

ESSENTIALS OF

Homœopathic Materia Medica
and

Homœopathic Pharmacy

CHAPTER III.

VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

3 - 1 - RANUNCULACEÆ FAMILY.

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

Aconite, Actæa racemosa, Actæa spicata, Clematis, Helleborus, Hydrastis, Pulsatilla, Ranunculus bulbosus, Ranunculus sceleratus, Staphisagria, and Adonis vernalis.

ACONITUM NAPELLUS.

Where are the original pathogeneses of Aconite to be found?

In *Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura*. It was also proved by the Austrian Society of Provers.

See also *Millard's Monograph*, *Reil's Essay*, and *Hartmann's Practical Observations*. *Allen's Encyclopædia*. *Hempel's Materia Medica*.

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

On the higher Alps of Central Europe, in damp, shady fields, along brooks and streams. *Monkshood*.

Name some other varieties of Aconite.

Aconitum Stoerkianum, *Aconitum lycoctonum*, *Aconitum ferox*, *Aconitum variegatum*.

What is the name of its Alkaloids, and what is the allopathic dose?

Aconitine or Aconitia; dose, one-hundredth to one-sixtieth of a grain. (1/100 to 1/16.)

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

From the entire plant, except the root, gathered at the time of flowering.

How is the tincture prepared?

Chop and pound the entire fresh plant to a fine pulp. Enclose in a piece of new linen and press out juice. Mix with equal quantities of alcohol. Pour in well stoppered bottle and stand for eight days in dark, cool place, agitating it daily and then filter. Drug power, 1/2. An imported tincture.

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 lessen the temperature?

Because it is not Homœopathy, but treating single symptoms; there is just as much reason for giving a remedy to move the bowels, another to improve the appetite, another for 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 but less nervous excitement than *Aconite*, and a characteristic of *Veratrum viride* is a bright red streak through the center of the tongue.

When should Aconite be given in neuralgias?

When the parts are violently congested, hot and swollen; when brought on by exposure to

dry, cold winds; and when the pains are tingling, with numb sensations; driving the patient to despair. 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?

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

Differentiate Aconite from Gelsemium in fevers.

Aconite - hard, quick, bounding pulse.

Gelsemium - soft, flowing, compressible pulse.

Aconite - restless, anxious, tossing about.

Gelsemium - drowsy, quiet, tendency to stupor, countenance suffused.

What is the first 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 illness of an acute character, such as sudden congestions, violent fevers, acute colds, 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; the patient 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; scanty urine and constipation; full, bounding, rapid, tense

pulse, with mental anxiety and aggravation towards evening. Every motion makes the patient chilly; 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 in heart disease?

Kalmia and *Rhus tox.*

In what affections about the chest is Aconite especially apt to be indicated?

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

Differentiate Aconite and Belladonna in congestions.

The cardinal points of *Aconite* are increasing restlessness and great anxiety.

Those of *Belladonna* are flushed face, delirium, throbbing carotids and bounding pulse.

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 are the provings of this remedy to be found?

In *Hale's New Remedies*, and in the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, 1858, and the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, 1860. *American Homœopathic Observer*, Vol. III.

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

It grows in the United States, from New York to Minnesota and southward, its common name is *Golden Seal*, and its alkaloids are called *Hydrastine* and *Berberine*, the latter being identical with that found in *Berberis vulgaris*.

From what part of the plant is our mother tincture prepared and when should it be gathered?

From the fresh root, gathered as the plant is budding to blossom or in the fall.

Describe the method of preparing the tincture.

Chop and pound the fresh root to a fine pulp and weigh. Add gradually two parts of alcohol by weight to each part of pulp. Stir thoroughly and pour into well-stoppered bottle and stand in dark, cool place for eight days; shaking it daily. Decant, strain and filter. Drug power, 1/6. The tincture is reddish orange in color, straining everything a deep yellow. It has a bitter burning taste, no odor, and a slightly acid reaction.

What is the general action of Hydrastis?

It has the property of contracting the blood vessels, especially of the pelvic organs, thus producing a relatively anæmic condition of the same, and it is, therefore, useful in many conditions of the female organs which are accompanied with hæmorrhage, further: It acts on mucous membranes, relaxing them, producing a *thick, yellowish, ropy* secretion. It also produces a condition of marasmus, and is particularly active in old, easily tired people, cachectic individuals, with great debility, emaciation, 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 were in the nose, the discharge being more profuse out of doors; later, thick, yellow, tenacious discharge and a constant dropping from the posterior nares into the throat. Adenoid vegetations that are bathed constantly in a thick tenacious secretion.

How does this condition differ from that found under Kali bichromicum?

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

Is there any ulceration with Hydrastis?

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

What are the stomach symptoms of Hydrastis?

A sinking, gone feeling at the pit of the stomach; an empty, gone feeling, as if the patient had suffered from a diarrhoea for a long time; there are also putrid or sour 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. It will often remove the pain and improve the general health. It corresponds to the diathesis, the worn jaded look, the sallow complexion, the hide bound skin and the melancholy.

What are the indications for Hydrastis in constipation?

After the use of purgatives, when there is present the sinking, gone feeling at the epigastrium, with symptoms of gastro-duodenal catarrh, such as a 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?

As a "tonic" in digestive complaints. Here it is distinctly homœopathic, as it produces a general weariness, excessive weakness, painful sensation of tiredness even early in the morning on rising. Muscular pains in the lumbar and sacral regions and lower extremities, inclination to lie down and to stretch and yawn. Exhaustion of intellectual functions.

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.

STAPHYSAGRIA.

Where is the pathogenesis of this remedy found?

In *Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura*.

What is the habitat and common name of Staphisagria?

Southern Europe; *Larkspur*.

What part is used in making the mother tincture and how is it prepared?

The ripe seeds. These coarsely powdered are covered with five parts, by weight, of alcohol and allowed to remain eight days in a well-stoppered bottle in a dark, cool place, being shaken twice a day. Decant, strain and filter. Drug power, one-tenth.

What are its alkaloids?

Delphinine and *Staphisagrine*.

Give in brief its general action.

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

Give three characteristic applications of Staphisagria.

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

Give the mental symptoms of the drug.

Sad and irritable, 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 organ?

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, which, when scratched, 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 then dark?

Kreosote.

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

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

What are the stomach symptoms of Staphisagria?

A sensation as if the stomach were 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 and 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 NIGER.

Where is the pathogenesis of Helleborus to be found?

In *Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura*.

What is Helleborus, from what is our mother tincture made? Give its alkaloids.

Helleborus is a plant growing on the mountains of Central Europe; our tincture is made from the fresh root. This is cautiously dried and treated in the same manner as described under *Staphisagria*. The tincture must be imported. 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 it 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.

Give some further indications for its use.

It may be employed like *Arsenicum*, *Apis*, *Nitric acid* and *Hepar sulphuris* in scarlatinal dropsies when the urine looks quite dark, or is mixed with dark flocks. In such a case frequent doses of the tincture, two or three drops at a time, are useful.

Give diarrhoea indications.

When in acute hydrocephalus or during dentition there is a diarrhoea of jelly-like mucus or clear water.

RANUNCULUS BULBOSUS.

Where do we find the original provings of this remedy?

In *Stapf's Additions to the Materia Medica*.

What is its common name, what part is used, and when should it be gathered?

It is the *Buttercup*, or *bulbous crowfoot*; the whole fresh plant is used; gathered in June while in flower.

How is the tincture prepared?

The herb is separated from the bulbs, and the juice pressed out; the bulbs, with the addition of a little alcohol, are pounded to a viscid pulp and also expressed. These juices are mixed, and an equal weight of alcohol is added. Two parts by weight of alcohol are poured upon the residuum of the expressed bulbs, macerated three days and pressed. The essence is mixed with that of the herb and bulbs, and stood eight days in a well-stoppered bottle in a dark, cool place, then filtered. Drug power, one-fourth. The tincture is clear yellow, slightly sweetish taste, changing to acid and has a strongly acid reaction.

What other varieties of Ranunculus are there?

Ranunculus ficaria, *Ranunculus sceleratus*, *Ranunculus acris*, *Ranunculus repens*, etc.

What is the general effect of Ranunculus upon the system?

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

Give some general indications for its employment.

Sensation as if painful parts were ulcerated. Aggravation of the troubles in damp weather, and from changes in temperature.

Name some diseases in which it may be employed.

Dropsy from kidney affections, hemiplegia from apoplexy, and in epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis.

What are the indications in the latter affection?

Relief of the symptoms from sweat and sleep.

In what affection is it most frequently indicated?

In intercostal rheumatism, with a sharp stitch in the chest, much soreness, and a feeling as if the parts were pounded, worse from 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; there are burning vesicles filled with serum and associated with sharp, stitching pains.

What uses may we make of Ranunculus clinically?

In delirium tremens, to calm the maniacal attacks, and in non-syphilitic pemphigus in children.

RANUNCULUS SCELERATUS.

Where do we find the pathogenesis of this remedy?

In *Stapf's Additions to the Materia Medica*.

What is this drug, what part is used and when should it be gathered?

It is the *Celery-leaved Buttercup*. The fresh herb is used and should be gathered when in fruit, but still green and untouched by frost.

How is the tincture prepared?

Chop and pound the fresh herb to a fine pulp and enclose in a piece of new linen and submit to pressure. The expressed juice is then, by brisk agitation, mingled with an equal part, by weight, of alcohol. Let this mixture stand for eight days in a cool place, and then filter. Drug power, $\frac{1}{2}$. The tincture is clear, reddish-orange color, acrid odor and taste, and acrid reaction.

How does this drug differ from the preceding?

It possesses more irritating properties than the preceding.

It develops a vesicular eruption on the skin 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.

Where do we find the original provings of Pulsatilla?

In *Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura*. See, also, *Dunham's Materia Medica*.

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 in the same manner as described under Aconitum. It must be imported.

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

The American variety is called *Pulsatilla Nuttalliana*; 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 seven 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.
6. Thirstlessness.
7. "Too late, too late, coryza in late stages, indigestion two hours late after eating, menses never on time, too late, nothing is on time." (Shelton.)

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, peevish and fitful.

How does this differ from Natrum muriaticum?

Natrum muriaticum 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 that *Nux vomica* does to drastic medicines.

What symptoms indicate Pulsatilla in chlorosis?

After abuse of iron and quinine, the system is relaxed, the patient feels worn out and she suffers from uterine and menstrual derangements. It will probably 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.

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, when the cold is ripe, the discharge is thick, muco-purulent, 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, bland discharges are characteristic of the drug and indicate it in ophthalmias and otorrhœas.

Recurrence of successive crops of styes due to gastric derangement accompanied by acne or in women with amenorrhœa.

What are the symptoms calling for its use in 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, where one cheek is red and the other pale.

What are the characteristic stomach symptoms of Pulsatilla?

Tongue coated thickly white, dry mouth, no thirst, weak digestion, fullness after eating and a sensation as if the stomach were ulcerated; there is a distress which comes on about two hours after eating, with 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. An important symptom of *Pulsatilla* is, "all food tastes as if saturated with salt".

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

Ipecac, *Thuja* and *Carbo vegetabilis*.

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

Abies nigra.

What is the diarrhoea 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 useful 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 as to color and time, associated with colic and chilliness; late; scanty; suppressed after getting feet wet.

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, this is 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?

Changeableness and tendency to shift about from joint to joint, their aggravation from warmth and their relief from cold.

Useful in neuralgias also, which tend to shift about.

