

Lectures on
**HOMOEOPATHIC
MATERIA MEDICA**

Together with *Kent's 'New Remedies'*
incorporated and arranged in alphabetical order



James Tyler **KENT**

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ON
HOMOEOPATHIC
MATERIA MEDICA

TOGETHER WITH KENT'S 'NEW REMEDIES'
INCORPORATED AND ARRANGED IN
ALPHABETICAL ORDER

BY

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INTRODUCTION BY

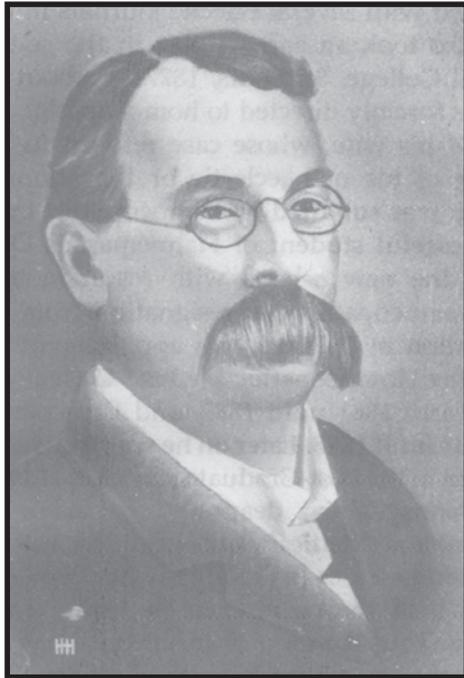
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LIFE SKETCH OF DR. JAMES TYLER KENT

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 county, 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 education in Madison (now Colgate) University, Hamilton, New York, where he came to his degree, Ph.D., 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 a 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, 1877-78, about 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 from 1881 until 1883, and Professor of Materia Medica from 1883 until 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 in 1905 he held the same chair in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago. Thus for more than thirty-five years Dr. Kent had 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 Medica". Among the various professional associations of which he was a member, the more prominent of them were the Illinois State Homoeopathic Medical Society, the American Institute of Homoeopathy and the International Hahnemannian Association, besides which he held a honorary corresponding membership in the British Homoeopathic Medical Society.

Kent died, on June 6, 1916 at Stevensville, Montana.

INTRODUCTION

I have been asked to write an introduction to this great monumental work on the Homoeopathic Materia Medica. A work like this which has stood the test of time and has been valued as a priceless treasure by the numerous students of homoeopathy all over the world needs no introduction.

The Homoeopathic Materia Medica is a very fascinating and yet an exasperating subject. Its simplicity, its vastness and its apparent similarity of symptoms in different drugs throw a tremendous challenge to the beginners. Kent said that there is no royal road to a perfect understanding of Materia Medica. It is at its worst a tedious drudgery. One can realise its vast extent by reading 138 printed pages on Sulphur in the Encyclopedia or 90 pages on Lachesis of Hering's Guiding Symptoms. It requires tremendous study, experience and insight to see some order in the maze of such a collection of symptoms.

Our Materia Medica is a record of actual occurrences, of events that really took place, of the results that were unquestionably produced upon healthy subjects.

Right from Hahnemann onwards, the records of provings prepared in schematic form were presented as Materia Medica. Before Kent, the best writers and teachers of materia medica were Hering, Dunham and Farrington. The materia medica was presented as a list of symptoms arranged according to hahnemann's schema. It was obvious that it was not possible to memorise the symptoms. Kent held that materia medica can be learnt and not memorised. Of course it required a careful and diligent study. His emphasis was on the understanding of each remedy in its entirety and not on the memorising of unrelated symptoms.

In this direction Dr. Allen made an effort and tried to present remedies as distinctive individual entities so that a student could be saved from being lost in the maze of symptoms. It must be understood that the list of symptoms of a particular drug can never be exhausted. Human memory has a limited scope and even if one does remember all the symptoms, it is difficult to apply this knowledge for the relief of patient unless he knows the individual characteristics of a particular drug. All the same, the listing of symptoms has to be done as that is the ultimate charter of our applied materia medica.

Because of the complexity and uniqueness of Materia Medica, a large number of books were written on it. No other system of therapeutics possesses such a large number of books on materia medica. Each author tried to present the drugs as he understood them, according to his own experiences and his own genius. It was bound to happen. The facts are the same to the eye of every reader. But where one mind may see only confusion and a maze of unconnected words, another may discern order and light and the outline of a definite and consecutive chain of pathological processes, and consequently a clear indication for the use of drugs in treatment of the sick.

"The significance of a fact is measured by the capacity of the observer". Every teacher or student of Materia Medica sees the same facts in the drugs but in his evaluation and experience he emphasises certain aspects which may be completely ignored by another person. This is why the richness of our materia medica is increased by contributions different authors.

Kent, like Hahnemann, was endowed with a keen analytical intellect coupled with a highly artistic temperament. His genius could see unity in diversity; an order and light in on apparent confusion of jumbled up symptoms. He was a strange mixture of an artist and a scientist. It is with a stroke of his rich imagination that he conceived a novel idea of presenting the drugs of our materia medica as individual pictures. In his lectures he was able to present well-defined but colourful pictures of each drug. This was a very bold and a great step forward in the development of our materia medica. Kent gave his lectures in a colloquial, semi-clinical form with the result that anybody who listened to his lectures was spell-bound and carried an indelible impression of the drug. He was able

to create a continuity of a symptom-picture from all the disjointed symptoms listed in the other standard books.

So far the efforts at curing patients depended on one's ability in hunting through the mass of symptoms—the similar symptoms present in a particular case of sickness. The idea of evaluation of symptoms was still nebulous. Hahnemann had pointed out, as a guidance, the importance of rare, strange and peculiar symptoms. Kent was the first to see clearly how to present our materia medica to the beginners; how to lay down precise guidelines regarding the hierarchy of evaluations of different kinds of symptoms. One can see in his efforts at studying and teaching the materia medica a gradual progress and evaluation from one stage to a higher one. I am sure that thinking along these lines later on helped him in the making of his greatest work *i.e.* his Repertory. His comprehension of evaluation later on helped him to plan his Repertory. We can see in all his works a gradual progress and maturity. I can say that his Repertory came into being because of his being a serious and unusual student and teacher of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.

Many people have asked why it is that a number of symptoms present in his materia medica are not listed in his repertory. That is a very relevant question. Here one must understand the man, as Kent was. While making his repertory, he tabulated the rubrics and included the remedies as a true scientist—a person uninfluenced by his won prejudices or intuitive impressions. He rejected what was not known or proved definitely. Here he followed the great Hering. In his materia medica he could afford to give a little flight to his imagination and intuition. Here he could guide his students in placing together disjointed symptoms in one string by analogy based on his experiences. Here he was closer to Boenninghausen.

Every good teacher of Homoeopathic Materia Medica followed the great guide or source-material, the Hering's Guiding Symptoms. Kent was no exception. Farrington and Allen had done the same. The latter's characteristics are taken out of this great book and I say, very often haphazardly. Kent was able to see things deeper. Hence what he expressed and how he expressed had his own peculiar imprint enriched by experiences at the bed-side. Anybody who has gone through

Kent's lectures on Fluoric acid and Iodine and a few others will notice that in no other materia medica one can find such a beautiful picture. The symptoms that have been given there in that manner could not have been collected by anybody else. He was the one who could see a running red strand through all the symptoms and give us a living picture as if in flesh and blood.

Like me there are many people who could not have cured many difficult and chronic cases unless guided and inspired by his lectures. In the early days of my practice I cured a difficult case of Fluoric acid and I confirmed every word that Kent had written. No other book could guide me to this remedy. It appears, therefore, that Kent was endowed with an exceptional intuition and he could see what others did not. He could apply the existing knowledge of the drugs with uncanny foresight with the result that he gave more than he took, and our materia medica is richer by his experiences.

I can cite one small example of his special contribution. While studying Bromium I could hardly find any author mentioning it aggravated by being over-heated. Hering's Guiding Symptoms had mentioned this against a number of symptoms, and hence emphasised it in his materia medica. No one had done the same (neither Farrington nor Allen had mentioned it). This particular modality of Bromium was seen to be running through the entire picture. This symptom was incorporated in the repertory also giving it a second grade in evaluation. Yet, there are symptoms in the materia medica which could not find a place in the repertory as they did not stand the rigorous standards set out by Kent himself. That is why he refused to include Boger's additions in his repertory.

