

**ESSENTIALS OF**

**Homœopathic Materia Medica**  
and

**Homœopathic Pharmacy**

## CHAPTER VI.

### MINERAL KINGDOM.

#### 6 - 1 - ACIDS.

#### FLUORIC ACID.

##### **Where is the pathogenesis of Fluoric acid found?**

In the *Materia Medica of American Proving*s.

##### **What is Fluoric Acid?**

It is the acid combination of *Hydrogen* and Fluorine; it is very excoriating and is kept in rubber bottles, since it eats glass.

##### **How is our tincture prepared?**

By dissolving 1 part of the pure acid in 99 parts of distilled water. Must be kept in gutta percha bottles. Drug power, 1/100.

##### **Give its general action.**

It acts principally on the bones and skin; it also has some effect on the glands. It produces also a state of venous congestion and varicosis. It is well indicated often in the complaints of the old or those who are prematurely old.

##### **What are its symptoms on the bones and periosteum?**

It produces caries of the long bones, with thin and excoriating discharges, relieved by cold applications. Dental fistulæ and bone felons, with offensive discharges.

##### **What are its skin symptoms?**

Roughness and harshness of the skin, with great itching in spots; worse from warmth and better from cold.

##### **What is the relation of Fluoric acid to Silicea?**

It follows *Silicea* well, and is especially useful after the abuse of *Silicea* in suppurations. *Silicea* is relieved by warmth. *Fluoric acid* by cold.

## **MURIATICUM ACIDUM.**

### **Where are the pathogeneses of Muriatic acid found?**

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

### **What is Muriatic acid?**

The acid of *Chlorine* or *Hydrochloric acid*.

### **How is it prepared?**

One part, by weight, of the pure acid (S. G. 1.16) dissolved in 2 parts of distilled water.  
Drug power, 1/10.

### **What is the general action of this remedy.**

This acid acts upon the ganglionic system and through it upon the blood, skin and alimentary tract; it increases the coagulability of the blood and renders it prone to disorganization, hence its application in low dynamic conditions, putrid fevers, etc.

### **Give five characteristics of this remedy.**

1. Great general debility.
2. The dry tongue rattling in the mouth.
3. Offensive discharges.
4. Aversion to food.
5. Tendency to involuntary evacuations.

### **What is the debility of Muriatic acid?**

It is general, and so great that the patient slips down to the foot of the bed and must be lifted up every little while, inability to void the urine unless the bowels move.

### **What are the indications for Muriatic acid in typhoid fever?**

The tongue is dry and rattles in the mouth, there is a watery diarrhoea, which is often involuntary while urinating; the patient is so weak that he slides down toward the foot of the bed; there is dropping of the lower jaw and cold extremities, the heart is feeble, irregular and intermits every third beat, bedsores, etc.

## **NITRICUM ACIDUM.**

### **Where is our pathogenesis of this remedy found?**

*Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases.*

### **What is Nitric Acid?**

An acid combination of *Nitrogen*, *Oxygen* and *Hydrogen* (HNO<sub>3</sub>).

### **How do we prepare it?**

One part, by weight, of the pure acid (S. G. 1.42) dissolved in nine parts, by weight, of distilled water. Drug power, 1/10.

### **What is the general action and principal seat of attack of Nitric acid?**

The mucous membranes, especially at the outlets of the body where they join the skin, is the principal seat of action of this remedy. It produces irritation and destructive ulcerations, going on even to gangrene; it also acts on the glands and bones.

### **What are four grand characteristic symptoms of Nitric acid?**

1. Offensive, excoriating discharges.
2. Splinter-like pains.
3. Discharges have a urinous odor.
4. Ulcerations at junction of skin and mucous membranes.

### **What are the nasal symptoms of Nitric acid?**

Offensive excoriating discharge from the nose, accompanied by nosebleed and offensive odor, hard plugs in the nose, which detached, leave a raw surface.  
Syphilitic ozæna.

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

Sensation of a splinter, fishbone or piece of glass in the throat, ulcers in the throat with offensive discharges and odor.

### **What is the character of the ulceration of Nitric acid?**

The ulcers are irregular, deep and filled with exuberant granulations, bleed on slightest touch, have sticking pains in them and burn violently.

They are fetid, exude a greenish fluid, and are worse from cold water.

To recapitulate:

1. They have ragged, zigzag edges, often raised.
2. Are apt to granulate profusely, proud flesh.
3. Vascular, bleeding easily.
4. Sharp splinter-like pains in them.

### **What is the diarrhoea of Nitric acid?**

The stools are offensive, green and putrid, and are accompanied by a great deal of straining and soreness about the anus; fissure and ulceration about the anus.

**What are the urinary symptoms of Nitric acid?**

The urine smells as strong as a horse's urine; burning, tenesmus, and a sensation as if sticks were in the urethra when urinating.

**Give some indications for Nitric acid in syphilis.**

Secondary syphilis; phagedenic chancres; soreness of the skin and cranial bones, worse from damp weather; ulcers in the throat, irregular in outline; yellowish-brown or copper-colored spots over the body.

**What symptoms or Mercury does Nitric acid antidote?**

The restlessness, mental anxiety, periosteal pains, the ophthalmia, ptyalism, ulceration of the mouth and throat, and the caries of bone.

**What is the cough of Nitric acid?**

Dry, tickling cough, worse at night on first lying down and often starting from a particular spot in the larynx. Little or no expectoration but great physical depression.

**What are the indications for its use in phthisis?**

Difficult, green purulent expectoration; night sweats; soreness of the chest; hectic; hæmorrhage; dyspnœa and hoarseness, worse in the morning. Stitching through right chest to scapula, the sweats are particularly exhausting. Diarrhœa worse evenings. Worse in warm weather.

**Compare Calcarea carbonica here.**

Pale, light complexion, painless hoarseness, the chest soreness is worse from touch or pressure, dyspnœa and dizziness on going upstairs, morning diarrhœa, and a loose and rattling cough are the characteristics of *Calcarea*; while thin, dark complexion, stinging hoarseness, chest soreness not worse from touch or pressure, palpitation and intermittent pulse on going up stairs, evening diarrhœa, and tight dry cough are the characteristics of *Nitric acid*. Worse in cold weather is characteristic of *Calcarea*.

**When would Nitric acid be indicated in typhoid fever?**

When the stools are green, offensive and slimy, with hæmorrhage from the bowels; fainting from least movement; threatened paralysis of the lungs, rattling breathing and intermittent pulse.

**Give the general differences between mineral and vegetable acids, in regard to their action.**

*Mineral acids* produce a scorbutic state of the system; with manifest tendency to ulcers and low forms of disease - typhoid diseases.

*Vegetable acids* cause great debility, but in a less degree than mineral acids and they show a tendency to the production of a membrane in the throat.

## PHOSPHORIC ACID.

### Where is the pathogenesis of Phosphoric acid found?

*Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura.*

### What is Phosphoric acid?

It is the ordinary *Phosphoric acid* of the chemist.

### How is it prepared?

One part, by weight, of purified *Glacial phosphoric acid* is dissolved in 90 parts, by weight, of distilled water and 10 parts of alcohol added. Drug power, 1/100. This is marked 2x.

### Give the general action of Phosphoric acid.

It produces nervous prostration and debility; an atonic condition of the gastro-intestinal tract; and bone affections.

### Mention three grand characteristic uses of Phosphoric acid.

1. Debility from nervous causes.
2. Painless, watery, non-exhausting diarrhœa.
3. Ailments from sexual excesses.

### Describe the debility calling for Phosphoric acid.

It is a nervous debility, arising from continued grief, over-exertion of mind, sexual excess or any nervous strain on the body; it is characterized by indifference, apathy, and torpidity of body and mind.

### Give the diarrhœa.

It is watery, painless, oftentimes undigested diarrhœa, preceded by rumbling in the bowels, and despite the frequency of the stool the patient does not seem weakened by it; the keynote is absence of pain and absence of exhaustion.

Diarrhœa from fear.

The essentials are:

1. Rumbling in the abdomen.
2. Perspiration of whole body.
3. Thin watery painless stools.
4. Much thirst.

### Give the indications for Phosphoric acid in effects of grief.

Bad effects of grief due to depressing emotions, disappointed love, and also for homesickness.

Pain on vertex as if crushed, is a valuable symptom.

### How does Ignatia compare here?

*Ignatia* is more for the immediate effects, while *Phosphoric acid* is more for the chronic, long lasting effects, coming in after *Ignatia*.

**Give the indications for Phosphoric acid in diabetes.**

*Glycosuria* and *Polyuria*, urine looks milky or like jelly after standing; great debility; cough on slightest exposure; bruised feeling in muscles and burning in the spine; urine loaded with phosphates showing a greasy pellicle. Especially in diabetes of nervous origin, urine contains much sugar, cases due to grief, worryment and anxiety, loss of appetite, thirst, boils, indifferent and apathetic.

**What are some clinical indications for Uranium nitricum, another remedy for diabetes?**

Emaciation, excessive thirst, vomiting of food with excessive urine; sometimes tympanites. Diabetes originating in dyspepsia or due to assimilative derangements.

**What are the male sexual symptoms of Phosphoric acid?**

Debility, relaxation or impotence from sexual excesses, frequent weak emissions and dragging pains in the testicles; weakness in back and legs and burning spine; spermatorrhœa.

**Does Phosphoric acid have any action on the chest; if so what?**

It produces weakness of the chest so that the patient can hardly talk; the weakness causes dyspnœa; cough from tickling in the chest about the ensiform cartilage, worse in the evening on lying down.

## **SULPHURIC ACID.**

### **Where is the pathogenesis of this remedy?**

*Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases.*

### **How is it prepared?**

One part, by weight, of the pure acid (S. G. 1.843) dissolved in 9 parts, by weight, of distilled water. Drug power, 1/10.

### **What is the chief action of Sulphuric acid?**

Its acts especially upon mucous tissues, alimentary canal and the respiratory tract.

### **What are the stomach characteristics?**

Extreme sourness of all vomited matters; the stomach feels cold and relaxed, and the patient desires stimulating drink, such as brandy; the stomach is so weak that all food is vomited. Stomach troubles of inebriates with these symptoms are greatly benefited by the remedy.

### **How does the debility of the remedy show itself?**

As a tremor; there is a sense of tremor accompanied by objective trembling; it is a debility which occurs at the change of life or in drunkards.

### **What peculiar symptom has Sulphuric acid about the face?**

A sensation as if the white of an egg had dried on the face.

### **How is the appearance of the throat?**

There is a white membrane in the throat; and it looks as if it were whitewashed.



## **ACETIC ACID.**

### **How is Acetic acid prepared?**

One part of pure *Glacial Acetic acid* dissolved in 9 parts of distilled water. Drug power, 1/10.

### **What are our principal uses of Acetic acid?**

In dropsies, standing midway between *Arsenic* and *Apis*, distinguished from both in the characteristic thirst, and the predominance of the gastric symptoms. Dropsies about lower limbs and abdomen with waxen emaciated, alabaster skin and great debility.

### **When should we think of this remedy?**

When the patient is passing large quantities of pale urine accompanied by intense thirst, dry, hot skin and great debility.

## **HYDROCYANIC ACID.**

### **How is Hydrocyanic acid prepared?**

The officinal *Hydrocyanic acid* is mixed with equal parts of distilled water. Drug power, 1/100.

### **Give the principal homœopathic indications for Hydrocyanic acid.**

In convulsions simulating epilepsy, tetanus, with stiffness about the jaws and neck; another symptom indicating its use is a gurgling which extends from the throat to the stomach when swallowing. It suits especially recent cases. It has also been used in the dry, hacking cough of consumptives.

### **What drug does this last symptom suggest?**

*Laurocerasus* which probably contains *Hydrocyanic acid*.

## **PICRIC ACID.**

### **Where are data concerning Picric acid to be found?**

In *Allen's Encyclopædia*; *N. Y. Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. II; *North Am. Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. XXIII; *Am. Hom. Observer*, Vol. XIV; see, also, *Homœopathic Times*, April, July, 1878.

### **What is Picric acid?**

It is an organic acid compound of *Nitric acid* and a member of the *Phenol* series.

### **How is it prepared?**

One part, by weight, dissolved in 99 parts of distilled water. Drug power, 1/100. Triturations of the pure acid.

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

It corresponds in general to symptoms of neurasthenia or brain fag. It also has a marked action on the sexual organs. Its power of disintegrating the blood, and of destroying the properties of the red blood corpuscles alleged by its chief prover has been disputed.

### **Give its indications in neurasthenia.**

Depression and weariness from slight fatigue, a mental inactivity with indifference and a desire to lie down and rest: brain fag; the grand characteristic is that the slightest exertion brings on speedy exhaustion, and extinguishes that quality which we call grit.

### **What are the sexual symptoms of Picric acid?**

Excitement, priapism and profuse emissions, erections very violent, legs are heavy; there is prostration from least exertion; erections keep the patient awake at night. The higher potencies are better than the lower here.

## **SALICYLIC ACID.**

**How is Salicylic acid prepared,**

By trituration.

**Give a few indications for Salicylic acid.**

Dyspepsia with excessive accumulation of flatulence and acidity of the stomach; much belching of gas. Burning canker sores in the mouth, Ménière's disease, vertigo, roaring in ears and deafness.

## **OXALIC ACID.**

### **Where is the original pathogenesis found?**

*Materia Medica of American Provings.*

### **What is the backache of Oxalic acid?**

Acute pain in the back extending down the thighs, relieved by change of posture, the back feels too weak to support the body, the pains are worse when thinking of them. Symptoms intermit. Multiple sclerosis with lancinating pains like electric shocks, tremor of limbs, or for the fulgurating pains of posterior spinal sclerosis. There are numb sensations.

### **How does Picric acid compare here?**

Under *Picric acid* the sensation in the limbs is one of heaviness rather than of numbness.

### **Give three other indications for Oxalic acid.**

1. Pain in spots over the body.
2. Neuralgia of the spermatic cord, worse from motion.
3. Excessive hyperæsthesia of the retina.

## **BENZOIC ACID.**

### **Where are data found concerning Benzoic acid?**

*Materia Medica of American Provings; Grauvogl's Text-book of Homœopathy.*

### **How is it prepared?**

One part dissolved in nine parts of alcohol. Drug power, 1/10. Also triturations.

### **Give the urinary symptoms of Benzoic acid.**

Irritable bladder, with dribbling of strong-smelling urine; it is high colored and of a very offensive ammoniacal odor, like that of the horse.

### **What are the symptoms indicating Benzoic acid in rheumatism?**

Pain in the small joints, with this strong smelling urine; gouty nodosities; weeping sinews.

## **CARBOLIC ACID.**

### **Give an indication for Carbohc acid.**

Flatulence of the aged depending upon imperfect digestion; acidity and burning in the stomach.

## **LACTIC ACID.**

### **How is Lactic acid prepared?**

One part of pure acid dissolved in 99 parts of alcohol.

### **Give indications for Lactic acid in diabetes.**

Urinate copiously and freely. Saccharine urine, great thirst, nausea, debility, voracious appetite and constipation. The gastro-hepatic variety is especially benefited by *Lactic acid*.



## 6 - 2 - MISC.

### ARSENICUM ALBUM.

#### Give references for Arsenicum.

*Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura; Chronic Diseases; British Journal of Homœopathy*, Vols. III and IV.

#### What preparation of Arsenic do we use?

It is the *Arsenious acid*, from which we make triturations.