What are some other drugs having wandering rheumatic pains?

Bryonia, Colchicum, Kali sulphuricum and *Sulphur*.

CIMICIFUGA or ACTÆA RACEMOSA.

Where do we find original studies of this drug?

In the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, Vols. III and XXVII. *Hale's New Remedies. Hempel's Materia Medica. Allen.*

What is this drug, what part do we use and when should it be gathered?

The fresh root gathered early in autumn. It is the *Black Cohosh, black snake root* or *rattle weed*, indigenous to the United States.

Describe method of preparing the mother tincture.

Chop and pound the fresh root to a fine pulp, weigh. Add gradually two parts of alcohol by weight to each part of pulp. Stir thoroughly and pour into a well stoppered bottle and stand in dark, cool place for eight days, shaking it daily. Decant, strain and filter. Drug power, 1/6. The tincture is deep olive green, almost opaque, the taste becoming acrid and then bitter, the reaction is acid.

What is the resinoid of Cimicifuga?

It is called *Macrotin* and has been used by some for its physiological effect; it is a brown, bitter powder ten times stronger than the tincture.

What is its general action?

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

Many of its symptoms point to hysteria and rheumatism; its general character is manifested by agitation, nervousness, sleeplessness and pain.

Give the headache of Cimicifuga.

A sensation as if the top of the head would fly off; neuralgic pains over the scalp; 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?

Depression; delirium tremens with 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 going crazy.

What is the principal sphere of action of Cimicifuga and what are the characteristic symptoms therein?

The female sexual organs, 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 sister, 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. *Cimicifuga* produces persistent tonic contractions or spasms. *Caulophyllum* produces intermittent or clonic spasms followed by atony.

Give indications for Cimicifuga in sciatica.

Laming pains in left hip, pain becoming so acute as to drive him out of bed, better sitting up, relieved by pressure.

What is its special field in rheumatic affections?

A myalgia, or a muscular rheumatism, the muscles being sore and tender to touch, the fleshy part being affected. Soreness of muscles from dancing and skating. A left-sided infra-mammary pain in characteristic, being reflex from uterine troubles, chorea depending upon rheumatism or uterine disorders.

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

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

CLEMATIS ERECTA.

Where do we find records of Clematis?

In *Stapf's Archives* and in *Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases. Provings of the Austrian Society*.

What is this drug?

This is the *Virgin's bower*, a European plant; the tincture is made from the roots and stems in the same manner as described under *Aconite*, and should be imported.

What is our principal use of the drug?

In orchitis 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.

ADONIS VERNALIS.

What is this remedy?

The *Pheasant's eye*, tincture from entire fresh plant.

What are its uses?

It increases arterial tension, regulates the heart beats by lessening the frequency of the pulse and increasing the force of the cardiac contraction. It acts rapidly and increases the uterine. It is well tolerated and does not possess the danger of *Digitalis*.

3 - 2 - PAPAVERACEÆ FAMILY.

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

Chelidonium, Opium and *Sanguinaria*.

OPIUM.

Where is the pathogenesis of Opium found?

In *Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura*. See also *British Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. XXII. *Allen*.

What is Opium?

It is juice of the *Papaver somniferum*, and we make our preparations from the gum of the black Smyrna *Opium*.

What other varieties of Opium are found in commerce?

The Egyptian *Opium* with 7 to 15% of *Morphine*. The Greek *Opium* with 10% *Morphine*, and the Italian *Opium* with from 6 to 8% *Morphine*. The Smyrna *Opium*, like the Egyptian, contains from 7 to 15% of *Morphine*.

Describe our method of making a mother tincture of Opium.

The gum *Opium* dried and powdered is covered with five parts, by weight, of dilute alcohol, and stood eight days in a well stoppered bottle in a dark, cool place, being shaken twice a day. Decant, strain and filter. Drug power, 1/10.

What are the alkaloids of Opium?

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

What is the allopathic dose of crude Opium?

One grain.

What is laudanum?

An allopathic tincture of *Opium*; usual 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 ½ 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 Magendie's solution?

It is a solution of the *Sulphate of Morphine* 16 grains to the ounce; 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 eyelids.

What is the allopathic dose of Codeine?

One-half to two grains.

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.

What 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 systems, 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, Faradic current, friction, use of stomach pump, artificial respiration, oxygen inhalations, the object being to keep the patient alive until the poison is eliminated. [The *Permanganate of Potash* has been experimented with as an antidote to *Opium* and its salts, and it has proven to be of great value. Further experimentation will be required, however, to determine its actual worth.]

What are the indications for Opium in apoplexy?

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

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 - high fever; sleeplessness, with acute hearing, clocks striking and cocks crowing at a great distance keep patient awake.

What characterizes the constipation of Opium?

Complete inactivity of the bowels, absolutely no desire or urging to stool, the bowels become impacted with faeces. 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.

Where do we find the original studies of this remedy?

In *Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura*, and in the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, Vols. 23 and 24.

What is Chelidonium, when should it be gathered and what part is used?

It is the greater *Celandine*, growing in France and Germany and in the United States. The fresh root, gathered in spring.

How should the tincture be made?

Chop and pound the fresh root to a fine pulp. Enclose in a piece of new linen and press out juice. Mix with equal quantities of alcohol. Pour in well- stoppered bottle and stand for eight days in dark, cool place, agitating it daily, and then filter. Drug power, ½. The tincture is brownish-orange colored, smells like *Apis mellifica*, is acrid, has a bitter taste and strong acid reaction.

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 imprint 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 imprint of the teeth, but it has also slimy stools, with a great deal of tenesmus - a never-get-done feeling.

What are the chest symptoms of Chelidonium?

Stitching pains through the right side. Dyspnœa with oppression; and constriction of chest worse on right side. Distressing pain under right scapula, 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, one foot hot and the other cold?

Lycopodium.

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

It is relieved by eating.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS.

Where are the provings of Sanguinaria found?

Materia Medica of American Provings. Hale's New Remedies. Allen.

What is the common name, origin, what part used and when gathered?

Bloodroot, indigenous to America, the fresh root, gathered when the seeds are ripe.

How would you make a mother tincture of Sanguinaria?

Chop and pound the fresh root to a fine pulp and weigh. Add gradually two parts of alcohol, by weight, to each part of pulp. Stir thoroughly and pour into well stoppered bottle and stand in dark, cool place for eight days, shaking it daily. Decant, strain and filter. Drug power, 1/6. The tincture is deep orange-red, slightly bitter and acrid and of acid reaction.

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, flushes 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. Nasal catarrh and polypi.
2. Sick headache.
3. Respiratory affections.
4. Rheumatism.
5. 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.

Flushes 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.

Belladonna has not, so marked, the pain coming up over the head from the occiput; *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 disease is it most likely to be indicated?

Pneumonia; 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 carbonica.

What drugs have rheumatism of the left deltoid muscle?

Ferrum metallicum and *Nux moschata*.

3 - 3 - THE COMPOSITÆ FAMILY

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, Gnaphalium, Helonias, Lappa officinalis, Inula, Millefolium, Senecio, Taraxacum, Bellis perennis and Echinacca.

ARNICA MONTANA.

Where do we find the pathogenesis of Arnica?

In Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura, British Journal of Homœopathy, Vol. VI., and L'Art Médical, Vol. XLIV.

What is Arnica?

The *Leopard's bane*, a native of Central Europe. Tincture should be made from the fresh root in the same manner as described under *Hydrastis* and *Sanguinaria*. It must be imported.

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, being apt to give them an irritating property resembling the effects of the Spanish fly.

Do all pharmacists make their tincture from the root?

Some seek to compromise the question by using 1/3 blossoms and 2/3 roots, thereby producing an unreliable article.

What is the general physiological action of Arnica?

It produces conditions in 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 the had been pounded.

In what general conditions is Arnica a remedy?

In mechanical injuries, sudden wrenching of muscles from strains; hæmorrhages 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 officinalis.

What are the indications for Arnica in typhoid fever?

Indifference to everything; patients do not know or care that they are sick; go to sleep while answering questions; hot head, cool body and a bruised feeling all over the body; complain that the bed is too hard and toss 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 interferes with its easy absorption.

BELLIS PERENNIS.

What is this plant?

The *English daisy*. Tincture from the whole fresh plant.

What are its uses?

The provings show it to be similar to *Arnica* in sprains, bruises, and concussions. It is especially useful in the effects of traumatism upon the uterus, such as laceration of the cervix. The parts are enlarged, soft and bleeding, and a sore bruised feeling in the pelvic region and abdominal muscles.

CHAMOMILLA.

Where is the pathogenesis of this drug found?

In *Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura. British Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. VI.
An excellent study is also found in *Hartmann's Practical Observations*.

Where do we obtain this drug?

It grows in Europe, our tincture is made from the whole plant in flower, and in the same manner as described under *Aconite*, and imported.

What is the general action of the drug?

Chamomilla seems to act on the sensory 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; children that 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 is red, especially one cheek.

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; this indicates impending cerebral trouble.

What of Passiflora incarnata in sleeplessness?

It has proved useful in nervous sleeplessness. A clean tongue seems to be an indication, as well as mental irritation and pain. Also a useful remedy in convulsions and tetanus.

What is there characteristic about the rheumatic pains?

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

Three other drugs, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Ferrum metallicum* and *Veratrum album*, have rheumatic pains relieved by moving about; how are they distinguished from *Chamomilla*?

The rheumatic pains relieved by moving about; how are they distinguished from 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 should be thought of in children's colds with stuffed up nostrils?

Nux vomica, *Sambucus* and *Sticta*.

What is the diarrhoea of *Chamomilla*?

Stools of 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; the anus is sore, 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.

Who first proved this remedy?

Hahnemann. Its pathogenesis is in the *Materia Medica Pura*.

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, which are dried, powdered and treated as described under *Staphisagria*; 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?

Children awake in a fright, scream, tremble and cannot be quieted; they are proof against all caresses; are cross, irritable, nervous and peevish; they want to be rocked.

EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM.

Where are the original provings found?

In the *Materia Medica of American Provings* and *Hale's New Remedies*. First proven by Drs. Williamson and Neidhard. *Transactions* of American Institute, 1845.

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

Two; first, the *Eupatorium perfoliatum* or *Thorough-wort*, or *Boneset*, or *Ague plant*, and the *Eupatorium purpureum*, or *Purple Boneset*, both of which grow in low, marshy ground all over the northern part of the United States.

From what part of the plant do we make our tincture, and when is the time of gathering?

A tincture of the whole fresh herb gathered as it is coming into flower.

Describe process of making the tincture.

Chop and pound the whole fresh plant to a fine pulp and weigh. Add gradually two parts of alcohol, by weight, to each part of pulp. Stir thoroughly and pour into a well stoppered bottle and stand in a dark, cool place for eight days, shaking it daily. Decant, strain and filter. Drug power, 1/6. The tincture is opaque, slightly orange-brown, tasting something like ginger. Acid reaction and odor of the 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 bile as the chill passes off.

What would be the indications for Eupatorium perfoliatum 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.

EUPATORIUM PURPUREUM.

Where are the original provings of this variety found?

In *Hale's New Remedies* and in *Hering's Materia Medica*.

What part of the plant is used, when gathered, and how prepared?

The fresh root gathered in autumn is treated like the preceding remedy.

The tincture is of a clear orange color, slightly bitter, astringent, of a terebinthic odor and an acid reaction.

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.

There is a sensation as if the passage was blocked.

MILLEFOLIUM.

Where is the pathogenesis of this remedy to be found?