The publishers (Messrs B. Jain Publishers) of the present edition of Kent's Lectures have done a yeoman's service in publishing books on homoeopathy. In publishing the lectures they have included remedies from Kent's New Remedies. This is indeed a great advantage to the students as they find the remedies at one place and at much lesser cost. The greatest advantage however is that while many remedies in the New Remedies have been neglected as fewer people had access to them, now many more people will study them and apply them more effectively than has been the case in the past. Keeping the New Remedies in a hotch-potch of lesser writings, these

have been neglected and people have not paid proper attention to them. However, I must sound a warning to all the serious students. Many of the "New Remedies" are not proved at all. Dr. Sherwood in the Preface to the New Remedies has mentioned that Kent had published the provings in various journals and the book is the result of his experiences. Let us be honest to Kent's memory and admit that he never published this book in his life-time. His friends and followers published it. Very few of the remedies were thoroughly proved or confirmed, whereas others were merely made up according to a certain pattern. I stumbled upon this pattern while I was making my additions to Kent's repertory for the preparation of my Card Repertory. For example, the symptoms of remedies like Aurum sulph., Barium sulph., Kali silicatum, Natrum silicatum have been synthesised from Kent's repertory. If we examine Aurum and Sulph in various rubrics in the Kent's repertory and wherever these exist together in a particular rubric, has been ascribed to the chemical compound Aur. sulph. So the symptoms of the remedies like this are compounded from their chemical components. Moreover, the description of these symptoms as given is entirely different from the description of drugs given by Kent elsewhere. (I think Kent must have written down the symptoms from his repertory as a sort of rough guiding indications for clinical experimentation in the absence of proper provings or pathogenetic symptoms of these apparently deep-acting constitutional remedies. The publishers of Kent's New Remedies might have considered them as proved remedies and hence included them with other remedies. I hope the readers will follow only what Kent himself intended to do and not more than that). On the other hand there are some new remedies like Cenchrus which have been wonderfully well proved by Kent and his associates and the symptom-picture given is most dependable. Same is the case with Vespa vulgaris and Wyethia. These remedies should be prescribed often enough. The publishers are to be congratulated that they have undertaken to bring all these remedies under one cover and hence conferred a boon to the young students and scholars alike.

One can only imagine the plight of homoeopathic students, before books like Kent's Materia Medica appeared. The subject which should have been most entertaining and out of sheer

necessity the most useful, remained a jumble of symptoms. Such an array of symptoms was more frightening than inspiring, with the result that they could scarcely make an effort to comprehend or unravel the beautiful mysteries of this branch of homoeopathic medicine. All the succeeding generations of homoeopaths cannot realise the immensity of the benefit conferred by the genius of Kent.

His method of narrating drugs is popularly known as 'Picture method'. His able and faithful student from Britain, Dr. Tyler, was another writer who gave us 'Drug Pictures' of homoeopathic medicines. It is no wonder that this book too has carved an important niche in our literature. Dr. Kent's lectures appeared first in his journal known as Journal of Homoeopathics as early as 1899. Later on they were collected together in book form. Prof. Kent at that time was Professor of Materia Medica and Homoeopathics in the Philadelphia Post-Graduate School of Homoeopathics. The Journal of Homoeopathics was edited by Kent himself. It must be mentioned that before Kent embraced the homoeopathic system of medicine, he was an active worker, writer and speaker for the Eclectic National Medical Association. His earlier training stood him in good stead for giving his best talents to the homoeopathic literature. If we scan through early American literature, we find that Kent did not develop his method of teaching and writing materia medica all of a sudden. In his case too his methods developed slowly and gradually. For example, his description of drugs published earlier in the journals like Medical Advance is entirely different; the arrangement of the symptoms is more similar to other writers, although one gets glimpses of his future approach to the subject. He was a prolific contributor to the contemporary journals on the subject. He was a prolific contributor to the contemporary journals on the subject of materia medica and homoeopathic philosophy. One does wonder at the wide range of his genius. At one time he was a professor of anatomy. To jump from a subject like this to homoeopathic philosophy means a great elasticity and versatility of his genius.

Although Kent's novel method of presenting materia medica was found to be very effective, he himself advised the students not to depend entirely on the drug pictures. They must go back to the larger textbooks giving the symptoms of the drugs.

More than that they must go to the repertories also for constant reference and comparative study. The materia medica and repertory go hand in hand and nobody can master either of the subjects without referring to the other. It has been found that great repertorians were also the masters of materia medica. Of course no repertory can be made or improved without constant study of our materia medicas. It is a hard and laborious study but the rewards are none the less as sweet.

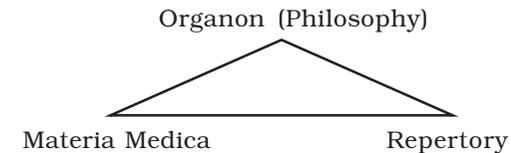
The student can at least make an effort at emulating this great teacher. He was a thorough student. Whatever he undertook, he undertook with zeal and with all his heart and soul, with the result that whatever he produced, whatever he wrote, had the imprint of genius.

Like Hering and some of the great men of homoeopathy, Kent was converted to homoeopathy in spite of himself. His first wife was seriously ill. No amount of eclectic and allopathic treatment helped her. She entreated her husband to seek medical advice and help from a known homoeopath in their neighbourhood. To satisfy her whim he called Dr. Phelan, the homoeopath. He watched him, with possibly contemptuous amusement, taking the case-history and later his giving her some globules to be dissolved in water and taken according to his directions until she fell asleep. Mrs. Kent had been suffering from sleeplessness for days and nothing had helped her the least in giving her some sleep. Kent chuckled within himself when Dr. Phelan mentioned about her getting sleep from the medicated water. He, however, fulfilled his part of the contract by giving her the first dose. The second dose to be given to her was delayed because Dr. Kent became absorbed in his books. When he remembered about the dose, he found her fast asleep. This was the first time that she had fallen into such a natural and sound sleep. This incident started his thinking. Under the care of Dr. Phelan, Mrs. Kent made a steady progress from the next day onwards. This was enough for Kent to throw himself heart and soul into the study of the homoeopathic science.

Later on Kent's first wife died and, like Hahnemann, he married another lady, a doctor who had come to see him as a patient. She was converted to homoeopathy and during his later years helped him in his great books : Homoeopathic Materia Medica, Homoeopathic Philosophy and Repertory. As in the case of Hahnemann, Kent's last few years were the

most fruitful from every point of view.

Kent's Repertory is considered to be his greatest contribution. That was the result of years of most painstaking search and research and has not been surpassed so far. Materia Medica, Philosophy and Repertory are so closely interwoven into one another that no homoeopathic doctor can aspire to do anything worthwhile without the constant study of each of these disciplines and without constant reference to them.



Kent made original contributions to all the three. It is most befitting to his memory that we continue further from where he ended because that is what he would have wished the future generations to do.

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New Delhi
February 25, 1971.

PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION

The course of lectures on the Homoeopathic Materia Medica was delivered at the Post-Graduate School of Homoeopathics. Some of them have appeared in the *Journal of Homoeopathics*, but for this work they have been extensively revised. Owing to the strong appeals of students, though against the author's inclination, the colloquial style has been permitted to stand. The lectures are presented in the simple form to explain the author's plan of studying each remedy. The speech of laymen presents all sickness to the physician's mind, hence the Materia Medica must be reduced from technicalities to simple speech. No two remedies are studied exactly alike. Each has its own requirement in order to bring before the mind what is characteristic. Not all of the Materia Medica has been brought out, but the leading and fully proved remedies such as have strong characteristics have been presented for the purpose of showing how the Materia Medica must be evolved and used. There are other methods of studying a remedy, but this seems to the author the most natural way of giving to the student lasting idea of the nature of each remedy. It may be that it seems so because it is the only way the author could ever do it. The numerous repetitions of characteristic symptoms may subject the work to criticism, but experience has shown that it is the only way of giving the beginner a lasting grasp of the remedy.

Hahnemann's *Materia Medica Pura*, Hering's *Guiding Symptoms*, and the *Encyclopedia of Pure Materia Medica* have been the works that have given the most help in these studies.

They are not offered as being complete digests of the various remedies, but simply as the examinations of some of the most salient points. A complete digest would be endless. If some of the younger practitioners and students of the Materia Medica shall meet the assistance in this work they have been looking

for, it is all that can be expected. There is no royal road to a perfect understanding of the Materia Medica. It is tedious and drudgery at best, but no more so than any great science. Because of its greatness many will fail to undertake it even when it is for the saving of life and lessening of suffering, yet many will not decline to offer their services to the people knowing full well and confessing ignorance openly that the methods they offer are inadequate, useless, and often destructive. Some profess not to believe in this careful way of analyzing the symptomatology, but if some easy method is offered for a pretended mastery of it they wildly embrace it only to return to their primitive repulsive mental aversion crying out "sour grapes."

