
Acids.		Aloe.	135
Acetic	187	Bell.	98
Benzoic	189	Cina	62
Carbolic	189	Cinchona	74
Fluoric	181	Cocculus	147
Hydrocyanic	187	Coffea	81
Muriatic	181	Digitalis	124
Nitric	182	Helleborus	42
Oxalic	189	Hydrastis	38
Phosphoric	185	Ignatia	87
Picric	188	Nux vom.	83
		Opium	51

- Physostigma 108
 Podophyllum 118
 Secale 140
 Stramonium 103
 Veratrum 131
 Allium cepa 136
 Allopathy, Advantages of
 Homœopathy over 26
 Aloe 135
 Alstonia 90
 Alternation 22
 Arguments against 22
 Alumina 222
 Ambergris 178
 Ambra gris 178
 Amenorrhœa, Acon. 37
 Ammonia 227
 Ammoniac, gum 123
 Ammonium.
 Carb. 228
 Caust. 228
 Mur. 229
 Phos. 229
 Picratum 229
 Amyl nitrite 266
 Anacardiaceæ 111
 Anacardium or. 111
 Anacardium oc. 113
 Anæmia.
 Calc. phos. 241
 Ferr. acet. 231
 Ferr. met. 230
 Ferr. phos. 234
 Anger, Bad Effect of 60
 Angina pect. 266
 Animal Kingdom 158
 Animal Poisons 158
 Anisum stell. 128
 Anthracinum 180
 Antidotal Relation 20
 Examples of 21
 Antidote to.
 Arnica 59
 Arsenic 190
 Bellad. 102
 Castor oil 143
 China 74
 Coffee 81
 Lead 217
 Mercury 184, 208
 Oleander 95
 Opium 52
 Quinine 74
 Rhus tox. 113
 Snake Poisons 160
 Tobacco 107
 Antimony 197
 Antimonium crud. 198
 Tart. 199
 Antipsoric Remedies 23
 List of 23
 Value of 24
 Apis mellifica 169
 Apium virus 169
 Apium grav. 123
 Apocynaceæ 82
 Apocynum can. 94
 Apomorphia 52
 Apoplexy, Opium 52
 Aralia rac. 150
 Aranea diad. 176
 Argentum met. 214
 Argentum nitr. 215
 Arnica mont. 57
 Arsenic alb. 189
 Arsenic iod. 194
 Artemesia 66
 Arum triph. 150

Asafoetida	123	Hepar	244
Asarum	150	Lach.	163
Asparagus	134	Silicea	246
Asthma.		Bones.	
Ammoniac, gum	123	Asaf.	123
Ipec.	80	Aur.	214
Lobelia inf.	80	Calc. fluor.	239
Natr. sulph.	263	Calc. phos.	241
Stram.	103	Fluor. acid	181
Atropia	98	Stillingea	143
Attenuation	31	Strontiana carb.	227
Aurum	213	Borax	258
Bacillinum	179	Bovista	139
Backache.		Bright's Disease, Ars.	192
Aesculus	149	Bromine	205
Calc. fluor.	240	Bryonia	66
Cobalt	116	Bufo rana	165
Kali phos.	256	Cactus grand.	150
Lycopod.	139	Cadmium sulph.	264
Oxalic ac.	189	Caladium	150
Nux vom.	86	Calcarea.	
Phosph.	197	Acet.	239
Rhus	116, 256	Carb.	237
Zincum	116	Fluor.	239
Badiaga	169	Iod.	239
Baptisia	109	Phos.	240
Baryta carb.	227	Sulph.	242
Belladonna	98	Calendula	58
Benzoic acid	189	Calomel	212
Berberidaceæ	117	Camphora	151
Berberis vulgaris	117	Cannabis Ind.	144
Biochemistry	232	Cannabis sativa	145
Bismuth	215	Cantharis	173
Blood, China	75	Capsicum	107
Boils.		Carbo animalis	225
Arn.	59	Carbo veg.	224
Bell.	102, 244	Carbolic acid	189
Calc. sulph.	242	Carbuncle.	

Anthracin	180	Antimon. crud.	198
Ars.	193	Ant. tart.	199
Lach.	163	Apis	170
Rhus	117	Apoc. can.	94
Sil.	246	Ammon.	228
Tarentula cub.	175	Arnica	58
Carduus mar.	66	Arsenicum	190
Castoreum	159	Artemesia	66
Cataract, Phos.	195	Aur.	213
Catarrh.		Bell.	98
Ammon. carb.	228	Borax	258
Ammon. mur.	229	Bryonia	67
Arsenic iod.	194	Carbo veg.	224
Aurum	214	Calc. carb.	237
Bromine	205	Calc. phos.	240
Cinnabaris	213	Caust.	248
Elaps	165	Cham.	60
Gels.	92	Chelidon	53
Hydras.	38, 210	Cina	62
Kali bi.	38, 210, 252	Coffea	81
Kali hyd.	253	Colchicum	133
Merc.	209	Colocynth	71
Natr. mur.	259	Dulcamara	106
Puls.	45, 210	Elaterium	72
Teucrium	151	Eupator. perf.	63
Verbascum	127	Ferr. met.	230
Wyethia hel.	136	Ferr. phos.	233
Caulophyllum	119	Graph.	220
Causticum	247	Hepar.	243
Ceanothus	78	Ignatia	88
Cedron	149	Ipecac	78
Cellulitis rhus.	117	Iodine	206
Centesimal scale	31	Kali carb.	250
Cerium oxalate	265	Bich.	251
Chamomilla	60	Mur.	254
Characteristics, grand.		Lachesis	161
Acon.	36	Lilium tig.	134
Alumina	223	Lycopod.	137
Anacard.	111	Magnes. carb.	234

