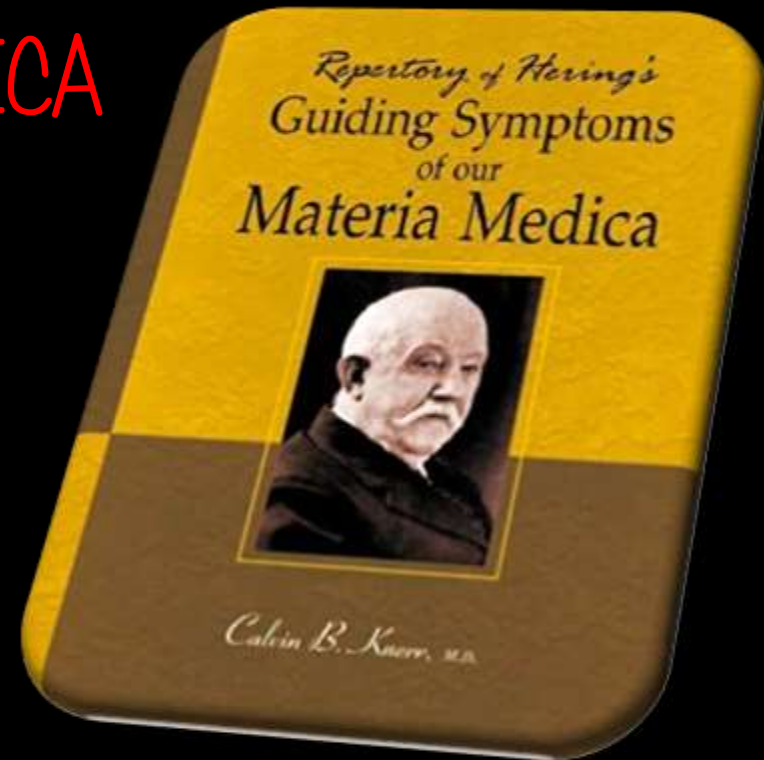


REPERTORY OF
HERING'S GUIDING SYMPTOMS OF OUR
MATERIA MEDICA

DEPT OF REPERTORY
SVRHMC



WORD MEANING OF CONCORDANCE

- State of being of the same heart and mind, harmony.
- Arrangement in ABC order of important words used by the author or in a book

CONCORDANCE REPERTORY EG:

- GENTRY CONCORDANCE REPERTORY
- KNERR'S REPERTORY

- Puritan group of repertories

- symptoms are given in their original form without much change
- alphabetical arrangement of original symptoms of Materia Medica
- i.e. indexing the symptoms without much modifying them.



Dr. Calvin Brobst Knerr

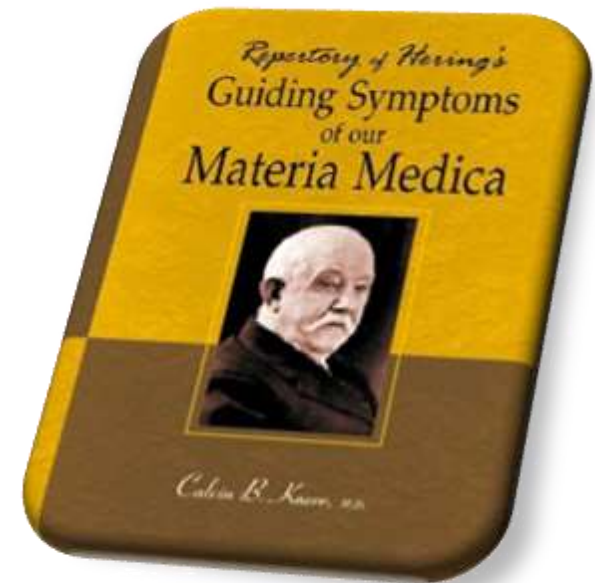
(27.12.1847 – 30.09.1940)

- Father was a homoeopathic practitioner
- Graduated from Hahnemann Homoeopathic Medical College, Philadelphia in 1869
- Assistant to Dr. C Hering
- Got married to Ms Mellita Pauline Hering at age of 27 years in 1874
- **Swedenborgian** (Member of the Church of New Jerusalem)
- September 30, 1940 at 93 years – passed away