The Materia Medica can be learned by careful study and by using it. It can be understood but not memorized. All who would memorize the Materia Medica must ignominiously fail. To be constantly at hand, it must be constantly and correctly used. The continuous study of the Materia Medica by the aid of a full repertory for comparison is the only means of continuing in a good working knowledge. To learn the Materia Medica, one must master Hahnemann's *Organon*, after which the symptomatology and the *Organon* go "hand in hand". The *Organon*, the symptomatology and a full repertory must be the constant reference books, if careful homoeopathic prescribing is to be attained and maintained.

All who wish to make a more extensive examination of the reason for the methods used in the work are referred to the chapter on VALUE OF SYMPTOMS in the Lectures on HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY.

October 29, 1904
108, N. State St., Chicago

JAMES TYLER KENT

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is predicated of the patient is general, everything that is predicated of a part is particular. The two may be opposite, and hence the student of the *Materia Medica* will sometimes be worried because he will find aggravation from motion and relief from motion recorded under the same remedy. It is only from the sources of the *Materia Medica*, *i.e.*, the provings, and from the administration of the remedy that we may observe what is true of a part and what is true of the whole. We find at times a patient wants to be in a hot room with the head out of the window for relief of the head. In that case the head is relieved from cold and the body is relieved from heat. This is a typical symptom of *Phosphorus*, which has relief from cold as to the head and stomach symptoms, but aggravation from cold as to its chest and body symptoms. So, if the *Phosphorus* patient has vomiting and head symptoms, he says: "I want to go out in the open air and I want to take cold things into my stomach;" but if he has chest symptoms and pain in the extremities, he says: "I want to go into the house and keep warm." And just as we see this in patients it is so in the study of a remedy; we must discriminate.

As you may expect, all sorts of *eye troubles* are present in this debilitated constitution. The so-called scrofulous affections of the eyes, with ulceration of the cornea, catarrhal troubles, discharge from the eyes, with ulceration of the cornea, catarrhal troubles, discharge from the eyes, enlargement of the little glands of the lids, come along with the emaciation and yellow countenance in the constitution described. Optical illusions in bright colors. An œdematous state is in keeping with Iodine. There is œdematous swelling of the lids and œdematous swelling of the face under the eyes. Iodine has also œdema of the hands and feet, and carries this tendency with it into the *Iodide of Potassium*, which has œdematous swellings like those we find in kidney affections. It is capable of putting a stop to cases of Bright's disease in the early stages.

Another grand feature that runs through the complaints of Iodine is *hunger*. He is always *hungry*. The eating of the ordinary and regular meals is not sufficient. He eats between meals and yet is hungry. Moreover the complaints are better after eating. All the fears, the anxiety and distress of Iodine increase when he is hungry. There is pain in the stomach when the stomach is empty, and he is driven to eat. While eating he forgets his complaints, because it is like doing something, it is like moving, his mind is upon something else. He is relieved while eating and he is relieved while in motion. In spite of the hunger and much eating *he still emaciates*. "Living well yet growing thin," was one of Hering's key-notes of Iodine. As in *Natr. mur.* and *Abrotanum*, he emaciates while he has at the same time an enormous appetite. The nutrition is so disturbed that there is no making of flesh, and hence the emaciation.

The *catarrhal condition* of the nose is worthy of notice. The Iodine patient has loss of the sense of smell. The mucous membrane is thickened;

he takes cold upon the slightest provocation; is always sneezing and has from the nose a copious watery discharge. Ulceration in the nose with bloody crusts; he blows blood from the nose. The nose is stuffed up so that he cannot breathe through it. This increases every time he takes cold, and he is continually taking cold hence he becomes a confirmed subject of catarrh. I have described the general state. The patient is the first to be thought of. His constitution is the first thing to know, *i.e.*, what is true of the patient as a whole. After that we can find out what is true of each of his parts. The mucous membrane of the nose is constantly in a state of ulceration, or has a tendency to ulceration. Sometimes these little ulcers are deep.

There are aphthous patches along the tongue and throughout the mouth. The whole buccal cavity is studded with aphthous patches. I have mentioned already the tendency to exudation; white velvety, or white greyish or pale ash-colored exudations come upon the sore throat, all over the mucous membrane of the nose and all over the pharynx. The pharynx seems to be lined with the velvety, ash-colored appearances. With these throat symptoms and the tendency to ulceration it has a wide range of usefulness in throat affections. It is useful in enlargement of the tonsils when the tonsils are studded with exudations and in the constitution described. Enlarged tonsils in hungry, withered patients. We often see one who is subject to quinsy progressing toward the Iodine state. He is always suffering from the heat like a *Pulsatilla* patient; at times in the earlier stages, before any organic changes have taken place, you may mistake Iodine for *Pulsatilla*. But if you watch the patient you will observe the tendency to emaciation and see that the two remedies soon part company. They are both hot, they are both irritable, they are both full of notions. The *Pulsatilla* patient is far more whimsical, more tearful, has greater sadness, and has constant loss of appetite, while the Iodine subject wants to eat much. The *Pulsatilla* patient often increases in flesh, although growing increasingly nervous. The Iodine patient becomes thin, has a ravenous hunger, cannot be satisfied, suffers from his hunger; he must eat every few hours and feels better after eating; he has also great thirst. If he goes long without eating, no matter what the complaints are, the suffering will increase. Any of the complaints of Iodine will likely be increased by fasting.

Iodine has also an indigestion that comes from overeating. The food sours, he is troubled with sour eructations, with much flatulence, with belching, with undigested stools, with diarrhœa, watery, cheesy stools, and he digests less and less. The digestion becomes more and more feeble until he digests almost nothing of what he eats, and yet the craving increases. He vomits and diarrhœa comes on and so he increasingly emaciates; because it is like burning the candle at both ends. It is not surprising that he is extremely weak because he is assimilating very little of what he takes. The articles of food act as foreign

substances to disorder his bowels and stomach. Now, with this trouble going on, the liver and spleen become hard and enlarged, and the patient becomes jaundiced. The stool is hard, and lumpy and white, or colorless, or clay colored, sometimes soft and pappy; there seems to be little or no bile in it. This stage gradually increases until hypertrophy of the liver comes on. Finally the abdomen sinks in and reveals this enlargement of the liver and the enlarged lymphatic glands. These are very knotty and as hard as in *tabes mesenterica*. Iodine is indicated in the tubercular condition of the mesenteric glands with diarrhoea, emaciation, great hunger, great thirst, withering of the mammary glands, a dried beef-like or shrivelled appearance of the skin and sallow complexion. If the remedy is given early enough, before the structural changes have occurred, it will check the progress of the disease and cure.

This is a very useful remedy in the *chronic morning diarrhoea* of emaciated, scrofulous children.

When the constitutional state is present it is primary to the varying kinds of stools that it is possible for the patient to have. So if you have a marked state of the constitution, a case in which there are a great number of general symptoms for you to associate the remedy with, the little symptoms of the diarrhoea cease to be important. The constitutional state in that patient is that which is "strange, rare and peculiar". Almost any kind of diarrhoeic stool will be cured if the constitutional state is covered by the remedy. When it is an acute diarrhoea and it occurs in a vigorous constitution, and there is nothing but the diarrhoea, then it is necessary to know all the finer details, and the characteristics of the diarrhoea become the rare, "strange" and "peculiar" features.

Incontinence of urine in old people. In the male with all these constitutional symptoms Iodine is especially suited when the testes have dwindled, when there is impotency, when there is flowing of semen with dreams, when there is loss of sexual instinct or power, or with an irritated state, an erethism of the sexual instinct; also when the testes are enlarged and hard, indurated and hypertrophied like the other glands, or when there is an orchitis, an inflammation and enlargement of the testicles.

Swelling and induration of the uterus and ovaries. Iodine has cured tumors of the ovaries in such a constitution as I have described. It has cured the dwindling of the mammary glands and caused them to grow plump with an increase of flesh upon dwindling patients.

Its nature to produce the catarrhal state is illustrated in the *leucorrhœa* that it produces. Uterine leucorrhœa with swelling and induration of the cervix. Uterus enlarged, tendency to menorrhagia. Leucorrhœa rendering the thighs sore. The discharges of Iodine are acrid. The discharges from the nose excoriate the lip, the discharges from the eyes excoriate the cheek, the

discharges from the vagina excoriate the thighs. The leucorrhœa is thick and slimy and sometimes bloody; "chronic leucorrhœa, most abundant at the time of the menses, rendering the thighs sore and corroding the linen."