#### How is our tincture made?

One part of the pure vitreous acid, finely powdered, is boiled to a complete solution in 60 parts of distilled water and filtered. The filtrate is increased to 90 parts by the addition of distilled water and then 10 parts of 95 per cent. alcohol are added. Drug power, 1/100.

#### What is Fowler's solution?

It is made by dissolving equal parts of *Arsenious acid* and *Carbonate of Potash* in boiling distilled water, with the addition of a little compound spirit of *Lavender*, to give color and flavor. It contains four grains to the ounce; the dose is from two to five drops. Another preparation is "Donovan's Solution", which is also called *Liquor Arsenii et Hydrargyri Iodidi*.

#### What are some of the principal features of Arsenical poisoning?

Intense irritation of mucous membranes, violent burning, vomiting and diarrhoea, with great prostration. The burning extends throughout the alimentary tract; there is great thirst; the features are sunken; the stools are bloody and accompanied with tenesmus.

#### What is an antidote to Arsenic poisoning?

*Hydrated Peroxide of Iron*, in tablespoonful doses every five or ten minutes; is the most effective antidote to poisoning by *Arsenic*. Emetics should also be used.

#### What is the general homœopathic applicability of Arsenicum?

Destructive inflammations of mucous membranes; œdematous effusions; fatty degenerations; various forms of skin affections; kidney affections and nervous diseases of various kinds are met by this remedy.

#### Give seven grand characteristics of Arsenicum.

1. Periodicity. The great periodic.
2. Weakness and prostration after the slightest exertion.

- 3; Malignity of symptoms.
4. Restlessness and anguish.
5. Burning everywhere.
6. Pains, worse at rest, at night and increased by cold.
7. Unquenchable thirst for small quantities of water and very often.

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

Great restlessness and fear of death; delirium, with tendency to suicide; weakness of memory.

#### **How does the restlessness of *Rhus tox.* differ?**

It is to relieve pain, not an anxious restlessness.

#### **What is the time of general aggravation of *Arsenic*?**

At night, just after midnight.

#### **What are the indications for *Arsenicum* in cold in the head?**

In winter colds with a thin, watery discharge from the nose, which excoriates the upper lip, yet in spite of this the nose feels stopped up; there is frontal headache and photophobia, and great sneezing, and the sneezing does not relieve in the slightest; the patient is worse on going into the open air; the burning, however, is worse near the fire, and better in the open air.

#### **How does this differ from *Mercurius*?**

The *Mercurius* discharge, though very excoriating, is not watery, but thicker; it is a thin mucous discharge.

#### **How does *Arsenicum* differ from *Phosphorus* in colds?**

The cold of *Arsenicum* always settles in the nose, while that of *Phosphorus* settles on the chest.

#### **What are the symptoms of *Arsenicum* in facial neuralgia?**

Fine pains course through the face like burning needles; the face is pale and shrunken. Miasmatic neuralgias, neuralgias from debility with great aggravation on approach of night. The pains are severe, driving patient from place to place. Intermittent pain.

#### **What is the characteristic tongue of *Arsenicum*?**

The tongue has a red excoriated look, the tip and edges are red, and both the tongue and mouth are very dry.

#### **When would *Arsenicum* be indicated in diphtheria?**

Where there is adynamic fever, fetid breath, and the membrane looks dark and gangrenous, where the pulse is rapid and weak; the patient restless and prostrated, with throat swollen both externally and internally, and the membrane has a dark and wrinkled appearance, and where there is considerable œdema about the throat.

**What are the stomach symptoms of Arsenicum?**

Burning, griping pains in the stomach followed by great prostration and vomiting; the vomiting is severe; the patient vomits water as soon as it becomes warm in the stomach; the stomach is very irritable, and it is a remedy for irritable stomachs of drunkards; there is heartburn and gulping up of burning water.

**Give in brief the indications for Arsenicum in diarrhoea.**

The stools are yellow, undigested, slimy or bloody, they are scanty and attended with great burning in the rectum; the burning being out of all proportion to the quantity; these are the characteristics:

1. The small quantity.
2. The dark color.
3. The offensive odor.
4. The great prostration following.

**What are the indications for its use in dysentery?**

Scanty stools, burning in the rectum; tenesmus and thirst, and great prostration following.

**Give some indications for Arsenicum in Bright's disease.**

General anasarca, œdema and puffiness; albuminous urine; waxy casts; skin pale waxy looking; exhausting diarrhoea; burning and thirst.

**Give the respiratory symptoms of Arsenicum.**

Great dyspnoea, with restlessness and exhaustion; cough dry, fatiguing and whistling, with sensation as of fumes of sulphur in the larynx; rawness, soreness, and dryness, and burning in the chest; cough worse after midnight.

**What drug has a dry cough worse before midnight?**

Sulphur.

**What symptoms does Arsenicum produce upon the skin?**

1. Pains, itching, biting, gnawing and burning.
2. Watery swellings, from puffiness to œdema.
3. Eruptions, papules, nettle rash and pimples.
4. Painful ulcers, burning and sensitive, with offensive discharges.

**What are the indications of Arsenicum in eczema?**

Where there is copious scaling, or thick, scabby eruptions exuding pus.

**Give indications for Arsenicum in intermittent fever.**

The paroxysms are not complete, they are more apt to occur at night with sweat at the end of the fever; the thirst is never with the chill, it occurs after it; but during the sweat there is violent thirst, especially for hot drinks, since cold drinks chill; the pulse is small, frequent and weak.

**Give the indications for its use in typhoid fever.**

Late in the disease when the patient is faint, weak and exhausted with cold sweat and delirium, the mouth and teeth are covered by sordes, the mouth is full of ulcers, there is diarrhoea, stools dark and offensive, intense fever and thirst.

**In what affections of the tissues may Arsenicum be the remedy?**

In carbuncle, bed sores and dissecting wounds, where there are lancinating and burning pains.

**What are the characteristic modalities of Arsenicum?**

1. Worse at night, especially after midnight, 1 to 3 A. M.
2. Worse at rest.
3. Worse from cold, cold weather, cold food, cold air, patient is cold.
4. Better from warmth, warm things, drinks, etc.

**Give the indications for Arsenicum iodatum in catarrhs.**

Violent, acute coryza, with watery, acrid discharge, soreness in the nostrils; heat and burning extending into the eyes and headache.

**What are the special indications for Arsenicum iodatum in tuberculosis?**

The great debility, the night sweats and the decided cachectic appearance of the patient, the recurring fever, the emaciation, the profound prostration and the tendency to diarrhoea.

## **PHOSPHORUS.**

### **Where are data concerning Phosphorus found?**

*Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases; North American Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. VII;  
*British Journal of Homœopathy*; Vol. XXI.

### **How is Phosphorus tincture prepared?**

Strong 95 per cent. alcohol with an excess of *Phosphorus* is put into an open bottle in a hot water bath, and after the *Phosphorus* is melted, vigorously shaken until cold, then decanted. Drug power, 1/1000.

This saturated solution corresponds to the 3x potency, and 10 drops, with 90 drops of strong alcohol, give the 4x or 2 potency. Dilute alcohol should not be used until the 6th dilution is reached.

### **Can Phosphorus be triturated?**

In *Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases* a method is given, but alcoholic solutions are preferable.

It is sometimes prepared in *Ether*.

### **Give in brief the general applicability of Phosphorus.**

It profoundly affects mucous membranes; causes great alterations in the structure of the liver, enlarging it and producing fatty degeneration.

It also produces caries and necrosis of bones.

The sexual organs of both sexes are impressed by its action, and it has a special action on the respiratory organs.

### **Give eight characteristic symptoms of Phosphorus.**

1. Fatty degeneration of tissues.
2. Caries of bones.
3. Dread of mental exertion.
4. Painless diarrhœa, with exhaustion and prostration.
5. Oppression of chest.
6. Low adynamic fever, with absence of thirst.
7. Burning pain in dorsal region of the spine.
8. Stumbling when walking and trembling of legs.

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

Apathy and mental fatigue; disinclination to do mental work; answers questions slowly; a sluggish state.

### **In what two conditions about the eye is Phosphorus useful?**

1. Cataract, the letters appear red; early in the disease.
2. Degeneration, or gray atrophy of the optic nerve from overwrought nervous system; objects have a cloudiness about them by candle light, green halo about objects. Retinitis pigmentosa.

**What is the remedy for atrophy of the optic nerve from tobacco?**

*Arsenicum.*

**What are the ear symptoms of Phosphorus?**

Hardness of hearing and a re-echoing of sounds in the ears.

**What are the characteristic nasal symptoms?**

Caries of the bones of the nose; ulcerations of the nose with stoppage; hæmorrhage and offensive odor; nasal polypi.

**Give the stomach symptoms of Phosphorus.**

White tongue; the patient is hungry, especially at night; wakes up hungry and longs for cold things; cold things seem to relieve until they get warm in the stomach, when they are vomited; vomiting from simple exhaustion of the stomach. Perforating ulcer of the stomach, with vomiting of coffee-ground-like matters. Sensation of emptiness in the abdomen is one of Dr. Guernsey's keynotes.

**What is the action of Phosphorus on the liver?**

Acute yellow atrophy, or acute hepatitis, with tendency to the formation of abscesses; enlarged, cirrhotic and fatty livers also call for it.

**What is the constipation of Phosphorus?**

The stools are long and slender, like a dog's stool, and voided with much straining.

**Give the indications for Phosphorus in diarrhœa.**

Painless diarrhœa, may be involuntary, with great exhaustion and prostration, the stools may contain white particles in them like rice or tallow; there is an intolerance of stool on the lower bowel; as soon as it gets into the rectum it must be evacuated.

**What effect has Phosphorus on the kidneys?**

It produces a marked nephritis, with profuse discharge of bloody urine which contains casts.

In Bright's disease with lassitude of whole body, hands and feet ice cold, sleepiness; vomiting, gastric symptoms and pulmonary complications.

**Give the male sexual symptoms of Phosphorus.**

Increased sexual desire, followed by loss of sexual desire and emissions; the patient has desires and fancies, but no power.

**Give the indications for Phosphorus in the larynx.**

Hoarseness worse in the evening, when there may be aphonia; great sensitiveness of the larynx; it hurts him to talk and cough; the voice is hoarse and rough.

**What is the characteristic cough of Phosphorus?**

It is caused by an irritation and tickling in the trachea; there is not much soreness or expectoration; the cough is a dry one. It is made worse by talking or using the voice; in

fact, any change in breathing causes the cough. Chest feels dry, cough sounds dry and there is a pressure across the upper part of the chest.

**How does change of temperature affect the cough of Phosphorus?**

It is worse going from warm room into the cold air. *Bryonia* is worse coming from cold air into a warm room.

**What are the principal symptoms of Phosphorus in the chest?**

Oppression and weight on the chest, a nervous oppression; in pneumonia and typhoid pneumonia when bronchial symptoms are prominent; where the sputa are yellow, blood streaked or rust colored; pains through the left lung, and the patient cannot lie on the left side.

**How does the chest oppression of Phosphorus differ from that of Sulphur?**

In *Phosphorus* it is external as of a load *on* the chest. In *Sulphur* it is internal as of a congestion *in* the chest with dyspnoea and burning.

**Mention another drug that has weight on the chest but where there is little inflammation.**

*Ferrum met.*

**What symptoms has Phosphorus in the back that are characteristic?**

Intense burning pains in the spine between the scapulæ; the dorsal spines are very sensitive.

**Give four characteristics of Phosphorus in fever.**

1. The adynamic, low type of fever.
2. The lack of thirst.
3. The periodicity - 4 or 5 in the afternoon.
4. The sleepiness which accompanies.

**What are the hæmorrhagic symptoms of Phosphorus?**

The hæmorrhagic diathesis; the blood does not coagulate; hæmoptysis and hæmatemesis.

## **ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM.**

### **What preparations of Antimony do we use in our Materia Medica?**

1. *Antimonium crudum* or the *Sulphuret of antimony*.
2. *Antimonium tartaricum* or *Tartar emetic*, this is the double *Tartrate of Antimony* and *Potash*.
3. *Antimonium sulphuratum auratum* or the *Golden sulphuret of antimony*, also sometimes known as *Kermes*.

There are also other salts that are sometimes used, as *Antimonium arsenicosum*, etc. *Stibium*, properly speaking, is the mental Antimony; however, if Stibium be ordered from the pharmacist *Tartar emetic* is invariably furnished.

### **Where is the pathogenesis of Antimonium found?**

*Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases; Hartlaub and Trinks.*

### **How is it prepared for us?**

By trituration.

### **What are the chief characteristics of this remedy?**

1. A thick, milky-white coating on the tongue.
2. The fretful, peevish disposition.

### **Give the general action of Antimonium.**

*Antimony* depresses the function of mucous membranes, and through the pneumo-gastric nerve produces slow digestion; the mucous membranes become loaded with mucus. It also affects the skin, producing corns, callosities, etc.

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

Cross and peevish; children cannot bear to be touched, or looked at; adults are sulky and sad.

### **What is the characteristic head symptom?**

Headache from bathing; all symptoms of the drug are worse from bathing.  
Headache from deranged stomach.

### **Give the stomach symptoms of Antimonium crudum.**

Nausea and persistent vomiting occurring as soon as the child eats or drinks.  
Digestive troubles from overloading the stomach; a useful remedy for the ill effects of Thanksgiving or Christmas dinners; there is the white tongue and the vomited matters containing food, and there is a great deal of fullness, distress and distension about the abdomen; eructations tasting of food.

### **When is Antimonium crudum indicated in diarrhoea and constipation?**

When the stools are watery or when they contain hard lumps of curdled milk or faecal matter, worse by acids, cold bathing or overheating.



**Give the skin symptoms of this drug.**

The skin cracks easily and it produces a deficient growth of the nails.

It is the remedy for hard and painful callosities, they are thick and horny.

## **ANTIMONIUM TARTARICUM.**

### **Where are data concerning this remedy found?**

*Allen's Encyclopædia; British Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. XIX.

### **How is it prepared?**

By trituration; also one part, by weight, dissolved in 99 parts of distilled water. Drug power, 1/100.

### **Give the general action of this drug.**

A cardiac depressant; it produces motor and sensory paralysis and loss of reflex action. On the mucous membranes and skin it produces catarrhal and pustular inflammations.

### **What is the grand characteristic of the drug?**

The large accumulation of mucus on the chest, which causes much rattling with perhaps vomiting and drowsiness.

### **Give the indications for Tartar emetic in whooping cough.**

Cough worse when the child is angry, or when eating; it culminates in vomiting of mucus and food.

### **What are the characteristic chest symptoms of the drug?**

There is wheezing breathing and great oppression of the chest; the cough sounds loose, but no phlegm is raised; it seems as if every cough would raise the phlegm, but it does not. Pleuro-pneumonia; croup, with whistling and rattling extending into the trachea.

### **How do the chest symptoms compare with those of Ipecac?**

The râles with Antimonium tartaricum are fine; while those of Ipecac are coarse, and the patient gags all the time, but raises little.

### **What is the action of Tartar emetic on the skin?**

It produces an eruption of pustules resembling that of smallpox, for which it is a remedy.

## **SULPHUR.**

### **Where are studies of Sulphur found?**

In *Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura; Chronic Diseases; Hartlaub and Trinks; British Journal of Homœopathy*, Vols. XV and XVI.

### **What is Sulphur and how is it prepared?**

It is one of the elements, and we prepare it for use by triturating the *Sublimed Flowers of Sulphur*; the tincture of *Sulphur* is a saturated solution of *Sulphur* and *Alcohol*, and is equivalent to the 2x dilution.