In Vol. IX of the *New England Medical Gazette*. A translation from Hering.

What is Millefolium?

The common *Yarrow* or *Milfoil*.

What part is used and when gathered?

The whole fresh plant gathered when flowering begins, excluding all old and woody stems.

How is the tincture prepared?

Chop and pound the whole fresh plant to a fine pulp. Enclose in a piece of new linen and press out juice. Mix with equal quantities of alcohol. Pour in well stoppered bottle and stand for eight days in dark, cool place, agitating it daily, and then filter. Drug power, ½. The tincture is of a clear orange color, acrid taste, slightly bitter, odor like fresh plant, and acid in reaction.

What is our principal use of this remedy?

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

How does it differ from Aconite here?

Aconite has anxiety; *Millefolium* not.

ERIGERON.

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

The hæmorrhage is of bright red blood, and is increased by every motion of the patient. There is no pain, but a traumatism may be the cause of the hæmorrhage.

CINNAMOMUM.

Give hæmorrhage calling for Cinnamomum.

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

TRILLIUM PENDULUM.

What is the hæmorrhage 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.

Where do we find the original provings of this drug?

In *Hale's New Remedies*.

What is the drug?

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

When should it be gathered, what part is used and how is the tincture prepared?

The entire fresh plant, gathered when in bloom, is treated in the same manner as described under *Eupatorium perfoliatum*. The tincture is brownish-orange, sweetish, then slightly bitter taste, and strong acid reaction.

Give its principal use.

In uterine irritation and disorders of menstruation, such as suppressed menses and dysmenorrhœa, with pain and neck of bladder. Profuse mucous discharge takes place of the menses.

Give some indications for Senecio in menstrual suppression.

In young, pallid, weakly girls, whose tendency is towards catarrhal phthisis or dropsical conditions; there is a dry, hacking cough, with profuse expectoration; they are sensitive to cold air, always taking cold. In these cases *Senecio* will often establish the flow and relieve the general catarrhal state.

What is another characteristic of Senecio?

Tendency to hæmorrhage from all the mucous membranes of the body, especially if accompanied with catarrhal conditions, or dropsy from anæmia, in waxy, chlorotic girls, who have a tendency to hæmorrhage. Vicarious hæmorrhages.

ALETRIS FARINOSA.

Where do we find records of this remedy?

In *Hale's New Remedies*.

What part is used and how prepared?

The fresh bulb, treated like the preceding remedy, the tincture being orange colored, of bitter taste and acid reaction.

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". Especially useful in anæmic and chlorotic girls. It has been called "the China of the uterine system". Premature and profuse menstruation.

HELONIAS DIOICA.

Where are the original provings found?

In *Hale's New Remedies* and in the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. XXII.

What is Helonias and how is the tincture prepared?

It is the *Unicorn root* or *Devil's bit*, and the tincture made from the fresh root, gathered just before flowering, and treated as described under Eupatorium.

The tincture is clear orange colored.

What are the grand characteristic indications of this remedy?

1. Loss of muscular tone.
2. Depression of the vital forces.
3. Congestion of the mucous membranes.
4. Burning sensations.

How is the loss of muscular tone shown?

By the dull backache, the tiredness, the tendency of the uterus to prolapse, hæmorrhages and leucorrhœa.

How is the depression of vital force shown?

By the dull, inactive mental state, fullness in the head increased by thinking, loss of appetite, a weary and drowsy feeling and tendency to chilliness.

When should Helonias be given in uterine complaints?

When there is great soreness and weight in the womb, what Dunham termed a "Consciousness of a womb". Tired, aching feeling in the back and limbs, with impaired nutrition. Burning in the region of the kidneys. Especially adapted to those who are worn out with hard work, and those who are enervated by indolence and luxury and suffer from atony of the pelvic organs.

TARAXACUM.

Where is the pathogenesis of Taraxacum found?

In *Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura*.

What is Taraxacum?

Describe preparation of tincture. It is the common *Dandelion*, and our tincture is made from the whole plant with root, gathered in April and May, before flower is open. It is prepared as described under *Millefolium*. The tincture is orange colored, of bitter taste and acid reaction.

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

A mapped tongue. Liver trouble, with soreness in the region of the liver, and bilious diarrhœa. Hahnemann recommended it also in glycosuria.

CARDUUS MARIANUS.

Give some of the indications for Carduus marianus or St. Mary's thistle 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.

MYRICA CERIFERA.

What is Myrica cerifera?

The *Wax Myrtle*. Tincture from the bark of the root.

What are some of the symptoms?

It causes a suspension of biliary secretion, resulting in jaundice; there are clay-colored stools and soreness in the region of the liver. Other symptoms are drowsiness with dull frontal headache, worse in the morning; yellowness of the eyes; scanty urine; tongue dirty, yellow; great muscular soreness and aching in the limbs.

ARTEMESIA.

What are the uses of the different varieties of Artemesia?

Largely in nervous affections, epilepsy, spinal irritation, partial paralysis, etc. The *Artemesia abrotanum* is indicated in marasmus of children - emaciation especially of the lower extremities. The *Artemesia absinthium* has its field especially in epilepsy as has also the *Artemesia vulgaris*.

ECHINACEA ANGUSTIFOLIA.

What is Echinacea?

It is the *Purple Cone Flower* growing in the Western States. Tincture is made from the fresh plant, including root. It was introduced into medicine by the eclectic school.

What are its chief uses?

It has not been thoroughly proved, but clinical testimony shows its applicability to septic disorders, adynamic conditions, such as malignant scarlet fever, diphtheria and typhoid states. It has also proved of use in boils and carbuncles. Blood poisoning with profound prostration. Bed-sores, carbuncles, etc.

3 - 4 - CUCURBITACEÆ FAMILY.

What members of the Cucurbitaceæ family do we use?

Bryonia alba, Colocynthis, Elaterium and Momordica balsamica.

BRYONIA ALBA.

Where are our chief studies of Bryonia found?

Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura, Austrian Society's Provings, British Journal of Homœopathy, Vol. XXV., Hirschel's Pharmacodynamics, Dunham's Materia Medica, and Hartmann's Practical Observations.

Where do we obtain this great polychrest?

It grows along hedge-rows in Europe; the tincture is prepared from the fresh root, dug before flowering time, in the same manner as described under *Aconite*, and imported; 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 and eye symptoms, 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.

How do *Silicea*, *Carbo Veg.*, and *Spigelia* compare?

Spigelia has pain darting from behind forward through the left eye ball.

Silicea has pain coming up from the nape of neck, through the occiput and so down upon the forehead.

Carbo veg. has dull, heavy pain extending through the base of the brain from the occiput to the supra-orbital region.

Bryonia is the only drug having sticking, jerking, throbbing headache from the forehead backward to the occiput.

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 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 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 also chilliness.

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 hepatization. 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 diarrhoea?

Diarrhoea 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 slowly, 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.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA.

What is Asclepias tuberosa?

It is a species of milkweed, called the *Pleurisy root*. Tincture from the fresh root.

Give its characteristics.

Intercostal myalgias, intercostal spaces tender. Sharp, shooting pains in chest. Worse from breathing. Relief from bending forward. The chest pains are similar to those of *Bryonia*, and oftentimes it will relieve when *Bryonia* fails.

COLOCYNTHIS.

Where are the pathogenesis of Colocynthis found?

Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura and *Chronic diseases, Metcalf's Homœopathic Provings, Monthly Homœopathic Review*, Vol. XII.

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*. Its taste is intensely bitter.

How is the tincture prepared?

The dried fruit, freed from the outer yellow rind, is powdered coarsely and weighed. Then five parts, by weight, of alcohol are poured on it. It is then set aside in a well-stoppered bottle in a cool, dark place for eight days, being shaken twice a day. Decant, strain and filter. Drug power, 1/10.

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 Dioscorea 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 used 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 bichromicum, Kali iodatum, and Phytolacca in sciatica.

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

Kali bichromicum. 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 muriaticum.

ELATERIUM.

Where is the original pathogenesis of Elaterium found?

In the *Materia Medica of American Provings; Transactions of American Institute*, 1846.

What is Elaterium?

It is the *Squirting Cucumber*.

From what and how is the tincture made?

From the fruit when not quite ripe. Proceed as directed under *Millefolium*.

What are the chief homœopathic indications for its use?

Watery, frothy diarrhœas with copious, forcible stools, preceded by violent cutting in the abdomen, nausea, chilliness, prostration and colic; olive green stools, but always gushing.

What drug is similar here?

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

MOMORDICA BALSAMICA.

What is the unique symptom of Momordica balsamica?

Accumulation of flatus in the splenic flexure of the colon.

3 - 5 - RUBIACEÆ FAMILY.

What drugs of the Rubiaceæ family do we use?

Cinchona, Coffea and *Ipecac.*

CINCHONA OFFICINALIS.

Where are the original studies on Cinchona found?

In *Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura, British Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. XXIV, *Hughes' Pharmacodynamics.*

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 carried 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 flava*, or *Cinchona calisaya*, and it is from this variety that we obtain our tincture, it being made from the dried bark.

How is our tincture prepared?

The dried bark is coarsely powdered and the procedure is the same as described under *Colocynthis*.

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 a 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 swelling 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 hæmorrhages?

Dark clotted hæmorrhages, 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 hæmorrhage is the only condition where they want it.

What other drug has a copious passive hæmorrhage 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, which is slimy, bilious, blackish, of a cadaverous odor, 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). It is seldom of use in inveterate cases, where the liver and spleen are hypertrophied and where much Quinine has been taken, though an enlarged spleen does not contraindicate the remedy.

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 would 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 Chinchona in hectic or suppurative fevers?

Hot cheeks, patient nervous and prostrated, very sensitive, diarrhoea 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 sulphuricum 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, under the short ribs, with intense dyspnoea. Acute and chronic splenitis, patient is worse in damp cold weather, is chilly and dreads the cold.

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.

Where are studies of Ipecac to be found?

In *Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura, L'Art Médical*, 1868, *British Journal of Homœopathy*, Vols. XXVI and XXVIII.

What is Ipecac?

A small shrub growing in Brazil, whose common name is *Vomit root*, and our tincture is prepared from the dried root in the same manner as *Colocynthis* and *Cinchona* are prepared.

What conditions does Ipecac powder frequently produce in pharmacists?

Conjunctivitis, and inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose and bronchial tubes.

What is its general action?

Its chief action is on the ramifications of the pneumo-gastric 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 again.

Constant nausea with a clean tongue is the watchword.

What are the indications for Ipecac in headache?

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 are 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 râles all over the chest, with violent paroxysms of coughing and retching, face pale and great dyspnoea; incessant cough with every breath.

How do these symptoms compare with Antimonium tart.?

This has fine râles, 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 hæmorrhages of Ipecac?

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

COFFEA CRUDA.

Where is the pathogenesis of Coffea to be found?

In *Stapf's additions to the Materia Medica*.

From what is the 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.

How is the tincture prepared?

One part of the best unroasted Mocha beans is coarsely powdered, moderately heated and macerated eight days with six parts of strong alcohol and then filtered. The residuum is then boiled down in a glass retort with 40 parts of distilled water, so far that its filtrate and the alcoholic extract mixed together make 10 parts, by weight. Drug power, 1/10.

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.

Chamomilla. - Spiteful and uncivil.

Coffea. - Wakeful and on the constant move.

Nux. - 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 Coffea?

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 or Kava-Kava 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. It is a useful remedy in cystitis and catarrh of the bladder.

