

**ESSENTIALS OF**

**Homœopathic Materia Medica**  
and

**Homœopathic Pharmacy**

## CHAPTER IV

### ANIMAL KINGDOM.

#### 4 - 1 - MISC.

##### **Give the general action of animal remedies.**

They correspond to affections having a destructive tendency, and suit deep-seated diseases, poisoned blood and great nerve depression. They also act upon the mind, producing, so to speak, a poisoned condition there, hence they are valuable in insanity and organic cerebral disease.

##### **Does the allopathic school use animal remedies; if so; what?**

It employs *Cantharis* or the *Spanish fly*, *Blatta orientalis* or the *Cockroach*, *Musk*, from the *Musk deer*, and is commencing to use *Apis mellifica* or the *honey bee*, as well as other homœopathic animal remedies.

### MOSCHUS.

##### **Where is our pathogenesis of Moschus found?**

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

##### **What is Moschus and how is it obtained?**

It is probably the preputial secretion from the Musk deer, and our tincture is made from the dried product.

##### **How is the tincture made?**

The whole musk bag is dissolved in dilute alcohol in the proportion of 1 to 20. Dilute alcohol, in the proportion of 20 to 80, is used in making the 1x and 2x dilutions.

##### **Give the symptoms indicating Moschus in hysteria.**

The patient faints from the least excitement; the hysterical spasm is ushered in by a contractive feeling about the throat; suffocation, globus hystericus; spasms about the chest and alternate crying and laughing.

##### **Compare Valeriana in hysteria.**

It corresponds to general nervous and vascular excitement.

Patients must keep constantly on the move.

Slightest exertion causes headache and the slightest pain causes fainting; there are pains in the limbs, stimulating rheumatism, these are better by walking about.

**What other important symptoms does Moschus produce?**

A great deal of flatulence, which may cause the fainting by pressure on the solar plexus.  
Spasmodic asthma and attacks of sudden dyspnoea.

## **CASTOREUM.**

### **What is the applicability of Castoreum, the secretion from the beaver?**

For nervous, irritable women, who do not react after severe diseases; women who are "pretty near" the hysterics.

## **MEPHITIS PUTORIUS.**

### **By whom was Mephitis introduced?**

By Dr. Constantine Hering.

### **What is Mephitis?**

It is the secretion from the *Skunk*.

### **What constitutes the tincture?**

One part of the secretion dissolved in 99 parts, by weight, of alcohol.

### **What is it principally used for and with what indications?**

Whooping cough, with a marked laryngeal spasm and a whoop; cough is worse at night on lying down; there is a suffocative feeling, and the child cannot exhale.

### **How does *Corrallium rubrum*, another animal remedy, compare?**

Whooping cough, with smothering before the cough, and great exhaustion afterwards; the child gasps and gasps, and becomes black in the face.

"Minute gun", cough, short, quick and ringing.

The "whooping" is worse at night.

## COCCUS CACTI.

### **What is Coccus cacti and how do we prepare it?**

The *Cochineal insect* infecting the cactus plant. The dried insects are cleaned with tepid water and covered with 5 parts, by weight, of alcohol. Placed in a well-stoppered bottle and stood 14 days in a dark, cool place, being shaken twice a day. Decant, strain and filter. Drug power, 1/10.

### **Give indications for Coccus cacti in whooping cough.**

Paroxysms of cough, ending with vomiting of clear, ropy mucus, extending in great long stings even to the feet. Sensation as of a thread in the throat. Shortness of breath.

### **How does the expectoration differ from that of Kali bich.?**

The *Kali bich.* expectoration is yellow, not clear albuminous.

## **LAC CANINUM.**

### **What are the indications for Lac caninum, or dog's milk, in diphtheria?**

Where the membrane forms on one side and goes to the other, or is constantly changing sides; the membrane is mother-of-pearl like. Much pain and swelling. There is some clinical testimony in favor of this remedy.

## **BUFO RANA.**

**Give the characteristic indications for Bufo rana, a South American toad, sometimes used in medicine.**

For masturbation, where the patient seeks solitude to perform the act; epilepsy caused by sexual intercourse, the aura seeming to start from the sexual organs.