### **Give the general action of Sulphur.**

It acts upon every organ and tissue of the body. It produces venous engorgement, chronic in nature, with long trains of symptoms. The discharges are excessively acrid. By its action on the sympathetic nerve it causes defective assimilation. It is especially applicable to chronic diseases, which originate in the ganglionic system.

### **What is the temperament of the Sulphur patient?**

Light complexioned, easily angered people, who have a harsh, dirty skin, and who are afraid of water; children look tired, dirty and old, "use their sleeves both for a handkerchief and looking-glass"; the patient is coarse in fibre and dirty in habits, and walks stooped from weakness of the spine.

### **Give ten characteristics of Sulphur.**

1. Dirty and poor habit of body.
2. Aversion to water and washing.
3. Sinking at stomach at 11 A. M.
4. "Cat-nap" sleep.
5. Heat on top of head and burning of palms and soles.
6. Defective reaction, after carefully chosen remedies fail to act.
7. Walks stooping.
8. Drinks much, eats little.
9. Morning diarrhœa, driving him out of bed.
10. Great nocturnal aggravation.

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

Irritable; chronic constitutional grumblers; a "ragged philosopher", life having been a failure; religious melancholia, dresses up in rags and imagines that they are the finest silk; anxious about his own salvation, but indifferent to that of others.

### **Give the scalp symptoms of Sulphur.**

Great dryness and heat of the scalp, with intense itching; and scratching, though it relieves, causes burning; all the eruptions are greatly aggravated by washing and by being wet; wetting produces burning; there may be also an eruption of yellow crusts on the scalp.

**What are the characteristic discharges of Sulphur?**

All discharges are burning and acrid, be they from the eyes, ears, nose, vagina or bowels; the diarrhoea burns, the urine burns; excretions burn parts over which they pass is characteristic.

**Give indications for Sulphur in eye troubles.**

In scrofulous children with ophthalmias, acute or chronic, or ulcerations of the cornea. The pains are sharp and lancinating as if a needle or splinter were in the eye. Great lachrymation and great intolerance of light.

**Give some of the nasal symptoms of Sulphur.**

Chronic, dry catarrh; the nose bleeds easily; the nose is stuffed up and burning, and there is a smell of old catarrhs before the nose.

**What of the face symptoms?**

It is careworn and old looking, with all sorts of eruptions on it, especially comedones.

**What are the indications for Sulphur in stomach troubles?**

Bitter taste in the morning; putrid eructations. It has a feeling of satiety after a small quantity of food, and an empty, gone feeling in the epigastrium at 11 A. M. There is a desire for sweets, which make him sick, causing a sour stomach and heartburn. There is canine hunger, the patient having to get up at night to eat, and there is a craving for spirits.

**Give the action of Sulphur on the liver.**

It increases the flow of bile; there is also much pain and soreness of the liver.

**When is Sulphur indicated in constipation?**

There is an uneasy feeling all through the intestinal tract, and the constipation usually alternates with the diarrhoea. Constipation, with hæmorrhoids, from abdominal plethora or passive congestion of the portal system.

**What is the diarrhoea of Sulphur?**

The stools are changeable in color and may contain undigested food. It occurs in the morning and drives the patient out of bed; there is a great deal of abdominal uneasiness, the odor of the stool clings to the patient for a long time, and there is much soreness at the anus.

**How does the stool of Podophyllum compare?**

It has a morning stool, with a great deal of soreness and fullness in the region of the liver, and it continues throughout the day.?

**What are other drugs having early morning diarrhoea?**

*Aloes, Thuja and Bryonia.*

**When should Sulphur be given in gleet?**

In persons subject to catarrhs, where the case has been maltreated by injections, and where there is much irritation and soreness and the urine burns the parts.

**What are the indications of Sulphur in the respiratory sphere?**

In cases of pneumonia where there is no tendency to recuperation and resolution; the lungs tend to break down; there are râles all over the chest, muco-purulent expectoration and symptoms of hectic fever; all the symptoms being worse at night, and the cough is apt to be dry. Sense of internal oppression.

**Give the indications for Sulphur in tuberculosis.**

In the beginning of the disease, with pain through the left chest, heat on the head, cold feet, frequent flushes, the patient wanting the window open.

**What are the circulatory symptoms of Sulphur?**

There are flashes of heat, and heat on top of the head with burning of the soles; the patient has to put the feet out of bed at night to keep them cool.

**When should Sulphur be given in fevers?**

The patient is drowsy, the skin is dry and hot, and there is no sweat; and it comes in after *Aconite*.

**What is its relation to Aconite?**

It is a passive or chronic *Aconite*, holding the same relation to the veins that *Aconite* does to the arteries.

**Give some of the indications for Sulphur in scrofula.**

Tendency to eruptions; defective osseous growth; open fontanelles; bone affections; rickets and curvature of the spine. Appetite voracious, caused by defective assimilation from diseased glands.

The child looks like a little old man or woman; the skin is wrinkled and flabby.

**What are the chief skin symptoms of Sulphur?**

The troubles of the skin are apt to alternate with some internal trouble; there is the great aggravation from washing, and the more the eruption is scratched the more it itches and burns; the skin is rough, coarse and measy; the eruptions are usually pustular, and there is tendency to soreness in the folds of the skin.

**What is characteristic about the sleep of Sulphur?**

The patient sleeps in "cat-naps"; the slightest noise awakens, and there is great difficulty in falling asleep again.

**Why should Nux and Sulphur never be alternated?**

Because they antidote each other is reason enough.



## **SELENIUM.**

### **Where is the pathogenesis of Selenium found?**

In *Stapf's Archives*.

### **How is it prepared?**

By trituration.

### **Give the general action of this drug.**

It acts on the nervous system, producing weakness and general debility, expressed by easy fatigue from any exertion or labor; hot weather weakens him, and he is sluggish on account of this debility; wants to sleep and is worse after sleep. Nervous exhaustion caused by seminal loss.

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

A nervous headache over the left eye, worse from the heat of the sun, and especially is it useful in headaches due to excessive use of tea.

### **What other remedy may be useful in headaches caused by tea?**

*Pulsatilla*.

### **Give the sexual symptoms of Selenium.**

Spermatorrhœa, with irritability, mental confusion, headache and paralytic weakness of the spine; the system is so relaxed that the semen dribbles away.

## 6 - 3 - HALOGENS.

### **What are the drugs known as the Halogens?**

*Bromine, Iodine, Fluorine* and *Chlorine*.

### **What is the general action of this family as a whole?**

They act on the mucous membranes of the larynx and bronchial tubes, producing pseudo-membranous formations thereon; they all act on the glandular system, enlarging the glands even to abscess.

## BROMINE.

### **Where are data concerning Bromine found?**

*Hering's Materia Medica; Allen's Encyclopædia.*

### **How is the tincture prepared?**

One part of pure *Bromine* dissolved in 99 parts, by weight, of distilled water. Drug power, 1/100.

### **What is the temperament of the Bromine patient and how does it differ from the temperament of the Iodine patient?**

The *Bromine* patient is light complexioned, fair skin and blue eyes, while *Iodine* suits better dark complexioned people, with dark hair and eyes.

### **What are the characteristics of Bromine on the mucous membranes?**

Coryza, with profuse, watery discharge and soreness of the nose; ulcers, crusts and bloody scabs form in the nose.

### **What are indications for Bromine in croup?**

Deep, hoarse voice; inspiration produces coughing; the breathing is hoarse, rasping and whistling, there is rattling in the larynx, and when the child coughs it sounds as if the larynx were full of mucus. Diphtheria.

### **What chest symptoms are characteristic?**

There is a sensation as if the patient could not get air enough into the chest; there seems to be plenty of mucus, but no ability to expectorate it. The want of air in the chest is due to constriction of the glottis or spasm of the glottis.



**What is the cough of Bromine?**

It sounds as if the larynx were full of mucus. Cough dry, spasmodic, rough and barking, from tickling in throat, worse during first part of the night, better after midnight.

**What is another difference between Bromine and Iodine?**

*Bromine* symptoms are usually unaccompanied by fever, while *Iodine* is a very feverish remedy.

## **IODIUM.**

### **Give references for Iodine.**

*Hartlaub and Trinks; Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases; British Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. XXI; *Hughe's Pharmacodynamics*.

### **How is the tincture prepared?**

One part of resublimed *Iodine* dissolved in 99 parts of alcohol. Drug power, 1/100.

### **Give the general symptoms of Iodine.**

Its acts chiefly upon the glandular and lymphatic systems, stimulating them at first to an increased action, which is soon followed by marked depression, emaciation and atrophy.

### **Give principal characteristics of Iodine.**

1. Ravenous appetite, with great emaciation.
2. Its action on the glands, causing enlargements.
3. Its fever, distinguished from that of *Aconite* only by the mental symptoms.

### **Give indications for Iodine in marasmus.**

Extreme hunger, but in spite of this the patient emaciates; the function of the glands is interfered with; there is great torpidity and sluggishness of the system.

### **What are the symptoms of Iodine in scrofulosis?**

Where there is great induration of the glands, they are very sluggish and torpid; the patient is subject to wasting diseases; there is wasting of the mammæ, ovaries, testicles, etc.

### **What are some other indications for Iodine in glandular troubles?**

In goitre, an enlargement of the typhoid gland, it is a useful remedy; also in orchitis, with pains extending to the abdomen.

### **When is Iodine indicated in croup?**

It is very similar to *Bromine*; there is a hoarse voice and difficult inspiration; the child grasps at its throat; croup caused by long-continued damp weather, with more fever than in *Bromine*, and the general temperament of the drug.

### **Give indications for Iodine in pneumonia.**

First and second stages, especially in the croupous form, where the hepatization tends to extend rapidly; difficulty in breathing; as if the chest would not expand; cough and blood-streaked sputa, accompanied by high fever.

## **CHLORINE.**

### **What is the unique use of Chlorine?**

For spasm of the glottis. Inhaled in the form of *Chlorine water*, and given internally at the same time, it has speedily relieved this affection.

## MERCURY.

### Where are our principal studies of Mercury found?

*Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura; Allen's Encyclopædia; Hughe's Pharmacodynamics; Hartmann's Practical Observations.*

### What preparations of Mercury do we use in our Materia Medica, and how are they prepared?

1. *Mercurius solubilis Hahnemanni*, triturations of the power.
2. *Mercurius vivus*, or Quicksilver, triturations.
3. *Mercurius corrosivus*, or the *Corrosive Sublimate*. One part of the pure *Sublimate* dissolved in 99 parts of alcohol. Drug power, 1/100. Preferable to the trituration on account of stability.
4. *Mercurius dulcis*, or *Calomel*. By trituration.
5. *Mercurius proto-iodatus*, or the *Yellow Iodide*. By trituration.
6. *Mercurius bin-iodatus*, or the *Red Iodide*. By trituration.
7. *Mercurius cyanatus*. One part, by weight, dissolved in 99 parts of distilled water. Drug power, 1/100. Also by trituration.
8. *Mercurius præcip. ruber*. Trituration.
9. *Cinnabaris*, or *Sulphide of Mercury*. Trituration.
10. *Mercurius sulphuricus*, or the *Sulphate*. Triturations.

### Give some of the general symptoms of poisoning by Mercury.

The breath has a sickening odor; the taste is metallic; there is nausea and vomiting; the patient is languid, pale, with dark rings about the eyes; the head is hot, the bones ache when the patient gets warm in bed; the mouth is sore; the saliva is profuse; the gums swell and are spongy; the teeth become loose and fall out; the tongue swells; the liver is implicated, also often abscesses form therein, and there is duodenal catarrh, diarrhœa, etc.

### What are the chief symptoms of chronic Mercurialism?

The blood is impoverished; the body wastes; there is hectic fever; periosteal pains, worse on any change of weather, especially when warm; the skin is brown and often ulcers form; there is sleeplessness, twitching of the limbs; the mercurial tremor, paralysis and imbecility.

### Give the principal homœopathic antidotes to Mercury.

*Hepar sulph., China, Nitric acid, Iodine, Dulcamara, Kali iod., Mezereum, Aurum, Asafœtida, Staphisagria* and *Stillingea*.

### Give nine characteristics of Mercurius.

1. Fetid breath.
2. Flabby tongue, showing imprint of teeth.

3. Soreness of the throat, externally.
4. Sensitiveness to cold air.
5. Superficial character of ulcerations.
6. Soreness of the right side.
7. Straining, "never-get-done" feeling, at stool.
8. Easy perspiration.
9. Great nocturnal aggravation.

**What is the difference between Mercurius vivus and Mercurius sol. as regards both composition and general action?**

*Mercurius vivus* is *Quicksilver*, *Mercurius sol.* is precipitated *Black Oxide of Mercury* with *Nitric acid* and *Ammonia*; their action is almost identical, as shown by the provings.

**Give four characteristic symptoms of Mercurius on the yes.**

1. Muco-purulent discharges, which cause soreness of the lids and ulceration.
2. Sensitiveness and soreness of eyes to touch, with burning.
3. Intolerance of eyes to firelight, with dimness of vision.
4. Superficial ulcerations of cornea.

**How does Mercurius differ from Kali bichromicum in ulceration?**

The ulcers of *Mercurius* are rapidly spreading and superficial, while those of *Kali bichromicum* are circumscribed and deep with tendency to perforate.

**Give the indications for Mercurius in coryza and catarrhs.**

There is excoriating mucous discharge, not watery; there is a great deal of rawness and soreness of the nose, which is worse in damp weather. There is also ulceration, with acrid discharge, offensive odor and soreness of the nose. The coryza involves the frontal sinuses, there may be violent sneezing with tendency to perspiration.

**Mention three remedies which have thick mucous discharge from the nose.**

*Pulsatilla*, *Kali bichromicum* and *Hydrastis*.

**Give the mouth symptoms of Mercurius.**

Offensive odor; coppery taste; aphthous patches and great salivation; swelling of the salivary glands.

**Give indications for Mercurius in toothache.**

The teeth feel sore, the roots are inflamed, an often there are abscesses at the roots; there is great nocturnal aggravation; increased salivation and sensation as if the teeth were too long or too loose.

**Give the characteristic tongue of Mercurius.**

A swollen moist and spongy tongue, which takes the imprint of the teeth.

**Give the characteristics of Mercurius in sore throat.**

Dryness and great soreness in the throat; the patient is obliged to swallow constantly, and

there is great soreness and swelling of the glands externally. Throat raw, burning, red and swollen and breath offensive. Much saliva in mouth.

**What are the indications for Mercurius proto-iodide in throat affections?**

Diphtheritic deposits beginning on the right side, with great swelling of the glands and accumulation of thick, tenacious mucus in the throat; the tongue is coated yellow at the base, the tip and sides being red.

**Give indications for Mercurius bin-iodide in throat affections.**

Sore throat, just like the *Proto-iodide*, except that it is worse on the left side; there is more glandular swelling and more fever than in the *Proto-iodide*, thus partaking more of the features of *Iodine*.

**Give indications for Mercurius cyanatus in diphtheria.**

Malignant type of diphtheria, with extreme prostration; where the disease invades the nostrils and there is a formation of membrane, which is at first white, then dark and gangrenous; the breath is fetid, the tongue is coated, and nosebleed is often present.

**When is Mercurius the remedy in tonsillitis?**

When pus is forming, it favors its evacuation and formation, as it does in all conditions of abscesses.

**What are the symptoms of Mercurius on the liver?**

Great soreness over the liver; the patient cannot lie on the right side; the stools are slimy and clay-colored, with the "never-get-done" feeling.