Phos.	236	Gelsem.	92
Mercurius	208	Ignatia	89
Muriatic ac.	182	Ipecac	79, 199
Natr. mur.	259	Kali bi.	253
Nitr. ac.	183	Carb.	251
Nux vom.	83	Mur.	255
Phosph.	194	Sulph.	257
Phosphoric acid	185	Lyc.	139
Psorinum	178	Myrtus communis	128
Plumbum	217	Natr. mur.	261
Puls.	44	Sulph.	264
Rhus tox.	113	Phos.	196, 249
Sanguinaria	55	Phosphoric ac.	186
Senecio	65	Rhus	115
Sepia	165	Sang.	56
Staph.	40	Silicea	246
Sulph.	200	Stannum	216
Tabacum	107	Sulphur	203
Taraxacum	65	Chlorine	207
Verat. alb.	131	Chlorosis, Puls.	45
Verat. vir.	133	Calc. phos.	241
Zincum	219	Chill, Caps.	108
Characteristic Symptoms	17	Chimaphila	146
Chelidonium maj.	53	Chininum sulph.	77
Chest Symptoms.		Cholera.	
Acon.	37	Calc. carb.	238
Ars.	192	Camphora	132, 151
Apis	172	Carbo veg.	225
Ant. tart.	80, 199	Cuprum	132, 218
Ammon. c.	228	Secale	140
Bell.	101	Veratrum	131
Brom.	206	Chorea.	
Bry.	69	Agar	141
Carbo veg.	225	Mygale	175
Calc. carb.	238	Chronic Diseases, Doctrine	
Calc. phos.	242	of	22
Caust.	249	Cicuta vir.	122
Chelid.	54	Cina	62
Ferr. phos.	234	Cinnabaris	213

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--|---------|
| Cinchona | 73 | Magnesia phos. | 236 |
| Varieties of | 73 | Nux vom. | 85 |
| Cinchonism | 74 | Collinsonia | 151 |
| Antidotes to | 74 | Complementary relation | 21 |
| Cinnamomum | 64 | Example of | 21 |
| Cimicifuga rac. | 48 | Compositæ | 57 |
| Cistus Can. | 151 | Comocladia dent. | 113 |
| Cleanliness in Pharmacy | 27 | Condition of Amelioration
and Aggravation | 18 |
| Clematis erect. | 50 | Concordant Remedies | 20 |
| Climacteric Troubles. | | Conifera | 127 |
| Sang. | 55 | Conium mac. | 120 |
| Lach. | 164 | Constipation. | |
| Cobalt | 116 | Antimon. crud. | 198 |
| Cocculus Ind. | 147 | Ammon mur. | 229 |
| Coccus cacti | 160 | Alumina | 68, 223 |
| Codeine | 51 | Anacardium | 112 |
| Coffea | 81 | Bryonia | 68, 86 |
| Colchicum | 133 | Carbo veg. | 86 |
| Cold in the Head. | | Caust. | 248 |
| Allium. cepa. | 136 | Graph. | 221 |
| Arsen. | 84, 191 | Hydrastis | 39 |
| Camph. | 151 | Ignatia | 89 |
| Cyclamen | 46, 152 | Lyc. | 138 |
| Elaps. | 165 | Magnesia. mur. | 235 |
| Gelsem. | 92 | Natr. mur. | 261 |
| Kali hyd. | 253 | Nux vom. | 39, 86 |
| Lycop. | 138 | Opium | 53, 86 |
| Mercur. | 84, 191, 209 | Phosph. | 195 |
| Natr. mur. | 260 | Platinum | 216 |
| Nux vom. | 61, 84 | Plumb. | 53, 218 |
| Pulsat. | 45 | Sepia | 166 |
| Rumex | 157 | Silicea | 246 |
| Sambucus | 61, 157 | Sulph. | 202 |
| Sticta | 61 | Veratr. | 132 |
| Colocynth | 71 | Convallaria | 136 |
| Colic. | | Convulsions. | |
| Colocynth | 71 | Cuprum | 80 |
| Cuprum | 218 | Hyos. | 105 |
| Dioscorea | 71 | | |

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|---|--------------|
| Hydrocy. ac. | 187 | Cryptogamæ | 137 |
| Copava | 145 | Cubebæ | 145 |
| Cornus florida | 145 | Cucurbitacæ | 66 |
| Corrallium rubr. | 159 | Cuprum met. | 218 |
| Cough. | | Cuprum ars. | 219 |
| Ambra g. | 179 | Curare | 90 |
| Aralia | 150 | Cyclamen , | 152 |
| Bell. | 244 | Debility. | |
| Caust. | 219, 249 | Cinchona | 75 |
| Cuprum | 219 | Coculus | 148 |
| Conium | 105, 121, 244 | Muriatic ac. | 182 |
| Drosera | 63, 152 | Phosphoric ac. | 185 |
| Eupatorium pref. | 63 | Picric ac. | 188 |
| Hepar | 244 | Sulphuric ac. | 187 |
| Hydrocy. ac. | 187 | Decimal Scale | 31 |
| Hyoscy | 105, 122 | Defective Reaction, Remedies for | 178 |
| Kali carb. | 251 | Designation for Scales of Attenuation | 33 |
| Kali sulph. | 257 | Diarrhœa | |
| Lach. | 244 | Acon | 35, 235 |
| Laurocer. | 188 | Antim. crud | 198 |
| Magnes. phos. | 236 | Ars | 76, 192 |
| Nitr. ac. | 184 | Apis | 171 |
| Opium | 53 | Argent. nitr. | 92 |
| Phosph. | 196 | Aloes | 135, 202 |
| Rumex cr. | 157, 244 | Bell. | 100 |
| Sepia | 167 | Bry | 70, 202 |
| Spongia | 169 | Capsic. | 108 |
| Squilla | 136 | Calc. acet. | 239 |
| Sticta | 142 | Calc. carb. | 238 |
| Verbascum | 127 | Calc. phos. | 241 |
| Crocus sat. | 151 | Carbo v. | 225 |
| Crotalus hor. | 164 | Cham. | 61 |
| Croton tig. | 142 | Chel. | 54 |
| Croup. | | China | 76 |
| Acon. | 244 | Crot. tig. | 73, 126, 142 |
| Bromine | 205 | Dulc. | 106 |
| Hepar | 244 | Elat. | 72 |
| Iodine | 207 | | |
| Spongia | 168, 244 | | |