3 - 6 - APOCYNACEÆ FAMILY.

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

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

NUX VOMICA.

Where are studies in the action of this polychrest found?

In *Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura*, *Hartmann's Practical Observations*, and *Hughes' Pharmacodynamics*.

How is Nux vomica obtained?

Our tincture is made from the finely pulverized seed of the *Strychnos Nux vomica*, a large tree found in the East Indies, in the same manner as *Colocynthis* and *Cinchona* are prepared.

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 vomica.

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; quick to act, 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 supra-orbital regions, and nearly always associated with qualmsiness and nausea; also a bilious occipital headache. Headaches of high livers; in those who use alcohol to excess, often associated with constipation and hæmorrhoids.

How does Pulsatilla compare?

Pulsatilla, is better in the open air. *Nux* better in a warm room.

When is Nux vomica 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 is characteristic of the face of Nux?

It is a sallow face; or the false plethora produces red cheeks on a yellow background.

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 half an 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?

Kreosote.

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

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

What symptoms has Kali bichromicum that somewhat resemble 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.

To what peculiar symptom does the constant pressure in the abdomen give rise?

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

Has Nux a characteristic diarrhoea?

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

Give the constipation of Nux.

It is due not alone to inactivity of the intestines, but to irregularity of the peristaltic action, 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 vegetabilis 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 hæmorrhoidal symptoms of Nux?

Itching hæmorrhoids, 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. An irritable condition of the organs which do not seem to be under control of the mind.

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 formication 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; preceded by gaping and yawning,

and aching in the limbs, dull frontal headache, 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.

Where are studies of Ignatia found?

Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura, Jörg's Provings, Hartlaub & Trinks.

What is Ignatia?

The seed of a large tree, a native of our Philippine Islands; it is called the *St. Ignatius' bean*.

The tincture is made from the bruised seeds in the same manner as *Nux, Cinchona*, etc.

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 clonic 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. Monroe says one must look for the body of a drowned *Ignatia* patient "up stream".

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 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 headache 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 sticky 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 were 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 external heat, and there is thirst with the chill, but none with the fever.

What are the spasmodic symptoms of the drug?

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

WOORARI.

What is Curare or Woorari?

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

It comes in the form of a resinous extract and is prepared by trituration.

Do we make any use of Curare?

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

ALSTONIA.

What is Alstonia?

An Australian shrub; tincture from bark.

For what do we use Alstonia?

Low malarial fevers; camp diarrhoeas of undigested food, when of malarial origin; malarial anæmia; debility dependent on lack of digestive power.

GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS.

Where are our original records of this remedy found?

Hale's New Remedies. Hughes' Club Monograph contains a complete study of it. *N. A. Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. III.

What is Gelsemium?

It is the yellow or Carolina *Jessamine*, a beautiful southern flower.

What part is used?

The fresh root where the diameter is not larger than goose quill.

Describe process of making tincture.

Chop and pound the fresh root to a fine pulp and weigh. Add gradually two parts of alcohol, by weight to each part of pulp. Stir thoroughly, pour into a well stoppered bottle and stand in a dark, cool place for eight days, shaking it daily. Decant, strain and filter. Drug power, 1/6. The tincture is clear, slightly brownish orange color, of a pleasant bitter taste and slightly acid reaction.

What is the general physiological action of the drug?

Gelsemium centers its action upon the nervous 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.

Give five grand characteristics of the action of Gelsemium.

1. *Dull*, stupid apathetic mental condition.
2. Great weakness, muscular relaxation and deep-seated aching.
3. Paralytic action on ocular muscles.
4. Low type of thirstless fever.
5. Complaints arising from emotional disturbances.

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, diarrhoeas, 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 in 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 excoriating 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 are the indications for Gelsemium in Influenza or La grippe?

Almost specific in beginning cases with fever. Muscular aching. Mental dullness, a dark flushed face and complete apathy and physical weakness. Eyes dull, lids heavy.

What of Aspirin, the popular remedy?

Probably 90 per cent. of all deaths from Influenza are due to this dangerous drug. It devitalizes the blood, greatly weakens the heart as shown by the cyanosed lips, and robs the patient of the assistance of the only organ that will bring him through the attack. It leads almost inevitably to pneumonic complications.

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 diarrhoea?

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

What other drugs have diarrhoea 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, spermatorrhoea without erections, impotence, involuntary emissions resulting from masturbation; gonorrhoea 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 dysmenorrhoea, 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?

Five Ds. - Drowsiness, Dullness, Dizziness, Diplopia and Downward tendency; 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 fever?

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.

Where is the pathogenesis of this remedy found?

Allen's Encyclopædia and *Hale's New Remedies*.

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 in the same manner as *Gelsemium* is prepared. The tincture is deep orange red in color.

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.

What does it differ from Arsenic and Apis?

It has unquenchable thirst. *Arsenic* wants little and often, *Apis* thirstless. The boating in *Apocynum* is on the side on which he lies. *Arsenic* in the extremities. *Apis* under the eyes.

OLEANDER.

Where do we find the original pathogenesis of Oleander?

In *Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura*.

Where do we get this drug?

We make a tincture from the fresh leaves of the *Oleander nerium*, a native of Europe, gathered when the plant is coming into bloom.

Describe method of making the tincture.

Chop and crush the leaves thoroughly and weigh. To every three parts add gradually two parts of alcohol, bringing the whole mass into a thick pulp by stirring. Strain through a piece of new linen. Stand eight days in a well stoppered bottle in a dark, cool place and then filter. Drug power, $\frac{1}{2}$.

What peculiar symptom has this drug?

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, gathered at beginning of flowering season, treated like the preceding.

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 an odor, like cat's urine?

Viola tricolor.

STROPHANTUS.

What is Strophanthus?

A tropical member of the Apocynaceæ family. Tincture from the fresh, ripe seeds.

What are its uses?

It is useful in weak, hypertrophied irritable heart with tense arteries and a free discharge of urine. Also, it has proved beneficial in alcoholism. Energetic types of patients who are below par, with a history of some violent exertion or exercise producing the præcordial distress.

CRATÆGUS OXYACANTHA.

In what conditions is *Cratægus oxyacantha* employed?

In cases of failing compensation with dilatation of the heart and in fatty hearts. Functional diseases, tachycardia from anæmia, angina pectoris.

SPIGELIA ANTHELMINTICA.

Where do we obtain the original pathogenesis of Spigelia?

From *Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura*.

What is Spigelia?

A native of the West Indies; its common name is *Pink root*, and the tincture is made from the freshly dried herb, having been gathered when bearing flowers and seeds.

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 in 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 were 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 Spigelia, 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. The great remedy for acute carditis and pericarditis. Irregular and tumultuous action of the heart; neuralgias about the heart.

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.

3 - 7 - SOLANACEÆ FAMILY.

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.

Where are our principal studies of Belladonna found?

In *Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura, British Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. VI., *Hartmann's Principal Remedies, Transactions of the Homœopathic Medical Society of New York*, 1868, and in *Hughes' Pharmacodynamics*.

What is Belladonna?

It is the *Deadly Night Shade*, grows in the south of Europe; the tincture is made from the entire fresh plant in the same manner as described under Aconite and imported.

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

Atropine, 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 irritates the cortical substance and acts upon the respiratory centre. It also acts on circular muscular fibres. It has a marked action on the skin, mucous membranes and glandular structures, congesting and inflaming them. It is "a study in scarlet."

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, with 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 a characteristic aggravation of Belladonna.

Aggravation from jarring the bed, a symptom one should always note.

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 protruding, 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?

Pains 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 diarrhoea of Belladonna?

Summer complaints of children with crying and screaming and suddenly bending backwards, diarrhoea 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 dysmenorrhoea with offensive discharge. Uterine hæmorrhage, bright red and hot.

What drugs have the symptom: Pressure toward the genital organs as if everything would fall out, and how are they distinguished?

Belladonna: This symptom is worse when the patient sits bent over and when she walks, but is better when she sits or stands.

Sepia is just the reverse; the symptom is aggravated by sitting up, still more by standing, and most of all by walking, while it is relieved by lying down.

Nux vomica has the pressing down more in the back with irritable rectum, frequent ineffectual desire to stool, scanty evacuations and little leucorrhoea.

Pulsatilla has the same symptom as *Belladonna*, and is aggravated by lying down, but heat also aggravates and the open air relieves; there is pressure on the bladder with frequent micturition. The leucorrhoea is thick.

Podophyllum is similar, but in prolapsus it is only indicated when the rectum and vagina are prolapsed. (Dunham.)

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. The rapidity of the swelling is characteristic.

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.

Where do we find the pathogenesis of this remedy?

In *Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura*.

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. Alkaloid *Daturin*.

What parts are used in making the tincture and how is it made?

The entire fresh plant treated as described under *Aconite*.

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.

Where do we obtain data concerning Hyoscyamus?

In *Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura; British Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. VI.

What is Hyoscyamus and how is the tincture prepared?

It is the *Henbane*, and a tincture is made from the whole herb gathered just before flowering or after the seed pods are formed and the summit of the plant still flowering according to the manner described under *Millefolium*. The tincture is clear brownish color and unpleasant, slightly bitter taste and acid reaction. It should be imported.

What is its alkaloid?

Hyoscyamine which is chemically similar to *Atropine*.

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 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 a 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 dropping 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. Worse when patient retires.

What drugs have a cough relieved by lying down and aggravated by sitting up?

Ferrum met. and *Manganum*.

Give the indications of Hyoscyamus in sleeplessness in children.

They twitch and scream out in their 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.

Where are the original provings of Dulcamara found?

In *Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura* and the *Chronic Diseases*.

What is Dulcamara?

It is the Bitter sweet, and indigenous shrub.
(Not the climbing Bitter sweet, which is *Celastrus*.)

What part is used in making the tincture and how is the same prepared?

The fresh green branches, that are still pliant, and their leaves, gathered just as the plant is budding to blossom, is treated in the same manner as *Hyoscyamus*.

What is the general action of Dulcamara?

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

What is the distinguishing aggravation?

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

Differentiate Dulcamara from Rhus tox.

Both have relief from motion, aggravation from rest, and from cold, wet applications. *Dulcamara* is irritable, *Rhus* anxious and depressed. In *Dulcamara* the swollen glands are painless, in *Rhus* painful. In *Dulcamara* the menses are late, scanty and too short. In *Rhus* too soon, profuse and long. *Dulcamara* worse before midnight, *Rhus* worse all night.

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.

Give the cough of Dulcamara.

A spasmodic cough with a profuse secretion of mucus, easy to raise and generally tasteless. The coughing spells are long and damp weather aggravates. An excellent remedy in loose coughs.

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 diarrhoea?

Yellow, watery diarrhoea in damp weather, or in summer, when the weather suddenly

cools; mucous, green or changeable stools of sour odor. Diarrhoea from repelled eruptions.

TABACUM.

Where is the original homeopathic pathogenesis of Tabacum?

In *Hartlaub and Trink's Materia Medica*, Vol. III.

What preparation of Tobacco do we use?

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

How is it prepared?

The dried leaves are cut up and covered with five parts, by weight, of alcohol, placed in well stoppered bottle in a dark, cool place for eight days, being shaken twice a day. Decant, strain and filter. Drug power, 1/10. The tincture is clear brown of penetrating odor.

What is the alkaloid of Tobacco?

Nicotine.

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.

Where is the original pathogenesis of Capsicum found?

In *Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura*.

How do we prepare this remedy?