**What are the characteristic symptoms calling for Mercurius in diarrhoea?**

Great straining after stool, a "never-get-done" feeling; the discharges are mucous, greenish, yellow or bloody; the straining continues a long time after stool.

**When is Mercurius indicated in gonorrhoea?**

Green, purulent discharge; worse at night; with swollen prepuce, phymosis or paraphymosis.

**Give the symptoms calling for its use in syphilis.**

Sore throat of secondary syphilis, soft chancres and buboes. Nocturnal syphilitic pains, which come on and banish sleep as soon as the patient goes to bed. It suits easily bleeding phagedenic sores.

**In what syphilitic conditions is Mercurius proto-iodide useful?**

Iritis, and painless hard chancres, with swelling of the inguinal glands. It suits the secondary eruption and is useful in the early stages of the disease.

**Give general difference between Hepar and Mercurius.**

Both are sensitive to cold air, both sweat easily, both have tendency to suppurations, but only *Mercury* has the nocturnal pains.

## **MERCURIUS DULCIS.**

**What is Mercurius dulcis, and what are its uses?**

*Calomel.* Its principal use is in Eustachian catarrh, with deafness and tinnitus aurium. Chronic inflammation of middle ear with thickening of membrana tympani.

## **MERCURIUS CORROSIVUS.**

### **By whom was Mercurius corrosivus introduced?**

By Hahnemann.

### **Give the eye symptoms of Mercurius corrosivus.**

Burning pains; intense photophobia and excoriating lachrymation, making the cheeks sore, almost taking the skin off; tearing in the bones around the eye; ulceration of cornea with tendency to perforation; it is almost specific for syphilitic iritis.

### **What are the throat symptoms of Mercurius corrosivus?**

The uvula is swollen, and there is intense burning, worse from pressure; constriction of the throat, swallowing causes spasm.

### **What are the indications for Mercurius corrosivus in gonorrhœa?**

Green, purulent discharge, worse at night; the meatus is dark red, and there is violent tenesmus of the bladder.

### **When is Mercurius corrosivus indicated in dysentery?**

When the tenesmus is extreme, and when the stools are scanty, of mucus and blood, with great burning at the anus, and at the same time tenesmus of the bladder.



## **CINNABARIS.**

### **What are the eye symptoms of Cinnabaris or the Sulphide of Mercury?**

A pain in the eye, which starts from one canthus and goes around the brow of the eye to the other canthus, a ciliary neuralgia.

### **Give the symptoms of Cinnabaris in nasal catarrh.**

Pressure at the root of the nose, as if a heavy pair of spectacles were there; swollen and dry throat, with swollen tonsils, and stringy mucus in the posterior nares, which passes into the throat.

## **AURUM.**

### **Where is the pathogenesis of Aurum found?**

In *Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura; Chronic Diseases; Burnett's Monograph, Gold in Disease.*

### **How do we prepare Gold?**

By triturations of the precipitated metal.

### **Give the general action of Aurum.**

*Aurum* acts upon the glandular system, affecting especially the liver and testicles. It also has a prominent action upon bones, especially the palatine bones, producing caries and exostosis. It is also a valuable remedy in affections of the sexual organs of both sexes.

### **What is a general characteristic of Aurum which runs all through its pathogenesis?**

Hyperæmia and congestion. These will account for many of its symptoms.

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

Disgust for life, a longing for death and a tendency to suicide; this tendency is only mental, for the patient rarely attempts it; there is a feeling of worthlessness and despair, the patient thinks he is damned.

### **Give the eye symptoms of Aurum.**

Syphilitic iritis after the abuse of *Mercury*; ulceration of the cornea and intense photophobia; double vision and half vision, in which the lower half of objects can be seen.

### **What is the catarrh of Aurum?**

Fetid nasal discharge with caries of the bones of the nose; boring pains in the bones of the nose at night.

### **In what affection of the bones is Aurum indicated?**

In caries of the bones, of mercurial origin, with offensive discharge and odor. Especially useful in caries of the nasal bones, turbinates and palate.

## **ARGENTUM NITRICUM.**

### **Where is the pathogenesis of this remedy found?**

*Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura; Stapf's Additions; Allen's Encyclopædia.*

### **How do we prepare it?**

One part, by weight, of the pure nitrate is dissolved in 9 parts of distilled water. Drug power, 1/10.

### **What is the general action of Argentum nitricum.**

It causes atony and destructive inflammations of mucous membranes, and has a special action on the cerebro-spinal system, producing paralysis and insensibility. Its neurotic effect is manifested in the provers by many symptoms, such as headache, heaviness of lower extremities, etc.

### **What are its mental conditions?**

1. A crowd of impulses to act. Continual motion, hurry and discontent.
2. The opposite of this, apathy and imbecility.
3. Errors and defects of perception, fears, etc.

### **What is the headache of Argentum nitricum?**

Hemicrania, a boring pain which is relieved by binding the head up tightly - even the wearing of a tight hat relieves; it is worse over the left frontal eminence; the head sometimes feels enormously large, and there is a feeling as if the bones of the skull would separate.

### **What are the eye symptoms of this drug?**

Violent, purulent ophthalmia, with thick, yellow, bland discharge; the characteristic is the profuseness of the discharge.

### **Give the indications for Argentum nitricum in gastric troubles.**

The patient craves candies or sweets, which disagree; there is flatulence, which presses up and causes dyspnoea; there are violent efforts to belch, and the gas rises to a certain point, when a sudden spasmodic contraction prevents its escape, but finally it is expelled in loud reports. There is severe gastralgia, the pains radiate from the stomach in all directions; they are relieved by hard pressure and by bending double; the pains often increase gradually, and decrease gradually, as under Stannum; vomiting of glairy mucus relieves.

### **How does Bismuth compare in this gastralgia?**

In *Bismuth* it is a purely nervous gastralgia, and as soon as the least food touches the stomach the patient vomits. Cold drinks relieve.

### **What are the male sexual symptoms of Argentum nitricum?**

Gonorrhœa, thick, yellow, purulent discharge, with soreness of urethra; indifference during coitus, but sexual dreams with emissions.



## **ARGENTUM METALLICUM.**

### **How is Argentum metallicum prepared?**

By triturating chemically pure silver.

### **What are the laryngeal symptoms of Argentum metallicum?**

Hoarseness, rawness and burning in the larynx, and a copious exudation therein, looking like boiled starch; it is easily expectorated; chronic hoarseness and soreness of the larynx; chronic laryngitis of singers and speakers.

## **PLATINUM.**

### **Where are original studies of Platinum to be found?**

In *Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases; Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. II.

### **How is it prepared?**

By triturating the pure precipitated metal.

### **Give the general action of Platinum.**

It depresses the cerebro-spinal system and produces a tendency to torpor and paralysis. In the emotional sphere there is anxiety, apprehension, etc.

### **What are the characteristic mental symptoms of this drug?**

Proud, haughty and egotistical; everything seems inferior to her in mind and body; she looks down upon everything and everybody with contempt; objects look smaller.

### **Give the female symptoms of Platinum.**

Early and profuse menses of dark clotted blood, accompanied by bearing down pains; the ovaries are sensitive and have burning pains in them.

### **What is the constipation of Platinum?**

It is due to inertia of the bowels, there are frequent unsuccessful attempts to stool, the stools seem like putty, and adhere to the anus; constipation of emigrants and travelers.

### **Give the headache of Palladium?**

It is across the top of the head, from ear to ear, accompanied with great fatigue, and mental symptoms like Platinum.

## STANNUM.

### **Where are pathogeneses of Stannum found?**

In *Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura; Chronic Diseases*.

### **How is it prepared?**

The precipitated metal is triturated.

### **Give the general action of Stannum.**

It produces a condition of neurasthenia, complete prostration of nervous system, with accompanying neuralgia, etc.

### **What are the neuralgic symptoms of Stannum?**

The guiding symptom to its use in neuralgia is that the pains increase and decrease gradually.

Neuralgias of the supra-orbital nerve following intermittent fever.

### **Give the chest symptoms of Stannum.**

A teasing cough, which is worse at night, with shortness of breath, profuse sweats and great weakness; the expectoration tastes sweetish and is of a light yellow or lemon color; this is characteristic. Another characterizing feature is the depression and low spirits accompanying the chest affections.

### **How do Stannum and Phosphorus compare?**

Both have hoarseness, both have evening aggravation, both have weak chests, cough, copious expectoration and hectic fever, but *Phosphorus* has more tightness across the chest and more bloody, or blood streaked, expectoration.

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

Prolapsus uteri and leucorrhœa, accompanied by great weakness, the patient is so weak that she cannot talk and has to sit down several times while dressing in the morning.

### **How does Stannum act as an anthelmintic?**

According to Hahnemann it so stupefies the worms that purgatives would dislodge them at once.

## **PLUMBUM.**

### **Where are studies of Plumbum found?**

*Hartlaub and Trink's Materia Medica; British Journal of Homœopathy; Allen's Encyclopædia...*

### **How is it prepared?**

The precipitated head is triturated.

### **Give the general action of Plumbum.**

Lead causes constriction of muscular fibre, both voluntary and involuntary. Lead colic. The walls of the abdomen become retracted; obstinate constipation from constriction of the intestinal muscular fibres.

### **What are the indications for its use in colic?**

Horrible griping pain in the abdomen, with retraction of the abdominal walls; the pains radiate in all directions, following the course of the nerves.

### **Name some remedies useful as antidotes to lead colic.**

*Nux vomica, Alumina, Platina, Opium, Alum* and *Belladonna*.

### **What are the paralytic symptoms of Plumbum?**

Paralysis of the extensor muscles of the wrist, wrist drop; the paralysis is accompanied by atrophy of the affected parts, or they suffer from fatty degeneration.

### **Give a few general symptoms of Plumbum.**

There is a blue line along the border of the gums; the patient's complexion is waxy, pallid and greasy, or shiny looking; there is a sweetish taste in the mouth and everything tastes sweet.

It has also many hysterical symptoms.

### **What are the characteristics of the Plumbum constipation?**

There is a marked retraction of the abdomen, and a spasm or contraction of the sphincter ani; there is urging to stool, and the stool is passed in little round balls, which are black and hard; they are passed with great difficulty, and are often accompanied by colic or a sensation of a string pulling the anus up into the rectum.



## **CUPRUM METALLICUM.**

### **Where do we find studies of Cuprum?**

In *Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases; Hering's Materia Medica.*

### **How is it prepared?**

Triturations of the precipitated metal.

### **Give the general physiological action of Cuprum.**

In general *Cuprum* causes cramps, dyspnoea, coldness of the body, convulsions, inflammatory colic, etc.

### **What are the indications for Cuprum in cholera?**

Coldness and blueness of the surface of the body.

Cramps of the muscles, those of the calves and thighs are drawn up into knots; there is distress in the pit of the stomach and great dyspnoea.

### **Give indications for Cuprum in colic.**

Knife-like, violent pains in the abdomen, which are better from pressure, but are no better from heat; there is neuralgia of all the abdominal nerves, as if a knife were thrust through to the back.

### **What are the indications for Cuprum in spasms?**

When from suppressed eruptions; violent delirium, there is blueness of the face and lips, the eyeballs are distorted, and there is frothing at the mouth, and they may be ushered in by a shriek or cry.

Convulsions following cholera.

### **What is there characteristic of the cough of Cuprum?**

It is relieved by a drink of cold water; cold water also relieves the vomiting; whooping cough, the attacks coming on in quick succession, relieved by a drink of water, accompanied, perhaps, by spasms, threatening suffocation.

### **What other drug has cough relieved by a drink of water?**

*Causticum.*

## **CUPRUM ARSENICOSUM.**

**What is the chief indication for Cuprum arsenicosum?**

Terrible enteralgias or abdominal neuralgias, with great restlessness.

## **ZINCUM METALLICUM.**

### **Where are pathogeneses of Zincum found?**

*Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases; North American Journal of Homœopathy.*

### **How is it prepared?**

Trituration of the pure metal.

### **Give the general action of Zincum.**

It acts as a tonic to peripheral motor and sentient nerves; but if small doses be continued a cachexia is produced, with prostration, impaired mental faculties, emaciation, etc.

### **What are five general characteristics of Zincum?**

1. Twitching of muscles.
2. Aggravation from wine.
3. Formication or crawling on the skin.
4. Aggravation in the evening.
5. Hyperæsthesia of the senses and skin.

### **Give indications for Zincum in spinal irritation.**

There is aching about the last dorsal or first lumbar vertebra, worse when sitting; there is burning along the spine and trembling of the limbs.

### **What are the indications for Zincum in Meningitis?**

Sub-acute form, especially if tubercular, or if due to suppressed eruptions. Febrile disturbance is absent or slight, there are marked twitchings, jerkings and hyperæsthesia of all senses and skin. Tremulousness of the feet.

### **When is Zincum indicated in scarlatina and other eruptive diseases?**

When the patient is very weak, too weak in fact to develop an eruption, and as a result there are often brain symptoms, such as meningitis, with sharp pains through the head.

## **RADIUM.**

### **What is the action of Radium?**

It produces severe aching pain all over. A dangerous drug of which little is know.  
Produces necrosis of tissue. It is useless in cancer and hastens death whenever used. If at all use the lower potencies, 6 to 12.

## **GRAPHITES.**

### **Where are data of Graphites found?**

*Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases.*

### **How is it prepared?**

The purified *Graphite* is prepared by trituration.

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

Its chief point of attack is the skin, producing moist, sticky eruptions, eczema, and fissures or cracks in the skin.

The lymphatic glands are enlarged and secretions are acrid.

### **Mention three characteristics of this remedy.**

1. Sadness.
2. Stools shredded with mucus.
3. Moist, scabby eruptions.

### **What drug has dry, scaly eruptions?**

*Lycopodium.*

### **What drug has thick, hard, scabby and crusty eruptions?**

*Mezereum.*

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

The patient is "sad, fat, fair and constipated"; the sadness is a great characteristic of the drug.

Patient yawns and stretches continually.

### **What are the eye symptoms?**

There is inflammation about the lids, which is especially worse about the canthi. There is a tendency for the edges of the lids to crack and bleed, styes appear, the lashes turn in, and there is a discharge from the eyes, which excoriates, and there are often vesicles on the cornea.

### **What are the characteristics of Graphites about the ears, mouth and nose?**

Moist eruptions around the nose, mouth and behind the ears which form crusts; if there be a discharge it is thin and excoriating.

### **What are the indications for Graphites in dyspepsia?**

Tympanitic distension of the stomach; the patient is obliged to loosen his clothing; burning pains and cramps and putrid eructations; there is a burning, crampy pain, which is relieved by eating; there is disagreeable taste in the morning, and aversion to meat.

**Compare Lycopodium here.**

*Lycopodium* has distension with great accumulation of flatus; but this flatus is not rancid or putrid as under *Graphites*.

**Give the constipation of Graphites.**

The stool is covered with mucus or contains shreds of mucus; hæmorrhoids burn and sting, and there are fissures in the anus; there is no urging to stool, and the patient sometimes goes for days without a stool, and when it does come it is composed of little, round balls knotted together with shreds of mucus.

**Mention four drugs having also fissures of the anus.**

*Rantania, Nitric acid, Silicea* and *Pæonia*.

**Give indications for Pæonia.**

Fissures with a great deal of oozing, the anus is moist, sore and smarting all the time.

**What are the skin symptoms of Graphites?**

Moist, scabby eruptions, especially of the scalp, face, bends of joints, and in the folds of skin, as between the fingers, behind the ears, in the corners of the mouth or eyes; they are cracked, bleeding, or oozing a gluey, honey-like, thick and tenacious discharge. The skin may be dry and horny; there is absence of sweat, the hair is dry and falls out, the nails become loose.