Euphorb.	243	Acon. and Hepar,	244
Ferr. phos.	233	Acon. and Bry.	69
Ferr. met.	76, 231	Acon. and Sulph.	203
Gamboge	153	Acetic ac. and Apis. . . .	172
Gelsem.	92	Actea rac. and Actea sp. .	50
Gratiola	126	Arn. and Rhus.	58
Hyoscy.	105	Ailanthus and Rhus	117
Ipec.	79	Allium cepa and Euph. . . .	127
Iris v.	152	Alumina and Bry.	68
Jatropha	142	Aloes and Collinsonia	135
Kali bi.	253	Ant. t. and Ipec.	80, 199
Lach.	163	Ant. c. and Ipec.	79
Leptandra	126	Apis and Apocyn.	94
Magnes. carb.	235	Apis and Arsenic	94
Merc.	211	Apis and Bell.	170
Natr. mur.	261	Apis and Rhus.	170
Natr. phos.	262	Ars. and Merc.	191
Natr. sulph.	263	Ars. and Nux	84
Nitr. ac.	183	Ars. and Phos.	191
Nux vom.	86	Ars. and Rhus	191
Oleander	95	Ars. and Spigelia	97
Opium	92	Arg. n. and Bismuth	215
Podo	119, 202	Bell. and Cinchona	75
Phos.	196	Bell. and Sang.	56
Phos. ac.	76, 185	Bell. and Hepar.	244
Puls.	47, 92	Bell. and Lach.	102
Rheum.	156	Bell. and Stann.	102
Rhus.	115	Bell. and Stram.	103
Sulph.	202	Bell. and Glon.	265
Thuja.	130, 202	Bapt. and Gels.	110
Verat. alb.	92, 131	Bapt. and Rhus	110
Diabetes, phos. ac.	186	Brom. and Iod.	206
Uranium nit.	186	Bry. and Rhus	67
Differentiation between*—		Calc. acet. and Phos. ac. . . .	239
Acon. and Caust.	248	Calc. c. and Calc. phos. . . .	241
Acon. and Gels.	36	Calc. c. and Nitr. ac.	184
Acon. and Verat. vir.	35	Calc. s. and Hepar	242
Acon. and Millef.	64	Calc. s. and Sil.	242, 247

* The first remedy alphabetically in the differentiation between two remedies appears in this index.

- Camph. and Verat. . . 132
 Cann. sat. and Canth. . 145
 Capsicum and Spigelia. 97
 Carbo veg. and Caust. 249
 Carbo v. and Nux v. . . 86
 Caul. and Cimicif. . . . 49
 Caust. and Eupator perf, 250
 Caust. and Mag. c. . . 249
 Caust. and Phos. . . . 249
 Caust. and Rhus. . . . 114
 Caust. and Thuja . . . 130
 Cham. and Puls. . . . 46
 Cham. and Coffea . . . 82
 Cham. and Spigel . . . 97
 Cinchona and Phos. ac. 76
 Clematis and Rhodod. 50
 Chelidon, and Merc. . . 54
 Colchicum and Spigelia 97
 Colocynth and Diosc. . 71
 Conium and Hepar. . . 244
 Conium and Hyosc. 105, 122
 Conium and Phytol. . . 156
 Croc. tig. and Elater. . 73
 Croc. tig. and Gratiola . 126
 Corall. r. and Mephitis. 159
 Coccus c. and Kali bi. . 160
 Cuprum and Verat. . . 132
 Cyclamen and Puls. 46, 152
 Graphites and Lycopo-
 dium 221
 Graphites and Petro-
 leum 222
 Hamam. and Puls. . . 45
 Hepar and Ignatia . . 243
 Hepar and Lachesis . . 244
 Hepar and Rumex . . 244
 Hepar and Thuja . . . 243
 Hepar and Spongia . . 244
 Hydras. and Kali bi. . 38
 Ign. and Phos. ac. . . . 186
 Ipec. and Puls. 79
 Kali bi. and Nux 85
 Lach. and Stram. . . . 103
 Lilium tig. and Sep. . 134
 Menyanthes and Silicea. 245
 Merc. v. and Merc. sol. 209
 Merc. and Kali bi . . . 209
 Merc. and Hepar . . . 212
 Merc. and Nux v. . . . 84
 Min. ac. and Veg. ac. . 185
 Natr. m. and Puls. . . . 45
 Nux and Puls. 87
 Opium and Plumb. . . . 53
 Phos. and Sulphur . . . 196
 Platina and Spigelia . . 97
 Podo. and Sulphur . . . 202
 Spigelia and Verbasum 97
 Ran. b. and Ran. sc . . 43
 Differentiation of Remedies. 22
 Digitalis 124
 Dilirium, Bell. 99
 Dilirium Tremens, Rannuc. b. 43
 Diphtheria.
 Apis. 172
 Ars. 191
 Kali bich 252
 Kali permang. 253
 Lac. can. 160
 Lach. 162
 Merc. cyan. 211
 Merc. prot. 210
 Dilution 31
 Dioscorea 71
 Dolichos 110
 Dose.
 Aconitia 34
 Atropia 98