WORKS

- ❖ Co-editor of the 7 volumes of the Hering's Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica (1881-1891)
- ❖ Knerr's Repertory (1896)
- ❖ Drug relationship (1936)
- ❖ Repertory of Headache
- ❖ The conversations, talks, life and times of Hering (1940)

- Name: Repertory of Hering's Guiding Symptoms of Our Materia Medica : Author- Calvin Brobst Knerr
- Published: 1896
- 48 Chapters; 1 volume, 1232 pages
- 428 medicines in the repertory
- Source: Hering's Materia Medica
- Dedicated to : Constantine Hering & Hahnemann



In Memoriam

OF

Constantine Hering,

THE MORE THAN FATHER, FRIEND, ADVISER, TEACHER,

IN

RECOGNITION OF HIS UNTIRING EFFORTS TO INSPIRE HIS FELLOW MEN

WITH A HIGHER KNOWLEDGE OF HOMCEOPATHY

AND A

DEEPER REVERENCE FOR THE GENIUS

OF

Hahnemann,

THIS BOOK

IS AFFECTIONATELY AND REVERENTLY DEDICATED.

PLAN & CONSTRUCTION

- PREFACE
- CONTENTS
- ABBREVIATIONS
- CHAPTERS
- INDEX

PREFACE.

THE order of arrangement, or method of classification, followed in the compilation of this repertory is the one inaugurated by Hahnemann, developed, perfected and used by Hering throughout his entire *Materia Medica* work, viz.: the anatomical, or regional division into forty-eight chapters.

It is the only alphabetic arrangement possible that will not scatter and separate what should be collective and contiguous. Each chapter is alphabetically divided into sections and rubrics sufficient to allow full scope for analysis of the matter contained therein without destroying consistency as a whole. Like to a fugue, a musical composition in which the lesser parts repeat the motive of the entire composition, repetition is progress by evolution or development, or, as expressed by Hering in the introduction to his *Analytical Therapeutics*, "the comprehension of general principles, ruling the whole in every part, enables the mind to find the way through thickets of endless varying symptoms."

The division of the page into double columns is deemed most convenient for the eye and is most advantageous to economy of space.

The section word is repeated down the column in preference to the customary —, which, like all marks of abbreviation, ciphers, signs, etc., are apt to become confusing and are not as space-saving as might be supposed. The words *right* and *left*, *later* and *earlier*, etc., etc., to avoid possible error, are printed out in full.

The rubric word, or heading to each paragraph, printed in somewhat bolder and blacker type and followed by a : (colon), applies to each symptom in the paragraph, that is, the black-letter word is to be mentally repeated for every sentence rounded with a semicolon. It will be observed that the symptoms under each rubric follow in alphabetic order.

The four marks of distinction, 1, 11, I, II, have the same significance as set down in *Guiding Symptoms*: 1, the lowest, a single light line, designating an occasionally confirmed symptom; 11, a double light line, a symptom more frequently confirmed, or, if but once confirmed, strictly in character with the genius of the remedy; I, a single heavy line, symptom verified by cures; II, a double heavy line, symptom repeatedly verified. These degree marks tally in the main with the four styles of type used by Benninghausen in his *Repertory*. I have also made use of them in giving prominence to the *relative values* of remedies occurring in groups, under a general rubric, like *dysmenorrhœa*, *restlessness*, *rheumatism*, etc.

θ, the Greek "theta," standing between the cured symptom and the pathological condition, or the physiological general state, throughout the *Guiding*

Symptoms, is dispensed with here, mainly for the purpose of economizing space, by enclosing the pathological or physiological term in parentheses; it is to be remembered that the presence of the term by no means shuts out the usefulness of the symptom in other forms of disease. The prescriber has to deal with both objective and subjective facts, but should always bear in mind that *individualization is the life of therapeutics*.

∴, the perpendicular dotted line, marks observations taken from the Old School, such as harmonize with our law of cure.

t, toxicological extracts.

z, symptoms observed on the sick only.

g^g, the hand directs in cross-reference to related symptoms, diseases and conditions. As no rule of classification is without exceptions, and no single term can be made to cover all shades of related meaning, the synonymic feature of this work should commend itself to the busy practitioner. In tracing these synonyms, which like search-lights are intended to throw light upon the case from all directions, the author has spent much time and labor, but he thinks it time and labor well spent.

The repertory is supplemented by a complete index of localities and terms.

