

all other systems of medicine totally neglected. The same magazine writes (page 223-24) :

“Dr. Sen called attention to the universal demand of politicians that medical care be made less expensive. He observed that the fastest transportation is always the most expensive ; and, by analogy, the most efficient medical service is also the most expensive. If time is economically valuable, then the best may indeed be the cheapest”.

True, “time is economically valuable”, and more valuable than many things. But, what is most valuable in India is a pinch of salt and a morsel of rice or bread. Medicine removes disease and wards off sufferings, but food maintains life and averts death. To present a starving man with a bottle of medicine is the most ludicrous of all possible aids, representing the most grotesque of fantasies and the basest of all fanaticisms. The idea of too expensive medicine in India is a criminal medical lunacy, which can receive support from no quarters.

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## LYCOPodium

### *Grand Characteristics (General)*

1. Right-sidedness. Symptoms and conditions affect especially the right side of the body and organs on the right side. Complaints which begin on the right side of the body and extend to the left (opposite of *Lachesis*).
2. Aggravation in the evening, especially from 4 to 8 p.m. Amelioration after 8 p.m., except the weakness.
3. Amelioration in the open air and aggravation in the warm room, but sensitiveness to the cold open air and aggravation after walking in the open air.
4. Aggravation from cold drinks and amelioration from warm drinks.

5. Directions : from right to left, from above down, and transversely.

6. Aggravation while at rest and amelioration from motion (like *Rhus*, but *Rhus* corresponds better to conditions that are recent and *Lyc.* to older and more insidious disease conditions). Feels her weakness most when at rest (opposite of *Ars.*, which feels strong till moves and then weakness is at once felt).

7. Emaciation from above downward (like *Natr. mur.* and the reverse of *Arg. nit.* and *Abrot.*).

8. Involuntary regular extension followed by contraction of the muscles in various places.

9. Sensitiveness, mental and physical. Weeps when thanked. Sensitive to sounds, to smells, to cold. Soft parts of body sensitive to touch or pressure : everything she sits or lies upon feels too hard (*Arn.*, *Bapt.*, *Pyrogen*, *Rhus*).

10. Rush of blood to various parts, and ebullition of blood in the whole body.

11. Pains are tearing, drawing, pressing.

12. Red sand in the urine accompanies many complaints.

13. Aggravation after eating.

14. Intellectually keen but muscularly weak.

15. A deep-acting anti-psoric with symptoms corresponding to insidious chronic diseases, with prominent digestive and urinary disturbances.

16. Complementary to *Lachesis*.

*Characteristic Symptoms*

MIND—*Exceedingly melancholy*, dejected, joyless, especially in the evening.

Wants solitude yet fear of being alone.

Dreads men. Flees from her own children.

Weeping.

*Great timidity*, especially in the evening.

Lack of self-confidence.

Fear of phantoms ; fear in the dark ; fear on entering a room ; fear of being alone. Easily frightened and startled. Dreads men.

*Irritable*. Even quarrels in mind with absent persons.

*Difficult to express himself* and to find fitting words, especially in the evening.

Confused in everyday matters, e.g., says plumps when he means pears.

Slips in words and syllables.

Chooses wrong words.

Can copy letters but cannot remember their signification.

Can write what he desires but cannot read what he writes.

VERTIGO—Vertigo on rising from a seat, when drinking, in a hot room.

If she sees anything going round she has the feeling as if things turned round in the body.

HEAD—Headache : pressing, tearing, drawing or stitching pains, affecting especially the right side of the head.

Afternoon and evening, while at rest, lying, stooping, shaking or turning head, or if he does not eat when hungry.

Walking in the open air.

Headache like a twanging sound through the head, as from the breaking of a piano string.

Rush of blood to the head.

At every movement the brain seems to shake or vacillate.

SCALP—Cutting ache transversely over scalp between forehead and vertex.

Tearing in scalp, especially right side.

Drawing up of scalp of vertex with recession of eyelids from each other and subsequent drawing down of the skin with closing of the eyes.

Excessive falling of the hair.

Hair prematurely grey.

EYES—Pains : tearing ; pressure on and in the eyes ; stitching ; as if beaten.

Pains come on in the evening and affect especially the right eye.

Profuse lachrymation of the right eye in the afternoon.

Dryness of the eyes in the evening.

Half-sightedness : the right half of objects is lacking or obscured and the fault is worse in the right eye.

Trembling of objects looked at attentively in the evening.

Redness and swelling of the right eyelid.

Cannot raise eyes, lids too heavy.

EARS—Pains : pressing, tearing, shooting, stitching.

Rush of blood to the ears.

Humming before the right ear.

In the evening she hears before the ears the music which had been played to her during the day.

When blowing the nose : shooting in the ear, whistling in the ear.

NOSE—Pains : pressing tearing, drawing, especially on the right side.

Smell acute ; smell of hyacinths causes sickness.