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|
| Laudanum | 51 | Eczema, Ars. | 193 |
| Morphia | 51 | Elaps cor. | 165 |
| Morphia sulph. | 51 | Elaterium | 72 |
| Opium | 51 | Elective Affinity | 22 |
| Paregoric | 51 | Epilepsy, Sil. | 246 |
| Physostigmin | 108 | Equisetum | 153 |
| Quinine | 74 | Ergot | 140 |
| Dropsies. | | Ericaceæ | 146 |
| Apis | 172 | Erigeron | 64 |
| Apocyn. cann. | 94 | Eryngium | 124 |
| Ars. | 192 | Erysipelas. | |
| Acetic ac. | 172, 187 | Apis | 172 |
| Digitalis | 125 | Bell. | 102 |
| Drosera | 152 | Canth. | 173 |
| Drugs | 16 | Euphorbium off. | 143 |
| Dulcamara | 105 | Lach. | 162 |
| Dynamization | 31 | Rhus | 116 |
| Dysentery. | | Stram. | 103 |
| Acon. | 35 | Eserin | 108 |
| Aloes | 135 | Eupatorium perf. | 63 |
| Ars. | 192 | Purp. | 64 |
| Cantharis | 173 | Euphorbiaceæ | 142 |
| Caps. | 108 | Euphorbium off. | 143 |
| Merc. c. | 212 | Euphorbia cor. | 143 |
| Ear Symptoms. | | Euphrasia | 126 |
| Bell. | 100 | Eye Symptoms. | |
| Caust. | 248 | Alium cepa | 127 |
| Cham. | 46 | Apis | 170 |
| Ferr. phos. | 233 | Argent. nit. | 214 |
| Graphites | 221 | Aurum | 213 |
| Hydrastis | 39 | Bell. | 91, 100 |
| Kali mur. | 255 | Caust. | 114, 248 |
| Lach. | 161 | Canth. | 173 |
| Merc. dulc. | 212 | Cinnabar | 213 |
| Phos. | 195 | Comocladia | 113 |
| Psorin. | 177 | Euphrasia | 127 |
| Puls. | 46 | Ferr. phos. | 233 |
| Silicea | 245 | Gels. | 91, 114 |
| | | Graph. | 221 |

Hepar	243	Cimicif.	49
Kalmia	114	Caul.	49, 119
Kali bi.	252	Caust.	249
Mur.	254	Con.	121
Sulph.	257	Dulc.	106
Magnes. phos.	236	Ferr. iod.	231
Merc.	209	Gels.	93
Cor.	213	Graphites	222
Natr. mur.	260	Helonias	65
Paris quad.	137	Kali c.	250
Phos.	195	Lilium tig.	134
Physostigma	91	Magnesia carb.	249
Puls.	46	Murex	167
Rhus	91, 114, 170	Natr. mur.	261
Ruta.	154	Platin.	261
Staph.	41	Puls.	47
Silicea	245	Secale	140
Spigelia	96	Senecio aur.	65
Thuja	96	Sepia	134, 167
Face.		Sabin.	128
Bapt.	109	Stannum	217
Bell.	99	Staph.	40
Sep.	166	Viburnum op.	157
Sulphur	201	Xanthox.	154
Sulph. ac.	187	Ferrum acet.	231
Family relations	21	phos.	231
Examples of	21	iod.	231
Female Symptoms.		met.	230
Abies can.	127	Fevers.	
Aletris	65	Acon.	37, 203
Apis	171	Apis	173
Alumina	223	Bell.	99, 101
Bell.	101	China	77
Bry.	70	Ferrum met.	230
Calc. c.	238	Gels.	93
Calc. fluor.	239	Ignat.	89
Canth.	174	Natr. mur.	261
		Natr. sulph.	264
		Nux v.	87

- Phos. 197
Puls. 48
Sulph. 203
Veratr. vir. 35, 133
Fluoric acid 181
Flower's Solution 189
Fluxion potencies 31
Fundamental Principles of
Homœopathy 14
Gangrene, Secale 140
Gastralgia.
Arg. nit. 215
Bismuth 215
Chel. 54
Gambogia 153
Gelsemium 90
Glands.
Carbo an. 225
Croton tig. 142
Cistus can. 151
Iod. 207
Lapis alb. 247
Sil. 246
Glauber Salts 263
Gleet, Sulph. 203
Globules 28
Glonoine 265
Glossitis, Apis 171
Graphalium 72
Goitre.
Iod. 207
Lapis alb. 247
Gonorrhœa.
Arg. nitr. 215
Cann. sat. 145
Canth. 145, 174
Copavia 145
Cubebs 145
Merc. 211
Merc. corr. 212
Thuja 130
Gout.
Ammon. phos. 229
Colch. 134
Led. 146
Graphites 220
Gratiola 126
Grindelia rob. 78
Grief.
Ignatia 88, 186
Phos. ac. 88, 186
Grippe.
Eupator perf. 63
Sabadilla 133
Growing Pains 153
Guaiacum 153
Hahnemann 13
Chemical Discovery 32
Doctrine of Chronic Dis-
eases 22
Examination in Homœ-
opathy 267
Highest Potencies 31
Works of 14
Halogens 205
Hamamelis 154
Headache.
Actea rac. 49
Ant. cr. 198
Apis 170
Arg. nit. 214
Aloes 135
Bell. 56, 75, 99, 170
Bry. 68
Calc. phos. 240
Cann. ind. 145
Carbolic ac. 92

- Cocc. 148
 China 75
 Cimicif. 49
 Coffea 81, 89
 Ferrum 230
 Gelsem. 91, 148
 Glonoine 265
 Hepar 243
 Ignat. 88, 243
 Iodine 92
 Ipec. 78
 Iris. 152
 Juglans cath. 144, 148
 Kali bi. 251
 Lach. 161
 Melilotus 111
 Menyanthes 245
 Mercury 92
 Natr. carb. 259
 Natr. mur. 260
 Natr. sulph. 263
 Nux vom. 84, 107
 Oleander 95
 Onosmodium 148
 Palladium 216
 Paris quad. 137
 Phellandrium 122
 Rhus 114
 Sanguin 56
 Selenium 204
 Sepia 166
 Silicea 245
 Spigelia 96
 Sulphur 92
 Theridion 175
 Thuja 89, 129, 243
 Heart Symptoms.
 Acon. 36, 115
 Actea rac. 115
 Bell. 101
 Cactus gr. 150
 Convallaria 136
 Digitalis 125
 Gelsem. 92
 Glonoine 266
 Kalmia 37, 115, 147
 Lachesis 163
 Lycopus. 154
 Naja. trip. 164
 Rhus 37, 115
 Spigelia 96
 Spongia 169
 Sulph. 203
 Helonias 65
 Helleborus 42
 Hemorrhage.
 Acalypha Ind. 143
 Acon. 64
 Bovista 139
 Carbo v. 75
 China 75
 Cinnamomum 64
 Crocus 151
 Erigeron 64
 Ipec. 80
 Lach. 163
 Millefol. 64
 Phos. 197
 Sabina 128
 Secale 140
 Trillium pend. 64
 Ustillago 139
 Hemorrhoids.
 Aesculus 149
 Aloes 135
 Collinsonia 135, 151
 Hamam. 154
 Nux v. 86

