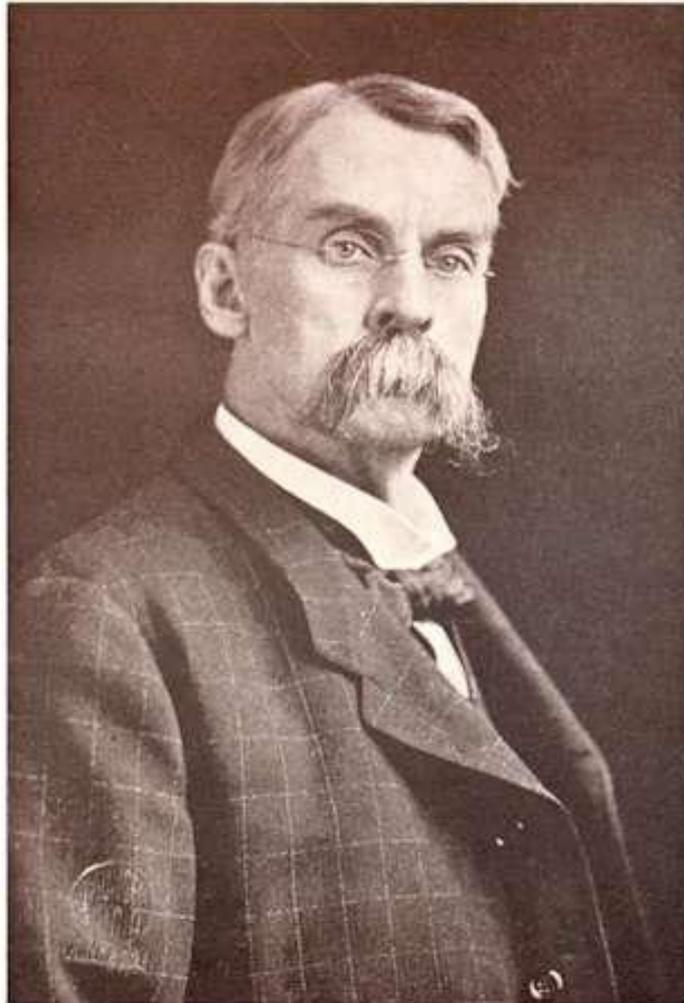


James Tyler Kent



James Tyler Kent (1849-1916)

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1884 - Cicatrix removed by medicine

"A young lady twenty-six years of age, consulted me for some cicatrices on the left side of her neck. An indentation that disfigured her very much was there. She said with the exception of cold, damp feet, she was in good health. The fistulous openings had been three, discharging several years, and finally closed under some sort of blood, or root syrup. Believing that her treatment had only temporarily controlled the trouble, I attempted to find what her remedy should be. From all I could glean, and she had very few symptoms, but the Calc. c. symptom of 'cold, damp stockings' was there. She took one dose of Calc. c. ^{85m} (Fincke).

On the third day her neck began to be painful. She called to ask me if the medicine had anything to do with it. Plenty of Sac. lac. was given. The deep cicatrix suppurated and discharged several calcareous nodules and the neck healed with scarce a scar where the one opened. A depression about two inches from this one is unsightly. She wishes that had opened in like manner. But a little surgical skill may remove the other."

(James T. Kent, M. D., St. Louis, Cicatrix removed by medicine, The Homoeopathic Physician vol. 4 (1884), p. 158)

1884 - Clinical notes I

CASE I - "W. B. says he has had several chills and that they are increasing in severity. The first he noticed of his departure from health was a peculiar burning of his skin, his face swelled and looked red, especially about the eyes. He thought it was erysipelas. The burning and itching were intense. It felt so badly that he could not resist pinching and scratching. His eyes closed from the rapid swelling and his neck got too big for his collar; over the chest the itching and burning were almost maddening. He applied cold water to his face which gave him comfort and reduced the swelling so he could open his eyes. In spite of the itching and burning he must keep in a warm room. In spite of the local relief from cold the general state was made worse from cold. The urticaria went back and the chills came on beginning in the hands and feet. Chill 12 to 1 for several days, then 10.30 a. m. every other day. Chills begin by a dry cough which lasts until fever is marked. He climbed upon the heater and piled clothing over him during the chill and did not become even comfortably warm until the fever warmed him. Thirst only during chill, for large quantities of water. Bones ache during chill and fever. Fingers cold and dead during chill and the numbness wears off during the fever. Gushing diarrhoea during chill. Fever is not very marked and there is no sweat. During apyrexia, he must wear heavy clothing to keep warm; he is much affected by weather changes. Great restlessness day and night.

The amelioration from warmth is a marked feature of his whole case. Rhus tox 1 M. cured. No more chills.

The beginner might think of Apis in the above case on account of the urticaria and the thirst during the chill, but there was no suffocation attending the eruption, and the amelioration from warmth must exclude Apis. Rhus has no characteristic place for a chill to begin, nor special time, but the gushing diarrhoea and aggravation from cold generally and more especially the chill beginning with a dry cough must point to Rhus as the most appropriate remedy.

Where there is a gushing diarrhoea during chill or fever, and urticaria, Elaterium should be consulted. It is characteristic of Hepar to have urticaria during the chill, of Rhus, Ignatia, and Apis during the fever, Rhus, Hepar, and Apis, during apyrexia, of Elaterium after the chills have been suppressed. But I have never seen the urticaria crop out incompletely during the apyrexia and seem to get relief by a gushing diarrhoea, in cases cured by Elaterium. It has been only a clinical observation.

CASE II - Mr. T, aged 35, a travelling man, with syphilitic history, came back from one of his western trips, with the following symptoms. Numbness in fingers and soles of feet, with much awkwardness of all his motions. The staggering was marked and he walked on a wide base. He could not distinguish between small objects with his fingers. His manual movements were irregular and would miss his purpose. His movements thus far were not more irregular by closing the eyes. His staggering was no worse when walking with his eyes closed. The reflexes, tendon patellae and ankle joint were abolished, and he had to wait a long time for his urine to start. Fulgurating pains coursed through his limbs and back and he was in a general way going down in bodily health. He says he has had these symptoms three months and they have grown stronger every day. His visual apparatus has been defective a long time but there are no new symptoms traceable to the probable nervous state.

Every seven days he got one powder dry on the tongue - Alumina met. 200 of Lehrmann, no other medicine. A change for the better took place after the second dose. He took four doses in all.

Every homoeopathist conversant with our literature must see a resemblance between this case and the one cured by Boenninghausen. While the symptoms in both cases are analogous to signs of sclerosis of posterior root-zones, yet, the essential features are wanting. But the action of the remedy, as applied for a purpose, is just as demonstrative. While it, in my judgment, is evident there was no sclerosis, it is highly probable that a disturbing factor was at work in the tracks of co-ordination, the posterior lateral columns; and in time a grave pathological change would have been established.

CASE III - Rheumatism, aching and soreness in muscles and joints, compelling him to move after a few minutes and find a new place in which he seems more quiet. Rhus 1 M.

Next day no improvement and no change in symptoms, except growing worse generally. The pain in the ankle joint feels as if sprained, joints and muscles sore to touch. He says, "I move all the time; when I get into a new place I feel better but very soon the bed in the new place feels like iron and I must move. The moving I am compelled to do not from an innate restless pain but from the hardness of the bed as it seems to me."

It must be observed that Rhus tox could not cure this case, yet at my first visit the language was calculated to deceive. Arn. must be the most appropriate remedy. The soreness which gradually grows worse by the pressure of the bed and the peculiar pain and soreness as of a sprain precluded any other remedy.

Arn. 1 M. was given in water. The pain and soreness were gone at the end of three days.

Sulph 6 M., one dose finished the cure. He was out of the house on the eighth day.

CASE IV - Mrs. P., aged 35, rheumatism many months in lower extremities, after failure to cure with strong remedies, Quinia, Salicylic acid, Colch. and Iodide potassium, concluded to try linament. Strong applications were made with relief to the lower extremities. I was sent for, the messenger saying Mrs. P. was dying.

I found her sitting upright in bed with great pain in the cardiac region, quick, sharp, irregular pulse, smothering breathing, clothing all removed from neck and breast, choking and gasping - covered with perspiration and very pallid. She got Lachesis 41 M. (Fincke) in water.

Immediate relief followed, and she was able to lie down; although she was relieved of the more distressing symptoms, it was evident that she was in great danger as the pain in the heart remained only slightly abated. The danger in these cases need not be mentioned here, and I will only say, it appeared to be as usual a dangerous case of rheumatic endocarditis from metastasis.

She took Abrotanum 6th and 12th. Recovery was gradual from the beginning with the remedy and finally complete. She says that she now enjoys better health than ever."

(James T. Kent, M. D., St. Louis, Mo., Clinical Notes, The Medical Advance vol. 14 (1884), p. 378-381)

1884 - Clinical Notes II

"KALI SULPH. - There is no remedy so competent for rattling in the chest when that state has followed an acute attack of inflammation. When a child has passed through a broncho-pneumonia and seems to have recovered and after every change in the weather to cold the child coughs and rattles in the chest, then it is that this remedy cures.

A boy four years old was brought into my office for treatment. He looked well, but coughed several times with a *rattling cough*. 'He never expectorates,' says the father, 'but he always has that rattling. It is worse in cold weather. He eats well and seems well, but always has more or less rattling.'

Kali sulph. ²⁰⁰, one dose, dry, cured the case. In one week the rattling that had been there all winter was gone. The weather changes do not affect him now.

A little girl baby fourteen months old had a very violent double pneumonia last winter. Having been called to the case rather late, it was with great difficulty that the baby was saved. But, finally, it convalesced and looked well. During the cold spring weather it *rattled* in the chest and coughed. Otherwise it was healthy and plump. Some two months after the acute attack it was rattling when the weather changed to cold or damp.

Kali sulph. ²⁰⁰ cured immediately.

I prescribe Kali sulph. ²⁰⁰ for rattling in the chest, with or without much cough, in the absence of distinct indications for other remedies - in *subacute* or *chronic* cases.

A child two years old, plump and well nourished. Ringworms on chest and face.

Dulc., Hell. nig., Nit. ac., Phos., Sepia, Tellur (*Lippe Repertory*).

The child craves meat and refuses everything else, ravenously clawing at the meat-plate, stuffing its mouth full to choking if permitted.

Craves meat: Abies. can., Aloes, Aur. met., Ferr. met., Hell. nig., Lil. tig., Mag. c., Menyan., Merc. s., Merc. v., Nat. m., Sabadil., Sulph.

Child keeps up a chewing motion during sleep, grinds its teeth: Ars., Bry., Cicuta, Cina, Hell. nig., Pod.

Child rolls its head during sleep: Hell. nig. and others.

Hell. ¹⁰⁰⁰, two powders - one at night, the other in the morning, and Sac. lac.

The ringworms disappeared promptly.

