# REPERTORY

### **OF THE**

# HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA

### **Includes**

Life Sketch of Dr. J. T. Kent • How to use the Repertory • Repertorising
 Relationship of Remedies • Sides of the Body

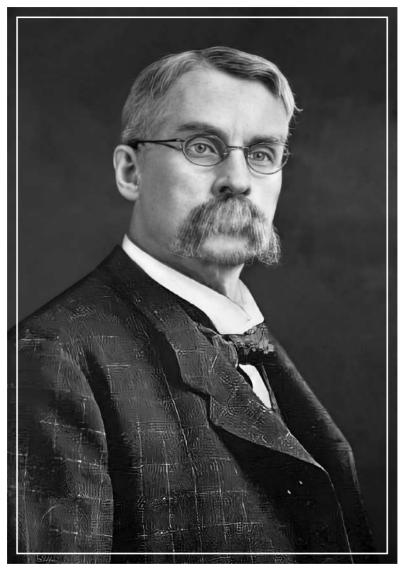
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### **ENRICHED INDIAN EDITION**

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SIXTH AMERICAN EDITION
EDITED AND REVISED BY CLARA LOUISE KENT, M.D.





DR. JAMES TYLER KENT

### LIFE, SKETCH OF DR. JAMES TYLER KENT

James Tyler Kent, A.M., Chicago, Illinois, Professor of Materia Medica in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, physician and author of several valuable medical works, is a native of the town of Woodhull, Steuben country, New York, born in 1849, son of Stephen Kent and Caroline Tyler, his wife. His elementary and secondary education was acquired in Franklin Academy, Prattsburg, and his higher eduction in Madison (now Colgate) University, Hamilton, New York, where he came to his degree, Ph. B., in 1868; A.M., 1870. He was educated in medicine in the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating there in 1871, and the Homoeopathic Medical College of Missouri, St. Louis, where he was awarded the diploma of that institution in 1889. Dr. Kent began his professional career in St. Louis as physician of the eclectic school at the same time being actively connected with several eclectic journals in the capacity of writer and also took an earnest part in the councils of the Eclectic National College, St. Louis, 1877-18, above which time his attention was forcibly directed to homoeopathy. through the serious illness of his wife, whose case refused to yield to the treatment either of his own eclectic or the allopathic school practitioners, but was subdued by homoeopathic treatment. He then became a careful student of Hahnemann's Organon and other works of the new school, with result in his complete conversion to homoeopathy, his resignation from the Eclectic Medical Association in 1879 and his appointment to the chair of Anatomy in the Homoeopathic Medical College of Missouri, which he held during 1881-1883, and Professor of Materia Medica during 1883-1888. Later on he was dean and professor of Materia Medica in the Post-Graduate School of Homoeopathics, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; dean and professor of 'Materia Medica in Dunham Medical College, Chicago; dean and professor of Materia Medica in Hering Medical College, Chicago; and now (1905) he holds the same chair in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago. This for more than thirty-five years Dr. Kent has been a conspicuous figure in medical circles, and for more than twenty-five years in teaching and practice under the law of similia; and he is looked upon as one of the ablest Teachers and exponents of the homoeopathic school in America. His contributions to the literature of the profession are known by their strength rather than their length, and include, more prominently, his Repertory'. Homoeopathic Philosophy' and "Lectures on Materia Media". Among the various professional associations of which he is a member the more prominent of them are the Illinois State Homoeopathic Medical Society, the American Institute of Homoeopathy and the International Hahnemannian Association, besides which he holds an honorary corresponding membership in the British Homoeopathic Medical Society.

### PUBLISHERS NOTE TO THE ENRICHED INDIAN EDITION

Since the day we had established as publishers of the homoeopathic books in India, we had a keen desire to present master Kent's *Repertory of the Homoeopathic Materia Medica* in such a clean cut form which may be free from the major mistakes and which may prove more fruitful to the members of the profession to such a greater extent that they could be able to achieve unfailing success in treating their patients all through their busy life.

This is with God's grace that we have been worthy of our endeavouring efforts and the net result is in your blessed hands in the shape of the present Edition of this Repertory.

The striking features of the present work comprise of such an invaluable material which broadens one's understanding to have a better knowledge of the guiding principles of repertorising the so many remedies of our materia medica and finding out the exact similimum without much searching and consulting. In that we have added to it the learned author's masterly articles "Use of the Repertory", "How to Study the Repertory" and "How to use the Repertory", as well as Dr. M. L. Tyler's "Repertorising" and the repertorial hints on "Dr. Gibson Miller's Hot and Cold Remedies," Doubtless to say that they are those crowned articles which serve the physicians as guide-teachers in achieving the desired goals.

Similarly, there is more attracting a thing in it and that is the inclusion of Boger's "The Sides of the Body and Drug Affinities" taken from the Boenninghausen's Therapeutic Pocket Book and Miller's "Relationship of Remedies and their Duration of Action" by which one will have to admit that while going for the selection of a remedy one need not bother for other books, but to consult the one and that is the present volume.

Again it is with the persistent demand of the members of the profession all over the universe that this Edition is being presented in its improved shape with thumb index to make it more handy and comfortable in tracking out the desired rubrics and the pages allotted to each.

# PUBLISHER'S PREFACE TO THE SIXTH EDITION

Wherever Homoeopathy is practiced, the use of this fundamental work written by Dr. James Tyler Kent is of greatest importance. In Dr. Kent's memory we dedicate this sixth edition to all Homoeopathic physicians and trust that it will be of the utmost aid to them in their great work of restoring the sick to health.

EHRHART & KARL

### PUBLISHER'S PREFACE TO THE FIFTH EDITION

The Fifth Edition of Kent's Repertory of the Homoeopathic Materia Medica was planned in 1939. But owing to the chaotic upheaval incident to the outbreak of war, it was considered unwise to attempt such a large undertaking, especially when so many of our physicians were in the war-torn zones. Urgent demands, however, have come from all corners of the world, so instead of awaiting the war's end, the Fifth Edition is now presented to the Profession.

## CLARA LOUISE KENT October 12, 1856 December 23, 1943

The Repertory has been edited and revised by Clara Louise Kent, M. D.; beloved widow of the illustrious author. Due to her untiring efforts this great work is much nearer perfection than ever. On December 23, 1943, Dr. Kent died in Chicago, ending a life of useful and devoted service to Homoeopathy, an ardent exponent of the highest and best traditions.

The publishers, in behalf of the Homoeopathic Profession, pay tribute to her by reverently dedicating this fifth Edition as a monument to her memory, a token of esteem and appreciation of a great character, doctor, author and humanitarian.

Also the publishers wish to express their gratitude to the many physicians throughout the world for their encouragement and assistance.

Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 1945

EHRHART & KARL

# PUBLISHER'S NOTE TO THE FOURTH EDITION

The third edition of Dr. James T. Kent's Repertory of the Homoeopathic Materia Medica is now exhausted. This message speaks, more than words can express, the interest taken by the Homoeopathic Profession in the value of this monumental work.

It is our pleasant duty to he able, to submit to the profession a new and improved edition—we trust you will accept it with the same avidity as manifested on previous occasions.

The publishers wish to express most grateful appreciation for assistance given by the International Hahnemannian Association, the Homoeopathic Recorder, Dr. F. E. Gladwin Dr. Pierre Schmidt, Dr. W. W. Sherwood and many other physicians in this country as well as in Europe.

Chicago, Ill., U.S.A. January, 1935

EHRHART & KARL

### PUBLISHER'S PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION

In compliance with the request of many physicians from every corner of the globe, we have undertaken to publish a third edition of Dr. J. T. Kent's Repertory of the Homoeopathic Materia Medica.

To use Dr. Kent's own words:

"This third edition completes my life work. I have brought it up to date. I have rearranged and made numerous corrections addition to adding many new remedies. I have verified every symptom in the book. You will find all remedies of any value contained herein. The book is complete."

This laborious task we have undertaken, first, .because we wish to preserve this monumental work, second, so that the younger element in the Homoeopathic profession will have a standard work to Mow. Dr, J. H. Clark of London says in his Materia Medica: "It is impossible to practice Homoeopathy as it should be practiced without the aid of repertories and the best repertory is the fullest."

The publishers are deeply indebted to Clara Louise Kent, M. D, for supervising proof.

EHRHART & KARL

### **PREFACE**

This work is offered to the profession as a general Repertory of the Homoeopathic Materia Medica. It has been built from all sources, and is a compilation of all the useful symptoms recorded in the fundamental works of our Materia Medica, as well as from the notes of our ablest practitioners. Many unverified symptoms have been omitted, but only when there was a decided doubt about their consistency. And on the other hand clinical matters have been given a place when it was observed to be consistent with the nature of the remedy.

The *plan* of the Repertory is uniform throughout, and it is one which admits of the indefinite expansion of each division, so that remedies can be added from time to time as they come into use or have been confirmed and verified. It has been attempted to proceed in every case from *generals* to *particulars*, and in carrying this out the aim has been to give first of all a *general rubric* containing all the remedies which have produced the symptoms, followed by the particulars, viz. the *time* of occurrence, the *circumstances*, and *lastly* the *extensions*. Here it may be remarked, in regard to extensions, that the point *from* which a certain symptom extends is the one under which that symptom will be found, never under the point *to* which it extends.

As is well known to older practitioners, the method of working out a case from generals to particulars is the most satisfactory. If a case is worked out merely from particulars it is more than probable that the remedy will not be seen, and frequent failure will be the result. This is due to the fact that the *particular* directions in which the remedies in the general rubric tend have not yet been observed, and thus to depend upon a small group of remedies relating to some particular symptom is to shut out other remedies which may have that symptom, although not yet observed. By working in the other direction, however, i.e., from general to particular, the general rubric will include all remedies that are related to the symptoms, and, if after having done this the particulars are then gone into and the remedy which runs through the *general rubrics* is found to have the particular symptoms, this will aid in its choice as the one to be prescribed. One object, then, of this Repertory has been to assist in obtaining good general groups of remedies, and by general groups and rubrics it is not to be understood as the general of the remedies. When pathological names are used, only the leading remedies in the condition referred to will be found in the rubric.

To those who have used Bœnninghausen's "Therapeutic Pocket Book" the working out of cases from generals is a familiar method. But for the benefit of the younger men the following suggestions are offered which may prove helpful: After taking the case

according to the lines laid down in the "Organon" (§§ 83-140), write out all the mental symptoms and all symptoms and conditions predicated of the patient himself and search the Repertory for symptoms that correspond to these. Then search for such physical symptoms as are predicated of the blood, colour of discharge, and bodily aggravation and amelioration that include the whole being, as well as desire for open air, desire for heat, cold air, for rest, for motion which may be only a desire or may bring a general feeling of amelioration. It should be understood that a circumstance that makes the whole being feel better or worse is of much greater importance than when the same circumstance only affects the painful part, and these are often quite opposite. Then individualize still further, using the symptoms predicated of the organs, functions and sensations, always giving an important place to the time of occurrence of every symptom until every detail has been examined. Then examine the symptom picture collectively and individually, and lastly study the Materia Medica of such remedy or remedies as run through the symptoms of the case until there is no doubt about which is the most similar of all remedies.

Cross references have been inserted wherever it was thought they would be needed, but doubtless more could profitably be added. Many busy men will find groups of remedies under headings different from the one they would naturally look for. If a cross reference be made at the time it would always help to find that rubric in the future, and if all such cross references be sent to the author they will assist in making later editions more complete. Physicians are requested to send in verified and clinical symptoms, and to call attention to any errors which they may discover in the text. Only in this way can we expect to have a complete and correct repertory. It is suggested that those who use this Repertory should first of all read the headings of the general rubrics from the beginning to the end and thus become acquainted with the plan upon which it is formed. Only by constant use can any repertory become a companion and a helper.

J. T. KENT

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Abies-c., Abies canadensis,

Abies-n., Abics nigra.

Abrot., Abrotanum.

Absin., Absinthium.

Acal., Acalypha indica.

Acet-ac., Acetic acid.

Acon-e., Aconitum cammarum,

Acon-f., Aconitum ferox.

Acon-I., Aconitum lycotoaum.

Acon., Aconitum napellus.

Act-sp., Actaea spicata.

Æsc., Æsculus hippocastanum.

Æsc-g., Æsculus glabra.

Æth., Æthusa cynapium.

Agar-em., Agaricus emeticus.

Agar.. Agaricus muscarius.

Agar-ph., Agaricus phalfoides.

Agn., Agnus castus.

Ail., Ailanthus,

Alco., Alcohol.

Alet., Aletris farinosa.

All-c, Allium cepa.

All-s., Allium sativum.

Aloe, Aloe socotrina.

Alst., Alstonia constricta.

Alumn., Alumen.

Alum., Alumina.

Alum-m., Aluminium metallicum.

Alum-sil., Alumina silicata.

Ambr., Ambra grisea.

Ambro., Ambrosia artemisiae folia.

Amme., Ammoniacum gummi.

Am-be., Ammonium benzoicum.

Am-br., Ammonium bromatum.

Am-c., Ammonium carbonicum.

Am-caust., Ammonium causticum.

Am-m., Ammonium muriaticum.

Amph., Amphisboena.

Amyg., Amygdalae amarae aqua.

Ami-n., Amyl pitrite.

Anac., Anacardium orientale.

Anac-oc., Anacardium occidentale.

Anag., Anagallis arvensis.

Anan., Anantherum muriaticum.

Ang., Angustura vera.

Anil., Anilinum.

Anis., Anisum stellatum.

Anth., Anthemis nobilis.

Anthr., Anthracinum.

Anthro., Anthrokokali.

Ant-a., Antimonium arsenicosum.

Ant-c., Antimonium crudum.

Ant-chl., Antimonium chloridum.

Ant-ex., Antimonium oxydatum.

Ant-s., Antimonium sulph, auratum,

Ant-t., Antimon, et potass, fart,

Aphis, Aphis chenopodii glauci.

Apis, Apis mellifica.

Ap-g., Apium graveolens.

Apoc., Apocynum cannabinum.

Apoc-a., Apocynum androsaemifolium.