- Ratanhia 149
 Hepar 243
 High potencies 31
 Hoarseness.
 Ammonium caust. 228
 Carbo veg. 249
 Caust. 249
 Eupator perf. 250
 Graphites 249
 Phosphorus 249
 Selenium 249
 Sulphur 249
 Homœopathy, definition of. 13
 Advantages over Allo-
 pathy 26
 And Local Treatment . 18
 And Palliation 20
 And Surgery 19
 Principles of, 14
 Homœopathic.
 Alcohol 28
 Aggravations 16
 Pharmacy 27
 Sources of rules of. 27
 Prescription 14
 How to keep medicines . . 33
 Hydrastis 38
 Eclectic, Use of 39
 Hydrocyanic acid 187
 Hydrocephalus Hell. 42
 Hydrophobinum 179
 Hydrocotyle Asiatica . . . 124
 Hydrogenoid constitution,
 129, 176
 Hyoscyamus nig. 104
 Hypericum 154
 Hysteria.
 Asa. 123
 Castoreum 159
 Ign. 88
 Nux mosch. 155
 Moschus 158
 Tarentula Hisp. 175
 Valeriana 159
 Ignatia 87
 Indigestion from fat food . 46
 Influenza.
 Eupator perf. 63
 Sabadilla 133
 Inimical relation 21
 Examples of 21
 Injuries.
 Arn. 58, 115
 Calendula 58
 Hypericum 58, 154
 Ledum 146
 Rhus 58, 115
 Ruta 154
 Staphisagria 58
 Symphytum 59
 Intermittent fever.
 Alstonia 90
 Ammon. pic. 229
 Ars. 193
 Capsicum 108
 China 76
 Chinim. sulph. 77
 Cornus florida 77
 Eupatorium perf. 63
 Ferrum met. 230
 Gelsem. 93
 Ipecac 77
 Natr. mur. 261
 Nux vom. 87
 Quinine 77
 Rhus 116
 Intercostal rheumatism.
 Ranunc. b. 43

- Iodine 206
 Irritability, remedies having, 81
 Ipecac 78
 Iris vers. 152
 Iritis, Merc. protiod. . . . 210
 Isopathy 19
 Examples of 19
 Jatropha 142
 Juglandaceæ 144
 Juglans cathartica 144
 Kalmia lat. 146
 Kali bich. 251
 Brom. 253
 Carb. 250
 Hydr. 253
 Mur. 254
 Permang. 253
 Phos. 255
 Sulph. 257
 Kidney Symptoms.
 Berb. v. 118
 Phos. 196
 Kreasote.
 Teeth 41
 Skin 262
 Labor.
 Bell. 101
 Caul. 120
 Cham. 62
 Gels. 93
 Secale 140
 Lac caninum 160
 Lachesis 161
 Lapis albus. 247
 Laryngitis.
 Arg. met. 215
 Arum triph. 150
 Hepar 244
 Phos. 196
 Spongia 168
 Laucrocerasus 154
 Laudanum 51
 Lead Colic.
 Natr. sulph. 264
 Plumbum 217
 Ledum 146
 Leguminosæ 108
 Leptandra 126
 Leucorrhœa.
 Borax 258
 Hydras. 39
 Natr. mur. 261
 Puls. 47
 Liliaceæ 130
 Lilium tig. 134
 Lithium carb. 227
 Liver Symptoms.
 Berb. v. 118
 Bry. 70
 Carbo v. 225
 Carduus mar. 66
 Chelidon 53
 Digital. 125
 Iris 152
 Juglans canth. 144
 Kali bich. 252
 Lept. 126
 Magnes. mur. 235
 Mercurius 211
 Myrica 66
 Natr. sulph. 263
 Nux vom. 85
 Podo. 119
 Phosph. 195
 Sulph. 202
 Tarax 65

- Yucca 143
 Lobelia inflata 80
 Local Treatment 18
 Locomotor Ataxia, Alumina, 223
 Loganaceæ 82
 Lumbago.
 Calc. fluor. 240
 Rhus 116
 Lycopodium 137
 Lycopus 154
 Lyssin 179
 Magnesia.
 Carb. 234
 Mur. 225
 Phos. 236
 Mancinella 144
 Magendie's Solution 51
 Marasmus.
 Calc. phos. 241
 Iod. 206
 Magnes carb. 235
 Mastitis.
 Bry. 156
 Phytol. 156
 Masturbation, Bufo 165
 Materia Medica 16
 Measles.
 Bry. 70
 Gels. 94
 Medicinal Substance 28
 Vehicles, Names of 27
 Medorrhinum 180
 Melilotus alb. 111
 Menses.
 Canth. 174
 Caust. 249
 Lach. 165
 Magnes. c. 249
 Puls. 47
 Sepia 167
 Menses Suppressed, Acon. . . 37
 Mental Symptoms.
 Acon. 36
 Aur. 213
 Ambra g. 178
 Anac. 112
 Ant. cr. 198
 Apis 170
 Ars. 190
 Bell. 99
 Bry. 60, 68
 Cannab. Ind. 144
 Calc. c. 237
 Caust. 248
 Coloc. 71
 Cina 62
 Cimicif. 49
 Cham. 60
 Con. 131
 Dig. 125
 Gelsem. 91
 Glonoine 265
 Graph. 220
 Hyoscy. 104
 Ign. 88
 Kali phos. 257
 Lach. 103, 161
 Lyc. 137
 Natr. m. 45, 260
 Natr. c. 259
 Nux vom. 83
 Phos. 194
 Plat. 216
 Puls. 45
 Sepia 166
 Silicea 245
 Staph. 45, 60