## SEPIA SUCCUS.

### Where is the pathogenesis of Sepia found?

In *Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases; Transactions of American Institute of Homœopathy*, 1875; *British Journal of Homœopathy*, Vols. XIII and XIV.

### What is Sepia?

It is the inky secretion of the *Cuttle fish*, which it ejects when pursued by its enemies.

### How is the tincture prepared?

The pure powdered Sepia is prepared as described under *Coccus cacti*, allowing it to stand 8 days instead of 14 days.

### What class of patients does Sepia suit?

Tall, slim females with narrow pelvises. "Tall women, *Sepia*; tall men, *Phosphorus*".

### What is the general action of Sepia?

*Sepia* causes a venous plethora, first in the portal systems then throughout the body. This venous congestion accounts for many of its symptoms. It also acts prominently on the uterine organs, producing here many symptoms of value.

### Give five characteristics of Sepia.

1. Weakness.
2. Yellow complexion.
3. Bearing down sensation.
4. Violent motion relieves symptoms.
5. Amelioration in the middle of the day.

### What are the mental symptoms of Sepia?

Weak memory; sense of helplessness and great susceptibility to excitement, and still more to terror; despair, she dreads to be alone, wants company, but has an aversion to her own friends, and is indifferent to her household affairs.

### What are the characteristic head symptoms of Sepia?

Headaches, commence in the morning and increase, relieved by sleep or violent motion; the patient is sad and tearful with the headache, and they are better in the open air. Menstrual headache with scanty flow.

### What are the stomach symptoms of Sepia?

White-coated tongue; sour or putrid taste in the mouth; an all gone feeling in the stomach which is not relieved by eating; nausea at the sight or smell of food; great longing for acids or pickles; sensation of a lump in the stomach.

### What drug has nausea at the thought of food.

*Colchicum*.

**Mention the characteristic symptom of Sepia on the face.**

A yellow saddle across the nose.

**Give the constipation of Sepia.**

No desire or urging for days and days; the stools are hard and large; inactivity of the rectum, and a sensation of a ball in it; patient cannot strain and consequently cannot expel stool.

**What are the urinary symptoms of Sepia?**

Irritable bladder, involuntary escape of urine during first sleep. Red sediment in the urine, which is acid and fetid.

**How does Causticum compare?**

Both have enuresis in first sleep. *Causticum* is generally more often indicated in boys, and also in all male sexual disturbances. In *Causticum* the urine is involuntary in the daytime as well as at night. There is a paralytic weakness of the sphincter vesicæ and great sensitiveness to cold air, which is not marked under *Sepia*.

**What are the symptoms about the male organs?**

Weakness of sexual organs. Gleet, with scanty discharge in the morning.

**What are the characteristic symptoms of Sepia in the female organs?**

Weakness and bearing-down sensation as if everything would protrude from the vulva, compelling patient to sit with limbs crossed. Sharp, clutching pains, as if clutched with a hand; enlargement and hardening of the uterus.

**What are the menses of Sepia?**

Almost any combination, though late and scanty, is the most frequent; they may be early and scanty, or early and profuse.

**What is the cough of Sepia?**

Cough seeming to come from the stomach or abdomen; a cough with salty expectoration, attended by stitches in the epigastrium. Whooping cough with vomiting of bile and soreness of chest during cough; relieved by pressure.

**Give indications for Sepia in sciatica.**

Aggravation from sitting, from getting up from a seat; often after violent exertion, though at times this relieves. Lancinating stitches, must get out of bed for relief.

**What are the characteristic eruptions produced by Sepia?**

Vesicular eruptions around mouth and chin; ringworms; yellow spots, liver spots on abdomen and chest; herpetic conditions about knees and ankles.

**What is another useful remedy for ringworm?**

*Tellurium*, which has offensive discharge.

## **MUREX PURPUREA.**

**Give the main characteristic symptoms of Murex purpurea, a member of the same family as Sepia.**

Sensation as if something were pressing on a sore part in the pelvis; the secretions are profuse, such as the menses and urination, and it differs from *Sepia* in having great sexual excitement; otherwise its symptoms are very similar.

## **SPONGIA TOSTA.**

### **Where are our data concerning Spongia found?**

In *Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura*.

### **How do we prepare this drug?**

A tincture is made from the *Turkey sponge* roasted brown, in the same manner as that of *Sepia* is prepared.