As in the Guiding Symptoms, so in the repertory, original readings, the words of the prover and the clinician are preserved to the letter, it being thought preferable to retain the most delicate shades of meaning, occasionally even different wordings of the same symptom, by taking refuge in an extra rubric or cross-reference, sooner than amalgamate, fuse or commingle in vague generalization at the sacrifice of individuality.

Although the repertory is a faithful reproduction of the Guiding Symptoms, its contents classified and indexed, as a matter of course, in no way can it take the place of the larger work. In a repertory we have separation by analysis for the purpose of classification and ready reference; in *Materia Medica*, combination by synthesis to enable us to study drug-effects in their grand unity and relationship.

Grateful acknowledgment from the author is due to all who in the last four years have helped him bring the work to completion; to Dr. Joseph C. Guertsey, for valuable assistance with the proofs; to Dr. W. H. Phillips, Messrs. Doucy, Ziegler and Field, his son Bayard and others of his family, for clerical assistance; and last but not least, to his brother-in-law, Walter E. Hering, under whose experienced and skilful management, aided by his old and reliable foreman, Wm. Bartsel, the unusually difficult composition and presswork have taken shape.

In a work of this kind the author can lay but small claim to originality.

We have only given the precious stones their setting. They have come from many mines. They have received the polish of years of clinical verification at the hands of our practitioners. Some shine with more brilliancy than others, all reflect the light of wisdom by which we are guided in *healing the sick*.

CALVIN B. KNERR.

PREFACE

- 1. Tells about arrangement of chapters & rubrics
 - put forward by Hahnemann and Hering i.e.; the Anatomical or regional division.
 - 48 Chapters.
 - Each Chapter is alphabetically divided into sections and rubrics

- Each page is divided into **two columns**; because it is convenient for the eye and is also space saving
- The section **word is repeated** down the column; instead of customary “ – ”
- The words “ right” and “left” “ better” and “ worse” etc are **printed out in full**. Both these are done to avoid confusion or error. But these are not space saving.

- Rubric – **bolder and blacker** type and is followed by a colon (:)
- Subrubrics also arranged in alphabetical order
- Time modalities – alphabetical

2. Tells about marking of distinction

- **II** (DOUBLE THICK BLACK VERTICAL LINES) : Symptoms repeatedly verified
(Carries highest mark)
- **I** (SINGLE VERTICAL THICK BLACK LINE): Symptoms verified by cures
- **II** (TWO ORDINARY VERTICAL LINES): Symptoms more frequently confirmed, or, if but once confirmed, strictly in character with the genius of the remedy
- **I** (SINGLE ORDINARY VERTICAL LINES) : less occasionally verified