Smell as of a crab before the nose on spitting.

Muscles of the nose feel as if first extended then contracted.

Fan-like motion of alæ nasi.

FACE—Pains tearing and drawing, especially right or first right then left.

Frequent flying heat of the face.

Color : yellowness of the face ; paleness of face increases towards evening ; blue rings round eyes.

Whole face extends first in length and then in breadth.

Muscles of lips and cheeks contracted causing lips to be rounded, followed by a broadening of the mouth.

Lower jaw is involuntarily now pushed forward, then backward.

TEETH—Toothache : pains, drawing, tearing, shooting, throbbing, or as if tooth would be shattered.

< least touch of tooth and when coughing ; > by warm drinks.

Teeth turn yellow.

Involuntary clashing and gnashing of the teeth.

TONGUE—Tongue darted out and oscillated to and fro (*Cupr.*).

THROAT—Pain, soreness, swelling, suppuration, exudate begin on the right and extend later to the left.

> by warm drinks (sometimes > by cold drinks like *Lach.*)

< by cold drinks.

Not much sensitiveness externally.

All the above the reverse of *Lachesis*.

Throat feels too narrow on swallowing; food and drink come out again at the nose.

APPETITE—Excessive hunger; voracious in the evening.

Hunger immediately after eating.

Canine hunger; the more he eats the more he craves.

Great hunger, but a few mouthfuls fill him up.

Loathing before he tastes the food and then he cannot get enough.

Constant thirst but when she took a little sip she felt repugnance to it.

If does not eat when hungry gets headache, which is > after eating.

Desires oysters which disagree.

Milk disagrees.

STOMACH—Pains in stomach: pressing, drawing, tearing.

< after eating.

Whirling sensation in the pit of the stomach.

Cannot endure constriction around the stomach.

ABDOMEN—Abdomen feels distended and inflated immediately after eating.

Distension of the abdomen, afternoons, beginning at 4 o'clock.

Much flatus accumulates here and there and causes pain.

Pressure in the abdomen, now on the right side now on the left.

Pressive pain in the right hypochondrium.

Pressure in outward in the right inguinal region.

Right-sided congenital hernia (left *Nux*).

Abdomen feels as if it would burst. (*Carbo veg.*, *Chin.*)

Frequent belching without relief (*Carbo veg.* > by belching; *Lyc.* not > by belching; *Chin.* even < by belching).

RECTUM—Anus is painfully closed,

First part of stool knotty, second soft.  
After stool, flatulent inflation of the whole abdomen <  
during and after stool.

Pressure and tearing in the rectum.

URINE—Urine dark, deposits a red sandy sediment.

Urine smells strong, offensive.

Severe backache relieved by passing urine.

MALE SEXUAL ORGANS—Drawing and tearing in the urethra.

Violent cutting stitch across penis, close to abdomen.

Sexual impulse diminished.

Penis small, cold, without erections.

Goes to sleep during coition, without emission of semen.

FEMALE SEXUAL ORGANS—Menses too early.

< Before and during menses.

Cutting pains across hypogastrium from right to left.

Affections of the right ovary, or first right then left.

Leucorrhœa : discharge by jerks ; bloody red before full moon.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS—Hoarseness especially in the afternoon.

Asthma with rush of blood to the chest.

Sensation as if a quantity of air rose in undulations up windpipe and streamed from the mouth.

Cough : evening as if larynx were being tickled with a feather as from fumes of sulphur in the throat from 4 to 8 p.m. ; < eating and drinking cold things.

Expectoration tastes salty.

Tension and pressure on the chest, especially right side.

NECK AND BACK—Involuntary alternate stretching and shortening of the cervical muscles.

Involuntary stretching of the head now forward, now backward.

Involuntary nodding of the head.

Tearing through right side of the neck extending from the face into the arm and even into the fingers.

Pressing, drawing, tearing, shooting pains in the back.

Chill in the back.

Burning as from red-hot coals between the scapulae.

Now it is the scapulae which are forced together backward, then again the muscles of the chest are pressed together forward.

Pressing, drawing, tearing, stitching pains in the sacrum.

Pain in the sacrum extending into the feet.

Chilliness in the sacrum.

UPPER EXTREMITIES—Tearing in right shoulder joint.

Tearing in joints of shoulder and elbow while at rest and from cold, motion and lying on the affected side.

Drawing and tearing pains in the arms.

Sensation of paralysis of the arms, < when at rest, > when at work and in motion.

Sudden paralysis of right arm in the evening.

Swelling and heat of right hand in the evening.

The fingers spread out involuntarily or again they are clenched.

LOWER EXTREMITIES—Drawing, tearing and pressing in lower extremities.

Drawing in lower limbs, from above down, when at rest, amel. moving.

Drawing and tearing in thigh.

Drawing in legs, 5 or 6 p.m. for two hours.

Drawing in the right leg in the evening.