### **What is its general sphere of action?**

The glandular system and mucous membranes are the special sphere of *Spongia*. It produces enlargement of the former and inflammation of the latter, especially the mucous membrane of the larynx and trachea.

### **Give the indications or Spongia in orchitis.**

Where there is hardness and squeezing pains in the testicles and cord, worse from any motion; great enlargement of the testicles.

### **In acute laryngitis when should Spongia be given?**

Where the cough is harsh and barking, where there are suffocative spells during sleep with external sensitiveness to the touch.

### **What are the indications for Spongia in croup?**

The breathing is harsh and hard as if the patient were breathing through a sponge; hard, barking, ringing cough with scanty expectoration; the cough seems to get tighter every minute; threatened suffocation.

### **Is Spongia ever indicated in phthisis pulmonalis; if so, with what symptoms?**

Hard, ringing, metallic cough, worse from deep breathing, with a sensation of weakness as if the patient would fall, worse from deep breathing, talking and dry, cold winds; flashes of heat, which return when thinking of them.

### **What are the heart symptoms of Spongia?**

Organic affections, cannot lie on the back with head low without suffocating; arouses from sleep as if smothering with blowing sounds over some valve.

### **What is the temperament of Spongia?**

Fair, light complexion and light blue eyes.

## **BADIAGA.**

**Give an indication for Badiaga, another variety of sponge.**

Indurated buboes. Palpitation of the heart from unpleasant news.

## **APIS MELLIFICA.**

### **When was Apis introduced into our Literature?**

*Metcalf's Materia Medica; Wolf's Monograph; British Journal of Homœopathy*, Vols. XI and XII; *Hering's American Provings*, etc.

### **What is Apis mellifica, and how does it differ from Apium virus?**

*Apis mellifica* is made from the whole honey bee, treated in the same manner as *Spongia*. Apium virus is simply the clear poison of the bee triturated.

### **What is the general action of the poison of the bee?**

Rapid swellings with redness, burning and stinging pains. Œdema of any part of the body. Œdematous infiltrations and inflammations are met by this remedy. Serous inflammations and dropsies.

### **Give seven characteristic symptoms of Apis.**

1. Drowsiness.
2. Œdematous swellings.
3. Thirstlessness.
4. Intolerance of heat.
5. Stinging pains.
6. Afternoon aggravation, from 4 to 6.
7. Bruised sensations.

### **What are the mental symptoms of Apis?**

The patient is fidgety and awkward; drops things; is very clumsy, or is silly, laughing and jealous.

### **What are the head symptoms?**

In meningitis it is indicated by the shrill outcries in sleep and especially if due to a suppressed eruption.

### **How does it compare here with Belladonna?**

The nervous agitation is more marked under *Apis*, and the cephalic cry belongs especially to *Apis*.

### **What are the characteristic eye symptoms of Apis?**

Asthenopia and chemosis, a puffiness of the conjunctiva showing œdema. Œdematous swelling of the eyelids and especially under eyes.

### **What remedy has swelling over the upper lid like a little bag, and occurring more often in the morning?**

*Kali carb.*

**How does Apis compare with Rhus in eye affections?**

There is less tendency to formation of pus with *Apis* than with *Rhus*. Rhus is relieved by warmth and *Apis* by cold.

**What are the indications for Apis in glossitis or inflammation of the tongue?**

Great swelling; vesicles on the tips and sides of the tongue; the tongue is very sore and dry, in fact, the whole mouth is sore.

**Give the symptoms calling for Apis in diphtheria.**

Great œdema of the throat; stinging pains; elongated swollen and œdematous uvula and tonsils; breathing is difficult from swelling of the throat and tongue; the throat has a red, varnished appearance.

**What laryngeal symptoms have we under Apis?**

Edema of the glottis.

**Give the stool of Apis.**

Thin, watery, yellow diarrhœa worse in the morning; the child is much debilitated and emaciated. Involuntary stools at every movement, as if the anus stood constantly open.

**What are the characteristic urinary symptoms of Apis?**

Urine scanty or suppressed, with general œdema and drowsiness, lack of thirst and suffocation on lying down. Albuminous urine with tube casts.

**What symptoms does Apis produce in the external genital organs of both sexes?**

œdematous swellings of the scrotum, testicles or labiæ.