This remedy has a cough that is violent; it has grave and severe difficulties of respiration, dyspnoea, with chest symptoms. Croupy, suffocating cough in this delicate constitution. Again we say if you do not hold in mind the constitutional state while reading these very numerous respiratory symptoms, you will not be able to apply them because they are extensive and include a great many so-called complaints and would give you difficulty in individualizing them.

Now, there is one more complaint that I wish to call your attention to. In old gouty constitutions, with enlargement of the joints, the history is that the patients were once in a good state of flesh, but they have become lean, and although they are hungry, the food does not seem to do them good. The joints are enlarged and tender. Many gouty constitutions want a warm room, but the Iodine patient wants a cool room. His joints pain and are aggravated from the warmth of bed. He cheers up in a cool place and likes to be in the open air. He is growing increasingly weak; he is generally ameliorated on moving about and eating, he has the anxiety of body and mind. Iodine will put a check on his gouty attacks and cause him to go on comfortably for a while.

IPECACUANHA

Ipecac. has a wide sphere of action among acute sicknesses. Most of its acute complaints commence with nausea, *vomiting*. The febrile conditions commence with pain in the back between the shoulders, extending down the back, as if it would break, with or without rigors, much fever, vomiting of bile and seldom any thirst. This is the general aspect of the beginning of an Ipecac. fever or gastric trouble or chill in intermittents or bilious attacks.

The stomach is disordered. There is a sense of fulness in the stomach, cutting pains in the stomach and below the stomach, going from left to right. The cutting pain in colic goes from left to right. The patient is unable to stir or breathe until that pain passes off. It holds him transfixed in one position, coming like the stabbing of a knife in the region of the stomach, or above the navel, going from left to right, and is attended with prostration and nausea.

All the complaints in Ipecac. are attended more or less with *nausea*; every little pain and distress is attended with nausea. The sufferings seem to centre about the stomach, bringing on nausea. There is continuous nausea and gagging. The cough causes nausea and vomiting. It is a dry, hacking, teasing,

suffocative cough, accompanied by nausea and vomiting. He coughs until his face grows red, and then there is choking and gagging. With every little gush of blood from any part of the body there is nausea, fainting and sinking. Hence its value in uterine hæmorrhages; bright, red blood with nausea; a little blood is attended with fainting or syncope, but the great overwhelming nausea runs through the complaints of this remedy. Though there is sometimes thirst, it is usually absent. When *Ipecac.* does its best work, there is thirstlessness. With the *Ipecac.* fever, or with the chill, there is likely to be pain in the back of the head, a bruised pain through the head and back of the neck and sometimes down the back, and drawing in the muscles of the back of the neck. A congestive fulness in the head, a crushed feeling in the head and back of the head; the whole head aches and is full of pain.

Ipecac. is sometimes as restless as *Arsenic*, but the *Ipecac* prostration comes by spells, whereas the *Arsenic* prostration is continuous. You will see *Ipecac.* patients tossing over the bed as much as they do when they need *Rhus*, turning and tossing, and moving the hands and feet, with restlessness. This is especially the case when the spine is somewhat involved. *Ipecac.* has symptoms that look like tetanus; it has opisthotonos, and it has been a useful remedy in cerebro-spinal meningitis with vomiting of bile, with pain in the back of the head and neck, and drawing of the muscles of the back, retracting the head. When cerebro-spinal meningitis has gone on until the patient is emaciated, when remedies have seemed but to palliate momentarily, and the whole body is inclined backwards, and there is vomiting of everything, even the simplest article taken into the stomach, the tongue is red and raw, and there is constant nausea and vomiting of bile, *Ipecac.* will cure. *Ipecac.* cures inveterate cases of gastritis when even a drop of water will not stay down; everything put in the stomach is vomited, continuous gagging, sharp pain in the stomach, pain in the back, below the shoulder blades, as if it would break, vomiting of bile, continuous nausea and great prostration. Irritable stomach. It also cures when the abdomen is distended, and sensitive, a tympanitic state, when there is vomiting of bile. *Ipecac.* has proved a useful remedy in epidemic dysentery, when the patient is compelled to sit almost constantly upon the stool and passes a little slime, or a little bright red blood; inflammation of the lower portion of the bowel, the rectum and the colon. The tenesmus is awful, burning, and continuous urging with the passage of only a little mucus and blood. With this there is constant nausea; while straining at stool, the pain is so great that nausea comes on, and he vomits bile. At times, whole families are down with it. It runs through a whole valley and may be epidemic; but it commonly relates to endemics. In infants it is indicated when a cholera-like diarrhœa has been present and it ends in a dysenteric state, with continued tenesmus, and the expulsion of a little bloody

mucus, the child vomiting everything it takes into the stomach; nausea, vomiting, prostration and great pallor. It is also useful in such conditions when the stool is more or less copious, and is green, and the child passes, frequently, copious quantities of green slime. Much crying when at stool, much straining, with passages of green slime, vomiting of green slime, and vomiting of green curds; milk turns green and is vomited.

The chest complaints of *Ipecac.* are interesting. *Ipecac.* is especially the infant's friend and is commonly indicated in the bronchitis of infancy. The usual bad cold that ends in chest trouble in infants is a bronchitis. It is very seldom that an infant gets a true pneumonia, it is generally a bronchitis with coarse rattling. The child coughs, gags and suffocates, and there is coarse rattling which can be heard throughout the room, and the trouble has come on pretty rapidly: The child is pale, looks dreadfully sick, and sometimes looks very anxious. The nose is drawn in as if dangerously ill, and the breathing is such as appears in a dangerous case. *Ipecac.* will sometimes modify this into a very simple case, break up the cold, and cure the child. In the old books; the pneumonia of infancy had a distinct and separate description, and the typical symptoms were those of *Ipecac.* You will see a great similarity of symptoms when you study *Ipecac.* and *Ant. tart.* together in chest troubles. If you have been studying them together, you will say, "How do you distinguish them; they both have rattling cough and breathing, and both have the vomiting?" Well, the *Ipecac.* symptoms correspond to the stage of irritation, while the *Tartar emetic* symptoms appear in the stage of relaxation. That is, the *Ipecac.* symptoms come on hurriedly, come on as the acute symptoms, whereas the *Tartar emetic* complaints come on slowly. The latter is seldom suited to symptoms that arise within twenty-four hours, or at least the symptoms of *Tartar emetic* that arise in twenty-four hours are not of this class. This group comes on many days later, comes on at the close of a bronchitis when there is threatened paralysis of the lungs; not in the state of irritation, not the dyspnoea from irritation, not the suffocation of that sort, but the suffocation from exudation, and from threatened paralysis of the lungs. When the lungs are too weak to expel the mucus, the coarse rattling comes on. Then there is the great exhaustion, deathly pallor of the face and sooty nostrils. We see now that these two remedies do not look alike. If we observe the pace of the two remedies, we see that the complaints differ. It is not so much that they belong to stages, although they do, but rather that *Ipecac.* brings on its symptoms rapidly and effects a crisis speedily, and that *Ant. tart.* brings on its symptoms slowly and effects a crisis after many days.

You can readily see the value of *Ipecac.* in whooping cough, for it has the paroxysmal character, the red face, and vomiting and gagging with the cough. The red face, thirstlessness, violent whooping, with convulsions, with

gagging and vomiting of all that he eats are the symptoms that you will generally find.

I have hinted at the hæmorrhages, and these open out a great field for Ipecac. I could not practice medicine without Ipecac., because of its importance in hæmorrhages. When I say hæmorrhages, I do not mean those from cut arteries, I do not mean hæmorrhages where surgery must come in; I mean such as uterine hæmorrhages, hæmorrhages from the kidneys, from the bowels, from the stomach, from the lungs. You must know your remedies in hæmorrhages; if you do not, you will be forced to use mechanical means; but the homœopathist who is well instructed is able to do without them. In the severest form of uterine hæmorrhages the homœopathic physician is able to do without mechanical means, except when mechanical means are causing the hæmorrhage. This does not relate to hourglass contractions, it does not relate to conditions when the after birth is retained, or when the uterus has a foreign substance in it, because under such circumstances manipulation is necessary. A distinction must be made. But when we have simply the pure dynamic element to consider, simply and purely a relaxed surface that is bleeding, the remedy is the only thing that will do the work properly. When the uterus is continuously oozing, but every little while the flow increases to a gush, and with every little gush of bright red blood the woman thinks she is going to faint, or there is gasping, and the quantity of the flow is not sufficient to account for such prostration, nausea, syncope, pallor, Ipecac. is the remedy. When with the gushing of bright red blood there is an overwhelming fear of death, *Aconite*. If your patient while going through the confinement has had a hot head, an uncontrollable thirst for ice cold water, and after the confinement, everything has gone on in an orderly way, and the placenta has been delivered, and although you have no reason to expect such hæmorrhage it comes on, *Phosphorus* will nearly always be the remedy. In those withered women, lean and slender, who are always suffering from the heat, who want the covers off and want to be cool, who have had a tendency to ooze blood from the uterus, and now have a hæmorrhage that is alarming, either with clots, or only an oozing of dark, liquid blood, you can hardly do without *Secale*. A single dose of any one of these medicines on the tongue will check a hæmorrhage more quickly than large doses of strong medicine. The hæmorrhage will be checked so speedily that in your earlier experiences you will be surprised. You will wonder if, it is not possible that it stopped itself. In copious menstruation Ipecac. is often indicated when the woman has taken cold, or has a shock. In cases where she is not especially subject to copious uterine flow at the menstrual period, she is naturally alarmed, for it is something she has never had before, and the flow is likely to continue for many days, attended with this weakness. All her power seems to go with a little gush of blood. Ipecac.