FOUR MARKS OF DISTINCTION

I. MIND AND DISPOSITION.

ABANDON, wild: Bell. ^{gr} Wilderness.
ABANDONED, feels: Clench. bel.
ABHORRENCE. ^{gr} Aversion.
ABSENTMINDED: Act. sp., ^{gr} Agnus.
 Arn. c., Arg., Arn., Arn., ^{gr} Apis, Arn. t.,
 Bell., Bov., Calod., Cann. s., Carb. ac.,
 Carb. s., Chamel., Cham., Chol., Clo.,
 Colch., Euph., Helops., Graph., Irid.,
 Ign., Kali br., Kali c., Lym., Mer.,
 Nutr. m., Obsand., ^{gr} Nux. m., Plat., Plumh.,
 Rhos., Polyp., Puls., Rhos., Sep.
 Absent-minded, in albuminuria: ^{gr} Coccus.
 Absent-minded, in apoplexy: ^{gr} Ilic. c.
 Absent-minded, on awakening: does not know
 where he is or what to answer, ^{gr} Nux. m.
 Absent-minded, irritation of brain: ^{gr} Cup. ac.
 Absent-minded, after coffee: in afternoon, ^{gr} Cepa.
 Absent-minded, when conversing: Clench. bel.
 Absent-minded, goes to post a letter, brings it
 home in her hands: ^{gr} Lac. c.
 Absent-minded, after nausea: in afternoon,
 Calc.
 Absent-minded, in osseus: ^{gr} Aur. med.
 Absent-minded, supposes to be in two places at
 a time: ^{gr} Ilyc.
 Absent-minded, makes purchases and goes off
 without them: ^{gr} Lat. c.
 Absent-minded, standing in one place and
 never accomplishes what he undertakes:
^{gr} Nux. m.
 Absent-minded, starts when spoken to: Carbol.
 ac.
 Absent-minded, with senselessness and intox-
 icated condition: ^{gr} Nux. m.
 Absent-minded, vanishing of thoughts: Zinc.
 Absent-minded, with uneasiness: Magn. c.
 Absent-minded, in urticaria: ^{gr} Ilyc.
 Absent-minded, after wine: in afternoon, ^{gr} Cepa.
 Absent-minded, in yellow fever: ^{gr} Sul.
^{gr} Dulness, Forgetful, Memory weak.
ABSORBED: ^{gr} Coccol., ^{gr} Sul., ^{gr} Stram.; for harm,
 generally in morning (insanity), ^{gr} Nux. c.
^{gr} Distracting and Thoughtful.
ABUSIVE, inclined to be: ^{gr} Hyos., ^{gr} Ilyc.
^{gr} Anger, Insulting, Scolding.
ACT, no longer wishes to for himself: in ner-
 vous debility, ^{gr} Carat.
ACTIONS, foolish: Bell., ^{gr} Merc., ^{gr} See.; in hy-
 peria, ^{gr} Apis.
 Actions, insane, with convulsions: ^{gr} Phos.
 Actions, ludicrous: Bell.; like monkeys, ^{gr} Hyos.
ACCOUNTS, makes mistakes in scalle de-
 mentia, impipient stage, ^{gr} Crocol.
ADDRESSED, hates to be: ^{gr} Graph.
AFFECTATION, in mania: ^{gr} Stram.
AFFECTED, easily: ^{gr} Nit. ac., ^{gr} Phos.; by sul-
 stries, ^{gr} Cc.


AFFECTION, has none for anybody: during
 pregnancy, Acon.
^{gr} Aversion, Hate.
AFFECTIONATE: ^{gr} Croc.
 Affectionate children kiss and caress: ^{gr} Puls.
AFFRONTED. ^{gr} Anger and Incited.
AGITATION: ^{gr} Sbus., Anag., Ananth.,
^{gr} Apis, Ast. r., ^{gr} Aur. met., ^{gr} Croc., Crocol.,
^{gr} Cypr., Elaph., Hdon., HSpig., ^{gr} Spoug.,
^{gr} Sul., ^{gr} Tereb., ^{gr} Tuberc., ^{gr} Thyra.
 Agitation, with each paroxysm of pain in abdo-
 men: ^{gr} Coloc.
 Agitation, in humid asthma: ^{gr} Ham. s.
 Agitation, on awakening: ^{gr} Nat. m.
 Agitation, in bronchitis: in dentition, ^{gr} Kreo.
 Agitation, with convulsions: ^{gr} Cc.
 Agitation, with cough: ^{gr} Calus.; aggravates
 cough, ^{gr} Cim.
 Agitation, with diarrhoea: yellow, green, burn-
 ing stools, ^{gr} Ilic.
 Agitation, in diphtheria: ^{gr} Apis.
 Agitation, easy: infantile convulsions, ^{gr} Magn. p.
 Agitation, in enteritis: ^{gr} Tereb.
 Agitation, as if frightened: weakness, ^{gr} Merc.
 Agitation, heart: organic disease of, ^{gr} Apis,
 with venation, trembling and fluttering, pain-
 ful to shoulders (valvular insufficiency),
^{gr} Lith. c.
 Agitation, after hemorrhage: ^{gr} Clench.
 Agitation, as in joyous hope: ^{gr} Aur. met.
 Agitation, in hydrocephalus: ^{gr} Apis, ^{gr} Carb. ac.
 Agitation, manipulations cause: ^{gr} Coll.
 Agitation, in menorrhagia: ^{gr} Clem. t.
 Agitation, at night: great ^{gr} Graph.; precursor of
 apoplexy, ^{gr} Ast. r.; in spasmodic croup, ^{gr} Kali
 br.; latter part, incident hydrocephalus,
^{gr} Apis.
 Agitation, in nymphomania: ^{gr} Ast. r.
 Agitation, with paroxysm, produced by pour-
 ing water into a basin (hydrophobia): ^{gr} Ilyc.
 Agitation, in threatened phthisis: ^{gr} Tuberc.
 Agitation, in scarlatina: ^{gr} Apis.
 Agitation, sleep: disturbing, Anag.; prevent-
 ing, ^{gr} Coll.
 Agitation, throat: sore, ^{gr} Sul.; causes stitches,
^{gr} Cc.
 Agitation, with trembling of limbs: in facial
 neuralgia, ^{gr} HSpig.
 Agitation, with irritability of vagina: ^{gr} Cypr.
 Agitation, violent: brought on by current of
 air, bright light, sight of any shining object,
 slighted touch, even by conversation in vicin-
 ity of patient, ^{gr} Ilyc.
^{gr} Excitement, Restless.
AGONY. ^{gr} Anguish.
ALARM. ^{gr} Fear.
ALONE. ^{gr} Company.