**What are the symptoms indicating Apis in ovarian troubles?**

It affects especially the right ovary. Ovaritis with soreness in the inguinal region, with burning and stinging and tumefaction. Ovarian cysts in their incipiency; numbness down the thigh; tightness across the chest or a reflex cough accompanying.

**What are the peculiar respiratory symptoms of Apis?**

Difficult breathing, "he does not see how he can get another breath", cough seeming to start from a little spot in the larynx, relieved by a little expectoration. œdematous conditions about the chest and lungs.

**Give the general symptoms of the extremities.**

Affections of the joints with burning, stinging pains, swelling from effusions; the skin over the joints feeling tightly stretched; œdema of the extremities.

**What affection of the skin is especially met by Apis?**

Urticaria or nettle rash; they are pinkish white welts which itch and sting intolerably.

**Give two remedies having urticaria from eating shell fish.**

*Urtica urens* and *Terebinth*.

**Give the symptoms of Apis in erysipelas.**

It is of a rosy, pinkish hue, later livid and purple, the parts become quickly œdematous, and there is a bruised, sore feeling to the skin.

**Give the symptoms of Apis in dropsy.**

The skin is waxy and transparent like alabaster; the urine is scanty and albuminous, or with a dark sediment like coffee grounds. Patient is thirstless.

**How does Acetic acid compare here?**

There is a waxy look about the face and limbs and a great predominance of gastric symptoms, thirst and waterbrash.

**What are the febrile symptoms of Apis?**

Chill without thirst, followed by burning heat of the whole body and oppression of the chest, sweat partial without thirst.

## **CANTHARIS.**

### **When was Cantharis introduced into homœopathic literature?**

In *Hahnemann's original works; Hartlaub and Trinks; Allen's Encyclopædia.*

### **What is Cantharis?**

It is the *Spanish fly*, and the tincture is made of one part of dried *Spanish flies* and five parts of alcohol. Triturations are made of the powdered insect.

### **What is the general action of Cantharis?**

Its special field of action is the mucous membrane of the genito-urinary tract, producing violent inflammation throughout this system; it also affects the gastro-intestinal and respiratory mucous membranes.

### **What peculiar eye symptoms has this drug?**

Objects look yellow.

### **What are the indications for Cantharis in facial erysipelas?**

Erysipelas beginning on the dorsum of the nose and spreading to right cheek with the formation of large vesicles, which break and discharge and exoriating fluid.

### **What are the throat symptoms?**

Burning from the mouth to the stomach; throat highly inflamed and covered with plastic lymph; spasm and intense constriction about the throat.

### **What are the symptoms of Cantharis in dysentery?**

Discharge of blood streaked mucus, looking like scrapings of the intestines; cutting and burning in the anus; the tenesmus of the bladder predominates over that of the intestines.

### **Give in brief the urinary symptoms of Cantharis.**

Persistent and violent urging to urinate, with great tenesmus; the urine is passed only in drops, and seems like molten lead passing through the urethra; intense burning on urination, and aching in the small of the back.

### **What are the sexual symptoms?**

Intense sexual excitement.

Gonorrhœa, with intense irritation and persistent erections; the discharge is purulent and bloody; useful when the disease has been sent to the bladder by injections.

### **What are the female symptoms of Cantharis?**

Nymphomania, with the bladder symptoms; menses too black, too early, and too profuse; it favors the expulsion of moles, hydatids, etc.

### **What is the general effect of Cantharis on the skin?**

It produces large blisters and bullæ, which are filled with an exoriating fluid, the skin burns like fire; it is a useful remedy for burns and scalds when blebs form on a yellowish

base.

In herpes zoster it is almost specific.

## 4 - 2 - OPHIDIANS FAMILY.

### What are the principal Ophidians?

*Lachesis, Crotalus, Bothrops, Elaps* and the *Naja tripudians*.

### What is the general characteristic action of the remedies of this family, as a whole?

They cause decomposition and fluidity of the blood; the parts swell rapidly and proceed to rapid decomposition; the blood is dark fluid and devitalized and hence they are suitable to disease where a poisoned condition of the blood obtains, as in typhoid fever, diphtheria, gangrene, low ulcerations etc.; they also stain the skin yellow, not from jaundice, but owing to the decomposed blood. The discharges are offensive and the heart is weakened.