Apom., Apomorphium.

Aral., Aralia racemosa.

Aran., Aranea diadema.

Aran-s., Aranea scinencia.

Arg-c., Argentum cyanidum.

Arg-m., Argentum metallicum.

Arg-mur., Argentum muriaticum.

Arg-n., Argentum nitricum.

Arn., Arnica montana.

Ars., Arsenicum album.

Ars-h., Arsenicum hydrogenisatum.

Ars-i., Arsenicum iodatum.

Ars-m., Arsenicum metallicum.

Ars-s-f., Arsenicum sulphuratum flavum.

Ars-s-r., Arsenicum sulphuratum rubrum.

Art-v., Artemesia vulgaris.

Arum-d., Arum dracontium.

Arum-i.. Arum italicum.

Arum-m., Arum maculatum.

Arum-t., Arum triphyllum.

Arund., Arundo mauritanica.

Arund-d., Arundo donax.

Asaf., Asafoetida.

Asar., Asarum europaeum.

Asc-c., Asclepias cornuti (Syriaca.)

Asc-t., Asclepias tuberosa.

Asim., Asimina triloba.

Aspar., Asparagus officinalis.

Astac., Astacus fluviatilis.

Aster., Asterias rubens.

Atro., Atropinum,

Atro-s., Atropia sulphurica. Aur., Aurum metallicum. Aur-a., Aurum arsenicum. Aur-i., Aurum iodatum.

Aur-m., Aurum muriaticum.

Aur-m-n., Aurum muriaticum natronatum.

Aur-s., Aurum sulphuratum.

Bad., Badiaga.

Bals., Balsamum peruvianum.

Bapt., Baptisia tinctoria.

Bart., Bartfelder (acid spring).

Bar-ac., Baryta acetica.

Bar-c., Baryta carbonica.

Bar-i., Baryta iodata.

Bar-m., Baryta muriatica.

Bell., Belladonna.

Bell-p., Bellis perennis.

Benz., Benzinum.

Benz-ac., Benzoic acid.

Benz-n., Benzinum nitricum.

Berb., Berberis vulgaris.

Bism., Bismuthum oxidum.

Blat., Blatta americana.

Blatta, Blatta orientalis.

Bol., Boletus laricis.

Bor-ac., Boracicum acidum.

Bor., Borax.

Both., Bothrops lanceolatus.

Bov., Bovista.

Brach., Brachyglottis repens.

Brom., Bromium.

Bruc., Brucea antidysenterica.

Bry., Bryonia alba.

Bufo, Bufo rana.

Buf-s., Bufo sahytiensis.

Cact., Cactus grandiflorus.

Cadm., Cadmium sulphuratum.

Cahin., Cahinca.

Cain., Cainca.

Cai., Cajuputum.

Calad., Caladium seguinum.

Calc-ac., Calcarea acetica.

Calc-ar., Calcarea arsenica.

Calc., Calcarea carbonica.

Calc-caust., Calcarea caustica.

Calc-f., Calcarea fluorata.

Calc-i., Calcarea iodata.

Calc-p., Calcarea phosphorica.

Calc-sil., Calcarea silicata.

Calc-s., Calcarea sulphurica.

Calen., Calendula officinalis.

Calli., Calliandra houstoni.

Calo., Calotropis gigantea.

Calt., Caltha palustris.

Camph., Camphora officinarum.

Canch., Canchalagua.

Cann-i., Cannabis indica.

Cann-s., Cannabis sativa.

Canth., Cantharis.

Caps., Capsicum.

Carb-ac., Carbolic acid.

Carb-an., Carbo animalis.

Carb-h., Carboneum hydrogenisatum. Carbo-o., Carboneum oxygenisatum.

Carb-s., Carboneum sulphuratum.

Carb-v., Carbo vegetabilis.

Card-b., Carduus benedictus.

Card-m., Carduus marianus.

Carl., Carlsbad.

Casc., Cascarilla.

Cast-v., Castanea vesca.

Cast-eq., Castor equi.

Cast., Castoreum.

Caul., Caulophyllum thalictroides.

Caust., Causticum.

Cean., Ceanothus americanus.

Cedr., Cedron.

Cench., Cenchris contortrix.

Cent., Centaurea tagana.

Cere-b., Cereus bonplandii.

Cer-s., Cereus serpentaria.

Cet., Cetrararia islandica.

Cham., Chamomilla.

Chel., Chelidonium majus.

Chen., Ghenopodium glauci aphis.

Chen-a., Chenopodium anthelminticum,

Chen-v., Chenopodium vulvaria. Chim., Chimaphila umbellata.

Chim-m., Chimaphila maculata.

Chin., China officinalis.

Chin-a., Chininum arsenicosum.

Chin-b., Chininum brom.

Chin-s., Chininum sulphuricum.

Chion., Chionanthus virginica.

Chlol., Chloralum.

Chlf., Chloroform.

Chlor., Chlorum.

Chol., Cholesterinum.

Chr-ac., Chromicum acidum.

Chr-ox., Chromicum oxydatum.

Cic., Cicuta virosa.

Cimx., Cimex.

Cimic., Cimicifuga racemosa.

Cina, Cina.

Cinch., Cinchonium sulphuricum.

Cinch-b., Cinchona boliviana.

Cinnb., Cinnabaris. Cinnm., Cinnamonum. Cist., Cistus canadensis.

Cit-ac., Citric acid.

Cit-l., Citrus limonum.

Cit-v., Citrus vulgaris.

Clem., Clematis erecta.

Cob., Cobaltum.

Coca, Coca.

Cocaine., Cocainum muriaticum.

Cocc., Cocculus indicus.

Cocc-s., Coccinella septempunctata.

Coc-c., Coccus cacti.

Coch., Cochlearia armoracia.

Cod., Codeinum.

Coff., Coffea cruda.

Coff-t., Coffea tosta.

Colch., Colchicum autumnale.

Coll., Collinsonia canadensis.

Coloc., Colocynthis.

Colos., Colostrum.

Com., Comocladia dentata.

Con., Conium maculatum.

Cond., Condurango.

Conv., Convallaria majalis.

Conv-d., Convolvulus duartinus.

Cop., Copaiva officinalis.

Cor-r., Coralium rubrum.

Cori-r., Coriaria ruscifolia.

Corn., Cornus circinata.

Corn-f., Cornus florida.

Corn-s., Cornus seriea.

Cot., Cotyledon umbilicus.

Croc., Crocus sativus.

Crot-c., Crotalus cascavella.

Crot-h., Crotalus horridus.

Crot-t., Croton tiglium.

Cub., Cubeba officinalis.

Culx., Culex moscae.

Cund., Cundurango.

Cupr., Cuprum metallicum.

Cupr-a., Cuprum aceticum.

Cupr-ar., Cuprum arsenicosum.

Cupr-n., Cuprum nitricum.

Cupr-s., Cuprum sulphuricum.

Cur., Curare.

Cycl., Cyclamen europaeum.

Cypr., Cypripedium pubescens.

Daph., Daphne indica.

Der., Derris pinnata.

Dig., Digitalis purpurea.

Dios., Dioscorea villosa.

Dirc., Dirca palustris.

Dol., Dolichos pruriens.

Dor., Doryphora.

Dros., Drosera rotundifolia.

Dub., Duboisinum.

Dulc., Dulcamara.

Echi., Echinacea angustifolia.

Elaps, Elaps corallinus.

Elat., Elaterium.

Epig., Epigea repens.

Equis., Equisetum hyemale.

Erechthites., Erechthites hieracifolia.

Erig., Erigeron canadense.

Ery-a., Eryngium aquaticum.

Ether, Ether.

Eucal., Eucalyptus globulus.

Eug., Eugenia jambos.

Euon., Euonymus europaeus.

Eup-per., Eupatorium perfoliatum.

Eup-pur., Eupatorium purpureum.

Euph., Euphorbium.

Euphr., Euphrasia officinalis.

Eupi., Eupion.

Fago., Fagopyrum.

Ferr-ar., Ferrum arsenicosum,

Ferr., Ferrum metallicum.

Ferr-ac., Ferrum aceticum.

Ferr-i., Ferrum iodatum.

Ferr-ma., Ferrum magneticum.

Ferr-m., Ferrum muriaticum.

Ferr-p., Ferrum phosphoricum.

Ferr-pic., Ferrum picricum.

Ferr-s., Ferrum sulphuricum.

Fil., Filix mas.

Fl-ac., Fluoricum acidum.

Form., Formica rufa.

Frag-V., Fragaria vesca.

Gad., Gadus morrhua.

Gall-ac., Gallicum acidum!

Gamb., Gambogia.

Gels., Gelsemium sempervirens.

Genist., Genista tinctoria.

Gent-c., Gentiana cruciata.

Gent-l., Gentiana lutea.

Ger., Geranium maculatum.

Get., Gettisburg water.

Gins., Ginseng.

Gland., Glanderine.

Glon., Glonoin.

Gnaph., Gnaphalium.

Goss., Gossypium herbaceum.

Gran., Granatum punica.

Graph., Graphites.
Grat., Gratiola officinalis,
Grin., Grindella robusta.
Gua., Guaco.
Guano., Guano aust.
Guar., Guarana.
Guarc., Guarea.
Guai., Guaiacum.
Gymn., Gymnocladus.

Haem., Haematoxylon. Ham., Hamamelis virginica. Heela, Heela lava. Hedeom., Hedeoma pulcgioides. Hell., Helleborus niger. Helo., Heloderma. Helon., Helonias dioica. Hep., Hepar sulphuris calcareum. Hipp., Hippomanes. Hippoz., Hippozaenium. Hom., Homarus. Hura, Hura braziliensis. Hydrang., Hydrangea arborescens. Hydr., Hydrastis canadensis. Hydre., Hydrocotyle asiatica. Hydr-ac., Hydrocyanic acid. Hyos., Hyoscyamus niger. Hyper., Hypericum perforatum.

Iber., Iberis amara. Ictod., Ictodes foetida. lgn., Ignatia amara. Ill., Illicium anisatum. Indg., Indigo. Ind., Indium metallicum, Ing., Ingluvin. Inul., Inula helenium. lod., Iodium. lodof., Iodoformum. Ip., Ipecacuanha. Ipom., Ipomia purpurea. Iridium, Iridium, Ir-fl., Iris florentina. Ir-foe., Iris foctidissima. Ir-g., Iris germanica. Iris, (Ir-v.), Iris versicolor.

Jab., Jaborandi.
Jac., Jacaranda gualandai.
Jac-c., Jacaranda caroba.
Jal., Jalapa.
Jatr., Jatropha curcas.
Jug-c., Juglans cinerea.

Jug-r., Juglans regia. Junc., Juncus effusus. Juni., Juniperus virginiana.

Kali-a., Kali aceticum. Kali-ar., Kali arsenicosum. Kali-bi., Kali bichromicum, Kali-br., Kali bromatum. Kali-c., Kali carbonicum. Kali-chl., Kali chloricum. Kali-cy., Kali cyanatum. Kali-fer., Kali ferrocyanicum, Kali-i., Kali iodatum. Kali-m., Kali muriaticum. Kali-ma.. Kali manganicum. Kali-n., Kali nitricum. Kali-ox., Kali oxalicum. Kali-p., Kali phosphoricum, Kali-s., Kali sulphuricum, Kalm., Kalmia latifolia. Kaol., Kaolin. Kino, Kino. Kiss., Kissengen. Kreos., Kreosotum.

Lac-c., Lac caninum.

Lac-d., Lac defloratum. Lac-f., Lac felinum. Lach., Lachesis. Lachn., Lachnanthes tinctoria. Lac-ac., Lactic acid. Lact., (Lact-v.), Lactuca virosa. Lam., Lamium album. Lap-a., Lapis albus. Lappa-a., Lappa arctium. Lappa-m., Lappa major. Lath., Lathyrus sativus. Lat-m., Latrodectus mactans. Laur., Laurocerasus. Lcc., Lecithin. Led., Ledum palustre. Lem-ni., Lemna minor. Lepi., Lepidium bonariense. Lept., Leptandra virginica. Lil-t., Lilium tigrinum. Linu-c., Linum cathar. Lith., Lithium carbonicum. Lith-m., Lithium muriaticum. Lob-c., Lobelia cardinatis, Lob., Lobelia inflata. Lob-s., Lobelia syphilitica. Lup., Lupulus. Lyc., Lycopodium clavatum. Lycpr., Lycopersicum.

Lyeps., Lyeopus virginicus. Lyss., (Lyssin) Hydrophobinum,

Mag-arct., Magnetis polus arcticus. Mag-aust., Magnetis polus australis. Mag-c., Magnesia carbonica.

Mag-m., Magnesia muriatica.

Mag-p., Magnesia phosphorica.

Mag-p-a., Magnetis polus australis.

Mag-s., Magnesia sulphurica.

Maland., Malandrinum.

Malar., Malaria officinalis,

Manc., Mancinella (Hippomanes).

Mang., Manganum.

Mang-m., Manganum muriaticum.

Med., Medorrhinum.

Meli., Melilotus alba.

Menis., Menispermum.

Ment., Mentha piperita.

Meny., Menyanthes.

Meph., Mephitis.

Merc., Mercurius vivus.

Merc-ac., Mercurius aceticus.

Merc-e., Mercurius corrosivus.

Merc-cy., Mercurius cyanatus.

Merc-d., Mercurius dulcis.

Merc-i-f., Mercurius iodatus flavus.

Merc-i-r., Mercurius iodatus ruber.

Merc-n., Mercurius nitrosus.

Merc-p-r., Mercurius praecipitatus ruber.

Merc-sul., Mercurius sulphuricus.

Merl., Mercurialis.

Mez., Mezereum.

Mill., Millefolium.

Mit., Mitchella repens.

Morph., Morphinum.

Mosch., Moschus.

Murx., Murex.

Mur-ac., Muriaticum acidum.

Mygal., Mygale lasiodora.

Myos,, Myosotis.

Myric, Myrica cerifera.

Myris., Myristica sebifera.

Myrt-c., Myrtus communis.

Naja, Naja tripudia.

Naph., Naphthalin.

Narcot., Narcotinum.