1. MIND AND DISPOSITION.

ABANDON, wild: Bell. ☞ Wildness.
ABANDONED, feels: Cinch. bol.
ABHORRENCE. ☞ Aversion.
ABSENTMINDED: Act. sp., ||Agnus,
Amm. c., Ang., ||Arn., ||Apis, Arum. t.,
||Bell., Bov., Calad., ||Cann. i., πCarb. ac,
Carb. s., ||Caust., ||Cham., ||Chel., ||Cic.,
||Colch., Daph., ||Elaps, ||Graph., Ictod.,
||Ign., ||Kali br., ||Kali c., Lyss., ||Merc.,
||Natr. m., ||Oleand., ||Nux m., ||Plat., ||Plumb.,
||Phos., Polyp., Puls., ||Rhus, ||Sep.
Absent-minded, in **albuminuria**: ||Coccus.
Absent-minded, in **apoplexy**: ||Bar. c.
Absent-minded, on **awakening**: does not know
where he is or what to answer, ||Nux. m.
Absent-minded, irritation of **brain**: ||Cup. ac.
Absent-minded, after **coffee**: in afternoon, ||Cepa.
Absent-minded, when **conversing**: Cinch. bol.
Absent-minded, goes to post a **letter**, brings it
home in her hands: ||Lac. c.
Absent-minded, after **nausea**: in afternoon,
Calc.
Absent-minded, in **ozæna**: ||Aur. met.
Absent-minded, supposes to be in two **places** at

AFFECTION, has none for anybody: during
pregnancy, Acon.
☞ Aversion, Hate.
AFFECTIONATE: ||Croc.
Affectionate. children kiss and caress: ||Puls.
AFFRONTED. ☞ Anger and Insulted.
AGITATION: Æthus., Anag., Ananth.,
||Apis, Ast. r., ||Aur. met., ||Coff., Crotal.,
||Cypr., ||Daph., ||Glon., ||Spig., ||Spong.,
||Sul., ||Tereb., ||Tuberc., ||Thuya.
Agitation, with each paroxysm of pain in **abdo-
men**: ||Coloc.
Agitation, in humid **asthma**: ||Cann. s.
Agitation, on **awakening**: ||Natr. m.
Agitation, in **bronchitis**: in dentition, ||Kreo.
Agitation, with **convulsions**: ||Cic.
Agitation, with **cough**: Cadm.; aggravates
cough, Cistus.
Agitation, with **diarrhœa**: yellow, green, burn-
ing stools, ||Rob.
Agitation, in **diphtheria**: ||Apis.
Agitation, **easy**: infantile convulsions, ||Magn. p.
Agitation, in **enteritis**: ||Tereb.
Agitation, as if **frightened**: awakens, ||Merc.

- π - symptom observed on the sick only
- $:$ - the perpendicular dotted line , marks observation taken from the old school which harmonize with our law of cure.
- \dagger - toxicological extracts

-  (Hand symbol) : cross reference to related symptoms, diseases and conditions.
- Θ (theta mark) : between the cured symptom and the pathological condition, or the physiological general state.
 - Changed by enclosing the pathological or physiological term in Parenthesis for saving space.

ABSORBED: ☞ Coecul., ☞ Sul., Stram.; for hours, generally in morning (insanity), ☞ Nux. v.
☞ Reflecting and Thoughtful.

ABUSIVE, inclined to be: ☞ Hyos., ☞ Lyss.
☞ Anger, Insulting, Scolding.

ACT, no longer wishes to for herself: in nervous debility, ☞ Curar.