will cure and end the menstrual flow normally. A fortunate thing in nature is the tendency to check hæmorrhage, which is always good. There are a large number of medicines that control hæmorrhage, and these you must keep at your finger's ends. They belong to emergencies. You must know the remedies that correspond to violent symptoms and violent attacks. Ipecac. is full of hæmorrhage. Vomiting of great clots of blood, continuous vomiting of blood in connection with ulceration. In persons who are subject to violent attacks of bleeding, who bleed easily, who have a hæmorrhagic tendency, Ipecac. will control temporarily the hæmorrhage when the symptoms agree.

Severe pain in the back in the region of the kidneys, shooting pains, frequent urging to urinate, and the urine contains blood and little clots of blood. The urine is extremely red with blood, which settles to the bottom of the vessel, and lines the whole commode with a layer of blood the thickness of a knife blade. Every pint of urine that it contains will have that coating of blood in the vessel; every attack of pain in the kidney is attended with that condition of the urine. Ipecacuanha will stop that bleeding. It is true that when patients have bled until they have become anæmic, and are subject to dropsy, Ipecac. ceases to be the remedy; its natural follower then is *China*, which will bring the patient in a position to need an antipsoric remedy.

Then there are the "colds". Simple, common coryzas among the children. When a cold settles in the nose, and the nose is stuffed up at night, or when the adult has a coryza, with much stuffing up of the nose, blowing of mucus and blood from the nose, much sneezing, and the cold goes farther down and is followed by hoarseness, extending into the trachea with rawness, and finally into the bronchial tubes with suffocation and settling in the chest, think of Ipecac. The Ipecac. colds often begin in the nose and spread very rapidly into the chest. With these colds in the nose there is copious bleeding of bright red blood. Every time he takes cold in the nose he has copious bleeding; a tendency to nosebleed with the colds. The inflammation that comes upon the mucous membrane in Ipecac. is violent. The irritation comes on suddenly, and the mucous membrane inflames so rapidly that the parts become purple, turgescient, and bleeding seems to be the only natural relief. Stoppage of the nose and loss of smell; the nose becomes so stuffed up that he cannot breathe through it.

With the head symptoms, with the colds, with the whooping cough, with the chill, and with many of the inflammatory complaints, the face becomes flushed, bright red, or bluish red, and the lips blue; with the chill the lips and the finger nails are blue. The chill is violent, sometimes congestive in character and often a rigor. The whole frame shakes, and the teeth chatter.

There are old incurable cases of asthma that are palliated by Ipecac and carry around a bottle of it from which they say they get much relief. It is

useful in cases of humid asthma, in cases of asthmatic bronchitis, when they suffer from the damp weather and from sudden weather changes; every little cold rouses up this bronchial attack, and he suffocates and gags when he coughs, or spits up a little blood. He has to sit up nights to breathe, and the attacks are common and frequent. These patients say they get relief from Ipecac., and it is not surprising that Ipecac. relieves that state of asthmatic breathing, because it has such symptoms. Some of these cases are incurable, they are people advanced in life. This remedy, more wisely administered, will give more relief. A powder of Ipecac. will break up the attack, so that the patient is comfortable, and then will go on in an ordinary sort of asthmatic way, until catching another cold. The cough is rattling and asthmatic.

As a convulsive medicine Ipecac. is not well enough known. Convulsions in pregnancy. Convulsions in whooping cough; frightful spasms, affecting the whole of the left side, followed by paralysis; clonic and tonic spasms of children and hysterical women. Tetanus, rigidity of the body, with flushed redness of the face. These are strong features of Ipecac., and they have not been sufficiently dwelt upon, and the remedy is not sufficiently known as having these states so prominently. Medicines like *Belladonna* are more frequently spoken of in the books and in treatises of spasms, yet Ipecac. is just as important a remedy to be studied in relation to spasms, and its action upon the spine.

In suppressed eruptions, the symptoms will very commonly point to Ipecac. When the eruption does not come out, or an eruption has been driven back by cold, sometimes acute manifestations of stomach and bowels follow and colds settle in the chest from suppressed eruptions. Ipecac. will also cure erysipelas, when there is the vomiting, the chill, the pain in the back, the thirstlessness and the overwhelming nausea.

Ipecac is often sufficient for the nausea and vomiting, when the scarlet fever rash is slow to come out. Instead of the rash coming out as it should, Ipecac. symptoms come on in the stomach with nausea and vomiting. Ipecac. will check the nausea and vomiting, will bring out the eruption, and the disease will run a milder course.

KALI ARSENICOSUM

This is a very deep, long acting remedy, and one greatly abused by traditional medicine in the form of Fowler's Solution. It was used extensively as an antiperiodical after quinine had failed, and as a tonic, for skin diseases of all sorts, for syphilis, for anæmia, etc. It is a most positive remedy in all of these complaints, when it suits the patient's symptoms. The toxicological symptoms

following the traditional abuse have furnished a broad beginning for the homœopathist to build upon. How well it was known to the good old doctor that Fowler's Solution must be stopped if the patient became pale, waxy, puffed under the eyes and was weak. Who does not know the "fattening" powers of this drug! Horses become fat and shiny of coat after taking Fowler's Solution for a while. The jockey knew this too well. He traded off a broken-down horse as a fine animal, but the horse soon gave out; his wind was short; he would sweat easily, become weak and incapable of work. It was then said "That horse must have been jockeyed up on arsenic." The old medical journals are full of effects of overdosing with this drug. A summary of old school drugging, a few pathogenetic symptoms, and extensive clinical observation with the use of this remedy in potentized form, have given the basis of this study. Not too much reliance should be placed upon the writer's clinical opinion; let the remedy be tested along the lines indicated until provings shall fix the finer action.

While it has morning and evening aggravation, the nights are full of sufferings; midnight especially, and from 1 to 3 a.m., there are many sufferings. The chilliness is very marked. Extreme sensitiveness to cold, and complaints are aggravated from cold, from cold air, from becoming cold, from entering a cold place. Aversion to open air. Takes cold from a draft, and from being heated. Anæmia. Chlorosis. Pale, waxy, and covered with sweat. Ascending brings on suffocation, cough, and manifests the weakness of body and limbs. Glands dwindle and the extremities become numb and prickly. Molecular death prevails extensively. Cancerous ulceration has been restrained by this remedy many times. It has cured lupus.

The weakness that it has produced is much like that found in patients looking toward phthisis and Bright's disease. Clonic spasms have been produced by it. Convulsive action of muscles with full consciousness is not uncommon. It has cured epilepsy and hysterio-epilepsy. It has caused abdominal dropsy and œdema of all the limbs, face and eyelids. While taking it there is an increase of flesh and weight, but after stopping it the prover emaciates. Most complaints are aggravated after eating and after exertion. The muscles are flabby. Faintness and fainting spells. Eating ice cream when overheated brings on many complaints. Aggravated from cold foods, cold drinks, milk and fat food. There is formication all over the body. It sets up inflammation in many organs and glands, especially the stomach, liver and kidneys. Great dread of motion. All mucous membranes become catarrhal. It is a most painful remedy; burning, stitching and tearing. The most marked periodicity is every third day. Pulsation felt all over the body. It is a deep acting antipsoric, and often useful in rheumatic and gouty affections. It has cured syphilis in the hands of the traditional doctor, and in the highest potencies it cures many specific complaints—when the symptoms agree.

Some symptoms come on first falling asleep, but during and after sleep are also marked times of aggravation. Rheumatic and gouty stiffness of all the joints and œdema of legs and feet. Swelling from inflammation of joints and glands. Trembling from noise, or sudden unexpected motion. Tension of muscles. Twitching of muscles. Extremely sensitive to touch. Ulceration of skin, especially of legs and mucous membranes, with burning and spreading. Uncovering brings on the pains, and increases many complaints. Symptoms aggravated on waking. Walking fast aggravates most symptoms, especially the breathing and weakness. Warmth ameliorates most complaints. He is so weak he cannot sit up in bed. The restlessness of arsenic is often present.