A tincture is made from the dried fruit of the *Red Pepper*, in precisely the same manner as described under *Tabacum*.

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 alimentary canal.

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

Recent observers assert that the long continued use of the red or Spanish pepper causes cirrhosis of the liver and kidneys.

What are the ear symptoms of Capsicum?

Chronic otorrhœa and acute median otitis when the mastoid cells are involved and there is swelling of the bones behind the ears, sensitive to touch.

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.

3 - 8 - LEGUMINOSEÆ FAMILY.

What are the members of the Leguminoseæ family that we employ in Homœopathy?
Baptisia, Dolichos, Melilotus, Physostigma and *Robinia*.

PHYSOSTIGMA.

Where is the proving of Physostigma found?

In the transactions of the *American Institute of Homœopathy for* 1874.

What is Physostigma?

It is the *Calabar bean*, and the tincture is made from the pulverized bean in the same manner as the *Nux vomica* or *Ignatia* tincture is made.

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.

In what diseases do we sometimes find it indicated?

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. Post-diphtheritic paralysis.

BAPTISIA TINCTORIA.

Where are the original studies in Baptisia found?

In *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. V. and VII.; *Hale's New Remedies*; *Monthly Homœopathic Review*, 1872.

What is Baptisia?

It is the *Wild Indigo*.

What part is used and how is the tincture prepared?

The fresh root with its bark. The tincture is prepared in the same manner as described under *Gelsemium*.

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-cæcal region, yellow offensive stools, patient may be in a stupor and fall asleep while answering questions; brown, dark streak through the centre of the tongue; all exhalations are offensive, sordes on the teeth, fetid breath, offensive urine and sweat.

How does 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.

DOLICHOS.

What is Dolichos, another member of this same family?

The *Cow-itch*. The tincture is prepared from the hairs of the pods.

What is our use of Dolichos?

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

ROBINIA.

What is Robinia?

The Yellow Locust. Tincture from the bark of the fresh young twigs.

What is the chief characteristic symptom of Robinia?

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

MELILOTUS ALBA.

What is Melilotus alba?

The *White Sweet Clover*. Tincture from the fresh flowers.

What is our chief use of Melilotus alba?

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. It is useful also in certain attacks of acute insanity.

3 - 9 - ANACARDIACEÆ FAMILY.

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.

Where is the original pathogenesis of this remedy?

In *Stapf's Archives*, and in the *Chronic Diseases of Hahnemann, New Materia Medica of Drs. Marcy and Peters*.

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 actions?

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 in the stomach, extending to the spine, one or two hours after eating. 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; part swollen, with burning pains. Wheals exuding a viscid, yellowish fluid. Warty excrescences, with thickened epidermis.

ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE.

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.

COMOCLADIA.

Where does *Comocladia dentata* grow?

In Cuba. Tincture from the fresh bark.

What is our principal use of *Comocladia*?

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.

Where are studies of Rhus tox. to be found?

In *Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura; American Homœopathic Review*, Vol. I; *Hughes' Pharmacodynamics*.

What is Rhus tox.?

It is the common three-leaved *poison Ivy*, the middle leaf being stalked.

What part is used, when gathered and how is the tincture prepared?

The fresh leaves collected after sunset on cloudy, sultry days from shady places, in May and June before the period of flowering. The tincture is prepared in the same manner as that of *Gelsemium*. It is of dark brown color, of biting and astringent taste and strong acid reaction.

What are some other varieties of Rhus?

Rhus radicans, which is the same as *Rhus tox.*, being a creeping variety clinging to trees.

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

Rhus venenata, very poisonous and large, growing in swamps, *Poison Elder*, or *Swamp Dogwood*. Leaves 5 to 12 inches long with 6 to 13 leaflets.

Rhus diversiloba, or *Californica*, or the *Poison Oak*.

Rhus aromatica, an aromatic species. Distinguished from *Rhus tox.*, by red berries. Is non-poisonous, useful in enuresis.

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*. Large watery blisters on non-inflamed base with swelling of various joints.
2. *Croton tiglium*. Fine vesicular rash or small boils.
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 diarrhoea of Rhus?

A bloody, slimy diarrhoea, 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. Rheumatic hypertrophy. Pericarditis due to septic troubles; the symptoms are worse on any change of weather.

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 well 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.

It is one of our best remedies in septicæmia.

What remedy complements, and what remedy is inimical to Rhus?

Bryonia complements and *Apis* is inimical.

3 - 10 - BERBERIDACEÆ FAMILY.

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

Berberis vulgaris, *Caulophyllum thalictroides* and *Podophyllum peltatum*.

BERBERIS VULGARIS.

Where do we find the original pathogenesis of Berberis?

British Journal of Homœopathy, Vol. XXXIII.; *American Homœopathic Review*, Vol. VI.

What is Berberis vulgaris?

It is the *Barberry*, our tincture coming from the bark of the fresh root. Prepare in the same manner as described under *Sanguinaria*.

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.

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.

Where are our original studies of this important remedy?

In the *Materia Medica of American Provings* and *Hale's New Remedies*.

What is Podophyllum?

It is the *May apple* or *Mandrake*; its alkaloid is *Podophyllin*.

What part do we use, when gathered and how is the tincture prepared?

The fresh root gathered after the fruiting season is treated in the same way as described under *Gelsemium*. The tincture is brownish orange color, has a bitter acid taste.

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 diarrhoea.

A painless morning diarrhoea 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.

The essentials are:

1. Early morning stools.
2. Watery, pasty, yellow or undigested, forcibly expelled.
3. Painless.
4. Weakness in rectum followed stool.

Is it ever useful in the diarrhoeas 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 diarrhoea?

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 imprint of the teeth; there may be also constipation and clay-colored stools from absence of bile.

Caulophyllum thalictroides.

Where is the pathogenesis of Caulophyllum found?

In *Hale's New Remedies*.

What is Caulophyllum and how prepared?

It is the *blue Cohosh*, papoose root, or squaw root, and the tincture is made from the fresh root gathered early in the season when growth begins, in the same manner as the preceding.

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 were congested, with fullness and tension in the hypo gastric 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?

In false labor pains occurring during last month of pregnancy.

What is still another use of Caulophyllum?

Rheumatism of the small joints of hands and feet, and flying pains in the limbs.

3 - 11 - UMBELLIFERÆ OR PARSLEY FAMILY.

What members of the Umbelliferæ or Parsley family do we make use of?

Æthusa cynapium, Ammoniacum gummi, Apium graveolens, Asafætida, Cicuta virosa, Conium maculatum, Eryngium aquaticum, Hydrocotyle Asiatica, Cœnanthe 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.

When was Conium introduced to Homœopathy?

By *Hahnemann*. See the *Materia Medica Pura*, and *Chronic Diseases; British Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. XXXIII.

What is Conium?

It is the *poison Hemlock* of Socrates; the tincture is from the fresh plant, root excepted, gathered about the time the flowers begin to fade in the same manner as described under *Aconite*. It should be imported.

What is its general action?

Acts upon the motor and vaso-motor nerves, gradually impairing motility through a slowly 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. Many of the pre-growth symptoms of cancer are to be found under this remedy.

What are the mental symptoms of Conium?

Mental depression, hypochondriasis and hysteria, dread of society and of being alone.

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, knife-like pains. It is especially effective in the 30th potency.

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.

Where is the pathogenesis of Cicuta found?

In *Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura*.

What is Cicuta virosa?

It is the long leaved *Water Hemlock*, and the tincture is from the fresh root of the plant just coming into bloom, prepared like the preceding.

It should be imported.

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.

CENANTHE CROCATA.

What is Cenante?

It is species of *Water Hemlock*.

From what and how is the tincture prepared?

From the fresh root gathered at the time of flowering.

Tincture is made as directed under *Gelsemium*.

What is the effect of poisonous doses?

1. Rapidity of action.
2. Sudden syncope and convulsions.

What is its chief use?

It has been used with success in epilepsy, where it has frequently diminished the convulsions and improved the mental condition of the patient, and also for paralytic conditions. It seems to minimize the effects of the attacks and cause less apathy after them.

PELLANDRIUM.

What is Phellandrium?

The five-leaved *Water Hemlock*. Tincture from dried fruit.

What are our uses 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.

PETROSELINUM.

What is Petroselinum?

Parsley. Tincture from the fresh plant coming into bloom.

Give the chief use for Petroselinum.

A sudden desire to urinate, which if not attended to at once causes severe pain; children dance up and down and cry when the desire seizes them.

APIUM GRAVEOLENS.

What is Apium graveolens?

Celery. Tincture from the seeds.

For what do we use Apium graveolens?

Nervousness and fidgets, with constriction over the sternum, with drawing back on lying down.

ASA FŒTIDA.

Where are the original provings of Asafoetida found?

In *Jörg's Provings* and *Allen's Encyclopædia*.

What is Asafoetida?

It is a native of Persia, called the *Devil's dung*.

Describe process of making tincture.

The gum resin is covered with 5 parts, by weight, of 95% alcohol and the subsequent procedure the same as with *Nux vomica*, etc.

What is the general action of Asafoetida?

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. There is a sort of reversed peristalsis and everything seems to travel from below upward.

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 Asafoetida?

Periosteal inflammations and ulcerations; the ulcers are sensitive and intolerant to dressings; the discharge is offensive.

What is Ammoniacum?

The "tears" of the gum-ammoniac tree, a native of Persia. Prepared by trituration.

What is an indication for the use of Ammoniacum gummi?

Humid asthma, with profuse, tenacious expectoration and a sensation as if something would be torn loose; very useful in bronchorrhœa.

ÆTHUSA CYNAPIUM.

What is *Æthusa cynapium*?

It is the *Fool's parsley* or *Garden Hemlock*. The tincture is made from the whole fresh plant, gathered when in flower and fruit. Imported.

What is our principal use of *Æthusa*?

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 diarrhoea, preceded by cramps. Gastro-intestinal catarrh.

ERYNGIUM AQUATICUM.

What is Eryngium aquaticum?

The Button *snakeroot*. Tincture from the fresh root gathered after fruits are fully ripe.

Give some indications for the use of Eryngium.

Seminal weakness, with discharge of prostatic fluid from slight causes. Irritation of the urinary tract, urethritis with a spasmodic stricture and pain behind the pubes.

HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA.

What is Hydrocotyle Asiatica?

It is the *Indian pennywort*. Tincture is made from the dried plant. It was introduced by Dr. Ardouit, of Paris. See *British Journal of Homeopathy*, Vol. XVI.

What is Hydrocotyle used for?

Skin diseases with an immense amount of desquamation. A useful remedy in psoriasis. Also for a granular cervicitis where there is heat and itching of the vagina, and ovarian distress.

SUMBUL.

What is Sumbul?

The *Musk-root*, an Asiatic plant. The dried root is used.

What are our uses of Sumbul?

In spasm of pharyngeal muscles and nervous palpitation. It is also considered a valuable remedy in attacks of insomnia following dissipation; it quiets the nervous system and induces natural, peaceful sleep.

3 - 12 - SCROFULARIACEÆ FAMILY.

What are the chief members of the Scrofulariaceæ family?

Digitalis purpurea, Gratiola, Leptandra, Euphrasia, Verbascum and Linaria.

DIGITALIS PURPUREA.

Where are our pathogenesis of Digitalis found?

In *Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura* and the *Chronic Diseases; Bæhr's Prize Essay; British Journal of Homœopathy*, Vols. IV. and XXI.

What is Digitalis, its active principles and preparation?