ACTIONS, foolish: Bell., ☞ Merc., Sec.; in hysteria, ☞ Apis.

Actions, insane, with convulsions: ☞ Phos.

Actions, ludicrous: Bell.; like monkeys, ☞ Hyos.

ACCOUNTS, makes mistakes: in senile dementia, incipient stage, ☞ Crotal.

ADDRESSED, hates to be: ☞ Graph.

AFFECTATION, in mania: ☞ Stram.

AFFECTED, easily: ☞ Nitr. ac., ☞ Phos.; by sad stories, ☞ Cic.

Θ

Agitation, in threatened phthisis: ☞ Tuberc.

Agitation, in scarlatina: ☞ Apis.

Agitation, sleep: disturbing, Anag.; preventing, Coff.

Agitation, throat: sore, ☞ Sul.; causes stitches, ☞ Cist.

Agitation, with trembling of limbs: in facial neuralgia, ☞ Spig.

Agitation, with irritability of vagina: ☞ Cypr.

Agitation, violent: brought on by current of air, bright light, sight of any shining object, slightest touch, even by conversation in vicinity of patient, Lyss.
☞ Excitement, Restless.

AGONY. ☞ Anguish.

ALARM. ☞ Fear.

ALONE. ☞ Company.

||Natr. m., Nux v., ||Sep., ||Sul.; in amenorrhœa, ||Xan.; in Duchesne's pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis, ||Phos.

☞ pale; also Chaps. 29, 44 and 46.

Face, **antrum of Highmore**: abscess, ||Kali iod.; abscess, with nightly burning, ||Mez.; catarrh, Berb., ||Merc.

Face, **ashy**: ||Ars., ||Phos., ||Plumb., Sec., ||Sul.; in diphtheria, ||Brom.; in intermittent, ||Ars.; in typhus, ||Chlor.; in typhoid, ||Phos.; pale, ||Ferr.; pale, in convulsions, ||Cic.; pale, of a waxy hue (cholera infantum), ||Ver.; pale, with purplish lips, ||Ver. v.; in pertussis, ||Bad. ☞ **anæmic, earthy, pale.**

Face, **beard**: falling off, ||Ananth., π Aur. mur.; furfuraceous eruption, Kali ars; growth noticeably slower, Pallad.; old reddish herpes, with thick scurf, ||Lach.; humid, stinging eruption, bleeding easily when scratched and feeling very sore when lain on, ||Nitr. ac.; itching Amb. Tromb. Zing: itching burning

with tardy return to natural color, ||Crotal.; in croup, Brom., ||Carbo v.; dark, ||Samb.; in diarrhœa of infants, ||Jalap.; in dyspnœa, ||Op.; in epilepsy, ||Cic.; under eyes, Agar.; with febrile attacks, ||Stram.; in intermittent, ||Polyp.; in typhoid, ||Hyos., ||Ver.; especially forehead, in diphtheria, ||Kali bi.; lips, and especially forehead, in diphtheria, ||Rhus; with gagging, in whooping cough, ||Nux v.; with gasping, ||Laur.; with spasmus glottidis, ||Bell., ||Coff., ||Lach.; in throat diseases, with asthma, ||Crotal.; in chronic carditis, ||Cact.; in cardiac rheumatism, ||Cact.; lead color, heart disease, ||Apis; of cheeks, in acute mania, ||Canth.; in cerebrospinal meningitis, ||Hydr. ac.; at end of menses, Ver.; especially around mouth, nose and eyes, Bor.; of nose, ||Ver. v.; around nose (pneumonia), ||Ant. t.; of one cheek, in neuralgia, ||Cham.; bluish, pale, t. Agar., Colch.; bluish, pale (cholera Asiatica) ||Cur. m.; bluish pale, especially

3. Tells about index of localities and terms

4. Acknowledgement to those who helped him to complete the work

- He expresses his gratitude to Dr. Joseph C. Guernsey for valuable assistance with the proofs; to Dr. W.H. Philips, Messrs. Douty, Ziegler and Field his son Bayard and others of his family for clerical assistance and to Walter. E. Hering and Wm. Baetzel for different composition and Press work.