Nat-ac., Natrum aceticum.

Nat-a., Natrum arsenicatum.

Nat-c., Natrum carbonicum.

Nat-h., Natrum hypochlorosum.

Nat-m., Natrum muriaticum.

Nat-n., Natrum nitricum.

Nat-p., Natrum phosphoricum.

Nat-s., Natrum sulphuricum.

Nicc., Niccolum.

Nice-s., Niccolum sulph.

Nit-ac., Nitricum acidum.

Nit-m-ac., Nitro muriatic acid.

Nit-s-d., Nitri spiritus dulcis.

Nitro-o., (Nit-ox.) Nitrogenum oxygenatum.

Nuph., Nuphar luteum.

Nux-j., Nux juglans.

Nux-m., Nux moschata.

Nux-v., Nux vomica.

Nym., Nymphaea odorata.

Oci., Ocimum canum.

Œna., Œnanthe crocata.

Olnd., Olcander.

Ol-an., Oleum animale.

Ol-j., Oleum jecoris aselli...

Onos., Onosmodium.

Op., Opium.

Orig., Origanum majorana.

Osm., Osmium.

Ov., Ovinine.

Ox-ac., Oxalicum acidum.

Oxyt., Oxytropis lamberti.

Ozone, Ozone (Oxygenium).

Pacon.. Paconia officinalis.

Pali., Palladium.

Pareir., Pareira brava.

Par., Paris quadrifolia.

Paull., (Paull-p.) Paullinia pinnata.

Ped., Pediculus capitis.

Pen., Penthorum.

Per., Persica.

Peti., Petiveria.

Petr., Petroleum.

Petros., Petroselinum.

Phal., Phallus impudicus.

Phase, Phaseolus nanus.

Phel., Phellandrium.

Ph-ac., Phosphoricum acidum.

Phos., Phosphorus.

Phys., Physostigma.

Phyt., Phytolacca decandra.

Pic-ac., Picricum acidum.

Pimp., Pinminella saxifraga.

Pin-s., Pinus silvestris.

Pip-m., Piper methysticum.

Pip-n., Piper nigrum.

Plan., Plantago major.

Plat., Platinum metallicum.

Plat-m., Platinum muriaticum.

Plect., Plectranthus.

Plumbg., Plumbago littoralis.

Plb., Plumbum metallicum.

Podo., Podophyllum peltatum.

Polyg., Polygonum hydropiperoides.

Pop., Populus tremuloides.

Poth., Pothos foetidus.

Prun., Prunus spinosa,

Psor., Psorinum.

Ptel., Ptelea trifoliata.

Pulx., Pulex iritans.

Puls., Pulsatilla nigricans.

Pul-n., Pulsatilla nuttaliana.

Pyrog., Pyrogenium.

Pyrus, Pyrus americana.

Rad., Radium.

Ran-a., Rananculus acris.

Ran-b., Ranunculus bulbosus.

Ran-s., Ranunculus sceleratus.

Raph., Raphanus.

Rat., Ratanhia.

Rheum, Rheum.

Rhod., Rhododendron.

Rhus-a., Rhus aromatica.

Rhus-g., Rhus glabra.

Rhus-r., Rhus radicans.

Rhus-t., Rhus toxicodendron.

Rhus-v., Rhus venenata.

Rob., Robinia pseudacacia.

Rumx., Rumex crispus.

Ruta, Ruta graveolens.

Sabad., Sabadilla.

Sabal., Sabal serrulata.

Sabin., Sabina.

Sacc., Saccharum album.

Sac-l., Saccharum lactis.

Sal-ac., Salicylicum acidum.

Salam., Salamander.

Sal-n., Salix niger.

Samb., Sambucus nigra.

Sang., (Sang-c.) Sanguinaria canadensis.

Sang-n., Sanguinaria nitrica.

Sanic., Sanicula aqua.

Sant., Santoninum.

Sarr., Sarracenia purpurea.

Sars., Sarsaparilla.

Scut., Scutellaria lateriflora,

Sec., Secale cornutum.

Sel., Selenium.

Senec., Senecio aureus.

Seneg., Senega.

Senn., Senna.

Sep., Sepia.

Serp., Serpentaria.

Sil., Silicea.

Sin-a., Sinapis alba.

Sin-n., Sinapis nigra.

Sol-m., Solanum mammosum.

Sol-n., Solanum nigrum.

Sol-o., Solanum oleraceum.

Sol-t-ae., Solanum tuberosum aegrotans,

Sol-v., Solidago virg. aur.

Spig., Spigelia anthelmia.

Spig-m., Spigelia marilandica.

Spira., Spiranthes.

Spong., Spongia tosta.

Squil., Squilla hispanica.

Stach., Stachys betonica.

Stann., Stannum metallicum.

Staph., Staphisagria.

Stel., Stellaria media.

Stel., Stellaria illedia.

Stict., Sticta pulmonaria.

Still., Stillingia sylvatica.

Stram., Stramonium.

Stront., Strontium.

Stroph., Strophanthus hispidus.

Stry., Strychninum.

Sulph., Sulphur.

Sul-ac., Sulphuricum acidum.

Sul-i., Sulphur iodatum.

Sumb., Sumbul.

Syph., Syphilinum.

Symph., Symphytum officinale.

Sym-r., Symphoricarpus racemosus.

Tab., Tabacum.

Tanac., Tanacetum vulgare.

Tann., Tanninum.

Tarax., Taraxacum.

Tarent., Tarentula hispanica.

Tarent-c., Tarentula cubensis.

Tart-ac., Tartaricum acid.

Tax., Taxus baccata.

Tell., Tellurium.

Tep., Teplitz.

Ter., Terebinthina.

Teucr., Teucrium marum verum.

Thal., Thallium.

Thea, Thea sinensis.

Ther., Theridion.

ner., Theridion.

Thlaspi., Thlaspi bursa pastoris.

Thuja, Thuja occidentalis.

Til., Tilia europoea.

Tong., Tongo.

Trif-p., Trifolium pratense.

Tril., Trillium pendulum.

Trio., Triosteum perfoliatum.
Trom., Trombidium muscae domesticae.
Tub., Tuberculinum.
Tus-f., Tussilago fragrans.
Tus-p., Tussilago petasites.

Upa., Upas tiente. Uran., Uranium nitricum. Urt-u., Urtica urens. Ust., Ustilago maydis. Uva., Uva ursi.

Vac., Vaccininum.
Valer., Valeriana.
Vario., Variolinum.
Verat., Veratrum album.
Verat-v., Veratrum viride.
Verb., Verbascum thapsus.
Vesp., Vespa crabro.
Vib., Viburnum opulus.
Vinc., Vinca minor.

Viol-o., Viola odorata. Viol-t., Viola tricolor. Vip., Vipera. Visc., Viscum album.

Wies., Wiesbaden. Wild., Wildbad. Wye., Wyethia helenioides.

Xan., Xanthoxylum fraxineum.

Yuc., Yucca.

Zinc., Zincum metallicum.
Zinc-ac., Zincum aceticum.
Zinc-c., Zincum cyanatum.
Zinc-m., Zincum muriaticum.
Zinc-ox., Zincum oxydatum.
Zinc-s., Zincum sulphuricum.
Zing., Zingiber.
Ziz., Zizia aurea.

### USE OF THE REPERTORY

As homopathy includes both science and art, Repertory study must consist of science and art.

The scientific method is the mechanical method; taking all the symptoms and writing out all the associated remedies with gradings, making a summary with grades marked, at the end.

There is an artistic method that omits the mechanical, and is better, but all are not prepared to use it. The artistic method demands that judgment be passed on all the symptoms, after the case is most carefully taken. The symptoms must be judged as to their value as characteristics, in relation to the patient; they must be passed in review by the rational mind to determine those which are strange, rare, and peculiar.

Symptoms most peculiar to the patient must be taken first, then those less and less peculiar until the symptoms that are common and not peculiar are reached, in order, from first to last.

These must be valued in proportion as they relate to the patient rather than to his parts, and used instead of ultimates and symptoms pathognomonic.

Symptoms to be taken:

First - are those relating to the loves and hates, or desires and aversions. Next - are those belonging to the rational mind, so-called intellectual mind. Thirdly - those belonging to the memory.

These, the mental symptoms, must first be worked out by the usual form until the remedies best suited to his mental condition are determined, omitting all symptoms that relate to a pathological cause and all that are common to disease and to people. When the sum of these has been settled, a group of five or ten remedies, or as many as appear, we we are then prepared to compare them and the remedies found related to the remaining symptoms of the case.

The symptoms that are next most important are those related to the entire man and his entire body, or his blood and fluids: as sensitiveness to heat, to cold, to storm, to rest, to night, to day, to time. They include both symptoms and modalities.

As many as these as are found, also, in the first group, the mental summary, are to be retained.

There is no need of writing out the remedies not in the mental group ousummary; these symptoms, relating to the whole patient, cannot be omitted with any hope of success.

We must next look over all the record to ascertain which of that group are most similar to the particulars of the regions of the body; of the organs of the body; of the parts; and of the extremities.

Preference must be accorded to discharges from ulcers, from uterus during menstruation, from ears, and from other parts, as those are very closely related to the vital operation of the economy.

Next must be used the modalities of the parts affected, and frequently these will be found to be the very opposite of the modalities of the patient himself. A patient who craves heat for himself, generally, and for his body, may require cold to his head, to his stomach, or to the inflamed parts, hence the same rubric will not fit him and his parts. Hence to generalize by modalities of *isolated* particulars leads to the incorrect remedy or confounds values placed upon certain remedies.

There are strange and rare symptoms, even in parts of the body, which the experienced physician learns are so guiding that they must be ranked in the higher and first classes.

These include some keynotes which may guide safely to a remedy or to the shaping of results, provided that the mental and the physical generals do not stand contrary, as to their modalities, and therefore oppose the keynote-symptoms.

Any remedy correctly worked out, when looked up in the MateriaMedica, should be perceived to agree with, and to fit, the patient; his symptoms; his parts; and his modalities. It is quite possible for a remedy not having the highest marking in the anemnesis to be the most similar in image, as seen in the MateriaMedica.

The artistic prescriber sees much in the

proving that cannot be retained in the Repertory, where everything must be sacrificed for the alphabetical system. The artistic prescriber must study MateriaMedica long and earnestly to enable him to fix in his mind sick images, which, when needed, will infill the sick personalities of human beings. These are too numerous and too various to be named or classified. I have often known the intuitive prescriber to attempt to explain a so-called marvellous cure by saying: "I cannot quite say how I came to give that remedy but it resembled him."

We have heard this, and felt it, and seen it, but who can attempt to explain it? It is something that belongs not to the neophyte, but comes gradually to the experienced artistic prescriber. It is only the growth of art in the artistic mind: what is noticed in all artists. It belongs to all healing artists, but if carried too far it becomes a fatal mistake, and must therefore be corrected by Repertory work done in even the most mechanical manner.

The more each one restrains the tendency to carelessness in prescribing and in method, the wiser he becomes in artistic effects and MateriaMedica work. The two features of prescribing must go hand in hand, and must be kept in a high degree of balance, or loose methods and habits will come upon any good worker.

### HOW TO STUDY THE REPERTORY

After all the symptoms of a patient have been written out the Repertory should be taken up. The beginner should not attempt to abbreviate the anemnesis, but should write out the full general rubric for exercise, if nothing more. If melancholy be the word, the remedies set to the word should be written down with all the graduations. If the *melancholy* appear only before the menses let a sub-rubric be placed in manner to show at a glance the number of remedies of the general class having the *special* period of aggravation. Many of the most brilliant cures are made from the general rubric when the special does not help, and, in careful notes of ten years, would bring down many of the general rubric symptoms, and furnish the best of clinical verifications. The longer this is done the more can the busy doctor abbreviate

The special aggravation is a great help, but such observations are often wanting, and the general rubric must be pressed into service.

Again, we have to work by *analogy*. In this method Bœnninghausen's *Pocket Repertory* is of the greatest service.

Take Minton's most excellent work, and we find menstrual agonies are ameliorated by heat,

peculiar to Ars. and Nux., and by moist heat, to Nux-m. But the symptoms of one case are not like either of these remedies, and we must go farther into the MateriaMedica. We can there form the *anemnesis* by analogy and make use of the *general rubric*, taking all the remedies known to be generally ameliorated by heat and warmth applied.

To be methodical, the general rubric should appear in the notes of the prescriber and the special below it. If this plan be carefully carried out, a comparison of ten years'work be a most instructive perusal. What is true of a remedy generally may often be true in particular, especially so in the absence of a contra-indicating exception, well established.

If this plan be followed by beginners, always reading up the *MateriaMedica* with the *anamnesis* by the time business becomes plenty the work becomes easy and rapid. A young man can prescribe for a few patients a day and make careful homeopathic cures, and he can gain speed enough to prescribe for twenty or thirty a day after a few years. Any man who desires to avoid *this careful method, should not pretend* to be a *homeopathic physician, as the* right way is not in him, as the desire must

precede the act.

The patient does not always express the symptom in the language that would best indicate the real nature of the symptom. Then it is that judgment is required, that the physician may gain a correct appreciation of the symptoms. So often is this true that the young man and often the old are led from the true expressions of nature, and he will make an inappropriate prescription. The task of taking symptoms is often a most difficult one. It is sometimes possible to abbreviate the anemnesis by selecting one symptom that is very peculiar containing the key to the case. A young man cannot often detect this peculiarity, and he should seldom attempt it. It is often convenient to abbreviate by taking a group of three or four essentials in a given case, making a summary of these, and eliminating all remedies not found in all the essential symptoms. A man with considerable experience may cut short the work in this way. I have frequently known young men to mistake a modality for a symptom. This is fatal to a correct result. The symptom is the sensation or condition, and the modality is only a modification. The symptom often becomes pecul iar or characteristic through its modality.

When a sensation is looking up in the *Repertory*, all the remedies belonging to it should be written out, and individualization began by modalities.

I am frequently asked what is understood by *peculiar* as applied to a case. A little thought should lead each man to the solution.