### What are some of the general antidotes to snake poisons?

*Alcohol, Whiskey* in large quantities, *radiated heat, Ammonia* and *Permanganate of Potash*.

## LACHESIS.

### Where are sour pathogeneses of Lachesis found?

In *Hering's Action of the Snake Poisons, British Journal of Homœopathy*, Vols. XI and XII, *Allen's Encyclopædia, Hering's Guiding Symptoms*.

### What is Lachesis?

A large South American snake, from three to fourteen feet along; the pure poison is used, and was first obtained by the late Dr. Hering, of Philadelphia.

### How do we prepare Lachesis?

By trituration of the virus. None can be obtained below the 6th decimal trituration.

### What is the general action of Lachesis?

It produces, in addition to the poisoned condition of the blood, a great hyper sensitiveness of the body, which gives rise to that great characteristic of the drug, *cannot bear anything tight about the throat*.

### Give five general characteristics of Lachesis.

1. Great sensitiveness of body and intolerance of clothing about the neck.
2. It is a left-sided remedy.
3. A general aggravation after sleep. He sleeps into an aggravation.
4. Its use in climacteric disorders.
5. General blueness of the skin and all eruptions.

### What are the characteristic mental symptoms?

Great loquacity, patient jumping from one subject to another, jealous, fear of being

poisoned and refuses the medicine, muttering delirium with drooping of the lower jaw and illusions, such as imagining that he is under some superhuman control.

**What are the head symptoms of Lachesis?**

Headache over the left eye accompanying a cold, but as soon as discharge is established headache is better. Headache worse from heat of sun.

**Give some characteristic ear symptoms of Lachesis.**

Roaring and singing in the ears, which are relieved by putting the finger in the ear and shaking it, showing its catarrhal origin. Ears full of pasty, offensive wax.

**Give the indications for Lachesis in facial erysipelas.**

More on the left side, at first bright red then dark bluish or purplish, great infiltration of cellular tissues and great weakness; patient drowsy, perhaps has delirium and is loquacious.

**What are the nasal symptoms of Lachesis?**

Watery discharge, worse from the left nostril, with a throbbing headache, which is relieved when the discharge appears.

**What is the characteristic tongue of Lachesis?**

Dry tongue protruded with difficulty, catches on the teeth and trembles, cracked a tip and brown on dorsum.

**Give the characteristic throat symptoms of Lachesis.**

Sensation of lump in left side of the throat, which seems to go down when swallowing, but returns again; constriction of throat and difficult breathing, worse on arousing from sleep or after sleep; empty swallowing is painful and fluids escape from the nose; throat sensitive externally.

**What are its indications in diphtheria?**

Great difficulty in swallowing, great fetor and exhaustion, infiltration of tissues about the neck, membrane more on left side. Thin excoriating discharge from the nose.

**When would Lachesis be indicated in pneumonia?**

In the typhoid form; late in the disease, when pus forms in the lungs and the patient is bathed in a profuse sweat and the sputa are mixed with blood and pus.

**What are the symptoms of Lachesis about the heart and circulation?**

Constriction about the heart; flushes of heat at the climacteric. Dark, bluish skin. Aroused from sleep suffocating.

**What is the great craving of Lachesis?**

Oysters.

**Give the diarrhoea of Lachesis.**

Horribly offensive diarrhoea, preceded by sopor; the offensiveness of the stool indicates it in low forms of disease; constant urging in the rectum and a sensation of beating as of little hammers there; the sphincter is unduly irritable.

**Give the indications for Lachesis in ovarian troubles.**

Pain in the left ovary relieved by a discharge from the uterus; can bear nothing heavy on this region; it also affects, in a like manner, the *right* ovary. Suppurative ovaritis.

**What are the menstrual symptoms?**

Menses scanty and feeble, black and offensive, with pain in the hips and bearing down in the left ovary; better when flow is established.

**What are the symptoms indicating Lachesis in hæmorrhages?**

Hæmorrhages of dark blood, depositing a sediment resembling charred straw; small wounds bleed profusely and the blood remains fluid, does not coagulate.