Mrs. H., aet. 28, married, came to me for treatment. She had a sore on the red part of the lower lip as large as a hickory nut. It was dry and covered with a dry scab; it was hard as horn; it had been several months forming and was quite painful. The sub-maxillary gland was enlarged and hard. The lymphatics were enlarged on the right side of the neck and she had enlarged tonsils. The history of tuberculosis was in the family and she had been told that this was an epithelioma. Several dry scales had been removed, and as soon as one had separated a new one formed.

She got *Merc. proto-iod.* ¹⁰⁰ (home-made), one dose every four days. It healed in five weeks - perfectly. I withhold my opinion as to diagnosis. I have neglected to mention that it had been deeply cauterized before calling upon me for treatment.

Mrs. R., a married lady, aet. 36, was taken violently ill with pains in right ovary. It was time for menstrual nisus. Her suffering was very intense and she called her usual allopathic attendant. Morphine hypodermically administered failed to give her the desired relief. She grew worse for four days. Dr. B., one of our medical students - boarding in the house at the time - was asked to try his hand, but he advised them to send for me.

When I arrived her suffering had not abated. The pains were all over the body and the family were fearing a fatal termination, with no confidence in Homoeopathy. But allopathy failed, and something must be done.

She was restless and thirsty. There was sweat and coldness. The pains were even worse in the sweating condition than before. Extremities cold. Fetor of breath and sour perspiration. Lifting of the covers chilled her.

I prepared Merc. sol. ⁶⁰⁰⁰ in water and left the young man to administer it. In two hours she was sleeping soundly - the first rest for four days. No more medicine was required. She took Sac. lac. for a few days and was dismissed.

Mrs. M., aet. 27, was taken with violent tearing and stinging in the right ovary. She called a homoeopathic physician, who gave her Apis, Lyc., Bell., Lach., but without benefit. When I saw the case she was suffering most intense pains all over body. There was great thirst, hot perspiration, which did not improve the pain; fetor of the breath, vomiting bile, restlessness, and her screams were heard by the neighbors.

Merc. sol. ⁶⁰⁰⁰, one dose, dry, brought sleep. She had been subject to these attacks, but never had had so violent a one before. She has never had one since.

In looking over the symptoms of these two cases, where can a remedy be found that could cover any part of the case but Merc.? Apis was excluded (although there were stinging pains) by the fact that she must be warmly covered and no relief from perspiration. Where Apis is indicated, patient will throw the covers off; the cool air relieves. The pains did not go from right to left, as in Lycopodium; there was not the heat, burning, throbbing, and aggravation from jarring the bed, like Bell.; there was no lifting of the covering, nor left to right, so peculiar to Lach. But Merc. was the simillimum, and it cured - as the appropriate remedy always cures.

A young man called on me to treatment. I found a gleety discharge, entirely painless, gluing the meatus in the morning. He had contracted gonorrhoea several months before, and had it nearly stopped discharging. Five years ago he had an attack of gonorrhoea which resulted in producing a stricture, for which he had been operated on. I could only pass a No. 8 bougie at this time.

The symptoms upon which to base a prescription were: Slight, painless discharge, gluing the meatus; sickly, sallow face; constipation, sour stomach, general debility.

He took Sepia ^{cm} (Fincke), one dose dry; then Sac. lac.

The next night he sent a note, saying he was very sick; to please send him medicine; that the discharge had come back.

I sent him Sac. lac., requesting him to come to the office as soon as possible.

He called in a few days. He said the medicine sent him gave him great relief. The discharge was profuse, thick, and yellow. Sac. lac. was given, and advised to call in a week.

Next call: Discharge yellowish green; some pain on micturition; night-sweats; bone pains, worse during the perspirations. Had a chill during night.

Merc. sol. ⁶⁰⁰⁰ in water every three hours for twenty-four hours and Sac. lac.

One week later: Symptoms all improved; discharge diminished.

Merc. sol. ⁶⁰⁰⁰, one dose; then Sac. lac.

One week later: Discharge nearly gone; feeling well; possesses as large a stream of urine as ever. He took one dose a week of Merc. sol. ⁶⁰⁰⁰.

At the end of three months passed a No. 14 bougie, No discharge. He is in good health. The bougie passed without effort. The two remedies had completely cured the stricture and the treatment was painless. Could anything have been more satisfactory?"

(James T. Kent, Clinical Notes, The Homoeopathy Physician vol. 4 (1884), p. 129-132)

1884 - Clinical Notes III

"Alex. Kerr, aet. forty-eight, consulted me in April 1st with a very painful chronic spasm of the right side of the face. This annoying complaint began five years ago. It was called a neuralgia, and after taking crude drugs for a year or more without benefit the lamented Hodgen resected a portion of the inferior dental nerve, which was followed by relief for six months, when the pain and spasm returned with full violence, giving him no rest during the day. Some two years ago he was again operated on at the Missouri Medical College clinic by cutting down upon the dental foramen, seizing the inferior dental nerve, and drawing it out an inch and cutting it off close up to the foramen. This was followed by relief for several months.

At present, when he desires to sleep, he lies quietly without moving a muscle, and he soon sleeps, but if any time during the night while moving his body he also moves his jaw, the pain and the spasm return and rend until he is nearly wild with suffering; finally he forces himself to be quiet, and he again sleeps.

Hard pressure relieves; hence while sitting in my office he held his hand pressed hard against the right side of the face: When he was compelled to talk to answer my numerous questions, the first motion would cause a return of the spasm.

While chewing and swallowing he suffered intensely, and he ameliorated the pain by pressing hard against the cheek. All the muscles of the right cheek seemed to take part in this violent spasmodic action. The pain was present only during the spasm. The violent spasm seemed to cause the pain by the violent tension of the nerve filament within. I could glean no other wrongs or symptoms. He was a very hardy fellow, and said he could do any kind of labor if this jerking would only go away. This patient had always been treated pathologically, and remedies had no effect when selected by this extremely fallible guide. We shall see what our symptomatology can do, and how it does it. It seems strange that a system of therapeutics several thousand years old should fail to cure such a simple little trouble.

This case is so very simple and the cure so very quick, I suspect that a tyro in the 'art of healing' could not fail to cure this very simple case.

Chronic spasms of the cheek: *Agar.*, *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Calc. c.*, *Caust.*, *Con.*, *Hep.*, *Dulc.* *Lach.*, *Lyc.*, *Nat-m.*, *Nux.*

Chronic spasms of the cheek, especially at the right side: *Bell.*, *Calc. c.*, *Caust.*, *Nat-m.*, *Nux.*
Swallowing and motion aggravated: *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Calc.*, *Con.*, *Hep.*, *Lach.*, *Lyc.*, *Nat-m.*, *Nux.*, and many others not having the chronic spasms of the cheek.

It will be seen that *Nux* and *Nat-m.* are to be compared. This may have been of malarial origin, but what help is that, as there was no choice between *Nux* and *Nat-m.* on that ground. There was no special time of aggravation that specially corresponded to *Nat-m.*, but to favor the choice of *Nux* he was of *Nux* constitution, and he had been drugged for five years. With all these in view I could not well rest on any remedies but *Nux*, which was given at once, 2^m (*Jenichen*).

The intensity of the spasm was lessened gradually, and in five days it was no more. The single prescription cured. I know what men say who do not follow the law of Hahnemann. But their sin be on their own heads, as the opportunities for learning this art are within the reach of every man.

The inductive method is the only one known to give satisfaction, which method must be followed in every particular or the result cannot be predicted."

(James T. Kent, Clinical Notes, The Homoeopathy Physician vol. 4 (1884), p. 360-361)

1884 - Dysmenorrhoea

"Mattie E., aet twenty-three. Since the first menstrual nusus, which occurred at thirteen, she has suffered great pain at every period, which has been every three weeks. Pain in the uterus and down the limbs. Before and during she has suffered from an empty, hungry, all-gone feeling in the stomach (Sepia, Murex, Ignatia); she cannot stand long on the feet, the pain is so much aggravated; cold feet; great dizziness when going upstairs; voracious appetite.

The fact that this difficulty dated back to puberty guided me to Calc. phos. She never had any more pain. This young lady was compelled to avoid any engagement that might come on her sick day, as she was compelled to keep her bed most of the first day. Her expressions of gratitude have often cheered me and her praise has brought me much business.

So important is Calcarea phos. in the painful affections of the uterus connected with puberty and resulting from bad habits or neglected advice at that time that I feel like emphasizing this feature of it. It is a common practice in rural districts for girls at puberty to wade in water and do many careless things, thereby laying foundation for dysmenorrhoea and sterility. The complaints growing out of these causes find their remedy in Calc. phos. in a very large number of instances.

Miss X., twenty-four years old, had suffered from dysmenorrhoea since puberty. She always kept her bed during the first day; menses a few days too soon and profuse, lasting five days; the pain was labor-like and there was some bearing down in the vagina, with a sensation as if the parts would protrude. She often felt as if her menses would come on at different times during the interim, and sometimes a sexual flame annoyed her. Generally she was robust and free from complaint. Calc. phos. cured this lady in two months.

She was an orphan, having no mother to advise her, therefore exposure at the time that she most needed to exercise judgement brought on the suffering that lasted ten years before she obtained the appropriate remedy. This patient had submitted to local treatment without palliation. She has been told that internal medicine could not benefit her.

Miss Susie C., twenty-two years old, consulted me for dysmenorrhoea. Her menses came very much too soon, and lasted from seven to ten days. The flow was dark and clotted the first three or four days; the severe pain was at the beginning; she got some relief after passing membranes. She complained of aphthous patches in the mouth and sometimes on the labia. She always had a leucorrhoea several days before menstruation, white-of-egg-like and ropy. Her pains were often labor-like, constricting (Cactus), extending into the back and up the back (Gels.), and down the thighs (Cham.). She would always weep from music (Natrum) and grow sick and become frightened when going down from the top of any high building in an elevator.

She got Borax ^{3m} at proper intervals. The result was satisfactory. The second period was painless and normal. The relief in this case has been permanent."

(James T. Kent, M. D., St. Louis, Dysmenorrhoea, The St. Louis Periscope and Clinical Review vol. 7 (1884), p. 296-297)

1884 - Emergencies - Euthanasia

"I am frequently asked: What should be done, in times of great suffering, for immediate relief? To those who desire to obtain reliable information, and who wish to practice in accordance with homoeopathic principles, I would say, take the symptoms of each individual case and select the remedy capable of producing similar symptoms. In a general way, this is all that would be expected of me for an answer to the question, by those who are conversant with our materia medica.

Consumptives often suffer greatly when left to themselves, and some medical practitioners, knowing no better way, give Morphine and other stupefying agents, thinking that these allay human suffering.

This kind of practice cannot be too strongly condemned; firstly, it is an acknowledgment that our law is not all-embracing; secondly, it is *the poorest kind of relief to the patient*. But I would not deprive medical practitioners of all means of relief for their patients without furnishing as good or better ones.