A high temperature, a fever without thirst, is in a measure peculiar. A hard chill with thirst for cold water is peculiar. Thirst with a fever, with the heat, is not peculiar, because you can safely say it is common to find heat with thirst, and uncommon to find heat without thirst. That which is common to any given disease is never peculiar. This may seem too simple to demand an explanation, but let him who knows it go to the next page. Pathognomonic symptoms are not used to individualize by, and are never peculiar in the sense asked for.

I am asked what I mean when I say to beginners, treat the patient and not the disease. My answer always is about as follows : the symptom that is seldom found in a given disease is one not peculiar to the disease, but peculiar to the patient, therefore the peculiarities of the patient have made the disease differ from all the members of its class and from all others in the class, and make this disease, as affecting this patient, an individuality by itself, and can only be treated as an individual. This individuality in the patient manifests itself by *peculiar* symptoms nearly always prominent, and always looked for by the true healer. The man who gives Acon. for fever knows nothing of the spirit of the law or the duties of the physician. The same is true of *Colocynth* for colic, *Arsenicum* for chill, etc.

"What shall we do when we find several peculiarities in the same patient and one remedy does not cover them all ?" Here is where the astute physician will pick up his Repertory and commence the search for a remedy most similar to all, and if he has been a student for a few years he need not go about asking foolish questions. The lazy man has spent his days in the folly of pleasures, and the man of limited belief has shot out so many valuable things that he is constantly up in public asking foolish questions and reporting cases with symptoms so badly taken that he reveals the whereabouts of his past life. He has not made use of the *Repertory*, and shows a complete ignorance of the rubrics and the usual formality of taking symptoms as taught by Hahnemann. It is a blessed thing that they are not responsible for all their ignorance. Where shall the responsibility rest, and who shall "throw the first stone ?"

It is so easy to wink at the sins that we ourselves are guilty of that is seems impossible to find judge or jury before whom to arraign the first law-breaker.

The cry for liberty has been a grievous error, as liberty is and has been most shamefully abused. It means a licence to violate law, and only a modest elasticity is necessary and full eclecticism is the product. It is liberty that has driven out of use, or limited the use, of the *Repertory* that all the old healers so much consulted. If Bænninghausen used a *Repertory* with the limited remedies there proved, how much more do we need to consult it.

### HOW TO USE THE REPERTORY

Ever since the appearance of my Repertory in print many of my friends who use it have urged me to write out my own method of using a Repertory. I realize that it is a most difficult undertaking, but shall attempt to explain my method. I doubt not but most careful prescribers will find that they are working in a similar manner.

The use of the Repertory in homeopathic practice is a necessity if one is to do careful work. Our MateriaMedica is so cumbersome without a Repertory that the best prescriber must meet with only indifferent results.

After the case has been properly taken according to Hahnemann's rules it is ready for study. I do not intend to offer in this manner the ordinary rubrics, because all know them so well. A case that is well taken and ordinarily full will show morbid manifestations in sensitiveness to many surroundings, such as weather, heat and cold, also in the desires and aversions, mental symptoms and the various regions of the body.

When I take up a full case for study, I single out all the expressions that describe the general state, such as the aggravations and ameliorations of the general state of the patient or of many of his symptoms. I next consider carefully all his longings, mental and physical, all the desires and aversions, antipathies, fears, dreads, etc. Next I look for all the intellectual perversions, methods of reasoning, memory, causes of mental disturbances, etc. All these I arrange in form together, in order to set opposite each one all remedies in corresponding rubrics as found in the Repertory. By the cancellation process it will soon be seen that only a few remedies run through all these symptoms, and therefore only a few are to be carefully compared in order to ascertain which one of all these is most like the particular symptoms not yet lined up to be considered as the first ones have been considered. Hahnemann teaches in the 153rd paragraph that we are to give particular attention to such symptoms as are peculiar and characteristic. He teaches also that the physician must pay his earnest attention to the patient. Now if these two things are duly considered, it will be seen that Hahnemann>s idea

was that a characteristic symptom is one that is not common to disease but one that characterizes the patient. All the first lot of symptoms singled out for a more comprehensive view are such, as characterize the patient, and are predicated of the patient himself. By treating a portion of the symptoms in this way we have reduced the list of possible remedies to a few or perhaps only one. As it is necessary to consider the totality of the symptoms for a basis of the homeopathic prescription, it is now necessary to examine all the rest of the symptoms in order to ascertain how these few remedies correspond with all the particulars.

It may be said that the above is only routine work and everybody does it just that way. True, but after so much has been accepted the more intricate problems come up. To work out a wellrounded case is the simplest part of Repertory work, but when one-sided cases appear and when the patient states his symptoms in language that cannot be found in provings the case is far different. The record of the patient should stand as nearly as possible in his own language. From an extensive correspondence and many years of teaching graduates, I have come to the conclusion that it is a difficult matter for many to know when the record of symptoms contains the possibilities of a curative prescription. Many cases are presented with no generals and no mental symptoms - absolutely no characterizing symptoms - only the symptoms common to sickness. When a successful prescription is made on such symptoms it is scarcely more than a "lucky hit". It cannot be classed as scientific prescribing. Many records are presented with pages of vague description and one keynote that has served as a disgraceful "stool pigeon" to call forth a failure from many doctors.

Unless the symptoms that characterize the patient are brought out in the record the physician should not be surprised at a failure. The remedy must be similar to the symptoms of the patient as well as the pathognomonic symptoms of his disease in order to cure. To show something about the requirements of Repertory work, I will

from writing and kept with them, as it is not a general. It is so done in my Repertory. This is wholly different in the great rubric "motion". If we study Bryonia from that rubric, and from the MateriaMedica, we will see that such a large number of particular symptoms is aggravated by that remedy that it appears that the very patient himself is worse from motion.

Hence, it will be seen that motion is a rubric that must show the extent of aggravation in relation to the general bodily state by general and particular, and it must be retained in the generals. Any rubric that modifies so many particulars that the very patient himself seems to be so modified must be classed as general. Many wonderful cures

have been made from the use of Bœnninghausen and many wonderful failures have followed, and it is from the above cause. The new Repertory is produced to show forth all the particulars, each symptom with the circumstance connected with it. It is in infancy and may remain so very long, unless all who use it unite to preserve their experience in well-kept records and furnish the author with such. The author is devoting his life to the growth and infilling and perfecting of this work, and begs all true workers will co-operate by noting errors and omissions, and, above all, noting such modalities of particulars as have come from generals and been observed in cures. Every Art and every Science has its own jargon,

### REPERTORISING

### By

### Margaret Tyler and John Weir

(With very ample apologies to Dr. Gibson Miller, Dr. J.T. Kent and DR. SAMUEL HAHNEMANN)

and the art of Repertorising is no exception. Let us get straight to terms.

Success in Repertorising depends on ability to deal with symptoms; and this has to be taught; it is not innate. People all the world over are wasting their lives, working out cases at enormous expenditure of time and minutest care, for comparatively poor results: and all for want of a little initial help. The key to the enigma, which they lack, is the GRADING OF SYMPTOMS... The grading of symptoms in such-wise as to economiselabour without compromising results ; and, in the cases where all the more-or-lessindicated remedies lack some symptom or other of the totality, to know which symptoms are of vital importance to the correct prescription; and which are of less importance, and may therefore probably be neglected; and also which may be safely used as *eliminating symptoms*, to throw out remedies by the dozen from the very start; and which cannot be safely used to throw out any

remedies at all, on pain of perhaps losing the very drug one is in search of - the curative simillimum.

To begin with, symptoms are of two orders: (a) those general to the patient as a whole (Kent's GENERALS), and (b) those particular, not to the patient as a whole, but to some part of him (Kent's PARTICULARS).

### THE GRADING OF SYMPTOMS

Among the Generals, the symptoms of the first grade are, if well marked, the MENTAL SYMPTOMS. These take the highest rank; and a strongly marked mental symptom will always rule out any number of poorly-marked symptoms of lesser grade. (For these may never have appeared in the drug-pathogenesis - perhaps for lack of a sufficiently drastic proving; and yet, time and again, the drug will clear them up). The Mental symptoms, always provide that they are very definite and well-marked, are the most

important symptoms of the case.

But for the mental symptoms particularly, it is well to go constantly through the Repertory (Mind-section), and to master all that is presents; and to make cross references; and to be sure that you get the correct rubric; and often combine two rubrics that practically amount to the same thing, and yet do not give quite the same list of drugs. As, for instance, aversion to company and better alone may not be quite the same thing; and yet it is often difficult to sort them. Again, worse in the dark, and fear of darkness are difficult to fix correctly in many cases, while the elements fear of robbers, fear of ghosts - of apparitions, etc., may come in : so here you have at least four rubrics which you may have to combine on pain of missing something. Many of the rubrics must be considered in company, and all with intelligence and some elasticity, or there is great danger of eliminating the very drug you are in search of. And - the better you know your Repertory, the more rapid your work will be, and the better your results. Never grudge turning its pages!

Second in grade, after the mental symptoms, and his reactions to mental environment, come, if well marked, such general symtoms of the patient as his reactions, as a whole, to bodily environment: - to times and seasons, to heat and cold, to damp and dry, to storm and tempest, to position, pressure, motion, jar, touch, etc. But they have got to be in capitals or in italics in the patient as well as in the Repertory, to take this rank; or to be safely used, some of them, as eliminating symptoms. ("Some of them", because there are perhaps only half-a-dozen symptoms which it is at all safe to use in this way; and then only, of course, if strongly marked).

And, once again, be sure that you have your very rubric; and if necessary combine two rubrics that work out practically as synonyms, and yet do not present quite the same list of drugs. A doctor was driven to despair over a case of melancholia by using better for open air instead of desire for open air. The symptom was so intensely marked that it was used without hesitation as an eliminating symptom, ruling out Sulphur (which has desire for open air), but which had every other big symptom of the case

in capitals and which promptly cured. You have got to know your Repertory from cover to cover, if you are to have the best results: and you have got to use it with brains and imagination.

The third-grade General symptoms are the CRAVINGS AND AVERSIONS. But to be elevated to such rank, they must not be mere likes and dislikes, but *longings* and *loathings*: in big types in the Repertory, and in the patient - in corresponding types, anyhow!

In corresponding types everywhere and all through: and this is most important. As, for instance, if your patient is only a little restless, Ars. and Rhus., superlatively restless remedies, will, of course, be rather contra-indicated. Big types in the Repertory will never help you, unless the symptoms are big type in the patient too. In first taking the case, it is well to vary the type as you set down the symptoms; to put those poorly marked in brackets, and to underline the intensely marked symptoms: for that will help you to match them correctly.

Then next in importance comes, in women, the MENSTRUAL STATE, i.e., general aggravation of symptoms before, during and after the menses. Of lower rank comes the question of menses early, late, and excessive and this last of course only where there is nothing such a polypus, fibroid, menopause, to account for it.

And now, at last, you come to the PARTICULARS - the symptoms that bulk so largely for the patient, and for which he is as a matter of fact, actually consulting you. You will have taken them down first, with the utmost care and detail, listening to his story, and interrupting as little as possible; but you will consider them *last*: for these symptoms are really of minor importance from your point of view (certainly in chronic cases) because they are general to the patient as a living whole, but only particulars to some part of him. In a great railway system, for instance, a strike that raises the price of fuel for a few weeks, an accident on the line that means compensation to the repair of few yards of permanent way, are less vital to the Company than the brain quality of its General Manager, of the force, competence and activity of the Chairman

and Board of Directors. Make the executive of the Company efficient, and it will deal in the best way with details. In like manner, put your patient, as a whole, in order, and he will straighten out the disorder of his parts. You have got to get at him ; and you can only get at him through his general and mental symptoms. Start for the Particulars, and see where they land you! In the body politic, where the executive is not sound, you deal with lax discipline here, with peculation there, with incompetence, and disorder, and slackness, and inefficiency. There is rottenness at the core; and you will find that as fast as you clear up one mess ; the system breaks down at a new part. Go for the Management; put that right; and let it act. So with your work: - start treating an eczema, per se, and "cure" it, to find yourself confronted with - say asthma; prescribe for that, and the wretched patient comes back presently with a brand-new disease - Rheumatism : tinker with that - and the heart gives out. Go for the executive - for the patient himself; - the patient who was all along capable of eczema - asthma - rheumatism : go for the patient as a live entity, revealed by his general and mental symptoms in chief; deal with him according to the Law of Similars, and he will do the rest. Always provided that the thing has not gone too far, that the tissue changes are not too gross, he will even undo the rest, step by step backwards, to the reproduction of the initial lesion on the skin. The whole is greater than its part. Never juggle with "Particulars" at the expense of the life of the whole.

But, in their right position of secondary importance, you must go into the particulars all the same, and with great care (if only to confirm your choice of the drug); and it will amaze you to find how they fall into line, when the choice is correct. More than that, when the drug has been chosen on general grounds, the patient will return and tell you, not only "I'm better", and that the trouble for which he consulted you is better, but he will volunteer, "My knees are better too, all the swelling has gone"; and referring to your notes you discover that you had never heard of his knees before! and he will go on and tell you that his back (of which you hear now for the first time) is much less painful: and the constipation,

which he had not previously mentioned, is a thing of the pasts. (This was a *Nitric acid* case!).

Among the PARTICULARS, your firstgrade symptoms will always be anything pecul iar, or unusual, or unexpected, or unaccountabl e. You now want to know not only how your patient, as a whole, reacts to environment, but how his head, his stomach, his lungs, his muscles and joints stand heat and cold, damp weather and dry, react to stuffy atmosphere or draughts, desire or resent movement and jar. You will find one headache being banged against the wall; while another has to be nursed with such extreme care that the sufferer dare not move a finger, and would swear, if the movement of his lips were not agony, when you clumsily lurch against his bed. Or another headache will demand a bolt-upright position; while for a fourth the only thing is to kneel up, while it is pressed low into the pillow, or against the floor.