Arsenicum is stamped upon the mental symptoms. Anxiety even to great anguish, with great fear. Anxiety in the morning on waking, but most marked in the evening and during the night. He is anxious without cause, about his health; anxious before stool; wakens during the night with anxiety and fear. He fears to go to bed. He fears death, or a crowd of people, yet equally dreads being alone. Fear that something will happen. Fear of people. He is very easily frightened and startled. He has frightful delusions and sees images. He despairs of recovery. He sees dead people in his nightly delirium. His thoughts dwell upon death, and he is sure is going to die. He is very fretful, and dislikes to answer questions. He behaves like a crazy man. Fickle-minded, with confusion. Constantly discontented. Very excitable. Mental exertion intensifies mental and head symptoms. Always in a hurry, and very excitable. Many hysterical symptoms, with cramps and fainting. Indifference to all pleasure. Cannot settle upon what he wants to do. Wakens up in the morning very fretful. He is irritable during chill, and during headache. He has impulses to do violence to his friends, to kill somebody. Lamenting and bewailing. His memory is weak. He grows morose and quarrelsome, fault-finding, and scolds those about him. She is restless of mind and body, evening and night; anxious tossing all night, during chill and heat; also during menses. Sadness in the evening when alone, and during the fever. Oversensitive to noises, and especially to voices. Becomes so besides herself that she shrieks. There are long spells of silence in which she refuses to answer questions; at these times she sits even with others near her and refuses to speak. Easily startled from noise, on falling asleep and during sleep. Thinks of death and suicide. Suspicious of all her best friends. Persistent tormenting thoughts often keeping him awake at night, with feet and legs icy cold and head hot. He becomes increasingly timid. Weeping at night without cause. Weeping in sleep.

Vertigo in the evening, during headache, with nausea, and when walking in the open air.

The forehead perspires easily and complaints and pains come on from uncovering the head. There are congestive, pulsating headaches, with electric

shocks through the head. The head feels cold, and is sensitive to cold air and to drafts. The neck is stiff, and the head is drawn to one side. During the headache the head feels heavy and enlarged. Eruptions with crusts, dry or moist, form upon the scalp. It has cured many cases of eczema. From the suppression of eruptions on the scalp, many chronic periodical sick headaches have come, lasting a lifetime, or until cured with a similar remedy. These headaches begin in the afternoon and evening, very severe after midnight, worse from cold air and from a draft. Headaches caused by checking a chronic catarrh, or such as come with coryza, or with gastric disturbances. Rheumatic headaches. Congestive headaches during chill, during fever and during menses. All headaches of this remedy are aggravated after eating, while lying, during motion, from noise, after sleep, from standing, and walking in cold air; ameliorated from sitting, external heat and hot drinks, and wrapping up the head. The pains are paroxysmal, and the headaches are often periodical. The pains come in the forehead, over the eyes and in occiput, and in parietal bones. Sides of head become sore. Burning, stitching and tearing are most common pains. Pressing outward over the eyes, and stitching on coughing. Tearing over eyes and in occiput. Many of these headaches come from suppressed malaria, and it will be stated that these headaches began after having been cured(?) of ague. This remedy is an excellent antidote to the abuse of quinine.

Catarrhal conditions of the eyes, excoriating mucous discharges, and the lids stick together in the morning. The veins are injected, the balls feel enlarged, and there is free lachrymation. The eyes look glassy, pale, fishy. Opening of the lids difficult because of dryness. œdema under the eyes, and the lids are swollen. Ulceration of the cornea. The eyes are jaundiced, and tears acrid. Staring, fixed, startled look. Spots on the cornea. Redness of the eyes and lids. Pains at night, worse from motion and reading, and ameliorated from warmth. The pains are burning, tearing and pressing. Sensation of sand in the eyes. Smarting in eyes while reading. There are colors in the field of vision, green and yellow. Vision is dim and foggy. Sparks before the eyes. Asthenopia. Vision lost.

The ears tingle, and are hot. Ears swollen. Eruptions on ears. Ears cold. Otorrhœa, bloody, fetid and yellow. Itching deep in auditory canal. Noises in the ears; buzzing, cracking, humming, ringing, roaring, rushing; after quinine. Earache evening and night, ameliorated by heat; aggravated in cold air. The pains are burning, stitching and tearing. The hearing is at first acute, later impaired, and finally lost.

This remedy cures chronic nasal catarrh that has lasted from childhood, when the discharge is excoriating, bloody, burning, greenish, thick or yellow. It is purulent and offensive. Dryness in nose nights. The nose is obstructed. Epistaxis. Itching of nose, and inside of nose. Sneezing, frequent and violent.

Cachectic, anxious, frightened look. Pale, waxy and chlorotic. Lips pale. Lips bluish, or even black. Dark circles below the eyes. The face is sunken and pinched. Face covered with eruptions; eczema, herpes, scurfs, vesicles. Furfuraceous eruption in the beard. Eruptions on nose, and about the mouth. The face is sickly, haggard and suffering. Itching of the face. Inflammation of the paratoid and submaxillary glands. Much perspiration on face. Twitching of the muscles of the face. Ulcers on face and lips. Epithelioma of lips. Œdema of face. Swollen lips. Pain in face in cold air, ameliorated by heat. Rheumatic and neuralgic pains, coming periodically. The pains are burning, stitching and tearing.

Aphthæ and ulcers in mouth. Dryness of mouth and tongue. Tongue is red, and coated white. Inflammation of tongue. Bleeding gums. Offensive odors from mouth. Burning, raw mouth and tongue. Excoriation of tongue. Swollen gums and tongue. Taste bad, bitter, insipid, putrid, sour, sweetish. Vesicles in mouth and on tongue.

The teeth are sore, and there is pain on masticating. Pain in teeth from cold drinks, during menses, extending to ear, head and temples; ameliorated by warmth. Pulsating, tearing pains in teeth.

Sensation in throat and larynx as if forced asunder. Inflammation, with heat and dryness. Lump rising from stomach to throat, like globus hystericus, ameliorated by eructations. Choking, with copious flow of saliva. Roughness, and scraping in the throat. Spasms of the œsophagus. Swallowing is very difficult and painful. There are burning, soreness and stitching in throat. Ulcers in throat.

A multitude of sufferings is found in the stomach. Great anxiety. An anxiety from stomach to spine, with palpitation. Appetite ravenous, or wanting. Aversion to food and meat. Coldness in the stomach. Desires sour things, sweets, warm drinks. The digestion is poor and the stomach is easily disordered, with distension from flatulence. Empty, sinking sensation and faintness. Eructations after eating, bitter, empty, of food, or sour fluid; waterbrash. Fulness after eating. Heaviness after eating like a stone. Heartburn. The most obstinate form of gastritis, acute and chronic. Loathing of food. With most complaints there is intense nausea. It has nausea during chill, after cold drinks, during cough, after dinner, after eating, during headache, during menses, and during stool. It has cured nausea during pregnancy. The pains are burning, cramping, cutting, pressing, soreness, stitching; and they come on at night and are worse after food, and cold drinks; and ameliorated by heat. Retching on coughing. Pulsating in stomach. Tightness felt in stomach. Thirst extreme during heat, and for warm drinks during chill. In chronic complaints it is thirstless, like Arsenicum. Vomiting bile, food, mucus, sour, watery; aggravated morning and during night, on coughing, after drinking cold water, after eating, with headache.

Coldness felt in whole abdomen; must have much warmth. Distension of abdomen after eating. Tympanitic distension and dropsy. Flatulent distension. Inflammation of intestines with ulceration, and of peritoneum. The abdomen is very painful at night. Pain on coughing, during diarrhœa, after eating, during menses, during stool. Pains all paroxysmal and violent, ameliorated by warmth. Pain in liver, hypogastrium. Gall-stone colic. The whole abdomen burns. Cramping before stool, and constant desire for stool. Cutting in abdomen and liver. Pressing pain in liver. Soreness in abdomen and liver. Stitching in abdomen, liver and groin. Pulsating in abdomen. Great uneasiness in abdomen. Rumbling before stool. Twitching of the muscles of abdomen.

There is some constipation, alternating with diarrhœa. Constriction of the anus. Violent diarrhœa at night, after midnight, after cold drinks, after eating, after milk. Much pain during and after stool. Involuntary stool. Itching and excoriation about the anus. Hemorrhoids, and bleeding from the anus. External and internal piles, aggravated walking. Burning as with a red hot iron, with piles, and diarrhœa, during and after stool. The pains are cutting, pressing, soreness, stitching. There is tenesmus during and after stool. Paralysis and ineffectual urging for stool. Catarrh of the colon.