The consumptive, when going down the last grade, needs the comfort of a *true healing art*, and not the make-shifts of mongrelism or allopathy. The homoeopathic remedy is all that he, who knows how to use it, needs to allay the severest distress. Every true homoeopathist knows the value of these wonderful remedies.

A few hints may not be out of place.

When the hectic fever, that so rapidly burns the patient up, is in full blast; the hot afternoon skin, the night sweat, the constant burning thirst, the red spot on the cheek, the diarrhoea, the stool escapes when coughing, the interne fever P. M., the constriction of the chest, suffocation - then should Phosphorus, *very high*, be administered, but *never repeated*. An aggravation will follow, but it must not be meddled with, as it will soon pass off, leaving the patient free from fever and he will go on to death, many times, comfortably. *It is a damnable meddling, that causes the dying man so much misery!*

The distressed suffocation and inward distress in chest and stomach, streaming perspiration, great sinking, must have the clothing away from neck, chest, abdomen, ghastly countenance, and choking, call for Lachesis; and it may be given as often as occasion requires, but, to give satisfaction and prompt relief, not lower than 200th.

To this ghastly picture, if we add, he is covered with a cold sweat and there is one on either side of the bed fanning him, and the abdomen is distended with flatus, and the breath is cold, Carbo v. in water every hour for six hours, and then stopped, will give rest and beatitude, with many thanks.

But the time is yet coming when even these remedies will not serve us.

The ghastliness of the picture has not been changed, and to it we have added the pains of dying cells - death pains, the last suffering. Such pains come on when mortification begins. If it is in the abdomen we may avert it by differentiating between Arsenicum and Secale, but if this pain comes in the last stage of consumptive changes, we are beyond these remedies; much later, there is a remedy, and it is Tarentula cubensis. It soothes the dying sufferer as I have never seen any other remedy do.

I have seen Arsenic, Carbo v., Lyc, Lach., act kindly and quiet the last horrors, but Tarentula cubensis goes beyond these. I have lately administered it in the thirtieth cent, potency.

When death is inevitable the first-named remedies seem to be mostly indicated, but no longer act, and the friends say: 'Doctor, can't you do something to relieve that horrible suffering?' - the pain, the rattling in the chest, with no power to throw the mucus out. The patient has but

a few hours to suffer, but can be made as quiet, in a very few minutes, by the Tarentula³⁰ as with the terrible Morphine.

I believe that no physician would use a narcotic if he only knew a better way.

What is more inhuman than to leave the suffering patient in his last moments to writhe in the agonies of dissolution, surrounded by weeping friends? The true physician will embrace the opportunity to exercise his skill at these moments. It has come to pass that I am invited frequently to stand at the bed of moribund patients whom I never attended during their curable ills, and as many times do I thank the Great Master for the wonderful means of allaying the pangs of the flesh without resort to the necessity of departing from that law which I have so many times found universal, even in the last moments - a true euthanasia."

(Prof. James T. Kent, M. D., St. Louis, Emergencies. - Euthanasia, The St. Louis Periscope and Clinical Review vol. 7 (1884), p. 293-295)

1884 - Idiosyncrasy

"This term has been used in allopathic nomenclature to define a condition supposed to be a special hypersensitive state always present in a particular patient. It is well known that some patients have an increased irritability for certain drugs. This susceptibility has been called, for want of a better explanation, an idiosyncrasy. It is a peculiarity of many people, so supposed; but, as a matter of fact, every person has some idiosyncrasy or peculiar susceptibility to something. Cases are on record of most striking susceptibility to certain poisons and noxious gases. In California, a child four years old was poisoned with four drops of Laudanum. I have seen dangerous symptoms follow a single drop of Aconite in an adult lady. I know a large, robust woman who becomes stiff and rigid in her joints whenever she inhales sewer gas or air from a common country closet vault. A man lately reported a case to me for advice at Monson & Co.'s pharmacy - a traveling man - who stated that whenever he slept in a room where Persian insect powder had been used he broke out with pustulous eruptions and became a great sufferer. I once knew a man who would suffer greatly from the mere trace of Camphor that he would accidentally inhale in spite of himself in his ordinary travels. I am acquainted with a physician who dare not take a tea-spoonful of custard, or he will have a diarrhoea in less than two hours.

A practicing physician told me years ago that he could not carry Rhubarb in his saddle-bags, as it always gave him a diarrhoea soon after inhaling it. We have people among us who are made sick by the commonest articles of the dinner-table. I presume every person has observed this peculiar idiosyncrasy. Why did not some wise man in allopathic medicine explain this, and not leave it for Hahnemann to solve by the law of similars? How simple that the similar power or force should create within the body such a turmoil. Were there no idiosyncrasy there would be no disease. This susceptibility being present, the noxious agent, though a million times too small for the microscope to reveal, will do its work and bring on disease, and even death, and the wonderfully wise pathologist has not solved the etiology or the method of this active destruction upon its medicine.

In drug proving we find a single dose of a drug exerting its power upon one prover, and the others escape until after having taken many doses or taken it many days. The highest potencies affect some provers, and large doses of the tincture are required to influence others.

Homoeopathicity is almost, if not quite, identical with idiosyncrasy. A patient of mine said I must not give him anything with Strychnia in it, because the smallest doses of that drug made him worse, but his remedy was Nux vomica, which he detected in the second potency and declared it was Strychnia. It cured him permanently. It is fortunately a fact that our crude

prescribers seldom make a close selection, or they would do a world of harm. The sensitiveness of a sick nerve to a homoeopathic agency is wonderful, while the subject may bear a great amount of inappropriate crude drugging without apparent distress. It is more than likely that the four-year-old child that was poisoned with four drops of Laudanum would have found its remedy in potentized Opium on a single pellet No. 20. This idiosyncrasy can be produced by medicinal substances; thus, the provers of Thuja may get a diarrhoea after eating onions; the provers of Colch. are made sick by the smell of eggs; Plumbum provers cannot eat fish; Lycop. provers cannot eat oysters; while Ignatia provers are made sick by eating sugar and sweets; not that all suffer in this way, but many. These peculiar idiosyncrasies are also cured by the corresponding remedy. Many times have I cured with Thuja the peculiar diarrhoea brought on every time the patient eats onions. What explanation has our learned pathologist for this state? Can he by his wisdom cure it? No; his good patients go on suffering from their peculiar constitutional wrongs, and the good old doctor consoles him or her by soothing words or a dose of Opium or chalk mixture.

All there is of medicine that can permanently benefit man has come through the philosophy of Hahnemann; and this great stumbling-block of regular physicians (?), the idiosyncrasy, has become the keystone of scientific medicine, and explains itself when the philosophy of Hahnemann is understood.

The marked idiosyncrasy is not always observed for the crude materials, as is well known to all Hahnemannians, an instance, of which is observed where crude common salt will not produce the slightest disturbance, although the patient craves and takes it largely in food, but the higher potencies produce the sharpest aggravation. The same may be observed with lime salts when there is a marked bone-salt inanition. Therefore, in cases where Lime is the remedy and lime-water is administered, not the slightest medicinal effect is produced; but the higher potencies act curatively, after which the corresponding saline is appropriated from the natural source, the food eaten.

This extreme susceptibility, called idiosyncrasy for want of a name to describe an unknown something, is clearly an underlying pathological relation of curative drug action, and is manifested by the over action of this curative drug in many instances.

The richest field of drug proving is found in provers with the peculiar idiosyncrasy for certain drugs. Hence the value of potentized drugs for proving, although only a few of our large number of provers bring out symptoms. The continued taking of potentized drugs develops a susceptibility to certain drugs, and such provers become better after several attempts. I have observed that patients become more sensitive to the homoeopathic remedy after several years continuing to take purely potentized medicines; while the taking of crude substances so phlegmatize the system that no fine symptoms will be evolved or felt. I have patients with whom I can develop the curative antagonism by the single dose of the highest hand-made potency, who, if more medicine were given, would become sick of the over-drug action. Then it is plainly to be seen that chronic and acute idiosyncrasies are present in the subject, and instead of a fault to be regretted in a patient, should be studied comprehensively in its relation to its expressions, viz., symptomatology. This is the beautiful and pleasant work of the Hahnemannian. We are not baffled but encouraged by the existence of this so-called idiosyncrasy, as by finding which we have gained a strong hold, in the way of information, upon the constitution of our patient. It may be his or her peculiarity and the guiding symptom to a curative selection."

(Prof. James T. Kent, M. D., St. Louis, Idiosyncrasy, The Homoeopathic Physician vol. 4 (1884), p. 319-321)

1884 - Malarial Fevers - Therapeutics

"By 'malarial fevers' I mean such as are mixed, and not distinctively intermittent, generally denominated typho-malarial; exclusive of the variety which has, as a class, a clear apyrexia, such as are especially met in this city. This paper is intended to apply to the class of mixed fevers confined to St. Louis, to the cases blending from the complicated intermittent to the complicated typhoid. It is known that some of them take on a predominance of typhoid symptoms, and some of them a predominance of symptoms found in complicated intermittents. It is this hybrid state of things that causes us so much vexation. I have undertaken the task of furnishing the best guide to remedies for our own circumscribed work. I have not mentioned many remedies generally thought of great importance, because I have not found the symptoms indicating them. Should I go into remedies so seldom indicated, this paper might extend beyond endurance. Hence the remedies are those most useful.

Antimonium crudum. - The gastric derangement, nausea, and vomiting, great exhaustion, white tongue, and thirstlessness, constipation, or diarrhoea, must guide to this remedy. The concomitants, few or many, can seldom do away with indications for this remedy.

Arnica. - This is a frequently used remedy. The sore, bruised feeling all over the body; the patient complains of the 'hard bed' and the aching, sore feeling in the whole body; the soreness compels him to move and he turns upon the other side, which in turn becomes sore and bruised, and compels him again to move; there is thirst and moaning; he cries for relief 'or he will die!' There is great exhaustion and pain in the stomach and bowels, pressing and cutting pains in the stomach with nausea and vomiting; very often eructations, tasting like spoiled eggs, with bad taste in the mouth; diarrhoea of a blackish water, with bits of bloody, mucous stool; repugnance to food, milk, broth, and meat; coldness in the stomach, and, if there is a chill, it is preceded by great thirst.

Arsenicum alb. - Prostration, anxiety, and fear of death; extreme exhaustion, with thirst for water, little and often, for cold water, which causes nausea and vomiting; diarrhoea, stools scanty, dark, watery, offensive, with tenesmus, and the patient is covered with a cold sweat and blue spots. The tongue is dry and cracked, and the mouth and throat are parched and he wants only water enough to moisten the dry, mucous surfaces. In the beginning he goes from bed to bed, and is not relieved by the motion (unlike Rhus), yet his anxiety and restlessness compel him to move. The after midnight aggravation of fever and anxiety are especially guiding. The relief from warmth in general and warm drinks is also important. The burning in the stomach, bowels, mucous membranes, and skin, so common in many cases, is happily met by Arsenicum.