Now, to get the terms clearly... A GENERAL SYMPTOM, OR A GENERAL, IS ONE THAT REFERS TO THE PATIENT HIMSELF, AS A WHOLE, AND OF WHICH HE CAN SAY "I", instead of "My". "I feel the cold frightfully: ""I dare not move hand or foot in a thunderstorm ; and I simply couldn't be alone." "This heat is knocking me all to pieces - I just can't stand it !" these are Generals. In these the patient expresses himself. Remember, he is the sum of many lives, building up many tissues, and organs of diverse function. Through the Generals the Dwellerin-the-House speaks - through the Mentals and Generals: - the Life which is the sum of the lives, and something beyond that : - the Life "in which they live and move and have their being"; and with whom, whatever their individual life and vigour, they perish. Truly the whole is greater than its part. Surely it is scientific to deal with the whole first, as a Whole?

But where your patient says "My" instead of "I", there you have a Particular. "My headache is awful in the house: the only thing for it is to go out and walk about. It often drives me out of bed at 2 or 3 a.m., to walk the Common for hours." (These are not exaggerated statements: we are giving you, all through, actual words of actual patients; and the magic drug for the last

lowest grade, and Common symptoms; hardly worth glancing through for confirmation of the drug. Moreover, there is the possibility that you may accidentally omit the very drug you want from some of the long lists you are so slavishly copying: and the odds are, that when they are all complete, without the aid of eliminating symptoms some half-a-dozen drugs will come out pretty near one another when you count up at the end, and that your *travauxd'Hercule* will leave you unconvinced and still in doubt.

### DR. GIBSON MILLER'S HOT AND COLD REMEDIES

(Extracted from Dr. Kent's Works, etc.)

### REMEDIES PREDOMINANTLY AGGRAVATED BY COLD

Abrot., Acet-ac., Acon., Agar., Agn., Alum., Al-ph., Alum-sil., c., Apoc., Arg-m., ARS., Ars-s-fl., Asar., Aur., Aurars., Aur-sulph., Bad., BAR-C., Bar-m., Bell., Benz-ac., Borax., Brom., Cadm., Calcars., CAL-C., Calc-fl., CALC-PH., Calcsil., Camph., Canth., CAPS., Carb-an., Carb-veg., Carbn-sul., Card-m., Cauloph., CAUST., Cham., Chel.. CHINA.. Chin-a.. Cimic., Cistus.. Cocc.. Coff., Colch.. Con.. Cvcl., DULC., Euphras., FERR.. Ferrars.. Form.. GRAPH.. Guai.. Helon., HEP., Hvosc., HYPER., Ign., KALI-KALI-CARB., Kali-bich., chlor., Kali-phos., Kali-sil., Kalm., Kreos., Lac-defl., MAGN-CARB., MAGN-PHOS., Mang., MOSCH., Mur-ac., Natr-ars., Natr-carb., NITRIC-AC., Nux-m.NUX-VOM., Oxal-ac., Petrol., PHOS., Plb.,Pod., PSOR., PYROGEN., ac., RAN-B., Rheum., Rhodo., RHUS., RUM EX, Ruta, SABAD., Sars., SEPIA, SIL., SPIG., Stann., Staph., Stram., STRONT., Sulac., Therid., Valer., Viol-t., Zinc.

### REMEDIES PREDOMINANTLY AGGRAVATED BY HEAT

Aesc-h., All-c., Aloe, Ambra., APIS, ARG-NIT., Asaf., Aur-iod., Aur-m., Bar-

iod., Bry., Calad., Calc-iod., Calc-sul., Cocccacti., Comoc., Crocus., Dros., Fer-iod., FLUOR-AC., Grat., Ham., IOD., KALI-IOD., KALI-SUL., Lach., Led., Lil-t., Lyc., NAT-MUR., NAT-SUL., Niccol., Op., Picricac., PLAT., Ptelia, PULS., SABINA, SECALE, Spong., Sul., Sul-iod., Thuj., Tuberc., (Rabe), Ustil., Vespa., Viburn.

### REMEDIES SENSITIVE TO BOTH EXTREMES OF TEMPERATURE

MERC., Ip., Nat-carb., Cinnabar.

Ant-cr., agg. by both heat and cold :agg. by overheating and radiated heat, though many symptoms amel. by heat.

(MERC. in chronic troubles agg. by cold: in acute agg. by heat).

### SOME CASES TO SHOW THE METHOD OF WORKING

### CASE I

Miss B., æt. 52. Been heavy tea drinker for twenty years; had much pain and discomfort in stomach; with flatulence immediately after eating; gradually got better till next meal; much rumbling in abdomen. Appetite poor; bowels fairly regular.

Desires - Salt, sweets.

Averse - Fats, acids.

Flushes of heat with sweating which relieved her.

She was very thin ; excitable person - a bundle of nerves.

On further enquiry she was found to be very chilly.

### **GENERALS**

*Very Chilly.* < Spring. < Before and during thunder-storm.

Irritable in morning.

Anxiety for others.

Fears, Burglars; something going to happen; crowds; being suffocated, and therefore in tunnel

Impatient.

Suspicious.

Very sensitive; readily offended; startled easily with least noise.

CHILLY PATIENT - Used as Eliminating Symptom: only chilly remedies are given in the following lists.

Fears: Something will happen (Kent's Repertory: p. 45). - Alum., Ars., Calc., Carb-v., CAUST., Graph., Kali-ars., Kali-p., Mag-c., Mang., Nat-a., PHOS.

Fears: suffocation (p. 47) - Carb-an., Phos., Stram..

Fears: crowd (p. 43) - Aloe, Ars., Bar-c., Calc., Carb-an., Caust., Con., Ferr., Graph., Hep., Kali-ar., K-bi., Kali-c., Kali-p., Nat-a., Nat-c., Nux-v., Phos., Plb., Rhus-t., Stann.

Anxiety for others (p. 7) - Ars., Bar-c., Cocc., Phos.

Suspicious (p. 85) ARS., Aur., BAR-C., Bar-m., Bell., Calc-p., Carb-s., Canth., CAUST., Cham., Chin., Cimic., Cocc., Con., Graph., Hyos., KALI-ARS., Kali-p., Mur-ac., Nat-a., Nit-ac., Nux-v., Plb..Phos., RHUS-T., Ruta, Sep., Sil., Stann., Staph., STRAM., Sulac., Viol-t.

Offended readily (p. 69) - Agar., Alum., Ars., Aur., Bor., Calc., Camph., Caps., Carb-s., Carb-v., Caust., Cham., Chel., Chin., Chin-a., Cocc., Cycl., Graph., NUX-V., Petr., Phos., Ran-b., Sars., Sep., Spig., Stram., Zinc.

< Approach storm (p. 1403) - Agar., Aur., Caust., Hyper., Kali-bi., Nat-c., Nit-ac., Petr., Phos., PSOR., RHOD., Rhus-t., Sep., Sil.

< Spring (p. 1403) - Aur., Bar-m., Bell., Calc., Carb-v., Chel., Colch., Dulc., Hep., Kalibi., Nux-v., Rhus-t., Sars., Sep., Sil.

Averse fats (p. 480) - Ars., Bell., Calc., Carb-an., Carb-v., CHIN., Chin-a., Colch., Cycl., Bell., Hep., Nat-c., PETR., Phos., Rheum, Rhus-t., Sep.

Averse acids (p. 480) - Bell., Cocc., Ferr., Ign., Nux-v., Ph-ac., SABAD.

Desire salt (p. 486) - Calc., Calc-p., CARB-V., Caust., Cocc., Con., Nit-ac., PHOS., Plb.

Desire sweets (p. 486) - Am-c., Arg-m., Ars., Bar-c., Calc., Carb-v., CHIN., Chin-a., Kali-ars., Kali-c., Kali-p., Nat-c., Nux-v., Petr., Plb., Rheum., Rhus-t., Sabad., Sep.

*Remarks.* The chief remedies running through the case are Ars., Calc., Caust., Nat-c., Nux-v., Phos., Rhus., Sep. Giving the different types their values; (Capitals = 3; Italics = 2; Ordinary = 1); we find that Ars. appears 8 times to value of  $16 = \text{Ars. } 8^{16}$ , Calc.  $8^{14}$ , Caust.  $7^{13}$ , Nat-c.  $6^{9}$ , Nux-v.  $6^{9}$ , Phos.  $10^{18}$ , Rhus-t.  $7^{12}$ , Sep.  $6^{11}$ .

The constitution of the patient suggested either Ars, or Phos.

We have thus come to these two remedies by only considering the general symptom of the patient.

The pain in stomach was > hot drinks; even wine which suits her generally had to be given up owing to its coldness, and as Phos. patients crave cold drinks (even ices) in gastric troubles, we are left with Ars.

*Ars-alb.* 30 - 3 doses at 6-hourly intervals.

Pain > (which had been present for years) in a few days, and in a few weeks she was almost well, being much less excitable.

This case shows the importance of Generals in their order - mental, climatic, desires and aversions in food; all of which must be markedly present to be of any value.

### CASE II

Mrs. W., æ. 58 - *Dec. 6th*, 1910 - Complaining of headaches ever since a girl in her teens; usually requires to go to bed for at least two days every month (not at period). She has a heaviness all over head as if in iron case; and head extremely tender to touch, also much throbbing in left temple.

< Warm room; exposure to sun; if heated; east wind; touch.

>Rest; alone; quiet; lying down; pressure.

Menopause, two years ago. Has some bearing down sensation if she strains, with burning internally and a feeling of distension.

Stomach - Appetite fair ; averse fish ; desires fats.

Bowels constipated.

**GENERALS** 

*Mental* - Fears : dark, robbers. Always in a hurry. Very sensitive to all impressions. Moody :< consolation (gets angry).

Climatic. - < Warmth (faintish; summer

exposure to sun. Flushes, heat with sweats.
 Thunder (hair stands on end, and gets bad headaches).

WARM PATIENT - Therefore following lists only include those drugs affected by heat.

< Consolation (Kent, p. 16) - *Lil-t.*, Lyc., NAT-M., *Plat.*, Thuj.

Fear dark (p. 43) - Calc-s., Lyc., Puls.

Robbers (p. 47) - Arg-n., Lach., Nat-m., Sulph.

Hurry (p. 52) - Aloe, Ambr., Apis, Arg-n., Bry., Calad., Calc-s., Grat., Iod., Kali-s., Lach., LIL-T., Lyc., NAT-M., Op., Ptel., Puls., SULPH., Thuj.

< Thunder (p. 1403) - Bry., Lach., Lyc., Nat-m., Puls., Sulph., Thuj., Tub.

< Summer (p. 1404) - Arg-n., *Bry.*, FL-AC., *Iod.*, *Lach.*, Lyc., Nat-m., *Puls.*, Thuj.

Faintish warm room (p. 1361) - *Lach.*, Lil-t., Lyc., PULS.

Faintish crowded room (p. 1359) - Nat-m., Sulph.

Averse fish (p. 480) - Nat-m., Sulph.

Desire fats (p. 485) - Sulph.

Particulars of Headache

- < Sun (p. 149) Aloe, BRY., LACH., Nat-m., PULS., Sulph.
- < Warm room (p. 151) Aloe, APIS, Bry., Coc-c., Croc., Ferr-i., Iod., Kali-s., Led., Lil-t. L yc., Nat-m., PLAT., PULS., Spong., Sulph.
- < Touch (p. 149) Bry., Grat., Led., Lyc., Nat-m., Sabin.
- > Lying (p. 142) Bry., Calc-s., Coc-c., Fer-i., Fl-ac., Lach., Lyc., Nat-m., Spong., Sulph.
- > Pressure (p. 145) Apis, Arg-n., BRY., LACH., Lil-t., Lyc., NAT-M., Nicc., PULS., Sabin., Sulph., Thuj.

Bry. 8<sup>14</sup>; Lach. 8<sup>17</sup>; Lyc. 10<sup>15</sup>; Nat-m. 12<sup>22</sup>; Puls. 8<sup>19</sup>; Sulph. 10<sup>16</sup>.

Remarks. Nat-mur. seems to suit the case, not because it is numerically highest alone, but because it corresponds to the type of the patient. Nat-mur. has marked aversion to fats, which this patient desires: but that would not rule out the drug for this reason; that, though the desires and aversions are general symptoms, they rank much lower in the scale than the mental symptoms. A strong mental symptom like the markedly

< consolation would rule out many of lesser importance. Puls. again could never suit this case, no matter how great its numerical value, because of the marked < from consolation. Repertory work is never mechanical, and is only a guide to the study of MateriaMedica.

Dec. 9th, 1910 - Natrum-mur. 200, 3 doses.

*Dec. 15th,* 1910 - A marked aggravation of the headache three days after taking the powders.

February 14th, 1911 - Not had a bad headache since; no heaviness or caged-in feeling. Bowels began to act naturally soon after the medicine. Hardly any flushes of heat. Much better generally; got up after influenza and not felt shaky, used to take her weeks to recover. No medicine.

February 20th, 1911 - Got bad colic due to chill which caused return of headache for one day only. Natrum-mur. 200, 3 doses.

April 7th, 1911 - No real headache since last note, slight attempts; no caged-in feeling. Bowels quite regular. Bearing down with burning and distension entirely gone. No flushes of heat. No medicine.

May 16th, 1911 - A little vertigo on first lying down: goes off immediately. Headache absent despite severe thunderstorm which formerly caused her to go to bed; not once the cased-in sensation. Bowels still good.

Generally a different person in every way; brighter; more cheerful; husband declares her to be a different person to live with. *Nat-m.* 200, 3 doses.

December 27th, 1911 - May have had a slight attempt at headache, but never came to anything; feels a new creature; able to do much more work; very energetic; general health excellent. Had no medicine since above.

### CASE III

Miss C. æt. 35 - June 13th, 1910 - Sleepless since 20 years age; brought on by excessive musical study; never taken any sleeping drugs. She lies quite wide awake at night, brain active all the time, especially after lights are out. Often kept awake by persistent tunes; hardly ever falls asleep for three hours after going to bed

; readily wakened by the least gleam of light: even if drowsy becomes sleepless immediately on getting into bed. Dreams always; nightmare.

General health has been good. Throat : painless hoarseness : all colds fly here.

Stomach: Appetite good. Averse fats, milk. Craves ices, cold food. Emptiness without hunger soon after getting into bed which might prevent sleep. > Eating. Emptiness at 11 a.m.