Cicatrices are benefited by Graphites.

**How is Petroleum distinguished from Graphites in its skin symptoms?**

*Graphites* pictures more of a herpes and *Petroleum* more of an eczema.

**What are the female symptoms of Graphites?**

Leucorrhœa, profuse, coming in gushes and is excoriating; swelling and induration of left ovary; dysmenorrhœa of fat women with herpetic eruptions; patients are constantly cold.

## ALUMINA.

### Where are studies of Alumina found?

*In Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases.*

### How is it prepared?

By trituration of the pure clay.

### Give the general action of Alumina.

Through the spinal nerves *Alumina* acts on the colon and rectum, producing great dryness of their secretions; it also produces profound prostration of the cerebro-spinal nervous system.

### What is a feature that runs all through Alumina?

Dryness of membranes, the conjunctiva, the nose and the intestinal tract are all very dry.

### Give grand characteristics of the drug.

1. Dark complexioned, spare, dry, thin people [*Calcarea* opposite].
2. Lack of animal heat.
3. Dryness of mucous membranes and catarrhal conditions.
4. Dry, tettery skin.
5. Inactivity of rectum, soft stool expelled with difficulty.
6. Exhausting albuminous leucorrhœa.

### Give the stomach symptoms and cravings of Alumina.

Constriction on swallowing food, and the patient is always worse after eating potatoes; there is craving for chalk, charcoal, slate pencils and other indigestible substances.

### Give symptoms which would indicate Alumina in locomotor ataxia.

The patient cannot walk without staggering if his eyes be closed; he feels as if he were walking on cushions; there is creeping as if ants were crawling on his legs and back, the extremities go to sleep, the legs are numb and there is a sensation as if there were a cobweb on the face; there is also much severe pain in the back.

### Give female symptoms of Alumina.

Chlorosis with pale and scanty menses and craving for indigestible substances. Leucorrhœa, which is yellowish mucus, very ropy and tenacious, and exhausts very much, as it is rich in albumen.

### What is the constipation of Alumina?

From dryness of the intestinal tract, there is complete inertia of the rectum, so that the stool is expelled with great difficulty, no matter what the consistency of it is; there is little or no urging to stool, the stools may be dry, hard and knotty like sheep dung or soft; constipation of children where the rectum is dry, hard, inflamed and bleeding.

**Recapitulate its characteristic features.**

1. The inactive rectum.
2. The hard stools.
3. Soreness of rectum and anus.
4. Bleeding easily after hard stool.
5. Soft stools require straining.



## **CARBO VEGETABILIS.**

### **Where are pathogeneses of Carbo found?**

*Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura; Chronic Diseases.*

### **What is Carbo vegetabilis?**

It is *Vegetable Charcoal* made from *Beech Wood*; it is not a pure Carbon, as it contains some *Carbonate of Potash*.

### **How is it prepared?**

By trituration to the 6x potency, then dilutions.

### **Give the general physiological action of Carbo vegetabilis.**

It produces debility of mucous surfaces and increases their secretions with excessive acidity, and immense accumulation of gas in the stomach and intestines. The blood is affected by the use of *Carbo vegetabilis*, becoming septic and foul. It is a torpid *Arsenicum*.

### **Give five characteristics of Carbo vegetabilis.**

1. Offensive discharges.
2. Putridity and burning.
3. Coldness of legs and knees.
4. Venous sluggishness to stagnation.
5. Flatulence.

### **What are the indications for Carbo vegetabilis in dyspepsia?**

Putrid dyspepsia; slow digestion; weight in the stomach, and a gone sensation not relieved by eating; after a few mouthfuls of food there is a sense of repletion. Great burning in the stomach extending to the back; great distension of stomach and bowels, temporarily relieved by belching; this flatulence often gives rise to asthmatic breathing and dyspnoea.

### **What are some of the causes of dyspepsia that would especially indicate Carbo vegetabilis?**

Dyspepsias from overeating or high living, and in the chronic dyspepsias of the aged; or stomach troubles from abuse of Alcohol.

### **What is the diarrhoea of Carbo vegetabilis?**

Thin, watery, morning diarrhoea, accompanied by straining and urging to stool, which is due to flatulence; the discharges are offensive and burn the parts.

### **Give symptoms indicating Carbo vegetabilis in a state of collapse.**

Icy coldness of the body; cold breath; bluish countenance, and a desire for air; coldness of the legs to the knees is very characteristic; the collapse in Carbo vegetabilis is due to the drain on the system from the discharges.

**What is the effect of Carbo vegetabilis on the liver?**

It causes a sluggish circulation and portal stasis, which produces enlarged veins in the lower extremities; hæmorrhoids, etc.; the patient likes to sit with the feet upon the table, because it favors the circulation.

**What are the respiratory symptoms of Carbo vegetabilis?**

Evening hoarseness, with rawness and scraping in the larynx and trachea; oppression of chest; in old people when there is a loose rattling in the chest on coughing or breathing.

## **CARBO ANIMALIS.**

### **What is Carbo animalis and how is it prepared?**

Animal charcoal prepared by triturations to the 6x and then by dilutions.

### **Give the general action of Carbo animalis.**

This drug hypertrophies the glandular system; especially the mammæ, testicles and parotid glands become hypertrophied and indurated. It also produces an atonic condition of mucous membranes; with indigestion, etc.

### **What are the symptoms of Carbo animalis in the glandular system?**

Induration of the glands, inguinal and axillary, particularly of syphilitic origin, when the induration is hard as a stone, and when the tissues surrounding them are also hard.

## **PETROLEUM.**

### **Where are pathogeneses of Petroleum found?**

In *Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases*.

### **How is it prepared?**

One part, by weight, of *Crude petroleum* is dissolved in 99 parts of alcohol. Drug power, 1/100.

### **What is the general field of action of Petroleum?**

It acts prominently on the skin, producing eczema, fissures and pustules, and upon the glandular and digestive systems.

### **Give the indications for Petroleum in dyspepsia.**

Ravenous hunger, which may come with many complaints; empty, hungry feeling and nausea, which lasts all day, and is worse from riding in a carriage and worse from motion; there is much pain in the gastric region; which compels him to eat, and eating relieves; there is aversion to fat food and to meat; indigestion from eating sauer kraut.

### **When should Petroleum be used in seasickness?**

Nausea, which is worse from motion or riding, and accompanied by vertigo; the vertigo comes on especially when the patient raises his eyes; there is also bilious vomiting.

### **What are the skin symptoms of Petroleum?**

Vesicular eruptions, turning into pustules, which are covered with scabs; the skin is harsh and dry, and there are deep cracks and fissures, with suppuration; the finger tips are cracked and painful and the hands chap. Eczema in or behind the ears, with fetid discharge.

## **BARYTA CARBONICA.**

### **Where are pathogeneses of Baryta found?**

In *Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases*.

### **How is it prepared?**

Triturations of the pure *Carbonate of Barium*.

### **What are the chief spheres of action of this drug?**

Atony of the lymphatic system, with especially hypertrophy of the parenchyma of the tonsils and chronic ulceration of the glandular system. Also in arterial sclerosis in the aged. Fatty tumors.

### **Give the symptoms of Baryta carbonica in enlarged tonsils.**

In scrofulous children, where every little cold starts up inflammation of the tonsils; the glands of the neck and behind the ear are swollen; it removes the predisposition to tonsillitis, and cures chronic enlargement of the tonsils.

### **To what periods of life does Baryta carbonica correspond?**

To the extremes of life, infancy and old age.

## **STRONTIANA CARBONICA.**

### **Give unique use of Strontiana carbonica.**

Swelling and caries of the bones, especially the femur, with diarrhoea worse at night which recurs constantly.

## **LITHIUM CARBONICUM.**

**Give the principal uses of Lithium carbonicum.**

Joint affections, with debility; it causes also an undue dryness of mucous membranes, followed by a thick, mucous secretion.

## 6 - 5 - THE AMMONIAS.

**What are the preparations of Ammonia that we use in our Materia Medica and how are they prepared?**

1. *Ammonium causticum*. The preparation (sp. gr. 0.959) itself corresponds to the 1x potency.
2. *Ammonium carbonicum*. One part of Carbonate of ammonia dissolved in 9 parts of distilled water. Drug power, 1/10.
3. *Ammonium phosphoricum*. Triturations of the pure Phosphate.
4. *Ammonium muriaticum*. One part of the pure Chloride dissolved in 9 parts of distilled water. Drug power, 1/10.
5. *Ammonium bromatum*. By trituration of the pure Bromide.
6. *Ammonium benzoicum*. By trituration of the pure Benzoate.
7. *Ammonium picratum*. By trituration of the pure Picrate.

**Give the general action of Ammonia.**

Ammonia has a specific action on the mucous membrane of the gastro-intestinal canal and respiratory organs; it stimulates the respiratory centres in the medulla.

**What is the chief use of Ammonium causticum?**

Aphonia, with burning rawness in the throat.



## **AMMONIUM CARBONICUM.**

### **Where are data found concerning this drug?**

In *Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases; Hartlaub and Trink's; British Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. XVIII.

### **What is the common name for Ammonium carbonicum?**

*Smelling Salts.*

### **Give general action of Ammonium carbonicum.**

It is especially adapted to sub-acute and chronic diseases of the mucous tissues, especially of the air passages in lymphatic people with lax fibre; a transient cardiac stimulant.

### **When is it indicated in catarrhs?**

When winter weather aggravates, and when the nose is stopped up at night and the patient awakes with a dry gasping, burning, tickling cough.

### **What are the chest symptoms of Ammonium carbonicum?**

There is congestive fullness and rawness of the chest with discharge of bluish, slate colored mucus, and rattling of large bubbles of mucus in the chest.

### **What are the temperaments of both Ammonium carbonicum and Ammonium muriaticum?**

Ammonium carbonicum is suitable to stout persons who lead a sedentary life, and Ammonium muriaticum to sluggish individuals who have a fat body and thin legs.

## **AMMONIUM MURIATICUM.**

### **Where do we find data on Ammonium muriaticum?**

In *Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases*.

### **Give general features of Ammonium muriaticum.**

It produces violent inflammation of mucous membranes and also disturbs the circulation of the blood. It affects also the nervous system, and has a certain periodicity in its symptoms.

### **What are the catarrhs of this preparation of Ammonia?**

There is stoppage of one nostril during the day and both at night; the coryza is scalding and the burning extends to the throat and trachea.

### **What symptoms has Ammonium muriaticum on the bowels?**

The stools are hard and crumbly, crumble as they pass the anus. *All Muricates* have crumbly stools.

## **AMMONIUM PHOSPHORICUM.**

### **Give a use for Ammonium phosphoricum.**

Constitutional gout with nodes and concretions in the joints; chronic cases where these concretions of Urate of Soda deform the joints.

## **AMMONIUM PICRATUM.**

**Give an indication for Ammonium picratum.**

It has been used clinically in certain malarial troubles, intermittents, etc.

## 6 - 6 - IRON.

### What preparations of Iron do we use and how are they prepared?

1. *Ferrum metallicum*. Triturations of pure reduced Iron.
2. *Ferrum iodatum*. Triturations of the freshly prepared Iodide.
3. *Ferrum aceticum*. One part, by weight, of Acetate of Iron dissolved in 99 parts of strong alcohol. Drug power, 1/100.
4. *Ferrum phosphoricum*. Triturations of the pure *Phosphate of Iron*.

## **FERRUM METALLICUM.**

### **Where are our data concerning Ferrum metallicum found?**

In *Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura; British Journal of Homœopathy*, Vols. XXXII and XXVII.

### **Give the general action of Ferrum.**

Produces a false plethora; an irregular distribution of blood, with headache, nosebleed, dyspnœa, neuralgia, etc. Its action is to dilate the blood-vessels.

### **Give six grand characteristics of the drug.**

1. Anæmia with plethora.
2. Vomiting of food.
3. Chill with red face and thirst.
4. Flushed face.
5. Coldness of the body.
6. Undigested diarrhœa, worse from eating.

### **When is Ferrum indicated in anæmia?**

When the patient has an appearance of full bloodedness or plethora, which is followed by a paleness and earthiness of the face, and puffiness of the extremities. The mucous membranes are pale and there may be anæmic murmurs in the veins of the neck. The patient is constantly chilly with perhaps an afternoon hectic like fever.

### **What is the chill of Ferrum?**

It is a chill with red face and thirst; during the heat there is distension of the blood-vessels and headache; the chill is apt to come on about 3 or 4 in the morning.

### **What are the stomach symptoms?**

There seems to be no secretion in the stomach capable of changing the food, and it is vomited as taken. The appetite is ravenous.

### **What is the characteristic headache?**

It is a throbbing headache at the base of the brain. It seems as if the head would burst; there is congestion and pulsating in the head, worse after midnight, with red face and cold feet.

### **What is there characteristic about the vertigo of Ferrum?**

It comes on on going down hill, or on crossing water, even though the water be smooth.

### **What is the diarrhœa of Iron?**

Undigested, painless, sometimes involuntary stools; there is a desire to go to stool as soon as anything touches his stomach; it is worse just after midnight; there is great hunger, but eating brings on diarrhœa.

**What is the characteristic rheumatic pain of Ferrum?**

In the left deltoid muscle.

**What remedy has rheumatism in the right deltoid muscle?**

*Sanguinaria.*

## **FERRUM IODATUM.**

### **Give an indication of Ferrum iodatum.**

Bearing down in the uterine region when sitting; the patient feels as if something sore and painful were being pushed up. Prolapsus uteri. Starchy leucorrhœa. Pressure in the rectum; painful menses, especially in pale anæmic subjects.



## **FERRUM ACETICUM.**

### **What is a clinical use of Ferrum aceticum?**

In stubborn anæmia and debility. In children who grow tall rapidly and are so active that they become easily exhausted; they keep thin, weak and pale.

## **FERRUM PHOSPHORICUM.**

### **Where are the principal data found concerning this remedy?**

In *Boericke and Dewey's Twelve Tissue Remedies of Schüssler*.

### **What is Ferrum phosphoricum?**

It is the *Ferroso-ferric phosphate*, or *Phosphate of Iron*, one of the so-called twelve tissue remedies.

### **What are the twelve tissue remedies?**

*Calcarea fluorica*,

*Calcarea sulphurica*,

*Natrum muriaticum*,

*Kali sulphuricum*,

*Kali muriaticum*,

*Natrum sulphuricum*,

*Calcarea phosphorica*,

*Ferrum phosphoricum*,

*Kali phosphoricum*,

*Magnesia phosphorica*,

*Natrum phosphoricum*,

*Silicea*.

### **Why are these called the tissue remedies?**

They are so called because they are the inorganic cell salts and constituents of the tissues. Hahnemann was the first to make investigations in this line, and gave us provings of some of the *salts of Lime, Soda* and *Potash*.

### **Give in brief the biochemic theory of their action.**

This theory was advanced by Schüssler, a German homœopathic physician, and consists of the assertion that these twelve remedies are all sufficient to cure any curable disease, and that they act by supplying a sufficient quantity of the proper cell salts to re-establish an equilibrium which has been disturbed; disease being, according to the same theory, a disturbed equilibrium of the inorganic cell salts.

**Do Homœopathists accept this theory?**

They do not. The only law of *cure* known to Homœopathy is *Similia Similibus Curantur*. Clinically, however, these remedies have been found most valuable additions to our Materia Medica, and thorough proving of them is necessary.

**Give the general action of Ferrum phosphoricum.**

Its field is in all ailments of a hyperæmic or congestive nature, anæmia, etc.