The involuntary stools generally point to Ars., but Arn. and Phos. have sometimes been indicated. The latter I have not often found indicated; occasionally the following symptoms have been present, indicating Phos.: The dry, burning mouth and tongue, with constant thirst for large quantities of ice-cold water, which is vomited when becoming warm in the stomach, or gurgling from the stomach down through the abdomen, causing an involuntary stool from a relaxed anus; hot head, desire to be magnetized, with overpowering fears; thinks he will see something coming from the corner of the room; bleeding from the nose, and septic exudation about the teeth (sordes); the face is blue, bloated, and Hippocratic; the terrible dryness is not relieved from drinking, and he wants a stream of cold water poured down his throat; there are stupor and delirium, and he slides down toward the foot of the bed (like Phos. ac. and Rhus). He answers no questions, or gives wrong answers to questions; great indifference.

Baptisia. - The peculiar sodden condition of the patient, with his besotted countenance, the face discolored and dusky, and the mental disquietude; his body he thinks is scattered over the bed, and he is trying to arrange the scattered members; he thinks his limbs are talking to each other; his answers are irregular, as if he were intoxicated; he seems to comprehend the

question and makes an effort to answer, but falls to sleep, or into a stupor in the midst of the sentence; the tongue is foul and the mouth fetid; the delirium is greatest during the night; the functions are all sluggish, and the fever never runs very high; the pulse is often weak and compressible, sometimes the surface is cold. In diphtheria the mucous membrane is dark and looks as if it might slough, and the exudation is dark; the surface is tumid and threatens to become gangrenous; finally dark, ragged, putrid ulcers form and the patient is too stupid to complain of pain; the tongue may be coated white or yellowish, white at first, but soon becomes dirty and brown and feels as if burnt or scalded and cracks; dark blood exudes. There is seldom much thirst, although if water be presented he will drink a large quantity and relapse into stupor. The typhoid abdomen and stools can be found under this remedy; yellow, mushy, and pasty, or bloody and very fetid; stools of pure blood or bloody mucus, exhausting and excoriating; involuntary stools. The tenderness and tympany of the abdomen are well marked. *Baptisia* is not a specific for typhoid fever, yet will cure promptly if given when the above symptoms are present. It is the remedy to begin as well as to finish the case. *Arn.*, *Hyos.*, *Lach.*, *Mur. ac.*, *Opium*, are especially related to it.

The *Arnica* patient forgets the word while speaking, but he does not begin his answer and fall into a profound sleep without finishing. *Baptisia* has the sore, bruised feeling of *Arnica*, but not the restlessness attending the soreness. The sensitiveness to pain is marked in *Arnica* and nearly lost in *Baptisia*. These remedies cannot be distinguished by the stools in many instances; both have dark, profuse, watery, fetid stools, and great soreness of the soft tissues as if bruised. The mental state and the besotted condition may be the only symptoms to base a choice upon.

A patient of mine was violently attacked with a chill; he moaned with pain and declared he would die; he purged almost involuntarily, a fetid, dark, watery stool; he would not answer me civilly, but said he was sore as if bruised. Between the violent abdominal pains he was stupid, as if drunk; when aroused he was snappish and his words did not express his probable intention.

The stool made me think of *Baptisia*, but *Arn.* has the same, also the mental state, hence it must be the most appropriate remedy. It broke his chill. The violence of the attack led me to anticipate a congestive chill, but the remedy quieted him very speedily.

Baptisia is often given, I find, where *Hyoscyamus* would be a more appropriate remedy. In the latter, the patient has a profound stupor, but when aroused he will answer correctly; the tongue is dry, black, and stiff, but there is not the tumid appearance of the mucous membranes as if sloughing would soon appear, or as if they would become gangrenous; *Baptisia* has involuntary stools, but not stools and urine like *Hyoscyamus*, nor does she attempt to expose the genitals in her delirium.

Arsenicum produces stools that cannot always be distinguished from those of *Baptisia*, but the thirst, so seldom in the latter, the extreme prostration and restlessness, will enable one to select the appropriate remedy. *Arsenicum* has the tendency to gangrene, but not the tumid, semi-transparent condition with the blueness. It has the bluish, or dusky aspect of the skin, but it is attended with a pinched condition of the countenance. *Baptisia* has a bluish, bloated condition of the face that is not so oedematous as that of *Arsenicum*. It is the result of venous stasis, not transudative, like that of the latter. *Baptisia* has not the heat of *Arsenicum*; both have involuntary stools, but *Arsenicum* has involuntary stools and urine; both have burning pain in the stomach, but *Arsenicum* has marked nausea, not found in *Baptisia*. *Baptisia* causes vomiting but without much nausea or effort. *Baptisia* seldom has much thirst, but when it is present, it is for a large quantity of cold water. It is not the important factor of the *Arsenic* thirst.

The *Arsenicum* delirium is a busy one; the *Baptisia* is passive. He will sometimes lie all day without moving if not disturbed ; in the former, he is moving and is always in a hurry; the latter will do as advised, if he can; the former is irritable and wants his own way, and he is full of strange imaginations of vermin and burglars, and he has many fears.

Hyoscyamus corresponds to the most continued type in an advanced state; the tongue is dark or black, dry, and stiff; he is unable to put it out, the lips are dry and bleeding, the urine is passed in bed unconsciously, and there is much delirium. The patient answers questions correctly and lapses into stupor. (Arn. has the same, *Baptisia* goes into stupor in the midst of his attempted answer.) *Hyoscyamus* has cured my cases when the patient has passed into the state where it was impossible to arouse him. The profound stupor, pinched countenance, involuntary urine and stool, sliding down in the bed, picking at the bed-covers, picking the fingers, mark the case as a *Hyoscyamus* state when taken in connection with his having gone through the first symptoms mentioned.

Muriatic acid is one of the neglected remedies, yet one of the most valuable.

The *clinical symptoms*: (*Clean, dry, red tongue*, sometimes *bluish*, is an important guiding symptom (not the slick, and shining tongue of *Lach.* and *Kali bich.*). There may be unconsciousness, moaning, and restlessness; thirst for acids and wine are also important; stools dark and mushy ; urine passes involuntary; loud moaning, lower jaw dropped, tongue shrunken and dry like leather; haemorrhage from the bowels. This remedy stands between *Rhus* and *Bryonia*. The patient is not made better from motion, like *Rhus*, and not made worse from motion, like *Bryonia*. It controls the septic processes and blood changes as well as *Bry.* or *Rhus*.

Gelsemium. - The heaviness of the limbs and thirstlessness; the bright eyes and contracted pupils ; the active delirium ; the extreme sinking feeling, paralytic weakness and fear of death; loquacity, talking in sleep. On the other hand, the face is pale and sallow and the pupils are dilated, yet the heaviness is always present. The mind symptoms and nervous prostration are most marked; the septic symptoms are not marked as in *Ars.*, *Bap.*, *Arn.*, and *Phos*. The tongue trembles and is coated yellow. The many symptoms pointing to cerebral hyperemia, point to *Gels*, and seldom to *Bell*, in these fevers. The sleeplessness is as prominent as any feature of these fevers, and *Gels*, is most generally its remedy. He is wide awake all night, 'Not one wink of sleep last night,' is the common answer (*Op. Coff.*). There is often pain running up the back, with contraction of dorsal muscles and stiffness, as if there was some meningeal complication; pain from spine to head and shoulders.

Lycopus Virginiana. - This remedy has been of great service to me. It is the remedy when the patient is stupid, will not answer questions, is waxy, cold, and has a pulse very low, yet full and large, soft and compressible; haemorrhage from bowels, heavily loaded, tawny, expressionless face; if he has a fever it is not high, and he chokes and swallows; his eyes are expressionless; the veins are full and the face is bloated; the eyes seem to project from their sockets.

Rhus tox. is one of the most important remedies. The restlessness, better from motion, great thirst, dry tongue, sordes, reddish, watery, frothy stools in the morning, have been the symptoms calling for *Rhus*. The chilliness, like being dashed with cold water, and like cold water coursing through the veins, fever continues without sweat, and the restless aching, are often met. The patient often moves for relief; he finds a new place, and localise he is completely exhausted he thinks he can rest; but soon the horrible aching and restlessness come on and he is compelled to move and find a new place, and this is continued night and day, and there is no rest and no sleep ; there is a dry cough.

Bryonia is the remedy to be contrasted with *Rhus*. The pains may be severe, yet they are made worse by the slightest motion; he wants cold water in large quantity, but only occasionally; there is the dry, brown tongue, and the bowels are generally constipated; the stool is dry and

hard as if burnt; the bowels are tympanitic and there is a foul, bitter taste in mouth; bleeding from the nose is common; there is often a dry cough and the right lung is often involved; there is delirium; he is busy and wants to be taken home; the fever and delirium are worse from nine o'clock till midnight. In *Rhus* the fever and delirium have been worse during the whole night and often continue all day. I see, by comparing my note-book, that several of my cases cured by *Rhus* had aggravation of mental and febrile symptoms at 5 A. M. and A. M. *Bry.* seldom has the twitching of muscles so common to *Rhus*, and of the two, urticaria, common in the beginning of some fevers, can only be found under the latter. The general aggravation from cold is characteristic of *Rhus*, but *Bry.* is oftener ameliorated by cold.

The long-lasting severe pain in the head I found, in my *Bryonia* cases, in the temples and eyes; improved by cold; the eyes were turgescd and the face was bloated and blue.

Colchicum was given in one case where the patient had an extreme disgust at the sight or smell of food, with marked benefit.

Natrum sulphuricum is a very important remedy. The patient says he has not been well for a long time; his sleep has not rested him, and his mouth has for a long time had a bad taste and his tongue is covered with a thick, yellow, pasty fur and tastes bitter. He now vomits bile and slime and has pain in the back of his head and his bones ache; the chill comes on and he runs into a quasi-continued fever, with chills occasionally; he has no appetite, his skin is yellow, and he has a yellow diarrhoea mixed with green slime.

Ipecac. - The aching in the back, thirstlessness, constant nausea, vomiting of green slime, red and pointed tongue, bitter taste; the case abused by quinine. *Ipecac.* is the remedy.

In the third and fourth week, some cases become very low; the tongue is sometimes red and slick, the papillae all absorbed, and a smooth, slick, glossy surface on the tongue, and there is much vomiting of viscid, stringy mucus and bile. The patient is listless and delirious alternately.

Eupatorium perf. has improved cases when there was a bitter taste in the mouth, aching in the bones as if they would break, yellow skin, violent headache, day and night, worse during the scanty sweat, if there should be such a moisture; in many cases there is no perspiration, but great dryness of the skin and vomiting of bile.