M. P. normal.

Mental: Very excitable to music: irritable; impatient; discontented. Fears: in a crowd; being hemmed in; fire; suffocation. Indifferent to people, especially relatives. Depressed easily.

Chilly: Hates the cold; < thunderstorms.

CHILLY, used as an "eliminating symptom" to cut all the warm remedies, in all the following lists.

Indifference relations (Kent. 55) - Hell., Hep., Nat-c., PHOS., SEP. Fears crowd (p. 43) - Ars., Aur., Bar-c., Calc., Carb-an., Caust., Con., Ferr., Ferr-ars., Graph., Hep., Kali-ar., Kali-bi., Kali-c., Kali-p., Nat-a., Nat-c., Nux-v., Phos., Plb., Rhus-t., Stann. Fears suffocation (p. 47) - Carb-an., Phos., Stram. Fears fire (p. 45) Cupr. Thunder (p. 1403) Agar., Aur., Hyper., Kali-bi., Nat-c., Nit-ac., Petr., Phos., PSOR., RHOD., Rhus-t., Sep., Sil. Averse fats (p. 480) Ars., Bell., Calc., Carb-an., Carb-v., CHIN., Chin-a., Colch., Cycl., Hell., Hep., Nat-c., PETR., Phos., Rheum, Rhus-t., Sep. Averse milk (p. 481) - Am-c., Bell., Calc., Mag-c., Carb-v., Guaj., Ign., LAC-D., NAT-C., Nux-v., Phos., Rheum, Sep., Sil. Desires cold food 484) (p. Am-c., PHOS., Sil., Zinc. Desires ices (p. 485) Calc., PHOS. 488) 11 Emptiness a.m. (p. Alumen, Nat-c., Phos., Sep., Zinc. Emptiness without hunger (p. 489) - Agar., Alum., Ars., Bar-c., Chin., Cocc., Dulc., Hell., Mur-ac., Phos., Rhus-t., Sil., Sul-ac. Sleepless after going to bed (p. 1252) Bor., Carb-v., Mag-c., Phos., Same idea (tune) always repeated 1254) - Bar-c., Calc., Coff., Graph., Petr.

Hoarseness, painless (p. 760) - CALC., CARB-V., *Caust.*, *Phos.* = Calc. 6<sup>11</sup>; Nat-c. 6<sup>10</sup>; Phos. 12<sup>24</sup>; Sep. 5<sup>10</sup>.

*Remarks.* The larger rubrics such as sensitive to noise, impatience, etc., are left out as all the competing remedies are in them.

Phos. not only best indicated, but it has the important peculiar symptoms, - indifference to relations; all the fears (except fire); and the marked craving for ices.

*June 16th*, 1910 - *Phos.* 10M. 3 doses, 6 hours apart.

July 4th, 1910 - She writes "been sleeping better and have been much quieter mentally at night." No medicine.

July 27th, 1910 - "Very much better generally; sleeping better, even with worrying times. Not half so tired as usual; no emptiness even at 11 a.m.; not restless mentally at night; no persistent tunes or thoughts; not dreaming so much; extraordinary better." No medicine.

Oct. 10th, 1910 - Abroad, tiring journey, so took Phos. 10M, 3 doses, 6-hourly.

January 27th, 1911 - Been sleeping perfectly well and much better in every way; no persistent tunes at night; hardly ever dreams. No medicine.

Jan. 14th, 1912 - "Still sleeping quite well; have absolutely nothing to complain about." No medicine.

### CASE IV

Mr. B. æt. 28 - May 6th, 1910 - Pain and distension abdomen for last three years, especially 6 a.m. or 4 p.m.; felt like bubble inside; been taking Sodbicarb. all the time. Distension, not for some time after eating.

> Escape flatus (offensive) ;> hot drinks. Sleeps well till wakened at 6 a.m. by pain.

Appetite good ; no special desires or aversions; some heartburn.

Rheumatic pains general ; no special modalities.

Weather conditions do not affect him.

Mental :< In himself if angry. Neither care nor worry. Quick tempered but controls it. Weak concentration.

Lycop. 1M, 4 doses, 6-hourly.

ABANDONED. (See Forsaken.)

ABRUPT: Nat-m., tarent.

ABSENT-MINDED. (See Forgetful): Acon .. act-s., aesc., agar., agn., all-c., alum., am-c., am-m., anac., ang., Apis, arg-m., arn., ars., arum-t., asar., aur., bar-c., bell., bov., bufo, calad., calc., calc-s., Cann-i., cann-s., caps., carl., cench., carb-ac., carb-s., Caust., Cham., chel., chin., cic., clem., cocc., coff., colch., coloc., con., croc., crot-h., cupr., cycl., daph., dirc., dulc., elaps, graph., guaj., ham., Hell., hep., hura, hyos., ign., jug-c., kali-br., kali-c., kali-p., kali-s., kreos., lac-c., Lach., led., lyc., lyss., mag-c., manc., mang., merc., Mez., mosch., naja, nat-c., Nat-m., nat-p., nit-ac., Nux-m., nux-v., olnd., onos., op., petr., ph-ac., phos., Plat., plb., Puls., rhod., rhus-t., rhus-v., ruta, sars., Sep., sil., spong., stann., stram., sulph., sul-ac., tarent., thuj., Verat., verb., viol-o., viol-t., zinc.

morning: Guaj., nat-c., ph-ac., phos.

11 a.m. to 4 p.m.: Kali-n.

noon: Mosch.

menses, during: Calc.

periodical attacks of, short lasting: Fl-ac., nux-m.

reading, while: Agn., lach., nux-m., ph-ac.

starts when spoken to: Carb-ac.

writing, while: Mag-c.

ABSORBED, buried in thought: Acon., aloe, am-m., ant-c., arn., bell., bov., calc., cann-i., canth., caps., carl., caust., cham., chin., cic., clem., cocc., con., cupr., cycl., elaps, grat., ham., Hell., ign., ip., lil-t., mang., merc., Mez., mosch., mur-ac., nat-c., nat-m., nat-p., nit-ac., Nux-m., ol-an., onos., op., phel., phos., puls., rheum, sabad., sars., spig., stann., stram., Sulph.

daytime: Elaps.

morning: Nat-c., nux-v.

ABSORBED.

afternoon: Mang.

evening: Am-m., sulph.

alternating with frivolity: Arg-n.

as to what would become of him: Nat-m.

eating, after: Aloe.

menses, during: Mur-ac.

ABSTRACTION of mind: alum., Amyl-n., camph., cann-i., carb-ac., caust., cic., con., cycl., elaps, guaj., hell., hyos., kreos., laur., lyc., lyss., mez., nat-m., Nux-m., oena., onos., op., ph-ac., Phos., plat., sabad., sec., sil., stram., sulph., vesp., visc.

morning: Guaj.

ABUSIVE: Am-c., am-m., anac., bell., bor., caust., con., dulc., hyos., ip., lyc., lyss., mosch., nit-ac., nux-v., petr., plb., ran-b., seneg., sep., spong., stram., tub., verat., viol-t.

forenoon: Ran-b.

evening: Am-c.

angry, without being: Dulc.

pains, with the: Cor-r.

scolds until the lips are blue and eyes stare and she falls down fainting; Mosch.

ACTIVITY, desires. (See Industrious.)

fruitless: Stann.

ACUTENESS. (See Memory.)

ADMONITION agg.: Bell., plat.

AFFECTATION: Stram.

AFFECTIONATE. (See Love, Indifference): Acon., ant-c., anac., bor., carb-an., carb-v., coff., croc., hura, ign., nat-m., nux-v., ox-ac., par., phos., plat., puls., seneg., verat.

AGITATION. (See Excitement.)

AIR castles. (See Theorizing.)

AMBITION, loss of: (See Indolence.)

AMOROUS. (See Lewdness and Lascivious, also Genitalia.)

AMUSEMENT, averse to: Bar-c., lil-t., meny., olnd., sulph.

desire for: Lach., pip-m.

ANGER, irascibility (See Irritability and Ouarrelsome): Acon., aesc., act-s., agar., agn., all-c., aloe, ambr., am-c., Anac., apis, arg-m., arn., Ars., ars-i., asar., aster., atro., Aur., bar-c., bar-m., bell., Bry., bufo, cact., calad., calc., calc-p., calc-s., cann-s., canth., caps., carb-an., carb-s., carb-v., carl., caust., Cham., chel., chin., chin-a., chlor., cimic., cinnb., clem., cocc., coff., coloc., con., cop., croc., crot-t., cur., cypr., cycl., dig., dros., dulc., elaps, eupi., ferr., ferr-ar., ferr-i., ferr-p., fl-ac., gels., gran., graph., ham., hell., Hep., hyos., hydr., Ign., iod., ip., kali-ar., Kali-c., kali-n., kali-p., Kali-s., lach., led., Lyc., mag-s., mang., meph., merc., merl., mez., mosch., mur-ac., myric., nat-a., nat-c., Nat-m., nat-p., nat-s., nicc., Nit-ac., nux-m., Nux-v., olnd., op., osm., pall., Petr., ph-ac., phos., plat., psor., puls., ran-b., rat., rhus-t., ruta, sabad., sang., seneg., Sep., sil., spig., squil., stann., Staph., stram., stront., sul-ac., Sulph., tarent., tell., thuj., trill., valer., verat., zinc.

morning: Kali-c., nux-v., petr., sep., sulph.

waking, on: Carb-an., Kali-c., petr.

forenoon: Carb-v.

11 a.m.: Sulph.

evening: Am-c., bry., cahin., croc., kali-c., Lyc., nicc., op., petr.

absent persons, at: Aur., kali-c., lyc.

ailments after anger, vexation etc.: Acon, agar., alum., am-c., ant-t., apis, arg-n., arn., ars., aur., aur-m., bell., bry., calc., calc-p., calc-s., cadm., caust., Cham., chin., cist., cimic., Cocc., coff., Coloc., croc., cupr., ferr., ferr.p., gels., hyos., Ign., Ip., kali-p., lach., lyc., mag-c., mag-m., manc., mez., nat-c., nat-m., nat-p., nat-s., nux-m., Nux-v., Op., petr., ph-ac., phos., Plat., puls., ran-b., rhus-t., samb., sec., sel., sep., sil., stann., Staph., stram., sulph., tarent., verat., zinc.,

ANGER, ailments.

after anger with anxiety: Acon., alum., Ars., aur., bell., bry., calc., cham., cocc., coff., cupr., hyos., Ign., lyc., nat-c., nat-m., Nux-v., op., petr., phos., plat., puls., rhus-t., samb., sep., stann., stram., sulph., verat.

with fright: Acon., aur., bell., calc., cocc., cupr., Ign., nat-c., nux-v., op., petr., phos., plat., puls., samb., sep., sulph., zinc.

indignation: Aur., Coloc., ip., lyc., merc., mur-ac., nat-m., nux-v., plat., Staph.

silent grief: Alum., ars., aur., bell., cocc., coloc., hyos., Ign., Lyc., nat-c., nat-m., nux-v., ph-ac., phos., plat., puls., Staph., verat.

alternating with cheerfulness: Aur., caps., croc., ign., stram.

quick repentance: Croc., mez., sulph.

answer, when obliged to: Arn., coloc., nat-m., Nux-v., ph-ac., puls.

caressing, from: Chin.

consoled, when: Ars., cham., nat-m.

contradiction, from: Aloe, am-c., anac., ars., Aur., bry., cact., calc-p., cocc., ferr., ferr-ar., grat., helon., hura, Ign., Lyc., merc., nat-a., nat-c., nicc., nux-v., olnd., op., petr., Sep., sil., stram., tarent., thuj., til.

convulsion, before: Bufo.

cough, before: Asar., bell., cina.

from the: Acon., ant-t., arn., bell., cham. former vexations, about: Calc., carb-an., sep.

interruption, from: Cham., cocc., nux-v.

mistakes, over his: Nit-ac., staph., sulph.

misunderstood, when: Bufo.

past events, about: Calc., carb-an., sep.

stabbed, so that he could have, any one: Chin., Hep., merc., nux-v.

suppressed, from: Aur., Cham., ign., sep., Staph, thinking of his ailments: Aur-m.

throws things away: Staph.

touched, when: Ant-c., iod., Tarent.

trembling, with: Ambr., arg-n., aur., chel., cop., daph., ferr-p., nit-ac., pal., phos., sep.

### ANGER.

violent: Acon., Anac., apis, ars., Aur., bar-c., bell., bry., cahin., calc., carb-s., carb-v., Cham., coff., ferr., ferr-p., graph., grat., Hep., hyos., ign., kali-i., lyc., nat-m., Nit-ac., Nux-v., pall., petr., phos., sep., Staph., sulph., Tarent., verat., zinc.

voices of people: Con., teucr., zinc.

ANGUISH: Acet-ac., Acon., aeth., aloe, alum., ambr., anac., ant-t., apis, arg-n., arn., Ars., aur., bism., Bell., bov., bufo, Calc., camph., Cann-i., carb-v., Caust., cedr., coff., coloc., crot-c., crot-h., cupr., der., Dig., graph., Hep., hyos., kali-ar., kali-i., mag-c., mur-ac., naja, nat-a., nat-c., phos., Plat., psor., puls., sep., tarent., tril., verat., vip.

daytime: Graph., mag-c., merc., murx., nat-c., psor., puls., stann.

5 a.m. to 5 p.m.: Psor.

morning: Alum., calc., nux-v., puls., verat.

forenoon: Nicc., ran-b., rhus-t.

evening: Ambr., carb-v., mur-ac., phos.

night: Ambr., arn., nat-s., nux-v., plan.

4 a.m.: Alum.

chill, during: Arn.

driving from place to place: Ars.

eating, while: Sep. heat, during: Arn.

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menses, before: Graph.

during: Bell., calc., coff., ign., merc., nit-ac., phos., plat., stann., xan.

open air amel. Cann-i.

perspiration, during: Arn.

stool, before: Acon., merc., poth., verat.

during: Merc., verat.

walking in open air: Arg-m., arg-n., bell., canth., cina, plat., tab.