Stool is acrid, black, bloody, brown, copious, frothy; or scanty, watery, white and frothy; or hard, dry, dark, knotty. Sometimes light colored, offensive, or purulent, yellow.

Inflammation of the bladder. Retention of urine. Urging to urinate at night, constant, frequent, ineffectual. Urination is dribbling, or difficult and painful. Urination frequent at night. Incontinence. He feels that he had not finished.

Inflammation of the kidneys. Pain, cutting and stitching. Cutting along the ureters. It has been of service in Addison's disease.

Hemorrhage from the urethra, and burning during urination.

Urine albuminous during pregnancy. Urine bloody, burning, cloudy. Color of urine is black, greenish or red. Urine copious. Urine scanty with pellicle on surface. Sediment copious, mucus, pus, red. Specific gravity diminished. Urine watery and clear.

The testes are hard, painful and swollen. Seminal emissions, Erections feeble.

This remedy has greatly restrained the development of cancer of uterus. It is mentioned for cauliflower excrescence with putrid discharge. Itching of vulva, Leucorrhœa excoriating, burning, offensive, putrid, yellow; aggravated after menses. Menses absent, acrid, bright red, copious, frequent, offensive, painful, pale, protracted, scanty, suppressed. Uterine hemorrhage. Burning in the genitalia. Pain in uterus. Stitching in ovaries. Prolapsus.

Catarrh of larynx and trachea. Sensation in throat and larynx as if forced asunder. Dryness in larynx. Rawness, soreness and scraping in larynx. Hoarseness, and voice lost.

Respiration is rapid, anxious and asthmatic at night, aggravated from 2 to 3 a.m. Difficult evening and night, and aggravated 2 to 3 a.m., on coughing, on exertion, on lying, on motion, when walking. Respiration rattling, short, suffocative, wheezing and whistling.

In the cold anæmic patient there is a morning cough with copious expectoration, and a night cough that is dry. The cough is aggravated after midnight, and at 2 a.m., and 3 a.m. The cough is a hacking cough during the afternoon and evening. The cough is aggravated in cold air, on becoming cold, after cold drinks; aggravated lying in the evening, and on motion. The cough comes during chill, and fever, and with coryza. It is a choking asthmatic cough sometimes. It is spasmodic and suffocative. Irritation to cough is felt in the larynx and trachea, and he coughs until exhausted.

Expectoration morning and evening, bloody, copious, difficult, greenish, purulent, viscid and yellow. It tastes bitter, sickening, putrid or sweetish.

In the chest there is great anxiety and oppression. It has cured obstinate cases of catarrh of the chest. It has constriction of chest and heart. Effusion of the pleural sac. Hemorrhage of the lungs. Inflammation of bronchial tubes, endocardium, pericardium, lungs and pleura. Cardiac and anæmic murmurs. Oppression of heart and chest. Anxious and violent palpitation. Weak feeling in chest. A most useful remedy in threatened phthisis, and especially when there are cavities in the lungs, and the patient cannot get warm even with warm clothing and in a warm room. Cannot get warm in summer; and when cold drinks bring on many symptoms. The pain in the chest is aggravated from coughing, and from inspiration. It is felt most in the sides of chest, and in the heart. The pain is burning, cutting, soreness and stitching. The stitching pains are aggravated on coughing, and on the left side.

The back is cold, and sensitive to cold air and drafts. Pain in the back during heat, and during menses. Pain in the cervical region, scapulæ and between the shoulders. Pain in lumbar region and sacrum. Aching, bruised, burning, drawing in back. Tender spine. Stiffness in the back.

Cold hands and feet. Cold feet evening in bed. Cold extremities during fever. Knees bent up by muscular contractions so he could not move his feet. Corns on the palms, and soles. Cramps in the thigh and calf. Blueness of the nails during chill. Herpes on the shoulders. Pimples and vesicles on the extremities. Fissures on the elbows and wrists. Vesicles on the upper limbs. Pimples and vesicles on the hands. Eruption on thighs and legs. Vesicles on the soles. Excoriation between the thighs. Formication of the limbs. Burning heat of feet. Heaviness of lower limbs. Insensibility of the fingers. Itching of hands, lower limbs and feet. Numbness of the extremities, hands, fingers and feet. Rheumatic and neuralgic pains in the limbs during chill, in cold air, ameliorated by heat. Aching in the shoulder. Sciatica, extending downwards.

Pain in hips, thighs, knees and legs. Pain in the knee as if bruised. Burning in hands and fingers, feet and soles. Drawing in lower limbs, knees, tibia, and feet. Stitching pains in the limbs when the legs are cold; especially knee, foot and heel. Tearing pains in shoulders, upper arms, elbows, wrist, hand and fingers; also in hip, thigh, leg and foot. Paralysis of limbs, upper and lower. Perspiration of feet. Restlessness of the lower limbs. Stiffness of knees. Dropsical swelling of hands and knees, legs and feet. Tension in the hollow of knee and hamstrings. Trembling limbs. Twitching in the thighs. Ulcers on the legs. Varicose veins on lower limbs. Weakness of all the limbs, but greatest in lower limbs.

The sleep is much disturbed by dreams, amorous, anxious, of the dead, of death, fantastic dreams, of fire, frightful, misfortune, nightmare, vivid. He is late falling asleep. The sleep is restless; he tosses and turns all night. Sleepiness afternoon and evening. Sleepless before midnight, but worse after midnight. Sleepiness, but cannot sleep. If he wakens cannot sleep again. Wakens early and cannot sleep again. Distressing yawning.

Constitutional coldness is a marked feature of this remedy. It has intermittent fever with chill, fever and sweat. The chill may come at any time, but most likely in the afternoon. Chilliness from drinking cold water, from walking in the open air, and from motion. The periodicity is not very regular. It has chill with perspiration. The paroxysm may be daily, tertian or quartian. It has a violent shaking chill. The time most common is 4 p.m., 8 p.m. and 1 p.m. Warm room ameliorates the chill. This remedy has fever without chill. It has fever with chilliness. Dry external heat. Flushes of heat. It has been helpful in hectic fever. The heat is intense. It has internal heat with external chill. The perspiration is often absent. It is a very useful remedy in chronic intermittent fever. He sweats copiously at night from great weakness, as well as from fever. He sweats while eating, from slight exertion and from motion, and during sleep. The sweat is cold and offensive. When the sweat has been suppressed, from entering a cold damp room or cellar, complaints come on much like this remedy.

There are blotches on the skin. There are burning spots, and the skin burns after scratching. It is an excellent remedy to be used against the spread of malignant disease, as so often the symptoms are found in this remedy. The skin is cold. Desquamation, with or without eruptions. Pale waxy skin, or yellow skin. Liver spots, red spots and yellow spots. The skin is dry and burning. Inability to perspire. The complaints of this remedy are often associated with eruptions. It has moist, and dry eruptions. Blisters, and bloody eruptions. The eruptions burn. Eruptions that are furfuraceous and powdery, mealy. It has cured eczema many times. Itching, scaly herpes. The eruptions itch and burn violently. They are painful, and spread rapidly, often turn into

phagadenic ulcers. Psoriasis must scratch until moist Pustules. Rash. Scabby, scaly eruptions. Stinging in the skin after scratching. Nodular urticaria. Vesicular eruptions. Vesicles come after scratching.

It cures erysipelas, when the symptoms agree. Intertrigo. Itching when undressing, and when warm in bed. Itching, burning, crawling, and stinging. Sensitive skin, sore to touch. Sticking after scratching. The dropsical swellings burn. Pain in the skin as if an ulcer were forming. Ulcers; bleeding, burning, indolent, phagadenic, suppurating, with ichorous bloody discharges, and turned up edges. Warts grow easily.

KALI BICHROMICUM

This remedy is recognized by most physicians by the copious ropy mucous discharges from all mucous membranes, but it is also a most important remedy in rheumatic affections of the joints with swelling, heat and redness, whenever these conditions wander around from joint to joint. The bones all over the body feel bruised, and caries is reckoned among its symptoms. A marked feature of this remedy is the alternation between catarrhal symptoms and rheumatic pains. Exudations from mucous membranes, somewhat like croup, are found in the larynx, trachea and in the rectum. It is not surprising, therefore, that it has proved a very effective remedy in diphtheria. It emaciates, like the rest of the *Kali* salts. We have running through it the cachectic conditions, or malignant diseases with ulceration; and especially is it indicated when the ulceration period is present. Ulceration is a striking feature of this remedy. Its ulcers are deep; are said to be as if punched out and are very red. Gouty conditions are as common in this remedy as in the other *Kalis*. It is especially like *Causticum* with its cracking in the joints. Syphilitic conditions have been cured in the most advanced stages. It has the sharp stitching pains like *Kali carb*. It has one feature quite its own—very severe pain in small spots that could be covered by the end of the thumb. It has wandering pains from place to place, and *wandering rheumatism from joint to joint*. There are pains in all parts. Pains are sometimes very violent; sometimes shooting; sometimes stitching, stinging; again aching. Burning is a very marked symptom of the remedy. The pains appear rapidly and disappear suddenly.