The *Purple foxglove*; tincture from the leaves of the second year's growth, gathered before flowering. Must be imported. The active principles which are glucosides are *Digitalin, Digitoxine, Digitalein, Digitonin* and *Digitin*.

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. A dangerous drug in physiological does always. More so if its use is prolonged.

How does Strophanthus compare?

It is more rapid in action, has greater diuretic power, does not disturb the digestive organs, is not cumulative and is generally safe for children and the aged.

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. There is weakness and numbness of the left arm, often blueness of the body, cyanosis, disturbed sleep, apprehensiveness. Sick feeling in stomach after eating.

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 due to 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 expectoration, cold extremities, cyanotic face and feeble pulse will indicate it. Dyspnœa, the least movement causes palpitation.

GRATIOLA.

What is Gratiola and by whom introduced?

It is the *hedge hyssop*. A pathogenesis is found in *Hartlaub & Trink's Materia Medica*. Tincture from the fresh plant gathered before flowering. Imported.

What is the chief action of this remedy?

In gushing, watery diarrhoea, coming out like water from a hydrant; the stools are yellowish-green and frothy, and associated with a cold feeling in the abdomen.

How does Croton tiglium compare here?

It also has yellow, watery stools coming as from a hydrant; but there is much nausea with it.

LEPTANDRA.

What is Leptandra and by whom introduced into Homœopathy?

It is *Black Root* or Culver's physic. Found in *Hale's New Remedies*.

What part is used and how is the tincture prepared?

The fresh root of the second year is prepared in the same manner as described under *Sanguinaria*.

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 with distress at the umbilical region.

EUPHRASIA.

Where are pathogeneses of Euphrasia found?

In *Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura*, *British Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. XVI, and *Allen's Encyclopædia*.

What is Euphrasia?

The *Eyebright*, tincture from the fresh plant excluding the root. Imported.

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.

VERBASCUM THAPSUS.

What is Verbascum thapsus?

The *Common Mullein*. Tincture from fresh plant.

What are the characteristic indications for Verbascum?

Catarrhs and cold, 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 this plant.

3 - 13 - CONIFERÆ FAMILY.

What are members of the Coniferæ family?

Abies Canadensis, Abies nigra, Pinus sylvestris, Pix liquida, Sabina, Terebinth and Thuja.

ABIES CANADENSIS.

What are the principal indications for the use of Abies Canadensis or the Hemlock spruce?

There is a dry mouth, a gnawing or burning in the stomach, a hungry, faint, weak feeling with craving for indigestible or unsuitable articles of food, and tendency to over eat. Uterine displacement with above symptoms.

ABIES NIGRA.

What is Abies nigra and how is the tincture made?

It is the *Black Spruce* and the tincture is made by dissolving two parts, by weight, of the gum in 9 parts, by weight, of 95 % alcohol.

What is its great characteristic?

A sensation as if the patient had swallowed some indigestible substance which had stuck in the cardiac extremity of the stomach; a hard boiled egg sensation; dyspepsia from abuse of tobacco. Low spirited and melancholic, persons who suffers from a dull headache.

SABINA.

What is Sabina?

It is the *Juniperus Sabina* or *Savine*. Introduced by *Stapf*.

What of the tincture?

It is made from the fresh tops of the younger branches collected in April.
Imported.

What are the main characteristic symptoms of Sabina?

Metrorrhagia, with paroxysmal flow of bright color, accompanied with 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.

THEREBINTH.

What is Terebinth?

The common oil of *Turpentine*, one part, by weight, of the purified oil is dissolved in 99 parts, by weight, of alcohol. This is called the mother tincture.

What are the chief symptoms of Terebinth?

Dull, aching pain in the renal region; drawing pains and distressing strangury; urine scanty, bloody, dark and smoky looking and smelling like violets; there may be also excessive tympanites.

PIX LIQUIDA.

What is the main symptoms of Pix liquida or Tar?

Suppurative processes, with a pain at the third left costal cartilage.
Eczema of dorsa of hands.

ANISUM STELLATUM.

What drug has a pain at the third right costal cartilage?

Anisum stellatum.

MYRTUS COMMUNIS.

What drug has stitches in the left breast running through to the shoulder blade?

Myrtus communis.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS.

Where are pathogeneses of Thuja to be found?

In *Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura, Metcalf's Homœopathic Provings, North American Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. XXV.

What is Thuja?

The *Arbor vitæ* or *Tree of Life*, or *White Cedar*.

From what is the tincture prepared?

Describe the process. The fresh young twigs, leaves and blossoms are gathered when the tree is just flowering. Chop these finely and weigh. To every three parts add gradually two parts of alcohol, bringing the whole mass into a thick pulp by stirring. Strain through a piece of new linen. Stand eight days in a well-stoppered bottle in a dark, cool place and then filter. Drug power, $\frac{1}{2}$. The tincture is deep orange-brown in color.

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 seashore 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 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 of 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 bunghole; thirst with same gurgling sound on drinking, worse in the morning after breakfast, from coffee and onions, with rapid emaciation and exhaustion.

PINUS SYLVESTRIS.

What is Pinus sylvestris?

The *Scotch fir*, tincture from the fresh shoots.

What is Pinus sylvestris used for?

Emaciation of the lower extremities in children with tardiness in learning to walk.

3 - 14 - LILIACEÆ FAMILY.

What are the members of the Liliaceæ 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.

Where is the original pathogenesis of Veratrum album?

In *Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura*.

What is Veratrum album?

The *White Hellebore*, and the tincture is made from the dried root in the same manner as described under *Staphisagria*; imported; alkaloid *Veratrin*.

What is the general action of Veratrum album?

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; shrieks 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 faeces accumulate in large masses in the rectum.

What abdominal symptom has Veratrum in common with Nux vomica?

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

VERATRUM VIRIDE.

Where do we find our original researches on Veratrum viride?

In *Hale's New Remedies*.

What is Veratrum viride?

Green Hellebore.

What part is used, when gathered and how is the tincture made?

The fresh root, gathered after the leaves have fallen in autumn, and treated precisely like *Sanguinaria*, *Hydrastis*, etc.

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 centre of the tongue; rapid, full pulse and nausea on rising. Spasmodic diseases with gastric irritation and much vascular excitement.

SABADILLA.

What is Sabadilla?

A bulbous Mexican plant, a tincture being made from the seeds, as in *Nux vomica*, *Ignatia*, etc.

Found in *Stapf's Additions*.

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 AUTUMNALE.

Where is Colchicum's pathogenesis found?

In *Stapf's Archives, British Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. XIX.

What is Colchicum?

The *Meadow Saffron* and the tincture is made from the fresh bulbs just before blooming in the same manner as described under *Aconite*. Imported.

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; the 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 the heart and oppression.

ASPARAGUS.

For what has Asparagus been used?

Cystitis, enlarged prostate and catarrh of the neck of the bladder.

LILIUM TIGRINUM.

By whom was this remedy introduced?

By Dr. Payne, of Bath, Me., published in *Transactions of the American Institute* for 1867 and 1870, also *Hale's New Remedies*.

What is the plant, when should it be gathered and how is the tincture made?

It is the *Wild Tiger Lily*. The fresh plant gathered when in flower is treated in the same manner as described under *Gelsemium*. The tincture is orange colored.

What are the characteristic uterine symptoms of Lilium?

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. It is very useful in ovarian neuralgia with sharp lancinating pains worse on left side, frequently extending to mammæ. Worse walking.

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.

What are the heart symptoms of Lilium?

Pain in the heart as if grasped by a vise awakening the patient suddenly, fluttering about the heart and uneasiness. Functional affections worse lying on left side. Nervous palpitation associated with uterine affections.

ALOE SOCOTRINA.

Where is the pathogenesis of Aloes found?

Hering's Provings of American Remedies, Allen's Encyclopædia.

What is Aloes?

It is a native of Africa and our tincture is made from the inspissated juice. Its alkaloid is Aloin, and it is a component part of most purgative pills.

How is the tincture made?

In precisely the same manner as *Nux vomica*.

What is the general action of Aloes?

Acts most prominently on the liver. Has also 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. *Sense of great exhaustion after stool.*

What are the indications for Aloes in hæmorrhoids?

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 hæmorrhoids?

Collinsonia generally 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.

Where are the original data concerning this remedy to be found?

In the *American Homœopathic Review*, Vol. V.

How is the tincture prepared?

The common red onion with a somewhat long bulb is treated in the same manner as described under *Gelsemium*.

What are the nasal and laryngeal symptoms of Allium cepa?

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.

CONVALLARIA.

What is Convallaria?

The *Lily the Valley*. The tincture is made from the entire fresh plant in the same manner as described under *Millefolium*.

For what do we sometimes use Convallaria?

For dyspnoea due to heart disease with scanty urine; œdemas and dropsies from the same cause. There is feeble heart sound, anæmic murmurs over jugular vein and an uneasy fluttering pain about heart. Valvular diseases. There is a sensation as if the heart stopped beating and started up again, causing a faint, sick feeling.

SCILLA MARITIMA.

What is Scilla maritima?

It is the *Squill* or the *Sea Onion*. The tincture is made from the fresh bulb in the same manner as with the common onion.

Give the cough of Squilla.

Violent cough with a great deal of mucus in the chest and expectoration; during the cough there is involuntary spurting of urine; the patient coughs a long time before a little mucus is raised, which gives relief; sharp sticking pains in side.

PARIS QUADRIFOLIA.

What is Paris quadrifolia?

It is the *Fox Grape*, and the entire fresh plant gathered at the time of ripening of the berries is made into a tincture in the same manner as *Millefolium*. Imported.

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.

3 - 15 - CRYPTOGAMOUS PLANTS.

Mention some Cryptogamous plants that we make use of.

Lycopodium, *Bovista* and *Sticta pulmonaria*.

LYCOPODIUM CLAVATUM.

Where are our pathogeneses of Lycopodium?

Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases. British Journal of Homœopathy, Vols. XVII and XVIII.
North American Journal of Homœopathy, Aug., 1877.

What is Lycopodium?

It is the *Club Moss* or ground pine.

How do we prepare Lycopodium to use as a medicine?

The spores must be severely triturated for hours, first dry, then with alcohol enough to make a thick paste, then sufficient alcohol is added to make five parts, by weight, to each part of *Lycopodium*. Stand in well stoppered bottle eight days in dark, cool place. Decant, strain and filter. Drug power, 1/10. The tincture is straw colored. Triturations are more reliable.

What is the general sphere of action of Lycopodium?

It is especially adapted to ailments gradually developing; functional power weakened 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, 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, 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 stupor, has fishy eyes, the lower jaw is dropped, the breathing is snorting and rattling, pulse intermittent, tongue swollen, patient cannot protrude it or it rolls from side to side and is dry.

BOVISTA.

What is Bovista?

The *Puff Ball*. Tincture made from the entire fungus collected in August or September. Imported.

What are the indications of Bovista in hæmorrhages?

Hæmorrhages from relaxation of the capillary system; epistaxis or menstrual hæmorrhages, where the blood flows with very little exertion; the flow occurs more at night or in the morning.

USTILAGO.

What is Ustilago?

It is *Corn smut*. The fresh, ripe fungus is used.

What are the symptoms calling for Ustilago in hæmorrhages?

Bright, partly clotted hæmorrhages from passive congestion of the uterus; hæmorrhages from slight causes, as from digital examinations. The uterus is enlarged, sensitive, cervix soft and flabby, inertia of uterus. With *Secale* the cervix is hard and tightly closed.

SECALE CORNUTUM.