**Give four characteristic indications of Ferrum phosphoricum that have proved of value.**

1. First stage of inflammations.
2. A florid complexion.
3. It stands midway between *Aconite* and *Gelsemium* in febrile conditions.
4. It stands midway between *Ferrum metallicum* and *Phosphorus* in respiratory troubles.

**Give the eye symptoms of Ferrum phosphoricum.**

Eyes inflamed, red, with a sensation as if grains of sand were under the lids; pain on moving the eyes; photophobia worse from artificial lights.

**Give five indications for Ferrum phosphoricum in ear troubles.**

1. Diffused inflammatory processes.
2. Dark, beefy redness of parts.
3. Muco-purulent discharge with tendency to hæmorrhage.
4. The complete establishment of the discharge is not followed by relief of pain.
5. The paroxysmal character of the pain.

**Give the throat symptoms of Ferrum phosphoricum.**

Dry, red, inflamed and painful throat; sore throats of singers and speakers.

**What is the diarrhœa of Ferrum phosphoricum?**

Undigested or copious, watery and accompanied by vomiting. Diarrhœa in children with pinched face, half open eyes, hot skin and thirst, startings, in sleep, etc.

**What are the symptoms of Ferrum phosphoricum in the urinary sphere?**

Incontinence of urine from weakness of the sphincter, constant dribbling of urine during the daytime.

**When is Ferrum phosphoricum indicated in respiratory affections?**

During the first stage of any inflammatory condition about the chest; it stands about midway between *Aconite* and *Bryonia* in many cases.

**What forms of rheumatism is Ferrum phosphoricum suitable to?**

Articular rheumatism or sub-acute rheumatism, the pains are worse from motion.

**What action has Ferrum phosphoricum on sleep?**

In low potencies it has been found to cause sleeplessness, and in higher potencies it has been used with success in sleeplessness, especially when caused by a hyperæmic condition of the brain.

**Give indications for Ferrum phosphoricum in anæmia.**

It is useful to improve the quality of the red blood corpuscles and follows *Calcarea phosphorica* well, but should be indicated by general symptoms.

## 6 - 7 - THE MAGNESIAS.

**What preparations of Magnesia do we use and how are they prepared?**

1. *Magnesia carbonica*. Triturations of the pure *Carbonate*.
2. *Magnesia muriatica*. Triturations of the pure *Muriate*.
3. *Magnesia phosphorica*. Triturations of the pure *Phosphate*.
4. *Magnesia sulphurica*. Epsom Salts. Triturations of the pure *Sulphate*.

## **MAGNESIA CARBONICA.**

### **Where do we find data on Magnesia carbonica?**

In *Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases; Hartlaub and Trink's*.

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

It acts on the gastro-intestinal organs, producing defective nutrition and colicky pains.

### **Give three characteristic indications for this drug.**

1. Pale, sickly children, with colic and green stools.
2. Toothache of pregnancy.
3. Menses black and flow at night only.

### **What are the indications for Magnesia carbonica in marasmus?**

Puny, sickly children, in whom milk causes pain when taken into the stomach, and is vomited undigested; there are griping, colicky pains; the stools are sour and green as grass; the child is improperly nourished; its mouth is full of ulcers.

### **What remedy has green stools looking like chopped spinach?**

*Aconite*.

## **MAGNESIA MURIATICA.**

### **Where are data on this remedy found?**

In *Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases; Monthly Homœopathic Review*, Vol. XXI.

### **Give the general sphere of Magnesia muriatica.**

It is useful in women and children.

In hysteria, scrofula and liver affections.

### **Give the liver symptoms of Magnesia muriatica.**

Enlargement of the liver; pains worse from touch or from lying on the right side; the tongue is large and yellow and takes the imprint of the teeth, and it is only distinguished from *Mercury* by the crumbly stools.

### **What is the constipation of Magnesia mur.?**

The stools are in hard lumps and passed with great difficulty, and they are so dry that they crumble as they pass the anus.

### **Give a urinary symptom of Magnesia mur.**

Inability to pass water without pressing on the abdominal walls.

## **MAGNESIA PHOSPHORICA.**

### **Where are the principal data of Magnesia phosphorica found?**

In *Boericke* and *Dewey's Twelve Tissue Remedies of Schüssler*.

### **What is the general action of this drug, which is one of the tissue remedies?**

It corresponds to darting, spasmodic pains along the course of the nerves; spasms in different parts of the body; colic, cramps, etc.

### **What are its main characteristics?**

Darting, spasmodic pains, which are relieved by pressure and warmth.

### **When should it be given in colic?**

Where there is intense and spasmodic pain, forcing the patient to bend double, and accompanied by belching of gas, which relieves not; the pains are greatly relieved by the application of warmth.

### **What are some other spasmodic affections for which Magnesia phosphorica is sometimes indicated?**

Spasmodic twitching of the eyelids or facial muscles; hiccough and spasm in teething children, also in spasmodic retention of the urine, spasmodic dysmenorrhœa; in fact, any affection which is purely spasmodic calls for this drug, the great indicating feature being relief from heat.

### **What is the cough of Magnesia phosphorica?**

True spasmodic cough, coming on in paroxysms, without expectoration. Whooping cough is worse at night and accompanied with difficulty in lying down.

### **What are the nervous symptoms of Magnesia phosphorica?**

The patient is languid, tired and exhausted. There are spasmodic convulsions, with stiffness of the limbs, clenched fingers, thumbs drawn in. It is a useful remedy in chorea, with contortions of the limbs; also in cramps, such as writer's cramp, piano or violin players' cramps.



## 6 - 8 - THE CALCIUMS.

### What preparations of Lime do we use, and how is each prepared?

1. *Calcarea carbonica* or *Calcarea ostreorum*. Triturations of the middle layer of the *Oyster shell*.
2. *Calcarea iodata*. Triturations of the pure *Iodide of Calcium*.
3. *Calcarea fluorica*. Triturations of pure crystallized *Fluorspar*.
4. *Calcarea phosphorica*. Triturations of the pure *Phosphate*.
5. *Calcarea sulphurica*. Triturations of pure *Sulphate of Calcium*.
6. *Calcarea picrata*. Triturations of the pure *Picrate of Lime*.

## **CALCAREA CARBONICA.**

### **Where are data concerning Calcarea carbonica found?**

*Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases* (also the *Acetate*); *British Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. XXXIV.

### **Give the general physiological action of Calcarea.**

It causes defective growth, emaciation, glandular troubles.

It corresponds to scrofulous affections, with sluggishness of the system.

Slow dentition, etc.

### **Give seven characteristics of Calcarea carbonica.**

1. Obesity.
2. Sweat about the head.
3. Large abdomen, great head, small neck.
4. Cold feet, feels as if cold, damp stockings were on.
5. Sour vomiting.
6. Diarrhœa, with acid stomach, worse in evening.
7. Shortness of breath.

### **How may some further characteristics of Calcarea be remembered?**

4 Fs. Fair, fat, forty, flabby.

2 Ss. Slow, stupid, sluggish.

3 Ps. Premature, profuse, protracted (menstruation).

### **What other drugs are especially suitable for fat patients?**

*Graphites, Capsicum, Pulsatilla* and *Kali bichromicum*.

### **What is the mental state of the Calcarea patient?**

The patient sees objects on closing the eyes which vanish when they are opened; there is also an apprehensive state of the mind, the patient thinks he will go crazy.

### **Give the stomach symptoms of Calcarea.**

Pressure in the stomach, the pit is swollen like a saucer turned bottom side up; sour vomiting and ravenous hunger in the morning; the patient cannot bear anything tight about the waist.

### **Give the symptoms indicating Calcarea in cholera infantum.**

Craving for eggs; milk disagrees; they vomit it in sour cakes or curds; there is a diarrhœa which is worse towards evening; it is greenish, watery, undigested and sour.

### **What are the stools of Calcarea?**

Sour, undigested, smelling very offensive, especially apt to occur in fat children with open fontanelles or during dentition; worse from milk, they contain curds of undigested milk.

**What are the female symptoms of Calcarea?**

The menses are too early, last too long and are too profuse; there is sweating of the head and cold feet; suppression of the menses from cold; it is a useful remedy in the leucorrhœa of little girls.

**What are the respiratory symptoms of Calcarea?**

Pain in the right side of the chest; mucous râles which are worse on the right side; purulent expectoration; great emaciation and sweat, there is great shortness of breath, especially on going up stairs; there is dry cough at night, and it is apt to be loose during the day: the expectoration tastes sweetish.

**What action has Calcarea upon the skin?**

The skin is unhealthy; small wounds suppurate easily; it is useful for certain forms of eczema of the scalp with general *Calcarea* symptoms.

## **CALCAREA ACETICA.**

### **What is the diarrhœa of Calcarea acetica?**

It is a painless diarrhœa which is profuse and not exhausting.

### **How may it be distinguished from that of Phosphoric acid?**

Only by the presence of general *Calcarea* symptoms.

## **CALCAREA IODIDE.**

### **Give an indication for Calcarea iodide.**

Enlarged tonsils where they are filled with little pockets, in scrofulous children who are weak, pale and fat.

## **CALCAREA FLUORICA.**

### **Where are complete data concerning this remedy found?**

In *Boericke and Dewey's Twelve Tissue Remedies of Schüssler*.

### **What is the general clinical sphere of this remedy?**

It corresponds to relaxation of elastic fibres, and will be found useful in dilation of blood vessels, varicose veins, bloody tumors, etc. Indurated glands and malnutrition of bones, especially of teeth; exostoses.

### **Give the indications for Calcarea fluorica in bone diseases.**

Hard, rough, corrugated elevations on bones, bruises of bones, caries leading to the formation of pelvic abscesses, affections of nasal bones, caries from syphilis or abuse of *Mercury*.

### **What are the female symptoms of this remedy?**

Excessive menstruation with bearing down pains, flooding; displacements of the uterus; prolapsus; dragging pains in the region of the uterus and in the thighs.

### **Give the action of Calcarea fluorica on the blood-vessels.**

It is useful for dilatation and enlargement of the blood vessels; it is a useful remedy for vascular tumors and for varicose and enlarged veins with sharp, piercing pains in them; varicose veins of the vulva.

### **What is the backache of Calcarea fluorica?**

Backache simulating spinal irritation; pain in the lower part of the back with a fullness or burning pain.

Lumbago worse on beginning to move, and relieved by continued motion.

Lumbago from strains.

### **Give uses for Calcarea fluorica in tumors.**

Knots, kernels or hardened lumps in the female breast, indurated glands of stony hardness, enlargements in the fasciæ and capsular ligaments of joints; felons.

## **CALCAREA PHOSPHORICA.**

### **Where are data concerning Calcarea phosphorica found?**

In the same source as the foregoing.

### **Give general action of Calcarea phosphorica.**

Useful for defective nutrition, as a restorative after acute diseases, and in pains where bones form symphyses and sutures; aids formation of callus in fractures.

### **Mention four characteristics of Calcarea phosphorica.**

1. Headaches near the sutures.
2. Sunken, flabby abdomen.
3. Chest difficulties with fistula in ano.
4. Non-union of fractured bones.

### **When is Calcarea phosphorica indicated in dentition?**

There is slow development and rapid decay of the teeth, dental troubles in flabby, emaciated children who have open posterior fontanelles, and are slow in learning to walk.

### **Give the gastric symptoms of Calcarea phosphorica.**

Excessive flatulence; the patient craves ham, bacon, salted or smoked meats. Enlarged mesenteric glands; pain after a small quantity of food.

### **What is the diarrhœa of Calcarea phosphorica?**

Diarrhœa in teething, scrofulous and rachitic children; the stools are green, slimy and undigested; it is a noisy, offensive, watery and *sputtering* diarrhœa; cholera-infantum, with a great deal of offensive flatus.

### **Give indications for Calcarea phosphorica in defective nutrition or marasmus.**

Thin, emaciated children, predisposed to glandular and osseous diseases; large head and open fontanelles; the teeth develop tardily; there is curvature of the spine, it is so weak it cannot support the body; the neck is very thin; the child vomits persistently; there is a diarrhœa of green, slimy and undigested stools.

### **What action has Calcarea phosphorica on the bones?**

It has an action at the places where the bones form a suture or joint; it is also useful to favor the uniting of fractures, hastening the formation of callus.

### **What are the indications for Calcarea phosphorica in anæmic conditions of young girls?**

The complexion is waxy, greenish and white; the menses are too early; chlorosis.

### **Give in general some distinguishing features between Calcarea phosphorica and Calcarea carbonica.**

*Calcarea carb.*, large abdomen, like inverted saucer.

*Calcarea phos.*, retracted and flabby abdomen.

*Calcarea carb.*, craving for eggs.

*Calcarea phos.*, craving for salt and smoked meats.

*Calcarea carb.*, stool watery, white, mixed with curds.

*Calcarea phos.*, stool green, slimy, hot with much flatus.

*Calcarea carb.*, anterior fontanelle open.

*Calcarea phos.*, both fontanelles open.

*Calcarea carb.*, light hair, blue eyes.

*Calcarea phos.*, dark hair and eyes.

**Give some indications for *Calcarea phosphorica* in phthisis.**

Associated with fistula in ano; chronic cough, with cold extremities; profuse night sweats in phthisis; sweats especially about the head and neck.

Incipient phthisis, in anæmic subjects.



## **CALCAREA SULPHURICA.**

### **Where are data concerning this remedy found?**

In the same source as the foregoing.

### **Give the clinical applicability of Calcarea sulphurica.**

It corresponds to suppurative processes, abscesses, etc.

### **What are the indications for Calcarea sulphurica in abscess?**

When the abscess has broken or has been lanced and is discharging, then *Calcarea sulphurica* comes in; the presence of pus with a vent is the characteristic indication.

### **In what special disease is Calcarea sulphurica indicated?**

Suppuration of the tonsils; abscesses of the cornea; suppurative processes in the lungs, boils or any suppurating wounds.

### **How does it compare with Hepar and with Silicea?**

It is deeper acting than *Hepar*, and acts after that remedy ceases to act; *Silicea* comes in before this remedy to favor or to prevent the suppuration.

## **HEPAR SULPHURIS CALCAREA.**

### **Where are studies of Hepar to be found?**

In *Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura; Chronic Diseases*.

### **How is Hepar prepared?**

By triturating equal parts of the middle layer of the oyster shell and pure sulphur flowers, having been calcined together in a crucible, according to Hahnemann's directions.

### **Give the general action of Hepar.**

It produces an over-sensitiveness of the nervous system, causing intolerance of pain, low spirits, etc.

### **Give five characteristics of Hepar.**

1. Suppurative processes.
2. Sensitive to cold air.
3. Over-sensitiveness of nervous system.
4. Cravings for strong things, as acids, etc.
5. Unhealthy skin; every little wound suppurates.

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

Headache as if a nail were being driven into the right side of the head; offensive eruption on the scalp, with non-excoriating discharges and great tenderness.

### **What other drugs have headache as if a nail were being driven into the head?**

*Ignatia*, as if driven into the top of the head; *Thuja* as if driven into the frontal eminence.

### **What are the eye symptoms of Hepar?**

Purulent affections about the eyes, hypopyon, etc.; worse from cold applications. The lids are sensitive to touch, the pains are throbbing, and heat relieves.

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

Sharp splinter-like pains in the throat, or a sensation as if there were a lump in the throat. Tonsillitis with tendency to suppuration.

### **What other drug have sticking pains in the throat?**

*Argentum nitricum* and *Nitric acid*.