The patient is sensitive to cold. There is a lack of vital heat. In fact, he wants to be wrapped up and covered warmly, and many of his complaints are much better when he is perfectly warm in bed. All the pains and his cough are relieved from the warmth of the bed, and yet there are other complaints, like rheumatic conditions, that come on in hot weather. The cough is better in warm weather and worse in winter. Catarrhal conditions of the larynx and

trachea are worse in winter, especially in the cold, damp weather, like *Calc. phos.*, when the snow melts. Sensitive to cold winds. *Causticum*, it will be remembered, is sensitive to cold, dry winds. The *Kalis* generally are sensitive to cold, dry weather, but Kali bichromicum throat troubles are continuous in the winter and during cold, damp weather, and are worse in cold, damp winds. It is a most useful remedy in septic and zymotic fevers. Many of its symptoms are aggravated about 2 or 3 A.M., like *Kali carb*. Most of the symptoms are worse in the morning, yet some come on in the night. A marked feature of Kali bichromicum is a feeling of great weakness and weariness. When the pain has passed off, if in the limbs, the limbs are felt very weary. Great prostration and cold sweat. It has neuralgia every day at the same hour, showing its periodicity. Like the rest of the *Kalis* it has cured epilepsy. Ropy saliva and mucous discharges from the mouth during the convulsion has led to its use in epilepsy. The symptoms generally, especially the pains, are worse from motion, except the sciatic and some of the pains in the lower limbs, which are better from motion. The patient pulsates all over the body.

There are very few mental symptoms owing to the fact that the remedy has been proved only in crude form. It needs to be proved in potencies to bring out the mental symptoms.

It has violent headaches and its headaches are mostly associated with catarrhal conditions. A Kali bichromicum patient always suffers more or less from catarrh of the nose, and if he is exposed to cold weather the catarrhal condition will turn to dryness; then will come on violent headache; also headaches during coryza. Headaches during coryza when the discharge of the coryza slacks up a little. Headaches often begin with dim vision. Pains are violent. Headaches are better from warmth, especially warm drink; better from pressure; worse from stooping; worse from motion and walking; worse at night and still much worse in the morning. Pain is pulsating, shooting and burning. Headaches come on with vertigo. Headaches are often one-sided. It has been a very useful remedy in syphilitic head pains. Pains over the eyes and in the forehead. It is very useful when the headaches are with retching and vomiting; when the pain is confined to a very small spot that could be covered with the thumb and is violent; when the headaches come periodically and with dizziness. Headaches are somewhat ameliorated in open air if it is not too cold.

It has cured eczema of the scalp with thick, heavy crusts from which ooze a yellow, thick, gluey substance.

Daylight brings on photophobia. There are sparks before the eyes; dim vision before the headache, as mentioned above. Rheumatic conditions affecting the eyes, hence it is said rheumatic affections of the eyes. Granular lids. Ulceration of the cornea. The ulcer is deep with pulsation in it. The eyes

are much inflamed and red. The lids are red and swollen. Eyes and lids are injected. Croupous inflammation of the eyes. Burning and itching in the eyes. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the eyes with copious flow of thick mucus. Margins of the lids are red and swollen. It has cured polypus on the conjunctiva, swelling of the lids and stringy mucus.

There are yellow, viscid discharges from the ears, with stitching pains and pulsating in the ears. Chronic suppuration of the middle ear with perforated tympanum; eczematous eruptions on the ears; itching of the whole external ear.

The symptoms of the nasal passages are very numerous. The most prominent are the catarrhal symptoms. It has catarrhal symptoms both acute and chronic, with copious, thick, viscid, yellow or white mucus. Fœtid odor from the nose. Troubled much with a sensation of dryness in the nose. Loss of smell, and the nose is obstructed nights with thick yellow mucus, too viscid to be blown out. Accompanying this catarrhal condition there is a hard pain at the root of the nose. Ulcers form all over the nasal mucous membrane. There are ulcers, crusts, mucous plugs; must blow the nose constantly without success, but finally blows out large green crusts or scabs from high up in the nose. Sometimes they are drawn into the posterior nares. There is burning and pulsating in the nasal cavities. When the nasal cavity is in this state of ulceration and catarrh there is shooting pain from the root of the nose to the external angle of the eye through the whole forenoon. Extreme soreness inside of the nose. Expired air feels hot and causes a sensation of burning. He has snuffles and increased catarrhal conditions in damp weather. There are also burning, excoriating, watery discharges from the nose, as in acute catarrhal conditions. Coryza is fluent, excoriating, with loss of smell. With the chronic condition there comes perforation of the septum and pressing pains of the frontal sinus. A very strange condition then is observed. Scabs form upon the nasal septum; when these are removed there comes photophobia, then dimness of vision, followed by hard frontal headache. The septum is sometimes destroyed by ulceration. Much thick blood is blown out of the nose: Now, it has cured these conditions when they were syphilitic. It has cured nasal polypus. It has cured lupus of the nose.

The bones of the face are often very sore, with shooting pains in the malar bones. Pain in the malar bones on coughing. With the catarrhal conditions there is much suffering from the malar bones, like *Merc.* It has cured lupus exedens. It has cured ulceration of the lip. Swollen parotid is quite a common feature in its proving. It has cured impetigo.

The tongue is smooth, shiny, sometimes cracked. This is especially observed in low forms of fever, like typhoid. The tongue is often coated, thick and yellow at the base. Papillæ raise on the dorsum of the tongue,

making it look like strawberry tongue. Again, the tongue is coated a thick brown. The provers seemed to be much annoyed by a sensation of a hair on the base of the tongue. It has produced and cured ulceration of the tongue; even when syphilitic it is a useful remedy. Ulcers deep as if punched out, with stinging pains.

There is great dryness of the mouth; ropy saliva and mucus; ulcers anywhere in the mouth; aphthous patches; ulcers of the roof of the mouth; even when these are syphilitic it is a most useful remedy; deep, punched out ulcers.

The throat symptoms are very numerous. I will only mention a few of the most characteristic ones. Inflammation of the throat in general; involving all the tissues in it, extending up into the nose, and down into the larynx, even with a high degree of ulceration with copious, ropy mucus. It has cured diphtheria exudation in the throat when it is confined to the throat, and also when it has extended to the larynx. A marked feature of the Kali bichromicum throat is its œdematous uvula. This symptom is also found in *Apis*, *Kali i.*, *Lach.*, *Mur. ac.*, *Nit ac.*, *Phos.*, *Sulph. ac.*, and *Tab.* Deep ulcers in the throat and ulcers on the tonsils. Ulceration so extensive that it has destroyed the whole soft palate. Inflammation of the tonsils when they are swollen and very red, when the neck is swollen; inflammation of the tonsils with suppuration. In this sore throat there is quite commonly a shooting pain extending to the ears. There are also enlarged veins in the throat: Like the sensation of the tongue as if a hair in various places in the fauces and nose. Dry, burning sensation in the throat is very common. Quite a characteristic symptom of Kali bichromicum is the intense pain in the root of the tongue, when putting the tongue out. It has much exudation in the throat that is not diphtheria, but resembles it.

The stomach symptoms are also very numerous. There is aversion to meat, and, strange to say, he craves beer, which makes him sick, brings on diarrhœa. Food lies like a load in the stomach; digestion seems suspended; there is a pressure as of a load after eating and much fœtid eructation. Nausea comes on very suddenly, sometimes while eating, soon after eating; vomits all food and it is sour as if it had turned sour very rapidly; so that there is vomiting of sour, undigested food, bile, bitter mucus, blood, yellow mucus and ropy mucus. It is a very useful remedy in nausea and vomiting of drunkards and beer drinkers. When a beer drinker has arrived at a point where he can no longer tolerate his beer but it makes him sick, Kali bichromicum is a useful remedy. In the stomach there is also soreness and coldness. It is a very useful remedy in ulceration of the stomach; and when such ulcer is cancerous it relieves the pain, stops the vomiting, makes the patient comfortable for a long time. In other words, it palliates him. There are some pains in the stomach that are ameliorated by eating; nausea sometimes is ameliorated, but such is the exception. He has a