When searching for remedies that correspond most faithfully to the fevers with absent sweating stage: *Ars.*, *Bapt.*, *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Cham.*, *Colch.*, *Eupator. perf.*, *Gels.*, *Hyos.*, *Ign.*, *Ipec.*, *Kali bich.*, *Lach.*, *Lyc.*, *Merc.*, *Nitr. acid.*, *Nux.*, *Opium*, *Phos.*, *Phos. acid.*, *Rhus*, and *Sulph.* may be consulted.

It will be found mostly that we are curing our patient from this list of remedies. When the exhaustion is the most marked feature, *Arn.*, *Ars.*, *Bapt.*, *China*, *Gels.*, *Hyos.*, *Lach.*, *Lycopus*, *Phos.*, *Phos. acid.*, and *Rhus* have been the most useful.

When the congested symptoms have been prominent, *Arn.* has been the remedy. It will be observed that I have not mentioned many of our so-called sheet anchors, as I have not found them of much service. *Acon.*, *Bell.*, and *China* have not been indicated in any of my cases. I have made use of bathing and inunction of lard in some protracted cases with great benefit, but never cathartics, stimulants, or quinine.

The single remedy is my reliance. I give the selected remedy every hour in these fevers, night and day, until improvement begins, and then I repeat cautiously."

(Prof. James T. Kent, M.D., St. Louis, Malarial Fevers - Therapeutics, The St. Louis Periscope and Clinical Review vol. 7 (1884), p. 47-55)

1884 - The Simillimum

"I had supposed that this question had been settled, but it seems I am not informed, as many are saying the only thing necessary is to find the name of an agent capable of causing similar symptoms on the healthy and the simillimum is that agent. I cannot accept that as the teaching of the master.

These perverters of truth claim that the self-same agent will cure in any dose or any potency. My statement is that the simillimum, the curative power or force, is not essentially the curative drug. The simillimum may be found in Aconite 200 where Aconite 3x has failed. Then Aconite is the curative agent but not the simillimum, but Aconite 200 is the simillimum. Where Aconite tincture cures, and cures permanently, I believe it does so because it is the simillimum. I have recently seen Arsenicum 200 fail in a case so clearly indicating Arsen. that a tyro could not fail to see it, and the same 200 is known to be genuine and has for years served well; the 8,000 of Jenichen cured promptly. The remedy was Arsenicum, but the simillimum was Arsenicum ^{8m}. I have seen this same Ars. ^{8m} cure when the 3x, 6x, 30, 60, and 200 had failed.

Then the simillimum must be the curative power and not the name of any given drug. I may conclude that Ars. is the remedy and the case is not cured! I must next choose a suitable potency and as suitably refrain from its repetition. The smallest part of the conclusion has been wrought when the name of the curative agent has been decided. I admit it is seldom necessary to be so exclusive in finding the curative power, but that it does sometimes occur I am more than convinced. A friendly doctor said to me a few days ago in my office that he was curing a case of psoriasis with Ars. 3x. He stated that the patient had been taking it off and on for a year, and that when he stopped the medicine the disease seemed to come back. Nothing can be learned about such a case, as there was no clear statement of the facts in the case. But it is so much more satisfactory to use a very high attenuation of any drug believed to represent the curative power in a single dose. It is the safest and surest way to avoid a mistake. If the remedy acts, it is so permanent and almost sure to be the simillimum. If it does not act, there is no harm done and a lower potency may be selected. If a lower potency is selected and repeated, as often has to be, the overaction spoils the case and sometimes precludes the possibility of a cure. If the remedy is homoeopathic to a given totality, a single dose very high may cure the whole case; if, however, it seems necessary to repeat, and the disease only disappears while the remedy is being repeated the selection is a bad one and had better be changed.

This knowledge we gain while using a high potency if a given case leads us slowly but surely in the way of success.

It is a grand mistake to fly to a low power because a high has failed to act, yet it may be tried as a manner of convincing man of his own weakness.

The simillimum is the curative power that every true healer is in search of, and I take it for granted that every physician in his heart is searching for truth. Then it must appear to all unprejudiced minds that the name of a drug is no more the curative power than the name of a disease is the disease to be cured. As any given disease has an individuality in causes of varied intensity, so will its cure be in antagonism of varied intensity. One drop of Aconite root may cure the Aconite mental picture in one person and fail signally in many, and the 200 cure the case in a few hours. I would not say *may*, unless I had seen the work.

I had once under my care a patient whose symptoms were like those of Sulphur. As I had not advanced in knowledge beyond the 6x, I gave that remedy in the potency named with what seemed to me astonishing relief. Finally, Sulph. 6x failed to give the continued relief, although the agent (for it was not a remedy) was continuously repeated. I compared Sulph. with the patient, and Sulph. seemed still indicated, but it would not cure. I must change!

I changed and changed, and finally the patient changed. I spoiled my case, and felt like "cussing" somebody for it. Nobody to blame but myself. Some three years later this patient, finding nobody that could do any better than I had done, bad as it was, came back to me, and by the way I had changed I had opened my eyes; this patient had taken many crude drugs, but I then knew how to develop a ease and cure it. He took Nux. ^{2m} for a few weeks with improvement, but the same old burning on top of head and soles, the same 11 A. M. hungry stomach, the same itching, and the same "not very well myself" all there. These symptoms had never met the simillimum.

The famous Sulph. ^{55m} one single dose and S. L. made astounding changes that lasted for nearly two months, when the returning symptoms were the signal for another dose. Three doses cured the case permanently. Sulph. ^{55m} was the simillimum, Sulph. 6x was not, therefore Sulph. was not the simillimum. Sulph. was his remedy, but the attenuation was next to be chosen. Why is this not true of any agent in the materia medica? There is nothing new in these facts, but it seems so strange that there can be found a man with brain too small to comprehend it or too dishonest to own it or too sceptical to believe it.

The microcephalic panderers to the loud-mouthed ignoramuses are seeming to rule the world by their mighty majority, but pure Homoeopathy has continued to grow and will continue to grow, and the educated, thinking people of the world will support it just as rapidly as they are made acquainted with it. No man shall tie me down to the limits of a microscope or to his own narrow sphere of observation or accepted truth. The man that remains in the lower strata of potential *simillimums* and demands that everybody must worship with him is too narrow to be called a healer or a benefactor of man.

The simillimum may be found in the lowest attenuations, but is positively found for all curable diseases in the high and highest genuine potencies."

(James T. Kent, A. M., M. D., St. Louis, The Simillimum, The Homoeopathic Physician vol. 4 (1884), p. 164-167)

1885 - Lecture on Secale cornutum

"The Ergot is a drug that acts very powerfully on the human system.

When given in very large doses, sufficiently to impress the whole system with its power, one of the first influences wrought is a peculiar constricting feeling throughout the whole body.

You will not practice surgery long before you will discover a demand for Ergot in cases of aneurisms; then you will have an opportunity of making a partial proving of it in large doses. But your patient will come back after taking a drachm of the fluid extract of Ergot for surgical purposes, telling you that he feels as if the muscular fibres of his body were contracted ; his eyes seem to be pulling; the unstriped fibres of the body undergo spasmodic action or contraction; if carried on to great violence, would amount to spasms; if carried only to a moderate degree of contraction, it simply produces a peculiar drawing effect that is felt in various parts of the body.

The first effect noticed is upon the brain - the blood-vessels of the brain - because, perhaps, this is the most sensitive part of the body; next upon the uterus.

Of course, we can't say but that the same is true of all the unstriped fibres throughout the body, that they are all acted on in this way, but there is a more sensitive condition in the brain, and hence the more noticeable effect.

Now, if you have already an irritated state, that irritable part will be sought out first for action; hence we see in the gravid uterus, which is thoroughly prepared for the action of Ergot by

virtue of this peculiar irritability, this state. Now, Secale in this case will act primarily on the uterus. In the state of parturition large doses will act primarily upon the uterus, and the brain will seem to entirely escape. But in the non-gravid uterus, or in the male, for instance, in an irritable brain, you will find that Secale will seek out the cause of the irritability, the brain first, primarily, and will exhaust itself.

Now, primarily, what does Ergot do on the venules and arterioles, in all parts of the body? Simply to contract the caliber, producing anemia; hence it is that the old school physician resorts to large doses of Secale in hyperaemia. If he has a congestion of the brain, or an irritation of the brain attended with dilated blood-vessels, dilated arterioles, he will resort to Ergot to contract those blood-vessels, to force them within their proper caliber, and thereby affecting, primarily, the circulation of the blood. But whether the blood-vessel was dilated or not, Ergot will contract the caliber of the blood-vessel when used in large doses. It will do that same thing in the circular organs, I mean in the cavernous organs. It will do it in the uterus, also in the heart and blood-vessels.

This comes from the early effect of the drug.

Although we have gone through a review of this primary effect, it is of no value to the homoeopathist.

Now we pass to the secondary effect, which is the result of anemia, and from which we get the symptoms that guide us particularly to the homoeopathic use. The secondary effect of the drug is that of anemia.

The parts become shriveled, and particularly in the extremities. The parts are numb, particularly in the extremities. The hands and feet become shriveled and bluish; become dusky, mottled, and petechiae form. We have tingling and numbness of the hands and feet.

And finally, if this goes on, as it has done in the Indianbread eaters, we find gangrenous states very similar to senile gangrene of old people. Hence it has been useful in the shriveled condition of the limbs and the emaciation belonging to old people.

So there is anemia of the brain and childishness; and the shriveled condition of the skin - the skin appearing as if the hand had been plunged a long time in hot water, then withdrawn and dried, the shriveling remaining; then it becomes dusky, and is covered with petechiae.

These are among the very marked features as the result of anemia. The gangrenous states are those which come on from anemia - a gangrenous state that is dry. Secale doesn't correspond to the rapid gangrene which you will find under Lachesis and peculiar to other remedies; it comes on slower from a gradual closure of the blood-vessels of the affected parts.

There is another general anemic condition of the body that is very peculiar. Secale is grandly in contrast with a remedy that is similar to it in every other way - Arsenicum.

Secale is grandly in contrast with that remedy. Why?

Because all of these symptoms and states are better from cold in Secale.

And all these conditions are better by heat in Arsenic patients.

In Secale we have great prostration and anxiety and thirst, and these are all peculiar to Arsenicum; great restlessness, anxiety, and thirst.

We have unquenchable thirst, as in Arsenicum; no satisfaction from drinking.

There are many other states in harmony with Arsenicum that I shall mention as we go.

Secale produces another grand general effect, and that is a weakness of the coatings of blood-vessels; relaxation of the coatings of the blood-vessels.

When this drug is taken in great quantities and then stopped suddenly, you get a peculiar and marked effect, that is, the relaxation of the blood-vessels, and oozing from the capillaries.

There is hemorrhage from the nose, hemorrhage from the mouth of an oozing character, oozing from the gums, vomiting of blood, oozing from the bowels and the rectum, uterine hemorrhage, and hemorrhage from the kidneys, all of a capillary character. This hemorrhage is the secondary action of Ergot, and is the oozing of uncoagulated thin, dark, and black blood. You seldom have the clots in Ergot that you have in Belladonna and in Sabina and in Ipecac. Fluids are thin and watery.