**Give the indications for Lachesis in bed scores, carbuncles, boils, abscesses, etc.**

When there is great sensitiveness of the surface, bluish in appearance and perhaps surrounded by many small pimples; carbuncles which slough and are very offensive.

**Give its symptoms in scarlet fever.**

When the rash is slowly and imperfectly developed, dark and accompanied with diphtheritic deposits; pulse weak, surface dark, and perhaps dark hæmorrhages.

**To what climacteric symptoms does Lachesis correspond?**

The headache, and the fact that non-appearing discharges make the patient worse; flushes of heat during the day..

## **CROTALUS HORRIDUS.**

### **Who introduced Crotalus?**

Dr. Constantine Hering. *See, British Journal of Homeopathy*, Vol. XXXIV.

### **What is the Crotalus?**

It is the poison of the *Rattlesnake*, prepared by trituration.

### **What is the characteristic action of Crotalus?**

It causes a yellowness of the skin from disintegration of the blood. Tendency to hæmorrhages.

### **In what disease is Crotalus often indicated?**

In yellow fever, in the stage of black vomit, where there is low delirium, yellow skin, and oozing of blood from every orifice of the body. It produces a perfect picture of this disease.

## **NAJA TRIPUDIANS.**

### **Who introduced Naja?**

Dr. Constantine Hering.

### **What is the Naja?**

It is the poison of the *Cobra*, prepared by trituration.

### **What are its chief applications?**

In valvular diseases of the heart with a dry, teasing cough; there is tremulous action; it also acts on the left ovary, causing a pain there during the cough.

## **ELAPS CORALLINUS.**

### **What is Elaps?**

The poison of the *Coral snake* triturated with sugar of milk. Introduced by Dr. Mure, of Brazil.

### **What are some characteristic indications of Elaps?**

Catarrhal snuffles in children, nose stuffed up; also the great sense of coldness that cold water leaves in the stomach.

#### **4 - 3 - SPIDER POISONS.**

##### **What is the general action of the Spider poisons?**

Spider bites produce, in general, a coldness and a tendency to periodical recurrence of their symptoms. They correspond to poisoned conditions of the blood and to nervous affections.

##### **What are the different varieties of Tarentula?**

The *Tarentula Hispana* or the *Lycosa tarantula*, of which we make triturations of the entire live spider, and the *Tarentula Cubensis* or the hair spider.

#### **TARENTULA HISPANICA.**

##### **Give the general symptoms of the Tarentula Hispana.**

Its chief characteristic is extreme restlessness; the patient must be in constant motion, though motion aggravates; must be doing something all the time; useful in hysterical affections.

## **TARENTULA CUBENSIS.**

### **What is the use of Tarentula cubensis?**

It produces a perfect picture of sloughing carbuncle with great prostration, and it relieves the atrocious pains accompanying it.

## **MYGALE LASIODORA.**

### **What is Mygale lasiodora.**

A large *Black spider*, a native of Cuba; tincture from live insect.

### **In what affection is it used?**

In Chorea, where there are twitchings of the facial muscles; irregular convulsive movements of one side of the body, the words are jerked out, the movements cease during sleep, but return more violent in the morning.

## **THERIDION.**

### **What is theridion.**

The *Orange spider* of the West Indies. Tincture from the live animal.

### **What is the headache of Theridion?**

Periodical over the left eye, throbbing and shooting, aggravated by the heat of the sun and noise, and associated with vertigo and deathly nausea, which is worse on closing the eyes and from the least motion or jar, as walking across the floor. Extreme sensitiveness to noise.

### **What is the use of Theridion in phthisis?**

In phthisis florida where there are stitching pains through to the back and in the left chest, with great cardiac anxiety.

## **ARANEA DIADEMA.**

### **What is the Aranea diadema?**

It is the *Cross spider*. Called "Cross" also "Papal Cross", on account of the marking on its back resembling a cross; a large black spider of the Central States, especially Kentucky and Tennessee. Tincture from live animal.

### **What is its general applicability?**

It corresponds to that which Grauvogl termed the hydrogenoid constitution, wherein there is a great deficiency of warmth and great susceptibility to dampness.

### **Give two peculiar symptoms of Aranea.**

1. Numbness of the parts supplied by the ulnar nerve.
2. Boring, digging pain in the os calcis.