- Stram. 103
 Sulph. 201
 Thuja 129
 Verat. alb. 131
 Mental Symptoms, Importance of 15
 Menyanthes 245
 Mephitis put. 159
 Mercurialism 208
 Mercurius 207
 Biniod. 210
 Corr. 212
 Cyan. 211
 Dulc. 212
 Precip. rub. 208
 Proto iod. 210, 211
 Sol. 207
 Sulphate 208
 Sulphide 213
 Viv. 207
 Mercury, Antidotes to 208
 Mezereum 154
 Milk Fever.
 Bry. 70
 Croton tig. 156
 Phellandrium 122
 Puls. 48
 Ricinis communis 143
 Urtica u. 146
 Millefolium 64
 Mineral Kingdom 181
 Mineral Salts, Preparation of 32
 Morphine 51
 Moschus 158
 Momordica balsam 73
 Mother Tinctures 29
 Mouth
 Borax 268
 Bry. 258
 Merc. 210, 258
 Mullein oil 127
 Murex purp. 167
 Muriatic acid 181
 Mygale las. 175
 Myrica 66
 Myrtus communis 128
 Naja trip 164
 Nasal Symptoms.
 Allium cepa 136
 Arum. 150
 Cyclamen. 152
 Cham. 61
 Hydras. 38
 Lach. 162
 Lyc. 138
 Nitr. ac. 183
 Nux vom. 61
 Phos. 195
 Sambucus 61
 Sang. 55
 Sticta 142
 Sulphur 201
 Natrum carb. 258
 Mur. 259
 Phos. 262
 Sulph. 263
 Nausea. Cocc. 148
 Nervous Symptoms.
 Agar. 141
 Apium. grav. 123
 Artemesia 66
 Asafœt. 123
 Asarum. 150
 Bell. 102
 Curare 90
 Dulc. 106
 Gelsem. 93

Mag. ph.	237	Optic nerve atrophy, Phos.,	195
Piper methys.	82	Orchitis.	
Staph.	40	Clem.	50
Neuralgia.		Hamam.	154
Acon.	35	Puls.	47
Arsenic	191	Rhodod.	50, 147
Allium cepa.	136	Spongia	168
Bell.	102	Ovarian Colic, Coloc.	71
Caps.	97	Diseases, Apis	171
Cedron	149	Lach	163
Cham.	97	Oxalic acid	189
China	77		
Colch.	97	Pæonia	222
Magnes. phos.	236	Palladium ,	216
Mezer.	155	Palliatives	20
Platina	97	Palliation and Homœopathy	20
Spigelia	97	Palliatives, Chief	20
Stannum	102, 216	Papaveraceæ	50
Thuja	129	Paralysis.	
Verbascum	97	Acon.	248
Neurasthenia Picric ac.	188	Caust.	248
Nitric acid	182	Lyc.	139
Nosodes	177	Plumb.	217
Definition of	16	Paregoric	51
Some of the Principal	16	Pareira brav.	148
Nuphar luteum	155	Paris quad.	137
Nux juglans	96	Pellets	28
Moschata	155	Permanganate of Potash	253
Vomica	83	Petroleum	226
Nymphomania.		Petroselinum	122
Canth.	174	Pharmacy	27
Hyosc.	105	Some Rules of	27
Œdema of Glottis	171	Distinguishing features	
Œnanthe croc.	122	of Homœopathic	27
Oleander	95	Pharmacodynamics	24
Onosmodium	148	Pharmacology	24
Ophidians	160	Phellandrium	122
Opium	50	Phosphorus	194
		Phosph. ac.	185

- Phthisis.
- Calc. c. 184
 - Calc. phos. 242
 - Nitric acid 184
 - Phellandrium 122
 - Sanguin. 56
 - Spongia 169
 - Theridion 176
- Physostigma 108
- Phytolacca 155
- Physiological Action of
 drugs 25
- Picric acid 188
- Picrotoxin 147
- Pinus sylv. 130
- Piper methysticum 82
- Pix liquida 128
- Platina 215
- Placebo 19
- Pleurisy, Bry. 68
- Plumbum 217
- Pneumonia.
- Acon. 69
 - Bry. 69
 - Dig. 125
 - Iod. 207
 - Kali mur. 255
 - Lach. 162
 - Lyc. 139
 - Phos. 69, 196
 - Sang. 56
- Podophyllum 118
- Poisoning by.
- Ars. 190
 - Lead 217
 - Mercury 208
 - Opium 52
- Polychrest 21
- Potency 31
- Fluxion 31
- High 31
- Potentizing 31
- Potashes 247
- Pregnancy, Puls. 47
- Prescribing Homœopathic-
 ally 14
- Physiologically 25
- Principles of Homœopathy. 14
- Prophylactics 19
- Provings.
- Definition of 15
 - Value of 15
- Psora, Definition of 23
- Psorinum 177
- Psoric Symptoms 24
- Pulsatilla.
- Nigricans 44
 - Nuttallina 44
- Quinine 74, 77
- Ranunculacæe 34
- Ranunculus bulb 42
- Ranunculus scler 43
- Ratanhia 149
- Relations of Drugs 20
- Rheumatism.
- Actea rac. 50
 - Actea spic. 50
 - Arn. 59
 - Bell. 101
 - Benz. ac. 69, 189
 - Bry. 69
 - Caust. 250
 - Caul. 69, 120
 - Colch. 69, 134
 - Cham. 61
 - Ferr. met. 57, 231