It is in this secondary state of Ergot that we find the most characteristic peculiarities and the main strength of the remedy.

It produces upon the body, as a part of this peculiarity, destruction of the red corpuscles, and in that way producing another form of anemia.

The contraction of capillaries produces only local anemia; the part acted upon will become anemic, but after a little while this destruction of blood corpuscles begins, and we have a general anemia.

This goes on in a progressive way until a gangrenous state sets in; petechiae and blisters form upon the body that are filled with thin fluid - serum - as we have in Lachesis, and something like we have in Cantharis.

We have now, in a general way, a modification of all the inflammatory states and irritability of the body. There is a general loss of irritability. But there are some features of marked irritability that appear like an inflammatory state because of the passive burning.

Now, there is burning in cavities. There is burning in the tissues. There is burning in the gangrenous state. There is burning in the abdomen. There is burning all throughout this remedy, and is characteristic, as in Arsenicum. But the burning of Arsenicum is ameliorated by heat, while burning of Secale is ameliorated by cold. There is another grand feature of this remedy that makes it again similar to Arsenicum - the cold, clammy sweat all over the body, particularly the limbs. We have restless anxiety, prostration, burning, and cold sweat and clamminess in Arsenicum. Both of these remedies have that state. Now, there are conditions wherein you cannot distinguish these remedies excepting by the aggravations or ameliorations.

In peritonitis, in a state commonly called inflammation of the bowels, Arsenicum and Secale both result in gangrenous conditions. You have a threatened gangrene. You have a horrible burning pain in the abdomen. There is generally the history of a chill and a fever, and the feeble pulse, which are no guides to the remedy at all.

The great pains in the bowels; the restlessness, anxiety, and thirst; vomiting of flakes of blood; bloody mucus discharges from the bowels, thin and watery, and so offensive that it is called cadaverous.

Arsenic has all this state. Secale has all this state.

Both remedies run through with anxiety and prostration and the horrible thirst, and vomiting everything that goes into the stomach, with blood. Hemorrhage from the cavities.

Here you see the individualization. All you have to do is to observe the aggravation from heat or cold. If it is ameliorated by warmth it cannot be Secale. If it is ameliorated by cold, it cannot be Arsenic.

Even in a cold room the Secale patient wants to be uncovered. Though he is covered with a cold sweat, and is clammy, he wants to be uncovered.

And, although he is burning in Arsenic, he wants to be covered up. Heat actually relieves or ameliorates the burning in Arsenic. That is a peculiar symptom of Arsenic.

Now, we often have in the various hemorrhages this burning and this prostration, as a general thing, and Arsenic-hemorrhage is only marked when we have this threatened gangrenous state, and in the typhoid condition of the bowels.

But when it comes to uterine hemorrhages and the passive and protracted hemorrhages of Secale, there we have no relation to Arsenic. It has in this what Arsenic has not.

But it is in this acute condition, such as we find in the gangrenous state, when the patient is right on the line of passing over, if you don't do something quick, he is going to die.

In those complaints in which you have several days to consult your books, we have no similarity to Secale and Arsenic.

In cases where there are uterine complications, where the lady has a continual oozing - a general anemic state - better from cold ; shrivelled condition, anxiety, restlessness, and thirst - oozing and hemorrhages - shrivelled condition and numbness of the limbs; where the hemorrhage has been so marked at first, dwindling away into oozing ; that is, protracted; that is, troublesome, thin, watery, black blood that won't coagulate, then we have Secale and no other remedy. There is no other remedy having all those states like Secale.

We have the low hippocratic countenance, as in Arsenic.

Secale doesn't possess the power like China to restore the body to its normal condition. It seems to overcome this shrivelled condition. It seems to begin the case where there has been a protracted and tedious hemorrhage.

Where there is a hemorrhage of this kind with all these symptoms, Secale stops it; but the patient doesn't react.

Secale has no tendency to build one up. Now comes the time for China, which is complementary to Secale.

When Secale has stopped the hemorrhage; then follow with China to restore the patient.

Hemorrhage comparisons:

The main symptoms, as we see, show a relation to Arsenic.

Fear of death and anxiety, prostration from anemia of the brain.

It is not related to Aconite in any particular, so we will not compare it with that remedy.

Great nausea, and with the nausea, anxiety, sadness, and melancholy.

Feeling of lightness of the head, mostly in the occiput. This is the result of anemia.

In many ways this brings about a state peculiar to the decline of old age.

You will find many of the complaints of these Secale or smut rye-bread eaters that correspond, coming on in middle life, that correspond to the complaints of old age.

Senile catalepsy has been produced by it in these people who eat this bread containing the smut rye; it is common.

In the nosebleed, blood dark; runs continuously; an oozing - a gradual oozing of thin blood from the nose. In old people or in drinkers, in young women; nose stopped up, yet watery discharges running from it.

Face pale; pinched, pale, earthy looking.

Sunken eyes; blue rings around the eyes. This goes on until hippocratic countenance appears. That we see in very few remedies; like Arsenic, Secale has tingling in the face.

There is a drawing sensation, as if all the tissues of the body were drawing.

In relation to the teeth, bleeding of the gums. The slightest wounds bleed - ooze a long time from a little break of the gum. After tooth is extracted will ooze a long time; not profusely, but a gradual oozing. There seems to be no tendency for it to stop.

Looseness of the teeth. This is a very peculiar and common feature of those who have eaten this bread containing smut rye - the teeth fall out - that is, within a few months; sinking away of the gums.

Spasm of the tongue, by which the tongue is projected violently forward against the teeth, and if the mouth is open it will thrust out like the tongue of a snake.

Thirst. Unquenchable thirst, burning in all stages of the fever.

Dryness of the soft palate and oesophagus. Thirst.

Burning is characteristic of the remedy in general, and violent thirst.

Painful tingling in the throat and tongue. Tingling of the limbs and fingers. Formications throughout the body from the spinal anemia perhaps. That is produced by the taking of Secale.

Vomiting of black blood, which is very characteristic of Secale.

The continuous nausea is like that of Arsenic.

In Asiatic cholera with collapse - a crawling sensation as from ants; that is the formication in the extremities and in the skin and beneath the skin.

Discharges from the bowels are dark-colored, very foetid, Sometimes an olive-green. They are involuntary and very exhausting, likely to be composed largely of blood.

In the advanced state, when the disease resembles this remedy, if you have suppression of urine, it is perfectly in harmony with Secale.

It has retention of the urine, and it has suppression in most all of these low forms of disease - these forms that correspond with this picture of disease - diseases in which you will see this picture of Secale may have retention, and may have suppression of urine, commonly suppression. There is no urine in the bladder.

Urine is pale, watery, and the characteristic is bloody - bloody in old people, bloody in young people.

Black blood from the bladder, thick; still it does not coagulate.

Particularly does Secale act upon the kidneys, as much so as Belladonna.

There is great similarity between Secale and Belladonna.

Belladonna acts more violently. It produces contraction of the calibre of the blood-vessels - turgescence.

Secale produces a continued anemia that lasts much longer, and the relaxation following it occurs at about the time of the breaking down of the blood corpuscles, hence we have an anemia of an organic kind, as well as the anemia common to both of these remedies.

Female sexual organs. Very important and characteristic.

Menses too profuse and last too long, with tearing and cutting colic; cold extremities.

Menstrual blood thin and black - very peculiar; don't forget that.

Uterine hemorrhage from the slightest motion. That is not peculiar to this remedy; it is thin fluid of a disgusting smell. Menstrual flow is very foetid; it is strong and pungent, and the hemorrhage has that peculiar odor of atonic hemorrhage during the critical age.

Uterine ulcer feels as if burnt.

Discharges putrid, and fluid blood; burning after the flow; thin fluid blood with exhaustion; restlessness; anxiety; thirst; continued passive hemorrhage.

The leucorrhoea has this peculiar smell; it is brownish and offensive looking. Very offensive smell.

You don't see anything like rapidly, flowing or bright red blood, and very little gush of blood, attended with faintness. No overpowering nausea; that is Ipecac, and Ipecac only.

The contracted uterus fills up with clots of blood coming away as large as a fist, followed by a profuse hemorrhage, with lancinating pains going backward; you dam it up, or by some means or other it stops; the uterus fills up with a clot of blood; finally contraction comes on and it gives way and the pains run from before backward. You don't see that in Ergot, for it is not there. That is Sabina.

You have perhaps an enormously distended uterus, not so much as in pregnancy. There seems to be general weakness, because of this exhaustion; because of this burning; because of this thirst; but there is simply inertia of the uterus; it does not contract at all; it simply fills up with blood. You can stick your three fingers into the uterus, but even then there is no contraction; she has been tamponed, perhaps, and the uterus fills up with blood; finally, the clot breaks loose, and it is followed by a painless state, but not by the burning, by the anxiety, nor by the horrible prostration and thirst that you find in Ergot. This inertia, this general state of relaxation of the uterus, is peculiar to Caulophyllum.

Suppose you have another picture of this kind - a continuous protracted oozing of blood, bright arterial blood; uterus is contracting, but still there is an oozing of bright red blood. With the continued oozing you have no thirst; no fever; the patient says if this oozing of blood would only stop, she would be perfectly well. You have no symptoms for Secale. You think you will have to give a big dose to control that, because you haven't any symptoms to go on, and the patient would be well if it was not for this oozing hemorrhage. But that doesn't relieve this bright, red blood that is oozing continuously. The remedy is Millefolium.

A very celebrated man in the United States had an oozing from the rectum, caused by a fall; local applications had failed to stop it. He was apparently well. There seemed very little the matter with him, except that continuous oozing from the rectum. After months of this annoying oozing of bright red blood from the rectum, his good wife wrote to Dr. Lippe at Philadelphia, and the good Lippe sent him one dose of Millefolium, because he couldn't send anything else. That was enough, and the oozing stopped very promptly.

Suppose you had a continuous oozing of dark blood without any symptoms, without any burning, without this restlessness, without this exhaustion, without these terrible shrivelling symptoms, without this aggravation from heat and amelioration from cold, just simply an oozing; that would be Hamamelis, which has also a flow of bright blood.

Suppose you have this relaxed condition again; you introduce a finger into the vagina, and as you bring it out it is covered with a thick coating, like New Orleans molasses, only not so sticky, that is so peculiar that I am hardly able to describe it; in addition, too, there is the burning of Secale; there is not that nausea, but there is that thirstlessness. Now Ustilago has that state, that peculiar slimy, dark, uncoagulable blood. It is thick.