ANSWERS abruptly, shortly, curtly: Ars., ars-h., cic., coff., gels., hyos., jatr., mur-ac., ph-ac., phos., plb., rhus-t., sec., sin-a., stann., sulph., tarent.

aversion to: Agar., alum., ambr., am-c., am-m., anac., arn., ars., ars-i., atro., bell., cact.,

### ANSWERS, aversion to.

calc-s., carb-h., caust., chin., chin-s., cimic., cocc., coff., coloc., con., cupr., euphr., Glon., Hyos., iod., kali-ar., kali-p., lil-t., lyss., mag-m., merc., mosch., nat-m., Nux-v., op., ph-ac., phos., puls., rhus-t., sabad., sec., spong., stann., stram., stry., sulph., sul-ac., tab., tarent., verat., vib.

morning: Mag-m.

loquacious at other times: Cimic.

sings, talks, but will not answer questions:

confusedly as though thinking of something else: Bar-m., hell., mosch.

difficult: Chlol, phos., sulph., sul-ac., verat.

disconnected: Coff., crot-h., kali-br., phos., stram., strych.

foolish: Ars., bell.

hastily: Ars., bell., bry., cimic., cocc., hep., lach., lyc., rhus-t., strych.

imaginary questions: Atro., hyos., plb., stram., tarent.

incoherently: Bell., cann-i., chlol., coff-t., cycl., hyos., phos., valer.

incorrectly: Bell., carb-v., cham., hyos., merc., nux-v., ph-ac., phos.

irrelevantly: Bell., carb-v., cimic., hyos., led., lyss., nux-m., nux-v., petr., ph-ac., Phos., sabad., sec., stram., Sulph., sul-ac., tarent., valer.

monosyllable: Carb-h., carb-s., gels., kali-br., ph-ac., plb., puls., sep.

"no" to all questions: Crot-c., hyos., kali-br.

reflects long: Anac., cocc., cupr., grat., Hell., nux-m., phos., ph-ac.

refuses to: Agar., ambr., arn., ars., bell., camph., caust., chin., chin-a., cimic., hell., hyos., led., lyss., nux-m., nux-v., petr., ph-ac., Phos., sabad., sec., stram., Sulph., sul-ac., tarent., verat.

repeats the question first: Ambr., caust., kali-br., sulph., zinc.

slowly: Agar-ph., anac., ars., carb-h., carb-v., cocc., cupr., con., hell., kali-br., Merc., nuxm., op., ox-ac., Ph-ac., Phos., plb., rhus-t., sep., sulph., sul-ac., thuj., zinc.

### ANSWERS.

spoken to, when, yet knows no one: Cic.

stupor returns quickly after: Arn., bapt., Hyos., plb.

unintelligibly: Chin., coff-t., hyos., phos.

ANTAGONISM with herself: Anac., aur., kali-c., lac-c.

### ANTHROPOPHOBIA. (See Fear.)

ANTICIPATION, complaints from: Arg-n., ars., gels., lyc., med., ph-ac.

ANTICS, plays: Bell., cupr., Hyos., lact., op., merc., phos., plb., stram.

ANXIETY: Abrot., Acon., acon-f., acet-ac., act-s., aeth., agar., agn., ail., all-c., aloe. alum., alumn., ambr., am-c., am-m., anac., ang., ant-c., ant-t., apis, arg-m., Arg-n., arn., Ars., ars-h., Ars-i., asaf., asar., aspar., aster., Aur., aur-s., bar-c., bar-m., Bell., benz-ac., berb., Bism., bor., bov., Bry., bufo, Cact., cadm., cahin., calad., Calc., Calc-p., Calc-s., Camph., Cann-i., cann-s., canth., caps., carb-an., carb-o., Carb-s., Carb-v., carl., Caust., cench., cham., chel., Chin., chin-a., chin-s., chlol., cic., cimx., cimic., cina, clem., cocc., coc-c., coch., coff., colch., coloc., Con., croc., crot-c., crot-h., crot-t., cub., cupr., cupr-ar., cur., cycl., Dig., dros., dulc., elaps, euph., eup-per., euon., ferr., ferr-ar., ferr-i., fl-ac., gels., glon., graph., grat., hell., hep., hura, hyos., ign., indg., Iod., ip., jatr., Kali-ar., kali-br., Kali-c., Kali-chl., kali-i., kali-n., Kali-p., Kali-s., kreos., lach., lact., lat-m., laur., led., lil-t., Lyc., lýss., mag-c., mag-m., mag-s., manc., mang., med., meny., merc., merc-v., Mez., mil., mosch., mur-ac., mygal., naja., Nat-a., Nat-c., nat-p., nat-m., nicc., Nit-ac., nux-v., olnd., op., ox-ac., Paeon., petr., phel., ph-ac., Phos., plant., plat., plb., Psor., Puls., pyrog., ran-b., ran-s., raph., rheum., rhod., Rhus-t., ruta, sabad., sabin., samb., sang., sars., Sec., seneg., sep., sil., spig., spong., squil., stann., staph., stram., stront., stry., Sulph., sul-ac., sumb., tab., tarent., thuj., valer., Verat., viol-o., viol-t., xan., zinc.

daytime: Ambr., ant-c., bell., caust., chin-a., laur., mag-c., mang., merc., nat-c., nit-ac., phyt., plat., psor., puls., ruta, sul-ac., zinc.

5 a.m. to 5 p.m.: Psor.

### ANXIETY.

morning: Ail., alum., am-c., anac., Ars., canth., carb-an., carb-s., carb-v., caust., chin., cocc., con., Graph., ign., ip., kali-ar., Lach., led., lyc., mag-c., mag-m., mag-s., mez., nat-m., nit-ac., nux-v., Phos., plat., puls., rhus-t., sep., sulph., sul-ac., verat., zinc.

rising, on: Arg-n., mag-c., rhus-t.

amel.: Carb-an., cast., fl-ac., nux-v., rhus-t., sep.

waking, on: Alum., anac., carb-an., carb-v., caust., chel., chin., cocc., Graph., ign., ip., Lach., lyc., mag-c., mag-m., mag-s., nat-m., nit-ac., nux-v., phos., plat., puls., rhus-t., sep., squil.

forenoon: Acon., alum., alumn., am-c., bar-c., calc., canth., clem., *lyc.*, *nat-m.*, paeon., plat., ran-b., sars., sulph.

11 a.m.: Arg-n.

noon: Bar-c., chin-s., mez.

till 3 p.m.: Aster.

afternoon: Æth., am-c., arg-n., bell., bov., cact., calc., carb-an., carb-v., crot-t., cupr., gamb., kali-n., mag-c., mag-m., nat-c., nit-ac., nux-v., phel., ph-ac., phos., puls., rhus-t., ruta, stront., tab., zinc.

3 to 6 p.m.: Con.

4 p.m.: Lyc., tab.

to 5 p.m.: Thuj.

6 p.m.; Carb-v.

5 to 6 p.m.: Am-c.

until evening: Con., kali-n., mag-m.

evening: Acon., agar., alum., ambr., am-c., anac., ant-t., Ars, bar-c., bar-m., bell., bor., bov., bry., cact., calad., Calc., Calc-s., carb-an., carb-s., Carb-v., caust., chel., chin., china-a., cina, cocc., coff., colch., Dig., dros., fl-ac., graph., hep., hipp., hura, kali-ar., kali-c., kali-i., kali-n., kali-p., kali-s., lact., laur., lyc., mag-c., mag-m., merc., mez., mur-ac., nat-a., nat-c., nat-m., nat-p., nit-ac., nux-m., nux-v., paeon., petr., phos., plat., puls., ran-b., rhus-t., ruta, sabin., Sep., sil., spig., stann., stront., Sulph., tab., yerat.

amel.: Am-c., chel, mag-c., sul-ac., verb., zinc.

until 11 p.m.: Bor.

ANXIETY, evening.

bed, in: Ambr., am-c., anac., ant-c., Ars., bar-c., bry., calad., calc., calc-s., carb-an., carb-s., Carb-v., caust., cench., cham., cocc., graph., hep., kali-ar., kali-c., kali-n., kali-p., kali-s., laur., lil-t., lyc., mag-c., mag-m., mez., mur-ac., nat-a., nat-c., nat-m., nit-ac., nux-v., phos., puls., sabin., sep., sil., stront., sulph., ter., verat.

amel.: Mag-c.

closing the eyes, on: Mag-m.

uneasiness and anxiety, must uncover: Bar-c., mag-c., nat-m., puls.

violent exercise, from: Ox-ac.

twilight, in the: Ambr., ars., calc., carb-v., caust., dig., laur., nux-v., phos., rhus-t., sep.

6 p.m.: Dig.

7 to 8 p.m.: Am-c., dros.

8 p.m.: Mur-ac.

night: Acon., agar., alum., alumn., ambr., am-c., am-m., ant-c., arg-m., arg-n., arn., Ars., aster., bar-c., bell., bor., bov., bry., cact., calc., calc-s., camph., cann-s., canth., carb-an., carb-s., carb-v., castor., caust., cham., chin., chin-a., chin-s., cina, clem., cocc., coff., con., cycl., dig., dros., dulc., ferr., ferr-ar., ferr-p., graph., haem., hep., hyos., ign., jatr., kali-ar., kali-bi., kali-c., kali-p., kali-s., lach., lac-ac., lact., lil-t., lith., lyc., mag-c., mag-m., mang., merc., merc-c., nat-a., nat-c., nat-m., nat-p., nit-ac., nux-v., petr., phos., plan., plat., plb., Puls., ran-b., rhus-t., sabad., samb., sep., sil., spong., squil., stront., sulph., tab., thuj., verat., zinc.

waking, on: Alum., arg-n., ars., carb-v., chel., con., dros., graph., lac-ac., lyc., nat-m., nit-ac., phos., puls., rat., sil., Sulph., zinc.

midnight, before: Ambr., am-c., ars., bar-c., bry., carb-s., carb-v., caust., cocc., graph., gels., hep., kali-c., laur., lyc., mag-c., mag-m., merc., mur-ac., nat-c., nat-m., nat-p., nux-v., phos., puls., sabin., sil., stront., sulph., verat.

on waking, amel., on rising: Sil.

11 p.m.: Ruta.

ANXIETY, midnight.

after: Alum., ant-c., Ars., calc., cench., chin., cast., colch., dulc., graph, hep., lyc., Nux-v., rhus-t., squil.

on waking: Ign., lyc., ph-ac.

1 to 3 a.m.: Hep.

2 a.m.: Nat-m.

until 2 a.m.: Carb-an.

3 a.m.: Ars., sil.

after: Ars., rhus-t., verat.

4 a.m.: Alum.

air, in open: Acon., anac., ant-c., arg-m., bar-c., bell., cina, hep., ign., lach., plat., spig., tab.

amel.: Alum., arund., bry., calc., calc-s., Cann-i., carl., grat., Kali-s., laur., lyc., mag-m., puls., rhus-t., spong., til., valer., verat.

alone, when: 'Ars., cadm., dros., mez., Phos., rat., tab., zinc.

alternating with indifference: Nat-m.

anger, during: Sep.

anticipating an engagement: Arg-n., gels., med.

apparition, from horrible, while awake: Zinc.

ascending steps, on: Nit-ac.

bathing the feet, after: Nat-c.

bed, in: Ambr., am-c., anac., ant-c., Ars., bar-c., berb., bry., calad., calc., camph., carb-an., carb-v., caust., cench., cham., chin-s., cocc., ferr., graph., hep., ign., kali-c., kali-n., laur., lyc., mag-c., mag-m., nat-a., nat-c., nat-m., nat-p., nit-ac., nux-v., phos., puls., Rhus-t., sabin., sep., sil., stront., sulph., tereb., verat.

breakfast, after: Con., kali-c.

breathing deeply, on: Acon., spig.

amel.: Agar., rhus-t.

business, about: Anac., puls.

chagrin, after: Lyc.

children, in: Bor., calc., calc-p., gels., kali-c.

about his: Acet-ac.

when lifted from the cradle: Calc-p.

chill, before: Ars., ars-h., Chin.

### ANXIETY, chill.

during: Acon., arn., Ars., ars-h., Calc., Camph., caps., carb-v., chin., chin-a., cimx., cocc., cycl., gels., hura, ign., lam., laur., nat-m., nux-v., phos., plat., Puls., rhus-t., sec., sep., verat.

after: Chel., kali-c.

church bells, from hearing: Lyss.

closing eyes, on: Calc., Carb-v., mag-m.

coffee, after: Cham., ign., nux-v., stram.

coition, after: Sep.

thought of (in a woman): Kreos,

cold, becoming, from: Manc.

cold drinks amel: Acon., agar-em., sulph.

company, when in: Acon., ambr., bell., cadm., lyc., petr., plat., stram.

conscience, of (as if guilty of a crime): Alum., am-c., Ars., Aur., cact., canth., carb-s., carb-v., caust., Chel., cina, cocc., coff., con., cupr., cycl., Dig., ferr., ferr-ar., ferr-p., graph., hyos., ign., mag-s., med., merc., nat-m., nit-ac., nax-v., phos., Psor., puls., rheum., rhus-t., ruta, sabad., sil., stront., sulph., thuj., yerat., zinc.

continence prolonged, from: Con.

conversation, from: Alum., ambr., plat., stram.

cough, before: Ars., cupr., iod., lach,

before attack of whooping cough: Cupr.

coughing, from: Arund., mere-c., nit-ac., stram.

crowd, in a: Acon., ambr., bell., lyc., petr., plat., stram.

cruelties, after hearing of: Calc.

dark, in: Æth., nat-m., phos., puls., rhus-t., stram.

dinner, during: Mag-m.

after: Ambr., canth., gins., hyos., nat-m., phos., sil., verat.

amel.; Sulph.

dreams, on waking from frightful (See Dreams): Ars., chin., graph., nat-m., nicc., puls.

drinking, after: Cimx.