Where do we find pathogeneses of Secale?

An account of its effects is to be found in the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. IV. See also *Allen's Encyclopædia*.

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*.

How is the tincture made?

The fresh *Ergot* gathered in a moist, warm summer, shortly before harvest, is chopped, pounded to a pulp and treated according to directions given under *Gelsemium*. Imported.

What is the general action of Secale?

Produces contraction of the *unstriped* 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 hæmorrhage?

Passive, painless flow of dark liquid blood, the patient is wrinkled and scrawny, is often unconscious and cold, hæmorrhages 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 shrivelled, dry and brittle. Formication, black suppurating blisters, petechiæ. Patient feels better from cold applications.

AGARICUS MUSCARIUS.

Where in our literature are data concerning Agaricus found?

In *Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases; Austrian Prover's Society Reports; Monthly Homœopathic Review*, Vol. XX.

What is Agaricus?

The *Bug Agaric*. Alkaloid *Muscarine*.

How is the tincture made?

The younger specimens having a convex cap not yet hollow stem, stripped of the epidermis, are treated in the same manner as *Gelsemium*. Imported.

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. Blepharo-spasmus, twitching of the eyelids and eyeballs.

What are the indications in spinal irritation?

Tingling and formication in the back; itching of 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.

When was Sticta introduced into Homœopathic literature?

First proven by Dr. S. P. Burdick, *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. XIV.

What is Sticta?

It is a *Lichen*, and the tincture is made from the fresh lichen growing on the sugar maple.

How is the tincture made?

The lichen is finely chopped, covered with 5 parts, by weight, of dilute alcohol and set aside according to rule, decanted, strained and filtered. Drug power, 1/10.

What is the chief sphere of its action?

Sticta offers a set of symptoms like coryza, bronchial catarrhs and influenza, with nervous and rheumatic disturbances. There is a general feeling of *malaise* accompanying.

What of its use in rheumatic affections?

Red circumscribed spots about joints. Bursa. Of no use in chronic cases, but rather in sub-acute cases.

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.

Compare Nux vomica, Sticta and Arum triphyllum in coryzas.

Nux vomica. Fluent coryza by day, dryness at night and at 3 A. M. aggravation.

Sticta. Better in the morning, worse in afternoon, sensitiveness to inspired air.

Arum triph. Nose is dry and stuffed, or constant discharge excoriating nostrils.

What other drugs have sensitiveness to inspired air?

Rumex, *Kali bichromicum*, *Phosphorus* and *Dulcamara*.

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.

3 - 16 - EUPHORBIACEÆ FAMILY.

What plants of the Euphorbiaceæ family do we make use of?

Croton tiglium, Euphorbium officinalis, Jatropha curcas, Euphorbia corollata, Hippomane mancinella, Stillingea, Acalypha Indica, Yucca filamentosa, Mercurialis perennis, Ricinus communis.

CROTON TIGLIUM.

Where are studies of this remedy found?

In *Allen's Encyclopædia*.

How is the tincture prepared?

One part, by weight, of pure croton oil is dissolved in 99 parts, by weight, of alcohol.
Drug power, 1/100.

Give the diarrhœa of Croton tiglium.

Yellow, watery diarrhœa, pouring out like water from a hydrant, and associated with nausea and vomiting.

The features being:

1. The yellow watery stool.
2. The sudden expulsion.
3. The aggravation from food and drink.
4. The slight abdominal gripe preceding the attack.

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.

JATROPHA.

What is Jatropha?

It is the *Physic nut*, a West Indian and South American plant.

Give the diarrhoea of Jatropha.

Profuse, gushing, watery diarrhoea, with great prostration, vomiting and purging; cholera, with cramps and coldness and accompanied by much wind and flatulence.

EUPHORBIA COROLLATA.

What is Euphorbia corollata?

The flowering *Spurge* or wild *Ipecac*. Tincture from fresh root gathered in the fall.

Give diarrhoea of Euphorbia corollata.

Diarrhoea, with vomiting, purging, painful cramps in the abdomen, and cold sweat over the body. Cholera infantum.

EUPHORBIVM.

What is Euphorbium?

The gum resin of the *Euphorbium officinarum*.

Give indications for Euphorbium officinarum in erysipelas.

In the vesicular form, where there are large, yellow vesicles and violent fever; pains extend from gums into ear.

STILLINGEA.

What is Stillingea?

It is the *Yaw Root* or *Queen's Delight*.

Tincture from fresh root, gathered after fruiting season.

What are the chief uses of Stillingea?

Syphilis of the long bones, periostitis and ostitis; pain worse at night and in damp weather.

ACALYPHA INDICA.

What is Acalypha Indica?

It is an Indian member of the *Euphorbiaceæ* family resembling somewhat the nettle.
Tincture from fresh plant.

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. Early stages of phthisis.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.

What is Yucca filamentosa?

Bear Grass or *Adam's Needle*. Tincture from fresh roots and leaves.

Give symptoms indicating Yucca in biliousness.

Frontal headache; flushed, yellow, sallow face; tongue yellow or yellowish-white, taking imprint of the teeth; aching liver; poor appetite; sensitive abdomen; yellow, watery stool, with much flatus; pain from liver to back.

RICINUS COMMUNIS.

What property has Ricinus communis or castor oil?

It increases the milk in nursing women.

Why is it dangerous if given to infants?

Because it erodes the mucous membrane of the intestines, facilitating the entrance of germs.

What are antidotes to the abuse of castor oil?

Bryonia and *Nux vomica*.

HIPPOMANE MANCINELLA.

What is Hippomane mancinella?

A member of the *Euphorbiaceae* family, introduced by Dr. Mure, of Brazil.

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.

3 - 17 - BUTTERNUT OR JUGLANDACEÆ FAMILY.

JUGLANS CATHARTICA.

What member of the Butternut or 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.

3 - 18 - URTICACEÆ FAMILY.

What are the drugs obtained from the Urticaceæ family?

Cannabis Indica, *Cannabis sativa*, and *Urtica urens*.

CANNABIS INDICA.

Where are the pathogeneses of this drug to be found?

In *Allen's Encyclopædia*.

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 seem 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.

Where do we find studies of this drug?

In *Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura, British Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. IX.

How do we make the tincture?

The fresh blooming herb tops of the hemp of both male and female herb, are treated in the same manner as *Gelsemium*.

What are the principal characteristics of this variety of hemp?

Urethritis, with purulent discharge, great burning and tenderness on urinating; glands penis dark red and swollen; there may be chordee; there is also a spasmodic contraction of the sphincter vesicæ on urinating.

How do three 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 and ropy mucus; useful in inflamed prostate.

URTICA URENS.

What is Urtica urens?

It is the common *nettle*, tincture of whole plant.

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.

3 - 19 - ERICACEÆ FAMILY.

What are the members of the Ericaceæ family used in our Materia Medica?

Chimaphila, Ledum, Kalmia and *Rhododendron*.

CHIMAPHILA.

What is Chimaphila?

It is the *Pipsissewa*, and the fresh plant in flower is used.

What are the indications for Chimaphila?

Catarrh of the bladder, with offensive, turbid urine and great difficulty in commencing to urinate. Voiding of pus and blood. Chronic cystitis. Prostatic troubles with much ropy mucus in the urine which is quite offensive.

LEDUM PALUSTRE.

When was Ledum introduced into our literature?

By *Hahnemann* in his *Materia Medica Pura, British Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. IX.

How is the tincture prepared?

The freshly dried plant is used for making the tincture.

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. Aggravation by the warmth of the bed and by motion.

What of its use in gout?

Pain 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. Felons from pricks, bites of small animals, insects, etc.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA.

By whom was Kalmia introduced?

By *Hering* in the *Materia Medica of American Provinces, Trans. Am. Inst. Hom.*, 1845.

What is Kalmia and how is the tincture prepared?

The *Mountain Laurel*. The fresh leaves collected when flowering are treated as described under *Gelsemium*.

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 in the abdomen, which take away the breath, and a very slow pulse, with numbness and tingling in the left arm. Pressure from epigastrium towards the heart. Heart intermits every third or fourth beat. Pains shoot to scapula. Especially useful when caused by suppression of rheumatism by external applications. Acute pericarditis.

RHODODENDRON.

Where is the pathogenesis of this remedy found?

In *Stapf's Additions to the Materia Medica*.

How is the tincture made?

The carefully dried leaves are powdered and treated as described under *Sticta*.

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. Barometer pains.

What are the 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.

3 - 20 - MISC. FAMILIES.

COCCULUS INDICUS.

By whom was Cocculus proved?

By *Hahnemann*. See *Materia Medica Pura* and *Lesser Writings*.

How is the tincture prepared?

The dried seed is coarsely powdered and treated like *Sticta*.

What is Cocculus?

It is a member of the *Menispermaceæ* family; 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?

Headache 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.

PAREIRA BRAVA.

What is Pareira brava?

A Brazilian plant. Tincture from the dried root.

What are the characteristic symptoms of Pareira brava?

Constant urging to urinate, with pain in the glands 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.

How does it differ from Berberis?

The pains in *Pareira* extend down the thighs, in *Berberis* they do not extend below the hips.

AGNUS CASTUS.

What is Agnus castus?

It is the *Chaste tree* and the fresh ripe berries are used for the tincture.

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.

Where is our pathogenesis of Æsculus found?

British Journal of Homœopathy, Vol. XVIII; *Hale's New Remedies; Monthly Homœopathic Review*, 1876.

How is the tincture made?

The ripe, fresh, hulled nut of the horse chestnut is treated as described under *Gelsemium*.

What is our principal use of this remedy?

Abdominal plethora, throbbing deep in the abdomen. Hæmorrhoids accompanied by a feeling of dryness in the rectum as though little sticks, splinters or burrs were sticking in the mucous membrane. The 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 sacro-iliac sychondroses, and that part of the back gives out compelling her to sit.

AILANTHUS.

What is Ailanthus?

It is the "*Tree of Heaven*". Equal parts of the fresh shoots, leaves, blossoms and the young bark are used in making the tincture.

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.

CEDRON.

What is Cedron?

A tropical American plant. The *Simaruba Cedron*. Tincture from the seeds.

What is the main use of Cedron?

Neuralgias, which return with clock-like periodicity; supra orbital neuralgias or chills of malarial origin, which are regular as a clock.

ARALIA RACEMOSA.

What is Aralia racemosa?

The American *Spikenard*. The tincture is made of the fresh root.

Give the cough of Aralia.

Spasmodic cough at night, coming on after the first sleep. Relief after expectoration of tough mucus.

ASARUM EUROPÆUM.

What is Asarum Europæum?

The European *Snake Root*. Tincture from entire fresh plant gathered when in flower. Imported.

What are some symptoms of Asarum?

Feeling as if the body were 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.

CACTUS GRANDIFLORUS.

What is Cactus grandiflorus?

The *Night Blooming Cereus*. Fresh flowers and youngest stems are used.

Give the grand characteristics of Cactus grandiflorus.

Constriction about the heart as if grasped by an iron hand; sharp pains in the heart; hemoptysis, with cardiac affections. Sensation as of an iron hoop in various parts of the body. Pressive headache in vertex. Irritation of the cardiac nerves, intense palpitation and fluttering about the heart. Tobacco heart.

CALADIUM.

What is Caladium?

A poisonous *American Arum*.

The fresh root is used.

What do we use Caladium for?

Effects of sexual excesses, where there are emissions without any excitement. Crawling sensation on genitals.

ARUM TRIPHYLLUM.