In Belladonna the blood feels hot and the flow is passive. It comes away in gushes and feels hot to the parts - intensely hot. She is worse from the least jar. If a lady tells you that her discharges have this hot feeling, either her menstrual flow or the hemorrhage, as you step up to the bed, it is a very convenient thing to do, to give your hand or leg a jar against it; if it is a Belladonna case it will be aggravated by the least jar; it is aggravated from the jar, she is annoyed, it is painful, she is sore, there is some congestion and tenderness in the uterus. That peculiar jar of the bed, she don't want you to do it again, and her countenance is very threatening. When I see from the general symptoms and the condition of the patient that Belladonna is indicated, I then give the bed a rap; if she doesn't pay any attention to it, there is no Belladonna case.

Suppose there is oozing of blood, which does not coagulate, and the remedy seems clearly indicated, but it doesn't act. You will be apt to say, I have tried Homoeopathy for the symptoms and it doesn't act. I will give a big dose of Ergot and stop it that way. But a big dose won't always stop it, no matter how big the dose.

You must give Sulphur if Secale fails to act. It is an intercurrent.

If your hemorrhage stops, as it often does under the Sulphur itself, you needn't feel that Sulphur has cured. The Sulphur has simply permitted the indicated remedy to act - the cure by Ergot has been hastened by Sulphur. You sometimes have to change from Ergot to Sulphur; after having given Sulphur you sometimes have to change, and then in about twenty-four hours you can give the indicated remedy again."

(Professor James T. Kent, M.D., St. Louis, Lecture on *Secale cornutum*, The Homoeopathic Physician vol. 5 (1885), p. 29-37)

1885 - The Undeveloped Case

"In paragraph 173, Hahnemann's *Organon*, it is strongly intimated that the "*partial* (one-sided)" case is often a hard thing to manage. It is often quite impossible to find a curative remedy where there is but one expression of the disease and that one a pathological or objective symptom. Previous symptoms have been suppressed and the only expression now in sight or obtainable is the so-called "local disease." I am asked almost every day what to do when there is a local disease and no symptoms. As a matter of fact, I seldom see such a state. But such a state may and does exist wherein there is nothing peculiar to prescribe on and there are no concomitants guiding to a remedy. The expert will nearly always see some peculiar thing in the patient to prescribe on, which prescription will generally be followed by the development of the prehistoric symptoms. If the patient can be taught to relate in his own way some old symptoms of years ago, or some symptoms that existed previous to some attack of acute disease, this may furnish a guide to a prescription that will cure or develop the latent disease. When a patient tells me that he has suffered from the present undefined "one-sided" ailment ever since he had an acute attack of any given disease, Carbo-v., very high, a single dose, will be followed after a month or two with the cure of the present disease or a development of the original true expression. Where a peculiar "one-sided" expression presents in a single symptom which is peculiar to no proved drug, it becomes necessary to develop the disease before it can be cured. Sulph. may develop symptoms that correctly express the demand for the simillimum, if not Calc. c. should follow, and in turn Lyc., always giving ample time for the last remedy to exhaust its action. Psorinum should be given on a similar absence of clear indications. This is what experience teaches in the management of latent *psora*. I have prescribed in this manner and restored many a sickly dwarf to health without ever being able to measure the obscure pathology or effect a diagnosis of his complaint. The pathological state contains very little to guide to a remedy. To prescribe Silica for *fistula in ano* is an insult to Homoeopathy

as much as to prescribe for pain in the stomach, diarrhoea, or headache. Who dares to say that a carcinoma could not be permanently cured with Chamomilla. When the malignant growth has come, the symptoms necessary to make a correct prescription have gone, and very little is now seen but the mass of morbid anatomy, and the *damnable* local treatment has so changed the totality that the individuality of the disease is lost, and the disease becomes masked by the pathology. The time necessary to work this case back to the prehistoric symptoms cannot be had, as the pathological evolutions are too rapid. In this case, the patient's life can only be saved when the keynote of the prehistoric identity is expressed in some two or three symptoms manifested in the morbid mass that are too persistent to be suppressed by the meddling. Such has been the case in a few instances of reported cases of cancer.

There are a few deep-acting remedies which experience has demonstrated to be useful in developing these "one-sided" cases and bringing back the original symptoms in non-malignant diseases. Sepia will often bring back the original symptoms of an intermittent fever when the case has been spoiled and the symptoms are not the true expression of the disease, because of the various remedies prescribed inappropriately. These "one-sided" cases seldom occur primarily. By this I mean that when a disease has not been treated inappropriately, it will express itself in the features of a perfect and natural picture, generally known and recognized by every hard-working prescriber.

It is commonly spoken by the superficial observer that a localized inflammation is a local disease *per se*, because there are no symptoms of a constitutional disease. It is a very common thing to see this so-called local disease alternate with cough, pain in the back, and other circumscribed evidence of *psora*; and still this superficial observer learns no lesson and continues in his deception, for such it is, and a double one, as he deceives both himself and his patient. To treat these "one-sided" diseases, it is necessary to take the symptoms of each separate manifestation in perfect expressions, and the totality will express the individuality of the disease. These separate and distinct localizations may be years apart and there exist a long period of so-called health. So far apart are these one-sided expressions that they are not supposed to be connected unless the physician is conversant with all the peculiar habits of *psora*. In an artificial way we have an example of a one-sided disease in the seton. I have seen a host of symptoms depart soon after the issue began to suppurate. I might as well prescribe for that seton as to prescribe for the disease in the absence of its own natural expressions. Would any sane man call this an issue local disease? Not long ago I was treating a man for stomach symptoms. He had always been treated in the old way and it was with difficulty that I could urge him to express his symptoms. Finally I gave him entire relief from his so-called dyspepsia, and behold! he got conjunctivitis with paralysis of the lid of the left eye, with dimness of vision as though looking through a gauze. Causticum corresponds to the eye symptoms and the stomach symptoms which I supposed I had cured, and cured permanently. One of our St. Louis oculists had suppressed this conjunctivitis four times, believing that it was a local disease. The importance of including the cured symptoms in the last remedy is quite visible. If this is not done the old symptoms may return. One fortunate thing is, that the new symptoms usually correspond to a remedy having the old ones. However, if the choice is difficult the old symptoms are a great help.

Over a year ago a gentleman consulted me, saying that he was rapidly losing his eyesight. He had changed glasses several times and the oculist had failed to benefit him, and he feared blindness. He had been forced to give up his business, which was bookkeeping. Nothing about the eye revealed the cause of weak sight. The rest, therefore, had not helped him. He complained of no symptoms at present, but ten years previously he suppressed a chill by quinine.

The symptoms of that attack seemed to me like Carbo-v. and I had nothing else to base a prescription on, as there was no guiding symptoms in the threatened blindness. He got Carbo-v., 76m Finke, one dose, and immediate improvement followed in his vision. He took a violent

cold that developed Phosphorus symptoms in the chest, and one dose of that remedy, 5m, restored him to health and also finished the case as to his sight. Another evidence of the complementary relations of Carbo-v. and Phos. in undeveloped cases.

Disease of psoric nature may present alternating manifestations where any one of the manifestations may be considered by the superficial observer as a distinct acute disease. Diarrhoea may exist for several days and stop suddenly and a rheumatism come on. While the characteristics are not indications of the remedy in either of these expressions, this peculiar order of expression will nearly always find its remedy in *Abrotanum*. It is often a difficult matter to prescribe correctly on the one or two symptoms found in the localized expression, but by an appropriate prescription for the "one-sided" expression, the other side may develop, and the new, necessarily changed, prescription, including the old symptoms, will most likely change the alternation habit and cure or develop simpler expressions of the disease.

Thus we trace back to the original or primary simple disease a complexity of symptoms that none but the experienced should attempt to treat. Incautious prescribing, repeating medicine in inappropriate potencies, can never unravel such cases. Every dose must be permitted to finish its action, as very often it is necessary to secure the effect of the secondary action of a given remedy in the finest detail of its tapering-off properties. It will often be observed with Calc., Sulph., Graph., and all of that class of remedies, that the highest order of curative effect is secured in the fourth, fifth, and sixth weeks, and even much later.

To understand these "one-sided" disease expressions and be successful in their management, the physician must accept as truth that they are all constitutional and of psoric origin. He who looks upon them as local disease is a curse to such patients as he is permitted to treat. Every time a so-called local disease is driven back, it is that much harder to reach with correct prescribing.

It is a sorry fact that many such men claim to be homoeopaths, and do untold injury to the system of medicine they so poorly comprehend and so imperfectly follow."

(Professor J. T. Kent, M.D., St. Louis, *The Undeveloped Case, The Homoeopathic Physician* vol. 5 (1885), p. 25-28)

1885 - What is Homoeopathy?

"This question is a very broad one, and hence its answer cannot be limited or contracted. To say that Homoeopathy is based upon the law of *similars* is but the bounding of a cone by describing its base and leaving its apex undiscovered and projecting into space; to say the least, the answer is unsatisfactory. When similars are mentioned, the novice immediately wonders what similars are referred to, and how are given similars related to each other. It is simple to affirm that similars nullify each other, and it is easy to demonstrate the fact, but other questions arise of greater importance and much harder to answer - how are these similars recognized, and how are they utilized to cure disease?

After hearing the statement that similars nullify each other, and having accepted the law expressed by the formula *similia similibus curantur*, what Homoeopathy really is, is yet to be learned. The knowledge comes after due conversance with disease and drugs. One must acquire knowledge of disease in all its relations to the human body. One cannot afford to neglect any resource whereby he can gain information relative to disease. Causes, morbid anatomy, duration, and course of every disease in particular must be thoroughly studied. The habits of each and every fixed disease must be observed to acquire a knowledge of its true nature. One must be able to predict from the present what will likely take place in the immediate future. He must also know the sick-making substances and the sicknesses they produce, their course

and duration, beginning and termination. From these the homoeopathist arranges his similars. These are his *media* through which he develops a knowledge of the art of curing homoeopathically. Without a careful and thoughtful study of the two, he can never answer the question which has been selected as the subject for this paper.

If he neglects a part he is ever crippled and in darkness as to the whole or totality. If he neglects to study disease in any of its many sides, he gropes in darkness during his lazy, half-useful life. If he reads morbid anatomy, and attempts to apply remedies by such knowledge, he must live and die with a life filled with numerous failures. The man who reads his symptomatology, as found in drug pathogeneses, may do fine work, but he has neglected the half that he should have learned. The human body, the house of both health and sickness, must be searched until familiarity breeds contempt.

Homoeopathy is the science of healing based upon the law of similars as a law of selection. To select under this *law*, one must be acquainted with parts and counterparts, positives and negatives - *similars* - that his *conclusions* may be made by *exclusion*, that he may demonstrate to himself as well that remedies are not indicated, as that the one similar only can conform to the disease in hand; appropriate, because it of all the known medicines is most like unto the disease to be cured. It is well known that many want to be called homoeopathic physicians. Some desire the appellation who in practice have not this information mentioned above. They are not even acquainted with sick pictures. They only recognize disease in parts, not seeing the whole. These men alternate, or practice, by using a part of the picture of one drug and a part of the picture of another drug to cover the two portions of a supposed disease which they see only in a fragmentary state; not being acquainted with disease in totality, they cannot shape a picture in a single drug to fit any but the fragmentary disease. Only a few days ago one of these men said to me: "I have just prescribed Arsenicum and Sulphur on the pathology of the case." Being anxious to learn the pathology that furnishes such an infallible guide to these remedies, I made a pressing inquiry, but that which I learned was so vague I am unable to comprehend it.