- Ferr. phos. 234
 Guaiacum 153
 Kalmia 146
 Kali sulph. 257
 Lithium carb. 227
 Magnesia carb. 57
 Medorrhinum 180
 Nux vom. 86
 Puls. 48, 69
 Ranunc. bulb. 43
 Rhod. 147
 Rhus 115
 Ruta 154
 Sang 57, 231
 Rheumatism, Shifting 48
 Rheum 156
 Rhododendron 147
 Rhus tox. 113
 Varieties of 113
 Ricinus communis. 143
 Ringworm.
 Sepia 167
 Tellurium 167
 Robinia 111
 Rubiaceæ 73
 Rumex crisp. 157
 Ruta. grav. 154

 Sabadilla 133
 Sabina 128
 Saccharum lactis 28
 Salicylic acid 188
 Sambucus 157
 Sanguinaria Can. 55
 Santonine 62
 Sarsaparilla 157
 Scalp. sulph. 201
 Scarlet Fever.
 Ailan. 117, 149
 Bell. 102
 Lach. 164
 Rhus 117
 Zinc. 220
 Sciatica.
 Ammon. mur. 72
 Coloc. 72
 Gnaphalium 72
 Kali bich. 72
 Kali hyd. 72
 Phytolacca 72
 Scrofula.
 Calc. carb. 237
 Iod. 206
 Sulph. 203
 Scrofulariaceæ 124
 Seasickness.
 Cocc. 148
 Petrol. 226
 Secale corn 140
 Selection of Remedy 14
 Selenium 204
 Senecio aur. 65
 Senega 157
 Sepia 165
 Sexual Organs.
 Agnus c. 148
 Apis 171
 Arg. nitr. 215
 Bufo. 165
 Caladium 150
 Canth. 174
 Con. 121
 Eryngium 124
 Gels. 93
 Lyc. 139
 Natr. s. 264
 Nuphar. lut. 155
 Nux vom. 86

Phos. ac.	186	Pix. liq.	128
Phosphorus	196	Psorin.	177
Picric ac.	188	Ranunc. b.	43
Puls.	47	Ranunc. scler.	44
Selenium.	204	Rhus tox.	116
Staphis.	40	Sarsaparilla	157
Sepia	167	Sepia	167
Thuja	130	Silicea	246
Similia Similibus Curantur,		Staph.	41
Meaning of	13	Sulph.	201, 204
Silicea	245	Terebinth	172
Skin Symptoms.		Urtica. u.	145, 172
Anac.	41, 112	Vinca minor	95
Ant. cr.	199	Viola tricolor	96, 157
Ant. t.	200	Sleep.	
Apis.	172	Ferr phos.	234
Arn.	59	Nux	87
Ars.	193	Pulsatilla	87
Bell.	99, 101	Sulphur	204
Calc. c.	238	Sleeplessness.	
Canthar.	174	Ambra g.	178
Cicuta	122	Coffea	82
Comocladia	113	Sleeplessness of Children.	
Dolichos	110	Bell.	61
Dulc.	106	Cham.	60
Euphorbium off.	143	Cypripedium.	61
Fluor ac.	181	Hyoscy.	105
Graph.	96, 220, 222	Snake Poisons	160
Hep.	244	Solanaceæ	98
Hydrocotyle	124	Sources of Hom. Mat. Med.	16
Kali brom.	253	Spasms.	
Kreasote	262	Cicuta.	122
Lycopod.	220	Cuprum	219
Mancinella	144	Ignat.	90
Mez,	41, 155, 220	Magnesia phos.	236
Natr. m.	261	Spasm of Glottis, Chlor.	207
Nux juglans	96	Spleen Enlarged, Quinine	77
Oleander	95	Ceanothus	78
Petrol.	222	Grindelia rob.	78

- Spider Poisons 174
- Spigelia 96
- Spinal Irritation.
- Agar 141
- Chinin. sulph. 77
- Physostigma 109
- Zinc. 220
- Spongia 168
- Squilla 136
- Stannum 216
- Staphisagria 39
- Stibium 197
- Sticta pulm. 141
- Stillingea 143
- Stomach Symptoms.
- Abies can. 128
- Abies nig. 47, 85, 128
- Anacard. 54, 112
- Ant. cr. 79, 198
- Arn. 59
- Ars. 192
- Arg. n. 214
- Asa. 123
- Alumina 223
- Bell. 100
- Bismuth 215
- Bry. 68
- Calc. c. 237
- Calc. phos. 240
- Carb. v. 46, 64, 224
- Carbolic ac. 189
- Chelidon. 54, 112
- China 75
- Colch. 133, 166
- Cyclam. 152
- Ferr. met. 230
- Graph. 54, 112, 221
- Hep. 244
- Hydras. 38
- Ignat. 46, 89, 107
- Ipec. 41, 37, 79
- Iris 152
- Kali bi. 85, 253
- Carb. 251
- Mur. 255
- Kreasote 85
- Lyc. 76, 85, 138
- Natr. c. 259
- Mur. 261
- Phos. 262
- Nux mosch. 85, 155
- Nux v. 84
- Moschus 159
- Petrol. 54, 112, 226
- Phos. 195
- Puls. 46, 79
- Robinia 111
- Salicylic acid 188
- Sepia 79, 107, 166
- Staph. 41, 79
- Sulphur 202
- Sulph. ac. 187
- Tabacum 79, 107
- Thuja 46
- Stools.
- Sour 156
- Undigested 76
- Stramonium 103
- Strontium 227
- Strychnia 83, 87
- Succussion 31
- Sugar of Milk 28
- Sulphur 200
- Sulphuric acid 187
- Sumbul 124
- Sunstroke,
- Glon. 265
- Natr. c. 259