### ANXIETY.

eating, before: Mez., ran-b.

while: Carb-v., mag-c., mez., sabad., sep., warm food: Mag-c.

after: Aloe, ambr., arg-n., asaf., bell., canth., carb-an., carb-v., caust., cham., chin., coc-e., con., ferr-m., ferr-p., hyos., kali-c., kali-p., lach., mag-m., merc., nat-c., nar-m., nat-p., nit-ac., Nux-v., phel., ph-ac., phos., psor., ran-b., sep., sil., thui, verat., viol-t.

amel.: Aur., iod., mez., sulph.

emissions, after: Carb-an., petr.

eructations amel., Kali-c., mag-m.

excitement, from: Asaf., phos.

exercise amel.; Tarent.

exertion of eyes: Sep.

expected of him, when anything is: Ars.

fear, with: Acon., alum., am-c., am-m., Anac., ant-c., ant-t., Ars., aur., bar-c., bell., berb., bry., calad., calc., calc-s., canth., carb-s., Caust., chel., chin., chin-a., chin-s., cic., cina, clem., cocc., coff., cupr., dig., dros., dulc., ferr., ferr-ar., ferr-p., graph., hell., hep., hyos., ign., kali-ar., kali-c., kali-i., kali-n., kali-p., kali-s., kreos., lach., lyc., mag-c., manc., mang., meny., merc., mcz., nat-a., nat-c., nat-m., nat-p., nicc., nit-ac., nux-m., nux-v., onos., phel., phos., plat., Psor., puls., rat., rhus-t., ruta, sabin., samb., Sec., sep., spig., spong., staph., stront., sulph., tab., thul., til., verat.

fever, during: Acon., alum., Ambr., am-c., anc., arn., Ars., asaf., Bar-c., bell., berb., bov., bry., calc., tale-s., canth., carb-au., casc., cham., chin.-a., chin.-s., coff., crot-h., cycl., dros., ferr., ferr-ar., ferr-p., fl-ac., graph., grat., guare., hep., hyper., ign., Ip., kali-c., lach., laur., mag-c., mag-m., merc., mur-ac., nat-a., nat-c., nat-m., nat-p., nicc., nux-v., op., par., petr., ph-ac., phos., plan., plat., plb., puls., rheum, rhus-t., ruta, sabin., sec., Sep., spig., spong., stann., stram., sulph., tub., valcr., verat., viol-t., zinc.

prodrome, during: Ars., chin.

fits, with: Alum., bell., caust., cupr., cocc., ferr., hyos., ign.

### ANXIETY.

flatus, from: Coff., nux-v.

emission of, amel.: Calc.

flushes of heat, during: Ambr., arn., calc., dros., graph., ign., op., phos., plat., puls., sep., spong.

foot bath, after a: Nat-c.

friends at home, about: Bar-c., phos., phys., sulph.

fright, after: Acon., gels., lyc., merc., nat-m., op., rob., sil.,

future, about: Acon., agar., alum., anac., ant-c., ant-t., arn., bar-c., bar-m., Bry., calad., Calc., calc-ar., calc-s., carb-s., caust., cham., chel., chin., Chin-s., Cic., cocc., con., cycl., dig., dirc., dros., dulc., euph., ferr-c., ferr-p., fl-ac., gels., gins., graph., grat., hipp., iod., kali-c., kali-p., kalm., lach., lil-t., mang., mur-ac., nat-a., nat-c., nat-m., nat-p., nux-v., petr., ph-ac., Phos., psor., puls., ran-b., rhus-t., sabin., spig., spong., stann., staph., stram., sulph., tarent., thuj., verat., xan.

headache, with: Acon., ars., bell., bov., caust., fl-ac., glon., tub.

health, about: Acet-ac., acon., alum., arg-m., arg-n., arn., ars., bry., calad., calc., calc-s., cocc., grat., ign., kali-ar., kali-c., kali-p., lac-c., lach., mag-m., nat-c., nat-p., Nit-ac., nux-m., nux-v., ph-ac., phos., psor., puls., sep., sil., staph., sulph.

especially during climacteric period: Sil.

hot air, as if in: Puls.

house in: Alum., ars., aster., bry., carl., chel., kali-c., Lyc., mag-m., plat., Puls., Rhus-t., spong., til., valer.

amel., in: Ign.

on entering: Alum., rhod.

hungry, when: Iod., Kali-c.

hypochondriacal: Am-c., anac., arn., ars., asaf., calad., canth., cham., dros., ferr-p., grat., kali-chl., kali-p., mosch., Nat-m., nit-ac., ph-ac., Phos., valer.

ineffectual desire for stool, from: Ambr.

looking steadily: Sep.

lying, while: Ars., calc-s., carb-v., cench., nux-v., puls., sil., spong., stann.

amel.: Mang.

ANXIETY, lying.

must lie down with anguish: Mez., phel., ph-ac.

side, on: Bar-c., kali-c., puls.

right, from flatulence: Kali-c.

left: Bar-c., Phos., puls.

manual labour, from: Iod.

menses, before: Acon., am-c., carb-an., carb-s., carb-v., cocc., con., graph., ign., kali-bi., mag-ar., mang., merc., nat-m., nit-ac., nux-v., stann., sulph., zinc.

during: Acon., bell., calc., canth., cimic., cina, coff., con., ign., inul., kali-i., merc., nat-m., nit-ac., nux-v., phos., plat., sec., Sil., stann., sulph., zinc.

amel.: Stann., zinc.

after: Agar., phos., sec.

which prevents sleep: Agar.

mental exertion: Acon., ars., calc., camph., cham., cupr., iod., nat-c., nit-ac., nux-v., phos., plan., puls., rhus-t., sec., verat.

motion, from: Acon., aloe, berb., bor., mag-c., nat-c., nicc., rheum, stann.

amel.: Acon., act-s., ars., naja, ph-ac., puls., seneg., sil., tarax.

downward: Bor., gels.

music, from: Dig., nat-c.,

night watching, from: Caust., cocc., cupr., Nit-ac.

noise, from: Agar., alum., aur., bar-c., caps., caust., chel. nat-c., petr., puls., Sil.

of rushing water: Lyss., Stram.

others, for: Ars., bar-c., cocc., phos., sulph. pains, from the: Acon., ars., carb-v., caust., nat-c.,

paroxysms: Nit-ac.

periodical: Arn., ars., cham., cocc., nat-c., nat-m., phos., plat., sep., spong., sulph.

playing piano, while: Nat-c. pressure on the chest: Sulph. pursued when walking, as if: Anac. railroad, when about to journey by: amel.

while in train: Ars.

reading, while: Mag-m., sep.

riding, while: Aur., bor., lach., psor., sep.

down hill: Bor., psor.

### ANXIETY.

rising after: Arg-n., carb-an., chel., mag-c., rhus-t.

from a seat, on: Berb., verat.

amel.: Mill.

salvation, about; Ars., aur., calc., calc-s., camph., carb-s., chel., cann-i., graph., hura, ign., kali-p., Lach., Lil-t., lyc., med., mez., nat-m., plat., psor., puls., stram., sulph., thuj., Verat.

morning: Psor.

sedentary employment, from: Ars., graph.

sewing: Sep.

shaving, while: Calad.

shuddering, with: Bell., calc., carb-v., nat-c., plat., puls., tab., verat.

sitting, while: Benz-ac., carb-an., caust., dig., graph., nit-ac., ph-ac., phos., puls., sil., tarax..

amel.: Iod.

bent: Rhus-t.

sleep, before: Alum., ambr., berb., mag-c, nat-c., sil.

evening: Berb.

on going to: Acon., calc., caust., cench., hep., lach., lyc., merc., nat-m., puls., rhus-t.

during (See Dreams): Acon., agar., ang., arn., Ars., bell., camph., castor., cham., con., cocc., cycl., dig., dulc., ferr., graph., hep., kali-c., lyc., merc., nat-m., nit-ac., nux-v., op., petr., phos., phys., puls., rhus-t., samb., spong., stram., verat.

loss of sleep: Cocc., nit-ac.

menses, after: Agar., aster., Cocc., kali-i., merc-c., zinc.

on starting from: Clem., samb.

partial slumbering in the morning, during: Junc.

soup, after: Mag-c., ol-an.

speaking, when: Alum., ambr., nat-c., plat., stram.

in company: Plat.

standing, while: Aloe, anac., berb., cina, ph-ac., sil., verat.

amel.: Calc., phos., tarax.

### ANXIETY.

stool, before: Acon., ambr., ant-c., ars., bar-c., berb., bor., cadm., calc., canth., caps., caust., cham., crot-t., kali-ar., kali-c., mag-m., merc., mez., rhus-t., sabin., verat.

during: Acon., ars., camph., canth., caust., cham., mag-c., merc., plat., raph., sec., sep., stram., sulph., tab., verat.

after: Acon., bor., calc., carb-v., caust., coloc., crot-t., jatr., kali-i., laur., merc., nit-ac., nux-v., rhus-t.

while straining at: Caust.

stooping, when: Bell., rheum.

amel.: Bar-m.

storm, during a thunder: Gels,. nat-c., nat-m., nit-ac., Phos., sep.

strangers, in the presence of: Carb-v., stram.

sudden: Bar-c., cocc., plat., tab., thuj.

suicidal: Aur., caust., dros., hep., merc., nux-v., plat., puls., rhus-t., staph.

supper, after: Mag-c., nux-v.

thinking about it, from: Alum., ambr., bry., calc., caust., con., nit-ac., staph., tab.

thoughts, from: Calc.

time is set, if a: Arg-n., gels., med.

tobacco, from smoking: Petr., sep.

trifles, about: Anac., ars., bar-c., bor., calc., caust., chin., cocc., con., ferr., graph., sil.

urination, before: Alum., dig., ph-ac., sep. during: Acon., cham.

after: Dig.

vexation, after: Acon!, lyc., phos., sep., staph., verat.

voice, on raising the: Cann-s.

waking, on: Acon., agar., alum., am-c., am-m., arg-n., arn., Ars., aster., bapt., bell., bism., bor., bufo, cact., calc., calc-s., carb-an., carb-s., carb-v., caust., chin., chin-a., cina, cocc., con., cub., dig., dros., graph., hep., ign., ip., iris., kali-ar., kali-bi., kali-c., kali-p., kali-s., Lach., lept., lys., mag-c., nat-a., nat-c., nat-m., nat-p., nit-ac., nux-v., ph-ac., phos., plat., puls., rat., rhus-t., samb., sep., sil., sol-t-ae., spong., squill., stram., sulph., thuj., zinc.

### ANXIETY.

walking, while: Acon., aloe, anac., ant-c., arg-m., arg-n., bar-c., bell., cina., clem., hep., ign., manc., mang., nux-v., plat., spong., staph., tab.

in open air: Anae., arg-m., arg-n., bell., cina, hep., ign., Lyc., nux-v., plat., spong., tab.

amel: Iod., kali-i., kali-s., puls., rhus-t.

rapidly, when: Nit-ac., staph.

which makes him walk faster: Arg-n.

warm bed yet limbs cold if uncovered: Mag-c.

warmth, from: Gamb., Kali-s., puls.

amel.: Graph., phos.

weeping, followed by: Acon., am-m., carb-v. amel.: Dig., graph., tab.

work, during manual: Aloe, anac., graph., iod. APATHY. (See Indifference.)

APHASIA. (See Speech, Mistakes, Forgetful.):

Both., chen-a., glon., kali-br.

APPREHENSIONS. (See Fear, Anxiety, etc.)

ARDENT: Nux-v.

ARROGANCE. (See Haughty.)

ASKS for nothing: Bry., op., puls., rheum.

ATTENTION, (See Concentration.)

ATTITUDES, assumes strange: Plb.

AUDACITY: Acon., agar., merc., op.

AUTOMATIC. (See Unconscious.)

AVARICE: Ars., bry., cale., cale-f., cina, coloc., lyc., meli., nat-c., puls., rheum, sep.

AVERSION, approached, to being: Aur., caj., hell., helon., hipp., iod., lil-t., lyc., sulph.

everything, to: Alumn, am-m., calc., caps., cupr., hyos., ip., merc., mez., puls., sulph., thuj.

friends, to: Cedr., ferr., led. during pregnancy: Con.

husband, to: Glon., kali-p., nat-c., nat-m., Sep.,

in general; (See name of thing disliked.)

members of family, to: Calc., crot-h., fl-ac., nat-c., Sep.

persons, to certain: Am-m., aut., calc., crot-h., Nat-c., sel., stann.

religious, to the opposite sex: Lyc., puls., sulph.

### AVERSION.

strangers (see Company.)

those around: Ars.

BAD news, ailments from: Apis, Calc., calc.p., chin., cinnb., cupr., dros., form., Gels., ign., kali-c., kali-p., lach., lyss., med., nat-m., nat-p., paeon., pall., phos., puls., stram, sulph.

BARKING: Bell., calc., canth., stram.

BASHFUL. (See Timidity.)

BATTLES, talks about: Bell., hyos.

BED, aversion to (shuns): Acon., ars., bapt., calc., camph., cann-s., canth., caust., cedr., cenchr., cupr., kali-ar., lach., lyc., merc., nat-c., squil.

desires to remain in: Alum., alumn., arg-n., con., hyos., merc., psor., rob., verat-v.

jumps out of, wants to destroy himself but lacks courage: Chin,

and runs recklessly about; Sabad.

BEGGING, entreating: Ars., stram.

in sleep: Stann.

BELLOWING: Bell., canth., cupr.

BEMOANING. (See Lamenting.)

BENEVOLENCE: Coff.

BENUMBED. (See Stupefaction.)

BEWILDERED. (See Confusion.)

BITING: Acon., ant-t., anthr., aster., Bell., bufo, ealc., camph., cann-i., canth., earb-s., carb-v., cic., croc., cub., cupr., cur., hydr-ac., hyos., hura, lach., lyss., op., phos., phyt., plb., sec., Stram., verat.

night: Bell.

convulsions, with: Lyss,

fingers: Arum-t., plb., op.

hands: Hura, op.

himself: Acon., hura, lyss., op., plb., tarent.

pillow: Lyss., phos.

spoons, etc.: Ars., bell., cupr., lyss.

tumblers: Ars.

BLACK and sombre, everything that is, aversion to; Rob., stram., tarent.