### **Give two other drugs having peculiar throat symptoms.**

*Natrum mur*. Sensation of a hair in the throat.

*Valeriana*. Sensation as of a string hanging down into throat.

### **What are the stomach symptoms of Hepar?**

Craving for acids, alcoholics and strong tasting substances; hunger and gnawing in the stomach; cannot bear anything tight about the waist.

**Give the indications for Hepar in laryngeal affections.**

The cough of *Hepar* is never a dry one, it has a slightly *loose edge*; the expectoration is slight, and there is little fever. Croup, where the patient is sensitive to the least draft of air; it comes in here after *Aconite* and *Spongia*.

**How is the cough of Hepar distinguished from that of Belladonna, Conium, Rumex and Lachesis?**

From *Belladonna* by absence of laryngeal soreness and fever.

From *Conium*, the irritation being higher in the throat.

From *Rumex* by not being affected by respiration.

From *Lachesis* by not being excited by pressure on larynx.

**What are the skin symptoms of Hepar?**

The skin is sensitive to the open air; inflamed skin; injuries suppurate easily; eruptions and ulcerations are sensitive, and bleed easily, and discharge a foul smelling excretion; around the principal ulcerations there are little pimples.

**When should Hepar be given in suppurative processes?**

In boils or abscesses where there is much throbbing and sticking in them; if given low it will favor suppuration, and if given high it will sometimes abort the suppurative process; it always comes in after *Belladonna*.

## **SILICEA.**

### **Where are studies of Silicea found?**

*Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases; British Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. XXVIII.

Considered as a tissue remedy in *Boericke and Dewey's Twelve Tissue Remedies of Schüssler*.

### **How is Silicea prepared?**

By trituration to the 6x, and then by dilutions as directed by Hahnemann.

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

Silicea corresponds to the scrofulous diathesis; its action is deep and long lasting. It suits ill-nourished constitutions due to defective assimilation. It corresponds to suppurative processes.

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

The patient is over-sensitive to noise, is despondent, and has a disgust for life.

### **Give the headache of Silicea.**

The headache of *Silicea* commences at the nape of the neck and extends up over the vertex to the frontal region. Is worse from noise, light, exertion and study. Is worse on right side, and relieved from warmth or wrapping the head up warmly.

### **How does the headache of Menyanthes compare here?**

It commences at nape and comes up over head, there is a bursting pain as if the skull would burst open. Pressure, rather than warmth, relieves; worse by going up stairs, when there is a sensation of weight on vertex.

### **What eye affections indicate Silicea?**

Styes or pustular affections about the eyes.

### **What are the ear symptoms of Silicea?**

It is a useful remedy in suppurative ear troubles, accompanied by caries in the mastoid cells.

### **In what affections of the teeth and gums do we find Silicea indicated?**

In abscesses about the roots of the teeth and dental fistulæ.

### **When is Silicea indicated in tonsillitis?**

When there is suppuration; when the abscess has broken and the suppurative gland will not heal.

### **What is there characteristic about the constipation of Silicea?**

It is a constipation which is accompanied by a spasmodic condition of the sphincter, it contracts suddenly and the stools recede after having been partially expelled. Monroe calls this "a bashful stool".

**What are the general glandular symptoms of Silicea?**

It is the remedy in suppurating glandular affections, such as inflammation of the breasts and in inflammation and suppuration of the inguinal glands or suppurative conditions about the salivary glands.

**In what other suppurative affections is Silicea indicated?**

In any affection where there is a suppurating surface which refuses to heal, such as abscess of the hip, hip joint disease, Pott's disease of the spine, felons, boils and carbuncles.

**In what respiratory affection is Silicea indicated?**

In abscesses of the lungs, and in pneumonia in the stage of suppuration.

**What is the characteristic of Silicea in epilepsy?**

Epilepsy which occurs at night, the aura beginning in the solar plexus.

**What, in general, are the skin symptoms of Silicea?**

There is a general unhealthy condition of the skin. It suppurates easily and heals with difficulty. In suppurative skin diseases it is our best remedy.

**What is a great characteristic of the drug in conditions of the feet?**

The foot sweat is extremely offensive and suppression of this brings on various ailments.

**What are the modalities of Silicea?**

There is relief by heat and warmth and aggravation from the cold air.

**How does Silicea differ from Calcarea sulphurica in the suppurative process?**

*Silicea* promotes suppuration and brings the suppurative process to maturity. *Calcarea sulphurica* checks suppuration and promotes healthy granulation.

**What three remedies are useful for the results of impure vaccination?**

*Silicea*, *Thuja* and *Kali muriaticum*.

## **LAPIS ALBUS.**

### **What is Lapis albus, and for what disease is it used chiefly?**

It is the *Silico-Fluoride of Calcium*, and was recommended by Grauvogl for goitre, as it formed an important constituent of the water of a Swiss valley where goitre was prevalent. It is also of use in certain forms of enlarged glands about the throat. Anæmia is an indication for its use. It acts best in the 6th trituration. Enlargement of the mesenteric glands and chronic glandular swellings in scrofulous children, not a stony hardness but those with some elasticity about them.

## 6 - 9 - THE POTASHES.

### What preparations of Potash do we use and how is each prepared?

1. *Causticum*. A preparation peculiar to Homœopathy and must be prepared according to Hahnemann's directions.
2. *Kali carbonicum*. Triturations of Hahnemann's preparation of the *Carbonate*.
3. *Kali bichromicum*. Triturations; and one part, by weight, of *Bichromate* dissolved in 99 parts of distilled water makes the tincture. Drug power, 1/100.
4. *Kali bromatum*. Triturations, or tincture, prepared in same manner as preceding.
5. *Kali hydriodicum*. One part of pure *Iodide* dissolved in 99 parts, by weight, of alcohol. Drug power, 1/100. Triturations do not keep well, especially 1x.
6. *Kali permanganicum*. Tincture in same manner as Kali bichromicum. Triturations decompose.
7. *Kali muriaticum*. Trituration of pure *Chloride*.
8. *Kali sulphuricum*. Trituration of pure *Sulphate*.
9. *Kali phosphoricum*. Trituration of pure *Phosphate*.

### What is the general action of all the Potashes?

They are all heart poisoners; they paralyze the heart, diminish the temperature, and increase the oxidation of tissues. They weaken, even paralyze muscles. They produce deep prostration. They cause catarrh and inflammation of mucous membranes, increase their secretions, especially in the lungs and the kidneys.

## CAUSTICUM.

### Where do we find pathogeneses of Causticum?

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

### Give the general action of Causticum.

*Causticum* acts through the medulla oblongata and recurrent laryngeal nerve, causing chiefly paralysis and catarrh of the larynx and trachea. It also causes paralysis in various parts of the body.

### What are the mental symptoms of Causticum?

Patients are timid; nervous and anxious; full of fancies, apprehensive, feel as if something were about to happen. Afraid to go to bed in the dark.

### Give seven characteristic symptoms of Causticum.

1. Cough relieved by a drink of water and accompanied by a spurt of urine.
2. Enuresis during first sleep.
3. Menses flow only by day time.
4. Paralytic aphonia.
5. Stool passes better when patient is standing.
6. Morning hoarseness.
7. Paralysis of single parts.

### Give the eye and ear symptoms of Causticum.

There is paralysis of the eyelids; there is heat, burning and feeling of sand in the eyes, muscular weakness and double vision; it is one of the most valuable remedies in cataract; words, sounds and the patient's own voice re-echo in the ears.

### What are the symptoms of Causticum about the face, mouth and throat?

There is paralysis of the face, due to exposure to dry, cold winds; there is also a paralysis of the tongue, lips and throat.

### How does Aconite compare here?

Like *Causticum* it has paralysis due to dry, cold winds, but it is more suitable to the beginning, *Causticum* coming in after *Aconite* fails.

### What are the characteristic symptoms about the rectum?

There is also a paralytic condition; the patient cannot evacuate the stool sitting down; is obliged to stand.

### Give the bladder symptoms of Causticum.

Paralysis of the bladder; involuntary urination while coughing; nocturnal enuresis of children during the first sleep.

### Give two other drugs that have involuntary spurting of urine during coughing.

*Squilla* and *Natrum mur*.



**How does the menstruation differ from that of Magnesia carbonica?**

It flows only during the day time, while *Magnesia carb.* flows only during the night.

**Give the respiratory symptoms of Causticum.**

Complete loss of voice; the patient cannot speak loud; dryness of the larynx and sensitiveness extending to chest; there is a hoarseness, rawness, and a scraping sensation in the chest, especially under the middle of the sternum, giving rise to a dry and hollow cough.

**How does Phosphorus differ?**

*Phosphorus* has evening hoarseness, and the soreness of *Phosphorus* is in the larynx, while *Causticum* has morning hoarseness, soreness under the sternum, and a cough relieved by a cold drink.

**Why should these two drugs especially be carefully differentiated?**

Because they are inimical.

**Mention some remedies for the hoarseness of singers.**

*Causticum*, *Graphites*, *Selenium* and *Sulphur*.

**How does the hoarseness of Carbo vegetabilis compare?**

It is aggravated in the evening, being useful after exposure to damp evening air, while *Causticum* is useful for hoarseness in dry, cold, severe winter weather.

**Compare also Eupatorium perfoliatum with Causticum.**

Both have hoarseness in the morning, both have influenza and aching in body, but *Eupatorium* has rather a chest soreness than a burning or rawness.

**What are the rheumatic symptoms of Causticum?**

Rheumatic stiffness of the joints, with contractions of the tendons; there is restlessness at night and drawing pains in the muscles; the parts upon which he lies become sore.

**Mention some drugs having a weakness or giving away of the ankles.**

*Causticum*, *Sulphuric acid*, *Sulphur* and *Silicea*.

## **KALI CARBONICUM.**

### **Where are studies of Kali carbonicum found?**

In *Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases*.

### **Give general action of Kali carbonicum.**

Kali carb. produces an excessive irritation of the respiratory mucous membrane, the digestive tract and the female sexual system. It causes dryness of mucous membranes, hence sticking pains.

### **Give five characteristic symptoms of Kali carbonicum.**

1. Stitching pains.
2. The little sac over the eyes.
3. Great weakness in the small of the back.
4. Aggravation at 3 or 4 A. M.
5. Great sensitiveness to cold, but no perspiration.

### **What are the female symptoms of Kali carbonicum?**

Menses are too early and too profuse, and last too long; there may be itching of the body during menstruation and a great deal of backache. Amenorrhœa, with backache.

### **When is Kali carbonicum indicated in dyspepsia?**

Dyspepsia of the aged; weak, anæmic and easily exhausted patients, who are always tired and suffer from backaches. Before eating there is a faint feeling, sour eructations, and heartburn, and a nervous feeling; during meals the patient is sleepy, and after meals there is great flatulence; the belching is putrid, but it relieves.

### **What are the respiratory symptoms of Kali carbonicum?**

Cough worse 2 or 3 in the morning; there are stitching pains through the lower part of the right lung, accompanied by puffiness of the face; the expectoration is difficult and tenacious, or small round lumps of mucus.

## **KALI BICHROMICUM.**

### **Where do we find the pathogeneses of Kali bichromicum?**

*British Journal of Homœopathy*, 1846, also Vol. XV.

### **Give the general action of Kali bichromicum.**

*Kali bichromicum* produces catarrhal inflammations of mucous membranes, characterized by an excessive secretion of tough mucus. It also causes ulceration and formation of false membrane.

### **What are the three characteristics of Kali bichromicum?**

1. Tenacious expectorations.
2. Ulcerations which tend to perforate.
3. Troubles of fat, fair, chubby children.

### **What is the headache of Kali bichromicum?**

Periodical supra orbital headache; as the headache starts the sight becomes lost, but it returns as the headache increases, it is more on the right side.

### **Give the symptoms of Kali bichromicum in so-called biliousness.**

The skin is yellow, sallow and covered with pimples; the whites of the eyes are yellow; the tongue is thick, broad and mapped; there is a morning diarrhœa, watery stools, and tenesmus especially after drinking beer.

### **What are the eye symptoms?**

Ulcers of the cornea, with tendency to deep perforation; look as if punched out. Indolent, no inflammatory process, no redness and no photophobia.

### **In ulceration of the cornea compare Conium, Nux vomica and Aurum.**

*Conium*. Little or no redness, but intense photophobia, superficial ulceration.

*Nux vomica*. Photophobia, especially worse in the morning.

*Aurum*. Intense photophobia, scalding lachrymation, double vision horizontally, eyes sensitive to the touch.

### **Give the catarrhal symptoms of Kali bichromicum.**

Lumps of hard, green mucus are hawked from the posterior nares; large plugs or clinkers are blown from the nose, and there are ulcers in the nose which tend to perforate deeply.

### **Give indications for Kali bichromicum. in the throat.**

There is great swelling of the tonsils and ulcers which secrete a purulent discharge, there are diseased follicles which exude a caseous matter; the coating of the tongue is yellow at the base; the discharge is ropy, tenacious and stringy.

### **Give four indications for the use of Kali bichromicum in diphtheria.**

1. Yellow coated or dry red tongue.
2. In the later stage, when the line of demarcation has formed and the slough has

commenced to separate.

3. Tough tenacious exudation.

4. Pain extending to neck and shoulders.

**What are the gastric symptoms of Kali bichromicum?**

Bitter vomiting mixed with mucus, renewed by every attempt to eat or drink; fullness even after eating a small quantity; worse from meat; dyspepsia from beer.

**What is the diarrhoea of Kali bichromicum?**

Brown, watery and frothy diarrhoea of gelatinous stools occurring in the morning.

**Give the respiratory symptoms of Kali bichromicum.**

The expectoration is of thick, tenacious, viscid mucus; it can be drawn into strings to the feet; worse from eating; relieved when warm in bed; croupy cough, hoarseness and tightness in the epigastrium.

## **KALI BROMATUM.**

### **What are some of the uses of Kali bromatum?**

In acute mania, with violent symptoms; also in cerebral depression; it produces also blotches on the skin simulating acne, for which it is a remedy.

## **KALI HYDRIODICUM.**

### **What are the catarrhal symptoms of Kali hydriodicum?**

Acrid, watery discharge, eyes smart and lachrymate; the patient is alternately cold and hot, and there is sore throat.

## **KALI PERMANGANICUM.**

### **Give indications for Kali permanganicum in diphtheria.**

Throat swollen inside and outside; the membrane is horribly offensive; throat œdematous; thin discharge from nose; foetor is the characteristic.

## **KALI MURIATICUM.**

### **Where are complete data concerning this remedy to be found?**

In *Boericke and Dewey's Twelve Tissue Remedies of Schüssler*.

### **What is Kali muriaticum, and how does it differ from Kali chloratum?**

*Kali muriaticum* is the *Chloride of potash*, whose formula is  $KCl$ , while the *Kali chloratum* is the *Chlorate of Potash*, and whose is  $KClO_3$ .

### **Give the general characteristics of Kali muriaticum.**

It corresponds to many affections of the eye, ear and throat, where it has been found clinically to be a useful remedy.

### **Has any proving of this drug ever been made?**

None has been made, and the indications are mostly from Schüssler and clinical observations.

### **Give five characteristic indications for the use of Kali muriaticum that are generally accepted as reliable.**

1. White or gray coating at base of tongue.
2. Expectoration of thick, white phlegm or slime.
3. Fibrinous exudations.
4. Glandular swellings.
5. Aggravation from fat or rich food and pastry.