Tearing and pressure in the region of the hip.

Tearing in middle of the right thigh.

Tearing thigh evening.

Tearing knees and ankles.

Restlessness evening; when lying; had to move them often; at night when lying in bed.

Limbs go to sleep while sitting by day.

Involuntary violent shaking, first right then left lower limb.

Involuntary spreading of thighs, followed by compression of same with subsequent erection.

Burning of soles at night.

Coldness first right then left foot evening in bed.

Coldness right foot while left is hot.

Cold sweaty feet.

Toes are spread out involuntarily and then again contracted.

SLEEP—Restless sleep. Gets up in the morning more tired than when he went to bed.

Wakes up from sleep and fancies himself now here now there.

Child wakes up cross.

CHILL, & C.—Evening chill.

Alternate chill and heat ; great redness and heat of cheeks. Perspiration smells like onions.

#### LYCOPodium QUIZ

1. What side of the body does *Lyc.* characteristically affect and with what remedy does it contrast in this respect ?
2. What is the period of aggravation in this remedy ?
3. How is this patient affected in regard to temperature of the air and room ?
4. What can you say in reference to the modality of drinking ?
5. What are the characteristic directions of symptoms in *Lyc.* ?
6. How is this patient affected by rest ? What remedy is similar in this respect and how would you differentiate ?
7. What direction does the emaciation take, what remedy competes in this and what remedies have the opposite direction ?
8. What peculiar muscular action is noted all through *Lyc.* ?
9. Give examples of the hyper-sensitiveness and mention the remedies that compete with *Lyc.* in the peculiar sensation while lying.
10. What vasomotor system is common to several regions ?
11. Mention the characteristic pains.
12. What is a common accompaniment of symptoms relating to the kidney ?
13. How does eating affect this patient ?
14. What is the *Lyc.* type of patient ?
15. What is the sphere of *Lyc.* ?
16. What remedy follows well and is sometimes indicated before or after *Lyc.* ?



17. Name the strongest mental states and give examples of each.
18. What are the modalities of the vertigo and describe one kind of vertigo.
19. Describe the headaches. What brain sensation is present ?
20. What scalp pains are peculiar ? Describe a peculiar action of the occipito-frontalis. How does *Lyc.* affect the hair ?
21. Mention the eye pains and modality and location of same. What is characteristic about the lachrymation and the dryness ? Describe the hemiopia, the ocular illusion and lid symptoms.
22. What is the character of the otalgia, the tinnitus and illusion of hearing ? What effects follow the blowing of the nose ?
23. Characteristic nose pains ? Smell symptoms ? Action of the nose muscles ?
24. Describe the prosopalgia, the color of the face and muscle symptoms.
25. Describe the toothache and teeth symptoms.
26. What is a peculiar symptom of the tongue ?
27. Describe the sore throat and tell what remedy has the opposite.
28. Describe the bulimia, the anorexia. What symptoms of hunger and thirst are similar ? What articles are craved and what disagree ?
29. Describe the stomach symptoms.
30. What are the peculiar symptoms of the abdomen ?
31. Compare *Carbo veg.*, *Lyc.* and *Chin.* in flatulent distension. Peculiar sensation in the anus ? Character and effect of stool ? Rectal pains.
32. Mention the striking features of the urine.
33. Pains in the male genitalia ? Sexual symptoms of the male ?
34. Describe the menstrual, ovarian and leucorrhœal symptoms.
35. Describe the cough, hoarseness, asthma, chest pains and sensations.
36. Describe the peculiar action of the cervical and dorsal

- muscles. What pains and sensations are present in the back ?
37. What are the strongest features of the arm pains ? What are the modalities of the pains, what of the paralysis ? What finger and hand symptoms are produced ?
38. What kind of pains in the lower extremities ? What modalities ? Describe the restlessness of the lower extremities. Describe the peculiar muscular action of the thighs and toes. What sensations are present in the feet ?
39. How does *Lyc.* affect the sleep ? What symptoms are observed on waking ?
40. Time, character and accompaniments of the chill ? Odor of the sweat ?

The author of the *Organon* asserts that the cause of every departure from health is some intangible force, recognized only by the symptoms which it produces. This we can see to be true by an illness caused by a fright or violent anger, but in a case of poisoning, by snake bite, for instance, what is it ? Evidently not the material of the virus, as is evinced by the rapidity of its transmission over the whole man, but it is that peculiar something, *intangible but real*, which makes the *snake*, is indeed the *real snake*, and of which the form of the virus is the vehicle. The materialist may tell you that it is the action of the substance of the virus on the cell which causes the result, presumably by a combination of the substance with the substance of the cell. Grant it. What causes the combination ? That is just the question which is only answered by the existence of an intangible, invisible, immaterial something which we call force or dynamis.—W. A. Hawley, M.D., 1888.

—*The Homœopathic Recorder*, April-June, '56