What is Arum?

The *Indian Turnip or Jack in the Pulpit*. Tincture is made from the fresh root gathered in early spring before the leaves are developed and treated as described under *Gelsemium*.

Give the nasal symptoms of Arum triphyllum.

Excoriating discharge; the nose is very sore and excoriated.

What are the 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 much.

What of its use in hoarseness of singers?

Sudden hoarseness in public speakers and singers, voice seems entirely gone, he cannot make a clear sound.

CAMPHORA.

What is Camphor and where is its pathogenesis found?

The gum of the *Camphor tree*, which grows in Eastern Asia. In *Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura*.

How are our preparations made?

One part, by weight, of refined *Camphor* dissolved in nine parts, by weight, of Alcohol and then filtered forms our tincture. "Rubini's Camphor" is a saturated solution of the gum in Alcohol.

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 diarrhoea.

Tongue, nose and ears are cold; collapse, with scanty or absent discharges.

CISTUS CANADENSIS.

What is Cistus Canadensis?

The *Rock Rose*. Tincture from the fresh plant in flower.

Give an indication for Cistus.

Swollen glands, which are very hard and inflamed.
It is especially useful in scrofulous forms of adenitis.

What effect has Cistus on the throat?

It produces a sensation of intense dryness in the throat, patient must drink often to moisten it.
Sensation of sand in the throat.

COLLINSONIA.

What is Collinsonia?

Stone Root. Tincture from the fresh root gathered in early spring or late autumn.

What are the hæmorrhoids of Collinsonia?

Where there is a sensation of sticks in the rectum; constipation, with prolapsus uteri and hæmorrhoids.

Give its heart symptoms.

Functional disorders reflex from hæmorrhoidal troubles or alternating with them. Constrictive pains about the heart, rapid weak pulse. It seems to act by causing the portal system to functionate properly.

TEUCRIUM MARUM VERUM.

What is Teucrium marum verum?

Cat Thyme. Tincture from the fresh plant just before coming into bloom. Imported.

Give some indications for Teucrium.

Catarrh, with expectoration of solid chunks from the posterior nares; nasal polypi.
A useful remedy in ascarides with sensation of creeping and crawling in the rectum,
worse from warmth of bed.

CROCUS SATIVUS.

What is Crocus sativus?

Common *Saffron*. Tincture from the dried stigmas of the flowers. Imported.

What are the two great characteristics of Crocus?

1. Sensation as if something were alive and moving about in the abdomen.
2. A hæmorrhage of dark tarry blood from the uterus, which is clotted in strings.

IRIS VERSICOLOR.

Where is the pathogenesis of Iris found?

Hale's New Remedies, Allen's Encyclopædia, North American Journal of Homœopathy,
Vol. I.

What is Iris?

The *Blue Flag* or *Fleur de lis*. Tincture from the fresh root gathered in late autumn or early spring and treated as described under *Gelsemium*.

Give the headache of Iris.

Periodical sick headache, especially of students or teachers; pains intense, throbbing and supra-orbital, 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.

CYCLAMEN EUROPÆUM.

What is Cyclamen Europæum?

Sow Bread. Tincture from the fresh root gathered in autumn. Imported.

What are the nasal symptoms of Cyclamen?

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*.

DROSERA.

What is Drosera?

The round leaved *Sun Dew*. Tincture from the entire fresh plant gathered at the commencement of flowering.

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. Sheep eating *Drosera* get a violent cough. Expectoration of abundant yellow mucus.

EQUISETUM HYEMALE.

What is Equisetum hyemale?

The *Great Scouring Rush*. Tincture from the fresh plant.

What are the urinary symptoms of Equisetum?

Enuresis, with marked vesical irritation, cystitis, painful urination and urging; bladder sore and tender; great desire to pass water from pressure on the bladder. Not relieved by urinating. The urine is scanty, high colored and contains much mucus.

GELSEMIUM.

What drug has sudden desire to pass water from emotional causes?

Gelsemium.

GAMBOGIA.

What is Gambogia?

A gum resin obtained from the *Gummi-gutti Tree* growing in Asia. Tincture from gum, same as *Camphor*.

What are the stools of Gamboge?

Stool preceded by cutting at the navel, and expelled all at once after considerable urging; stools thin, watery and of yellow mucus.

GUAIACUM.

What is Guaiacum?

Gum Guaiac from a West Indian evergreen tree.

How is the tincture prepared?

Two parts, by weight, of the resin dissolved in nine parts, by weight, of alcohol and filtered. Drug power, 1/10.

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.

KREOSOTE.

What is Kreosote?

One of the coal tar products. Our tincture is made from *Beech-wood Tar Kreosote*.

What is the action of Kreosote?

It produces gastro-enteric disorders and circulatory disturbances.

What conditions are favorably influenced by Kreosote?

Chronic lung troubles; tuberculosis with hæmoptysis; severe gastric catarrh in children; diabetes; inflammatory conditions about the uterus; leucorrhœa which is extremely irritating, causing itching of the labiæ.

HAMAMELIS VIRGINICA.

What is Hamamelis Virginica?

The common *Witch Hazel*. Tincture from the fresh bark of the twigs and root.

What is the great indicating feature of Hamamelis in varicose veins, hæmorrhoids or orchitis?

The great keynote is soreness and hæmorrhage.

HYPERICUM PERFORATUM.

What is Hypericum perforatum?

St. John's Wort. Tincture from the fresh blossoming plant.

What is Hypericum used for?

It is the *Arnica* of the nerves. Concussion of the spine, and injuries of the nerves in general. Also in hæmorrhoids. It is useful for crushed fingers or toes. After surgical operations where the wounds are exceedingly sensitive.

PTELEA TRIFOLIATA.

What is this plant, when should it be gathered and how is the tincture made?

The *Wafer Ash*, *Hop Tree* or *Wingseed*. The fresh bark of the root gathered after the fruit is ripe, but before the leaves begin to fade. The tincture is made in the same manner as described under *Gelsemium*.

What are its principal uses?

In affections of the liver and stomach, especially in congested, enlarged, inactive livers.

What are its principal symptoms?

Weight, aching distress in the hepatic region, dull pain, heaviness, better by lying on the right side; turning on the left side causes a dragging or pulling as if the liver were pulling on its ligaments.

Constipation.

What are the head symptoms?

Dull and stupid, dazed and confused, muddled feeling in the head.

RUTA GRAVEOLENS.

What is Ruta graveolens?

Common *Rue*. Tincture from the fresh herb gathered shortly before blooming.

Give general indications for Ruta.

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 in poor light. The eyes burn, feel strained. Affections of the eyes from faulty refraction.

XANTHOXYLUM.

What is Xanthoxylum?

Prickly Ash. Tincture from fresh bark and berries.

For what do we use Xanthoxylum?

Severe after pains, also for a neuralgic dysmenorrhœa, the pains extending along the course of the anterior crural nerve. Ovarian neuralgias, mental depression accompanies.

LAUROCERASUS.

What is Laurocerasus?

Cherry Laurel. Tincture from mature, fresh leaves, gathered in summer. Imported.

What are the indications for Laurocerasus in cough?

Dry, teasing cough at night with expectoration tinged with blood; lack of reaction in chest troubles.

What are some general indications for Laurocerasus?

Long-lasting faints with no recuperative power; bluish tint of skin; rapid sinking of forces; restless sleep; gasping for breath.

LYCOPUS VIRGINICUS.

What is Lycopus Virginicus?

The *Virginian Bugle Weed*. Tincture from the whole fresh plant in flower.

Give uses of Lycopus, in heart affections.

In cardiac irritability with depressed force, after abuse of cardiac depressants or of cardiac stimulants; excessive hypertrophy, muscular weakness, etc.

Useful in exophthalmus from cardiac disease, prominent eyes, tumultuous action of the heart, dyspnoea and oppression of the chest.

MEZEREUM.

What is Mezereum?

The *Spurge Olive*, tincture from fresh bark, gathered in early spring before flowers appear. Imported.

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.

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS.

What is Eucalyptus globulus?

The Australian *Gum Tree*. Tincture from fresh leaves.

What are its chief uses?

In sub-acute and chronic malarial fevers and in bronchial catarrhs, characterized by a copious muco-purulent expectoration. Nasal catarrh, profuse discharge.

NUPHAR LUTEUM.

What is Nuphar luteum?

The small Yellow Pond Lily. Tincture from fresh root.

What is the only use to which we put Nuphar?

Complete absence of sexual desire; impotence.
Atonic spermatorrhœa and morning diarrhœa.

NUX MOSCHATA.

What is Nux moschata?

The *Nutmeg*. Tincture from the dried nut.

Give the characteristic indications of 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.

Where do we find studies of Phytolacca?

Hering's Materia Medica, Hale's New Remedies; mentioned in *Hahnemann's Lesser Writings*.

What is Phytolacca?

It is the *Poke root*, and the tincture is made from the fresh root, of not too rank growth.

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. A sensation of a hot ball in the throat is a good indication.

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. A traumatic cause is also a further indication.

Mention two other remedies that have nodes in the breast.

Calcarea fluorica and *Silicea*.

RHEUM.

What is Rheum?

Rhubarb.

Tincture from the dried root.

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?

Calcarea carb., Magnesia carb., Hepar.

SABAL SERRULATA.

What is Sabal serrulata?

The *Saw Palmetto*, growing in our Southern States. Tincture from the fresh, ripe berries.

What are its uses?

Enlarged or inflamed prostate glands. It speedily relieves the dribbling and difficulty in urination. Acute and chronic prostatitis. Also useful in enuresis.

RUMEX CRISPUS.

What is Rumex crispus?

Yellow Dock. Tincture from fresh root gathered after the fruit is ripe, but before frost.

Give the characteristics of the cough of Rumex.

Teasing, persistent cough, irritating, dry, occurring in paroxysms, 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.

SAMBUCUS NIGER.

What is Sambucus niger?

European Elder. Tincture from equal parts of fresh leaves and flowers. Imported.

What is our chief use for Sambucus?

Snuffles in children and spasms of the glottis.

VIBURNUM OPULUS.

What is Viburnum opulus?

The *High Cranberry*. Tincture from the fresh bark of the root.

What are the indications for Viburnum opulus?

Threatened miscarriage, with pains from lower abdomen into thighs. Spasmodic dysmenorrhœa.

SARSAPARILLA.

What is Sarsaparilla?

A species of *Smilax*. Tincture from the dried root of the Honduras variety.

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.

SENEGA.

What is Senega?

Seneca Snake Root. Tincture from the dried root gathered when the leaves are dead.

Give some indications for Senega.

Hoarseness, and a throat so dry that it hurts to talk; sudden aphonia, great accumulation of albuminous mucus on the chest, which is difficult to expectoration. Great soreness of the chest.

VIOLA TRICOLOR.

What is Viola tricolor?

The wild *Pansy*. Tincture from the fresh plants in flower, having yellow and blue flowers. Imported.

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.

LATHYRUS SATIVUS.

What is Lathyrus sativus?

A wild *Indian Vetch*. Tincture from the dried seeds.

What are its uses?

It produces paralysis of the lower extremities with excessively exaggerated reflexes and is homœopathic to spastic paraplegia, with these symptoms, with aggravation in damp and wet weather. Excessive rigidity, multiple sclerosis, spastic gait.

How does *Oxytropis lamberti* or the Loco weed compare?

This remedy produces paralysis, relaxed sphincters, staggering gait and lack of coordination, but the reflexes are lost and there are pains that come and go quickly