Suppression of Menses, Acon.	37	Calc. phos.	240
of Milk, Cham.	62	Cham.	82
of Urine, Stram.	104	Coffea	82
Surgery and Homœopathy.	19	Kreasote	41
Swellings, Bell.	102	Magnes. carb.	234
Swelled Testicles, Puls.	47	Merc.	210
Sycosis	24	Silicea	245
Sycotic Symptoms	24	Staph.	41
Symphytum	59	Tellurium	167
Symptoms	16	Temperament.	
Division of	17	Acon.	36
Clinical	17	Am. c.	229
Value of	17	Am. m.	229
Characteristic	17	Baryta c.	227
Essential Features of	18	Brom.	205
Generic	17	Con.	121
Objective	17	Iodine	205
Pathognomonic	17	Nux vom.	83
Pathogenetic	17	Spongia	169
Psoric	24	Sulph.	200
Subjective	17	Terebinth.	128
Sycotic	25	Tests for Medicines	33
Symptomatology of Mat.		Teucrium marum ver.	151
Med. Pura	18	Therapeutics, Definition of,	16
of Chronic Diseases	18	Theridion	175
Syphilinum	179	Thirst.	
Syphilis.		Ars.	68
Merc.	211	Bry.	68
Merc. protiod.	211	China	68
Nitr. ac.	183	Throat.	
Stillingia	143	Æsculus	149
Tablets	30	Ammon. caust.	228
Tabacum	106	Arg nit.	244
Taraxacum	65	Baptis.	110
Tarentula Cubensis	175	Bell.	100
Tarentula Hispana	175	Canth.	173
Tartar emetic	199	Caps.	108
Taste, Nux	84	Caust.	248
Teeth.		Ferr. phos.	233

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|---------------------------|----------|
| Gelsem. | 92 | Bell. | 100 |
| Guaiac. | 153 | Lach. | 162 |
| Hep. | 243 | Merc. | 210 |
| Ignatia | 89 | Nat. m. | 260 |
| Kali bi. | 252 | Natr. phos. | 262 |
| Kali mur. | 255 | Natr. sulph. | 263 |
| Lac. can. | 160 | Rhus | 114 |
| Lach. | 162 | Tonsillitis. | |
| Lyc. | 138 | Baryta c. | 227 |
| Merc. biniod. | 210 | Hepar | 243 |
| Corr. | 212 | Calc. iod. | 239 |
| Cyan. | 211 | Calc. sulph. | 242 |
| Sol. | 210 | Guaiac. | 153 |
| Protiod. | 210 | Merc. sol. | 211 |
| Vivus | 210 | Silicea | 242, 246 |
| Natr. mur. | 261 | Totality of Symptoms, Im- | |
| Nitr. ac. | 183, 244 | portance of | 15 |
| Nux vom. | 84 | Meaning of | 14 |
| Phytol. | 155 | Trillium pend. | 64 |
| Rhus | 114 | Triturations | 30 |
| Senega | 157 | Tuberculinum | 179 |
| Sulph. ac. | 187 | Tuberculosis. | |
| Wyethia hel. | 136 | Ars. iod. | 194 |
| Thuja | 128 | Sulph. | 203 |
| Tinctures. | | Tumors. | |
| Domestic | 30 | Calc. fluor. | 156, 240 |
| Imported | 30 | Conium | 121, 156 |
| Mother | 29 | Phytolacca | 156 |
| of Acids. | 29 | Silicea | 156 |
| Arsenic | 29 | Typhoid Fever. | |
| Phosphorus | 30 | Arn. | 59 |
| Strength of | 28 | Ars. | 193 |
| Tinctures of Arnica | 57 | Bapt. | 110 |
| Tissue Remedies | 232 | Bry. | 67 |
| Tobacco | 106 | Gels. | 94 |
| Troubles from | 107 | Homœopathic Method | |
| Tongue. | | in | 25 |
| Apis | 171 | Kali phos. | 256 |
| Ars. | 191 | Mur. ac. | 182 |

- Nitr. ac. 184
 Opium 53
 Physiological Method
 in 25
 Rhus 110, 116
 Ulceration.
 Hydras 38
 Kali bi. 209
 Merc. 209
 Nitr. ac. 183
 Umbelliferæ 120
 Undigested Stools 76
 Uranium Nitricum 186
 Urticaceæ 144
 Urtica urens 145
 Urinary Symptoms.
 Apis. 171
 Asparagus 134
 Bell. 101
 Benz. ac. 189
 Berb. v. 118
 Caut. 249
 Canth. 174
 Chimaphila 146
 Copava 145
 Cubebs 145
 Digital 125
 Equisetum 153
 Eupator. purp. 64
 Ferrum ph. 233
 Gels. 153
 Ignatia 89
 Kali phos. 256
 Lycopod. 138
 Magnes mur. 235
 Natrum mur. 261
 Nitr. ac. 183
 Nux vom. 86
 Pareira brav. 148
 Petroselinum 122
 Sepia 166
 Stram. 104
 Terebinth 128
 Verbascum thap. 127
 Ustilago 139
 Vaccination, Bad Effects of,
 Kali m. 129, 247
 Silicea 129, 247
 Thuja 129, 247
 Valeriana 159
 Varicose Veins.
 Calc. fluor 239
 Hamam. 45, 154
 Puls. 45
 Vegetable Kingdom 34
 Veratrum alb. 131
 Veratrum vir. 132
 Verbascum thap. 127
 Vertigo.
 Con. 121
 Ferrum met. 231
 Vesical Irritation, Eupator.
 purp. 64
 Vinca minor 95
 Viola tricolor 96, 157
 Viburnum op. 157
 Vomiting.
 Æthusa 124
 Cerium oxalate 265
 Kreosote 85
 Warts.
 Caut. 130
 Thuja 130
 Weak Ankles
 Whooping Cough.
 Ant. t. 199
 Corall. rub. 159
 Coccuc cact. 160

Cuprum	80	Wounds, Ledum.	146
Drosera	152	Wyethia hel.	136
Ipec.	80	Xanthoxlum	154
Mephitus put.	159	Yellow Fever, Crotalus	164
Works of Hahnemann	14	Yucca fil.	143
Worms.		Zincum met.	219
Cina	62		
Natr. phos.	262		
Spigelia	97		
Stannum	217		



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