### **What are the characteristic eye symptoms of Kali muriaticum?**

Parenchymatous keratitis and ulcerations of a low type where the redness of the conjunctiva is not excessive; photophobia, pain and lachrymation are moderate or absent, the base of the ulcer is dirty yellow, and the discharge is white mucus, and it tends to spread from the periphery.

### **Give the ear symptoms of Kali muriaticum.**

Deafness from swelling of the Eustachian tubes; proliferous catarrhal inflammation of the middle ear with thickening of the membrane; there is a stuffy sensation and obstruction of the naso-pharynx with snappy noises in the ear; also in deafness from swelling of the external ear.

### **When is Kali muriaticum indicated in sore throat?**

Follicular pharyngitis with gray or white exudation; tonsils swollen and inflamed, grayish spots, patches or ulcers in the throat; ulcerated sore throat; swelling of the glands about the throat.

It has proved a very useful remedy in diphtheria.

### **Give the stomach symptoms of Kali muriaticum.**

Dyspepsia with white tongue; pain after eating; liver sluggish; fatty food disagrees; indigestion with vomiting of a whitish mucus with gathering of water in the mouth.



**In what respiratory affections has Kali muriaticum been used with success?**

In pneumonia for the exudation and hepatization and in pleurisy.

## **KALI PHOSPHORICUM.**

### **Where do we find data concerning this remedy?**

In the same source as the preceding.

### **Are there any provings of this remedy?**

None except a few made with the highest potencies which are generally regarded as unreliable, as they were not thorough. Recently, however, the drug has undergone a more thorough proving by Dr. George Royal, of Iowa University, and his class.

### **What is the general application of this drug?**

In troubles of the nervous system; it corresponds to the condition known as neurasthenia, and is a restorative in muscular debility following acute diseases.

### **What are the mental conditions calling for its use?**

There is a gloomy, depressed, irritable mental state; trifles annoy; the patient looks on the dark side of everything; there is a loss of memory, crossness and fretfulness in children.

### **In what mental disease is it useful?**

Melancholia and mania; somnambulism states, or any state where there is mental aberration; hallucinations and illusions, puerperal mania and delirium tremens.

### **Give the typhoid symptoms of Kali phosphoricum.**

There is a dry tongue, brown in color, foul and putrid diarrhœa, great debility, low pulse, offensive breath, and sordes on the teeth; there is also great mental depression, delirium, etc.

### **Give indications for Kali phosphoricum in enuresis or wetting the bed.**

Where it is due to a paralytic or paretic condition of the bladder or from nervous debility, there is inability to retain the urine.

### **What symptoms has Kali phosphoricum in the back?**

There is rheumatic lameness of the back, which is worse after rest and on just commencing to move; it is especially worse on rising from a sitting position; there seems to be a paralytic tendency.

### **What drug has the same symptoms?**

*Rhus tox.*

## **KALI SULPHURICUM.**

### **Where is a complete study of this remedy to be found?**

In the same source as the two preceding remedies.

### **Has Kali sulphuricum ever been used by homœopathic physicians?**

Only since its introduction by Schüssler, as there are no regular provings of it.

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

It corresponds to the third stage of inflammations; mucous discharges yellow in color; skin affections, etc.

### **What are some of the general characteristics of this remedy?**

Yellow, mucous discharges; evening aggravation and an amelioration in the cool, open air.

### **Give the respiratory symptoms of Kali sulphuricum.**

There is a cough, with great *rattling of mucus* on the chest; the cough is worse in a warm room, and relieved in the cool, open air. The rattling may occur with or without much cough.

### **What are the indications for Kali sulphuricum in rheumatism?**

Rheumatic pains of a shifting or wandering character; they are worse from warmth.

### **Give the eye symptoms of Kali sulphuricum.**

In ophthalmias where there is a profuse discharge of pus; ophthalmia neonatorum, crusts on the eyelids.

### **What remedy is most like Kali sulphuricum in its symptomatology?**

*Pulsatilla.*

## 6 - 10 - THE SODAS.

### What principal preparations of Soda do we use and how is each prepared?

1. *Borax*, or the *bi-borate of Soda*. Tincture is made by dissolving 1 part in 99 parts of distilled water. Drug power, 1/100. Also triturations.
2. *Natrum carbonicum*. *Washing Soda*. Triturations of the pure carbonate.
3. *Natrum muriaticum*. *Common salt*. 1 part dissolved in 9 parts of distilled water equals the tincture. Also triturations.
4. *Natrum phosphoricum*. Triturations of the pure phosphate.
5. *Natrum sulphuricum*. *Glauber's salt*. Triturations of the pure sulphate.

## **BORAX.**

### **Where is the pathogenesis of Borax found?**

In *Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases*.

### **Give three grand characteristic uses of Borax.**

1. Where there is dread of downward motion.
2. Nursing sore mouth of children.
3. Copious, clear and albuminous leucorrhœa.

### **What is the character of the sore mouth?**

Aphthæ form on the inside of the cheeks, on the tongue and in the fauces; the mouth is hot; the membrane around these aphthæ bleeds easily, and the child lets go of the nipple and cries with vexation or refuses to nurse.

### **When is Mercurius indicated in this conditions?**

When there is salivation, the water dribbles from the child's mouth, diarrhœa with tenesmus.

### **What is a symptom of Bryonia which is sometimes useful in sore mouth?**

The child refuses to nurse until the mouth has been moistened, the mouth is so dry.

## **NATRUM CARBONICUM.**

### **Where do we find studies of Natrum carbonicum?**

In *Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases* and *Hartlaub and Trinks*.

### **Give the general action of Natrum carbonicum.**

It acts principally on the stomach and bowels, and corresponds to the symptoms referable to those organs, hypochondriasis.

### **What are the mental symptoms of Natrum carbonicum?**

Depressed and irritable, especially after a meal; this hypochondriasis decreases as the food gets out of the stomach into the bowels.

### **When is Natrum carbonicum indicated in headache?**

When caused by walking in the sun. Dullness of the head. Patient is greatly fatigued by a short walk.

### **What are the gastric symptoms of Natrum carbonicum?**

There are sour eructations and fetid flatulence; a weak, hungry feeling about 11 A. M.; the patient is worse from vegetable and starchy foods; it is especially useful for dyspepsia from eating soda biscuits; palpitation after eating.

### **What are the symptoms calling for Natrum carbonicum in the effects of summer weather?**

Debility and headache from the sun; chronic effects of sunstroke; the *Natrum carb.* patient gets very nervous during thunder storms and hides in the cellar; this nervousness is said to be due to the electrical condition of the atmosphere acting on such patients.

## **NATRUM MURIATICUM.**

### **Where do we find data concerning the homœopathic uses of Natrum muriaticum?**

In *Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases* and in the provings of the *Austrian Society*, *Allen's Encyclopædia*; *Burnett on Natrum muriaticum*, and considered as a tissue remedy in *Boericke and Dewey's Twelve Tissue Remedies of Schüssler*.

### **Give the general action of Natrum muriaticum.**

It corresponds to malnutrition and emaciation, and to anæmia.

It also has an important action upon the blood; is useful in intermittent fever, skin eruptions, etc.

### **Give six general characteristics of this drug.**

1. Malnutrition, emaciation and anæmia.
2. Hammering in frontal region of head.
3. Eruptions on margin of hairy scalp.
4. Backache, better from lying on something hard.
5. Violent thirst.
6. Aversion to bread.

### **What are the mental symptoms of Natrum muriaticum?**

The patient is hypochondriacal, sad and hopeless about the future. It is a useful remedy in brain fag.

### **Give the characteristic frontal headache of Natrum muriaticum.**

It is a hammering headache, worse in morning, and is accompanied by constipation.

### **What are the characteristic eye symptoms of this drug?**

It is a remedy especially characteristic in muscular asthenopia and in ciliary neuralgia, which comes and goes with the sun. Also in blepharitis. There is lachrymation and scalding, and letters run together when reading.

### **What are the indications for Natrum muriaticum in catarrhal conditions?**

Clear, watery discharge from coryza accompanied with loss of smell and taste. Sneezing worse in evening while undressing and in morning on rising.

### **What is a special characteristic indication of Natrum muriaticum in colds?**

Where there are cold sores or herpes on the lips, or on the wings of the nose - fever blisters so-called.

### **What is the tongue of Natr. m muriaticum?**

It is a clean tongue covered with bubbles of frothy saliva.

### **What condition of the throat calls for this drug?**

A relaxed uvula with a feeling of a plug, or great dryness in the throat.

**What are the stomach symptoms of Natrum muriaticum?**

There is a violent thirst; aversion to bread; water brash and feeling of weakness and sinking in the stomach.

**Give the constipation of Natrum muriaticum.**

The stools are dry, crumbly, hard and difficult to expel. There is great weakness of the intestines. The stools are so dry that they produce fissure in the rectum. Obstinate cases accompanied by hypochondriasis.

**Give the diarrhoea of Natrum muriaticum.**

It is a diarrhoea which is watery, and accompanied with great weakness of the abdominal muscles, and is sometimes involuntary.

**Give the bladder symptoms of this drug.**

Catarrh of the bladder, with burning on urinating.

**Give the female symptoms.**

There is a watery leucorrhoea, and especially is it useful in uterine troubles, accompanied by backache, which is relieved by lying on the back or on something hard.

**In what affections of the chest is Natrum muriaticum useful?**

In chronic bronchial catarrhs, winter coughs and asthma, where there is a profuse secretion of mucus.

**What is the fever of Natrum muriaticum?**

It is useful in intermittent fever from living in damp regions, especially after the abuse of *Quinine*; the chill comes on in the morning at 10 o'clock, begins in back and feet, preceded by headache, thirst, backache, and accompanied by fever blisters on the lips; there is also vomiting with the chill. The stages are unequal, the chill is usually continuous, heat moderate, with violent headache, perspiration either wholly wanting or excessive and relieving the headache.

Complexion is yellowish gray. During apyrexia dejected and apprehensive.

**What are the skin symptoms of Natrum muriaticum?**

It is a dry, scaly eruption, or a herpetic eruption of little, watery blisters; especially for herpes in the bends of the knees; also it is a remedy for affections of the scalp accompanied by falling of the hair from the head and eyebrows. Eruptions on flexor surfaces.

**What drug has eruptions on the extensor surfaces?**

*Kreosote.*



## **NATRUM PHOSPHORICUM.**

### **Where are data concerning this remedy found?**

In *Boericke and Dewey's Twelve Tissue Remedies of Schüssler*.

### **What is the general physiological action of the Phosphate of soda?**

It corresponds to an acid condition of the system as shown by the dyspepsia and diarrhoea, and is useful in many digestive ailments, marasmus, etc.

### **Give the stomach symptoms of this drug and indications as given by Schüssler.**

Great acidity, sour risings, vomiting of sour fluids with pain in the stomach and great flatulence. The sourness is the characteristic of the drug.

### **What is the indication of the tongue?**

It has a thick, yellow coating on the back part.

### **What is the diarrhoea of Natrum phosphoricum?**

It is a diarrhoea from excess of acidity. The stools are sour smelling, greenish, full of mucus, and excoriating as they pass.

### **In what intestinal condition is Natrum phosphoricum indicated?**

In intestinal worms, either long or thread worms, with symptoms of acidity, picking at the nose, squinting and twitching of the facial muscles.

## **NATRUM SULPHURICUM.**

### **Where is a complete study of this remedy to be found?**

In the same source as the preceding remedy.

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

It corresponds somewhat to the uric acid diathesis and gastro-bilious conditions; malarial troubles and complaints worse in wet weather. Corresponding to the hydrogenoid constitution and sycotic dyscrasia.

### **What are the special characteristic head symptoms or head indications of this drug?**

It is a useful remedy for ill effects of falls and injuries to the head, and especially so if mental troubles arise therefrom.

### **What are the mouth and tongue symptoms of Natrum sulphuricum?**

There is a bitter taste in the mouth and a dirty, brownish coating on the tongue.

### **Give the symptoms of Natrum sulphuricum in liver affections.**

There is aching and cutting in the region of the liver. The liver is engorged, and the symptoms are worse lying on the left side. There is jaundice, bilious colic, vomiting of bile and bitter mucus.

### **Give the diarrhoea of Natrum sulphuricum.**

The diarrhoea is of dark, bilious or greenish stools, accompanied with an irritable liver and flatulent colic, coming on in the morning after the patient gets up and moves about.

### **What are the sexual symptoms of Natrum sulphuricum?**

It is one of the principal remedies in sycosis, especially where there are condylomata.

### **What is another sycotic remedy?**

*Thuja.*

### **In what respiratory affection is Natrum sulphuricum useful?**

In asthma. In asthma which is worse upon change to damp weather. Moist asthma, with a great deal of rattling on the chest. The shortness of breath is especially worse in damp weather.

### **What are the febrile symptoms of Natrum sulphuricum?**

It is a useful remedy in bilious intermittent fevers, accompanied by liver affections, jaundice and bilious diarrhoea.

### **In what intestinal affection has Natrum sulphuricum also been found useful?**

In lead colic.

### **What is a special sycotic symptoms of Natrum sulphuricum?**

Panaritium, inflammation and suppuration around roots of the nails, warts, etc.

## **CADMIUM SULPHATE.**

### **How is Cadmium sulphate prepared?**

By trituration of the pure *Sulphate of Cadmium*.

### **What is the sphere of action of Cadmium sulphate?**

It is a cross between *Arsenic* and *Bryonia*, and comes in between those two drugs in certain stomach conditions where we have the characteristic *Arsenic* symptoms, and a desire to keep perfectly quiet, as under *Bryonia*.

## **CERIUM OXALATE.**

### **How is Cerium oxalate prepared?**

By trituration.

### **Give some indication for the use of Cerium oxalate.**

Vomiting of pregnancy or vomiting that is reflex from intestinal or cerebral irritation, spasmodic in character.

## **GLONOINE.**

### **By whom was Glonoine introduced?**

By Hering, who gave us its name. See *British Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. XI; *New England Medical Gazette*, 1874-5; *Allen's Encyclopædia*.

### **What is Glonoine, and why was it so-called?**

It is nitro-glycerine; the Gl is for glycerine, o for oxygen, n for nitrogen, and the termination ine, making *Glonoine*.

### **How is it prepared?**

One part, by weight, of pure-glycerine dissolved in 9 parts, by weight, of 95 per cent. alcohol.

Drug power, 1/10.

### **Give the general action of Glonoine.**

*Glonoine* produces an active cerebral hyperæmia, palpitation of the hear, etc.; many of its symptoms resemble those of sunstroke; fever and inflammation are lacking; there is a tendency to violent and sudden irregularities of circulation; all symptoms worse from being in the sun.

### **What is an important mental symptoms of Glonoine?**

Confusion of place; patient forgets where he lives; well known places seem strange.

### **Give the general difference between Glonoine and Belladonna.**

The differences are these: *Glonoine* is relieved from uncovering; the headache is worse from bending the head backwards; is relieved in the open air; cannot keep still; must walk about; no flushing of the face. *Belladonna* is worse from uncovering; better from bending the head backwards; worse in the open air, and better by holding the head still; face flushed.

### **Give symptoms of Glonoine in sunstroke.**

Face pale, full, round pulse, labored respiration, eyes fixed, cerebral vomiting, white tongue, sinking at the pit of the stomach.

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

Feeling of fullness in the region of the heart; palpitation with pulsation over the whole body; violent beating as if chest would burst open; radiating pains.

## AMYL NITRITE.

### **How is Amyl nitrite prepared?**

In the same manner as *Glonoine*.

### **What is the principal use of Amyl nitrite?**

In angina pectoris; during the attack there is oppressed breathing and constriction about the heart, and the slightest thing causes flushing.