CONTENTS

- Chapters and page numbers
- Abbreviations
 - From *Abies nigra* to *Zizia aurea*
 - 428 medicine

CHAPTERS

- Symptoms arranged in the original form and alphabetical
- The order of arrangement is the one inaugurated by Hahnemann, developed, perfected and used by Hering throughout his entire work on Materia Medica i.e. the anatomical or regional division into 48 chapters

- Begins with chapter **Mind and Disposition**
- Ends with chapter on **Drug Relationship** along with complete index of localities and terms.
- The organ-wise classification follows Hahnemannian schema till 34th chapter and the remaining chapters represent the reaction of the whole body

Stages of Life and Constitution:

- **AGE** boys, children, girls, men, old people, puberty, young people, youths.
- **COMPLEXION**(including color of eyes and hair) dark (brunette), fair (blonde, light),
- **CONSTITUTION (diathesis)**: anaemic, asthmatic, cachexia, cancerous, carbo-nitrogenoid, dyspeptic, gouty, hemorrhoidal, herpetic, hydrogenoid, lymphatic, plethoric, psoric, rachitic, scorbutic, scrofulous (strumous), sycotic, syphilitic, tuberculous

- **HABIT** drunkards, drugged subjects
- **OCCUPATION** book worms, business men, clergymen-
sore throat, nurses exhausted by long nursing
- **SIZE** dwarfed, large, tall, thin(emaciated, lean, slender,
spare)
- **TEMPERAMENT** bilious, choleric, mild (bland),
melancholic

• 408 medicines **Drug Relationship**

- **1. Antidotes:** To the effects of massive and molecular doses; chemical antidotes in poisoning; to the lasting or chronic effects super induced by the drug.
- **2. Collateral :** Side relations (congeners) belonging to the same or allied botanical family or chemical group.
- **3. Compatible :** Drugs following well
- **4. Complementary:** Supplying the part of another drug.
- **5. Inimical :** Drugs disagreeing, incompatible, do not follow well
- **6. Similar :** Drugs suggested for comparison by reason of their similarity; usually compatible, unless too smaller, like Nuxvomica and Ignatia.

- **WORKING OUT A CASE**
- Its for reference work and not for systematic repertorization.
- The hierarchy of the repertory benefits the practitioners if the totality of the case fits into the following order.

- 1. Temperament and stages of life and constitution
- 2. Mind and dispositions with described symptoms OR concomitants
- 3. Physical generals (appetite, aversions, desires, perspiration, etc..)
- 4. complaints with special features (modalities, concomitants, directions, etc)
- 5. Tissue affinities – sensations and modalities
- 6. Single symptoms can also be referred with the details, which would help one to prescribe in an acute case or so called short case.

Merits

- Source of this repertory is one of the most reliable one.
- Contains about 428 medicines
- Author followed the same order of 48 sections in the source book; so it is easy for those who are familiar with the source book to refer the required symptom.
- Chapters like **Pregnancy, Parturition, Lactation, Stages of life and Constitution** and **Drug relationship** are very useful.
- The-mind and disposition chapter contains 551 rubrics and many of them are not seen in latest repertories.
- Each section contains many cross-references
- Index given at the end of the repertory is very useful one.

- Four marks of distinction assigned to the remedies are helpful in selection of more suitable one for the case.
- The main headings or rubrics under each chapter are mentioned in the beginning and they are arranged in the alphabetical order.
- Rubrics like; CONSTITUTION ,OCCUPATION, TEMPERAMENT, NUTRITION, EMACIATION children, INJURIES (Touch, passive motion, Injuries), LUNGS percussion sounds, INFANTS, LACTATION, PARTURITION, POST-PARTUM, PREGNANCY (Pregnancy. Parturition. Lactation), CLIMACTERIC PERIOD, etc are some important rubrics which may help the physician in finding out the similimum.

- Over generalization of the rubrics is not seen in this repertory.
- Bad effects from various food and drinks are given in a separate chapter Eating and Drinking (chapter 15).
- The relationship chapter contains relationship of all the 408 medicines.
- Many concomitant symptoms are given under each main rubric.

- Repertory with prover's language
- Vast information
- Section for stages of life
- Under constitution rubric - 26 types
- Under temperaments - 7 types
- Drug relationship chapter
- Cross reference

Demerits

- Double column arrangement—difficult to find out sub rubric, sub sub rubric.
- Single remedy rubric—difficult in repertorization
- Misplaced rubric