The study of true pathology should be encouraged, and is essential to the science of Homoeopathy, and no homoeopathician has ever discouraged it. Pathology is any discourse upon disease; it is broad and all-embracing. The study of disease as manifested through subjective and objective symptoms, a study of lesions or results of disease as made known by physical inspection, etc., etc., down to morbid anatomy, all should be known by the homoeopathician, with a full appreciation of the true value of all. The disease in its course, history, and every known manifestation should be considered that the individuality may appear in one grand picture.

Not until this picture, this totality, this individuality, is clear in mind, is grasped completely, can the physician deal with it intelligently; he will then see, in some pathogenesis, a picture with a similar totality and individuality standing out with the same bold relief. Now if he is acquainted with both, and acquainted with the grand law of selection expressed in *similia similibus curantur*, he will administer the medicine possessing in its pathogenesis this likeness of effect, and wait with the confidence peculiar to the experienced homoeopathician. These are the primary and essential tenets of Homoeopathy. The rest of the science is made up of degrees that perfect as they advance, and are qualitative in character and quantitative in appearance. Under these degrees we learn to play upon the strings of a vital harp with a *tactus eruditus*.

The next advancement deals with dynamization. Many are satisfied with the primary tenets of Homoeopathy and want no more. They do not wish further instruction. They do not wish to be made conversant with the fact that all non-surgical diseases are dynamic in character (cause), and must be cured, even are cured *only* by dynamic effects. They lose confidence in the

potency of *Aurum* when it becomes too attenuate to guarantee visible gold, and yet they know that visible gold cannot be appropriated by a living stomach. Dynamic power begins to evolve very low in the scale of potentization, and may be evolved from the crude substance of some drugs. Experience, not philosophy, can satisfy the hungry mind as to the truth of this grandest achievement of the immortal Hahnemann.

When fully convinced that the dynamic power cures, another advancement awaits the student. He is then presented to the mysteries of dealing with the automatic forces of the living body when influenced by disease. He observes the effect of a dose of potentized medicine selected by the law of similars. It is indeed a small part of his observation to see the patient recover with no medicine but that contained in the dynamized drug. For greater things remain to be seen and studied. The aggravations and ameliorations found in peculiar diseased states are not so simple. The distress that may arise from a single dose of *Sulphur* in the last stage of phthisis is most astonishing; and the beginner cannot convince himself that the potentized drug was the cause of it. When I say to my class. You must not give *Sulph.* to the patient in the last stage of consumption, they all look at me in surprise. It is often observed that *Phosphorus* does great harm to low forms of organic disease. I have several times known a chronic invalid to go on with little suffering for a long time, and, with a hope to stay the progress of her disease, administered a single dose of a very high potency of an antipsoric medicine, only to distress her, put her in bed, and from which time her downward course was rapid, while I am convinced that had I avoided antipsorics she would have lived and suffered much longer. If a carefully selected antipsoric aggravates a low form of disease sharply, and the aggravation is protracted and no amelioration of the general condition follow, no more antipsorics should be thought of for that patient; the hope of cure must be abandoned, and short-acting medicines resorted to palliate. In gout, cancer, phthisis, and organic diseases of this kind generally, the rule holds good. Any physician who has followed the use of high potencies for a considerable time must feel it. Then who can say there is no power developed? Only he who has not found this method of treating the sick. The physician that sees not these aggravations only demonstrates that he has made few or no homoeopathic prescriptions. The closer the homoeopathic relation between the remedy and disease, providing the disease is of low origin and well advanced, providing the disease is incurable, the sharper and more distressing will be the aggravation.

Once a fleshy, robust-looking lady, came into my office for professional aid; she looked so well that I suspected only a slight illness. Finally, a close study of her symptoms revealed the history of rheumatism, endocarditis, suffocation, amenorrhoea of eight months' duration, and great bodily suffering. Indeed, I was surprised that she manifested so little of her suffering. I compared her symptoms closely, and found that no remedy but *Pulsatilla* could correspond to her symptoms. This remedy was administered (51 M, Fincke), dry, one small dose, and *Sac. Lac.* She went home and felt very badly. Pelvic symptoms became marked, and she sent for me. She believed her flow would resume, and I hoped from her report that I had made a homoeopathic prescription. But she struggled on and no flow appeared; her pelvic symptoms were such as should accompany her menstrual nusus, hut greatly intensified. I dare not repeat; success depended upon permitting the remedy to have its own way. She was made as comfortable as possible, and I waited on the remedy during this struggle for one or two weeks. The endocarditis then began to show itself with all its terrors, dark blood began to well up from the lungs, which grew worse from day to day, pulmonary oedema became marked, and blood-spitting increased from day to day. I felt that I must interfere and make an effort to save her life. The only result of the remedies selected was simply palliative. She passed away quietly.

I have treated several cases of gouty rheumatism in which I could plainly see that every dose of medicine advanced the original malady. Many times I have been forced to feel that the dose of a dynamized drug added new force to the old disease, and it progressed even more rapidly.

I never saw such striking results from low attenuations. Not long ago I was called to the bedside of a patient in the last stage of phthisis. She had a diarrhoea, and passed large quantities of colorless urine; other symptoms accorded, and she took a dose of *Acetic acid*, which controlled the diarrhoea and polyurea, but immediately her chest symptoms came on with greater force than I was able to control, and she sank rapidly. I am sure she would have lived much longer had I permitted the less harmful conditions to go on. These things look strangely to the inexperienced physician, but they are facts; and, above all, show the great power of our potentized remedies. The truly appropriate remedy commonly develops the evidence of extreme sensitiveness in all kinds of sickness, and the extreme danger of repeating remedies is here illustrated.

If there is anything I dread it is an incurable disease. My experience in this line has been greater than I could ask. While these things have shown the danger of repeating medicines, they have also taught me another thing; viz.: I am generally able to predict the gravity of the disease by the manner of reaction that follows my remedy. In acute diseases I have not seen troublesome aggravations, but a pleasant increase of the existing symptoms or even new symptoms appearing is presumptive evidence of a good selection. In the western country our diseases are so mixed with that unknown quantity, or something that we call malaria, it is necessary to repeat medicines oftener in acute disease than in most countries. Malarial diseases and states are so cumulative in character that the effect of a simple dose is soon

exhausted and another becomes necessary. Therefore I find myself repeating frequently in many very acute cases. I begin by repeating once in two hours in a fever that is continued, but as soon as I see signs of a remission I stop all medicine and wait on Sac. Lac. When a fever is going up I repeat, and the instant it has ceased rising, I cease medicine. In agues I generally administer one or two doses in the apyrexia and wait results. I seldom administer medicine until the paroxysm has been completed. When the first dose is followed by a perceptible aggravation, a second dose should never be administered until the amelioration, which follows the aggravation, has ceased. When a medicine aggravates it will generally influence the patient much longer than when no such aggravation has been observed. An amelioration that begins forthwith also demands that all medicine be stopped, but such amelioration is seldom so striking as when the amelioration has been preceded by a slight aggravation. *Immediate amelioration* often indicates the *absence* of a deep-seated disease. Especially is this the case with the use of long-acting medicines. These go so deeply into the life that they shake the very foundation of the automatic existence. When these powers are so clearly demonstrated, can any man desire Morphine to quiet a patient in any kind of agony? Can any man feel the need of greater force to combat disease with? Yes, there are men who do not know this force; it cannot be evolved at will by anybody who wills to evolve it. This force is never observed, except by him who has learned the philosophy taught in the *Organon* of Samuel Hahnemann; and it is after, *not before*, looking upon the wonderful effect of a remedy conforming to the law of similars that one can appreciate the power he has with which to combat the ills of life, and with which to defend frail man against the assaults of his natural enemy.

Then to the question, What is Homoeopathy? I must answer, *no man knows!* *God* only knows the length and breadth of the intricate, unfathomable mystery. The knowable part of this science, if I may use the word, consists in observing the sick-making phenomena of drugs and the phenomena of sickness, gathering and grouping the similars, selecting with the likeness in view and waiting for results.

While we are observing the folly of others we must learn to avoid extremes in our own midst. We must not despise the original thirtieths of the master because we have found the Cm in so many cases so useful. While reveling in the higher degrees of the true healing art, the younger and weaker must be fostered while tremblingly climbing the pathway up the hillside so familiar to most of us. While the way is beset with thorns, it is nevertheless the way of truth, and no

part of it is to be despised. With the young and old our faith must be pinned to *the law of similars, the single remedy, the smallest dose, the dynamic power*, and the last, but not least, *the proved drug*. These coupled with our organic philosophy, we shall continue in doing good and living to do good.”

(James T. Kent, M.D., What is Homeopathy? The Homoeopathic Physician vol. 5 (1885), p. 346-351)

1885 - Surgical Therapeutics

“Stimulants are often called for in surgical practice. Champagne is the kind of stimulant to use after shock - small quantity of it, iced. If the patient seems sodden as if drunk, and has wandering delirium, alcohol in some form, may be of use; there is prostration and coldness and sleeping (especially in those persons addicted to alcohol.) After injuries or violent exertion, whisky is often required.

Camphor is often called for after injuries or shock; the whole surface of the body is cold and clammy; face is pale and bluish, and lips also; tendency to diarrhoea from shock and exhaustion; pulse feeble; stupefaction of mind. There is a feeling of great exhaustion and weakness as found in Opium, accompanied with sighing. Opium has a similar state of slow breathing. Opium also produces spinal meningitis.

Capsicum. - Great in shock after injury; soft, carious state of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, cold, clammy skin: pulse becomes thready and almost imperceptible; burning sensation internally and chilly externally; chilliness is especially in the back, between the scapula; prostration, beginning in the back, sluggishness of the body as in cold weather; anxiety from conscious danger of death, with chilliness in the back.

Chamomilla. - Its mental state will often guide you to its use; unnerved by the pain; aggravated by talking and touch; groans continually; cannot endure the pain any longer; increased susceptibility to pain is a grand feature of it; cold, moist skin, perspiration on the forehead and extremities cold; pain is not made better from warmth. (Verat. has this sweat all over the body, something like Cham. only more extensive, and made better by warmth.) Cham. is the opiate of homoeopathy; it is the best remedy to taper off opium eaters; diarrhoea and vomiting after the administration of large doses of Opium. (Chronic diarrhoea after Opium is generally cured by Puls. Puls, will act with opium.)

Coffea. - The mental state and hyperaesthesia of the skin are aggravated by any one walking across the floor ever so lightly; pain ameliorated by cold water; they are wide awake; sleep less so long as there is any noise about, even the ticking of the clock keeps him awake, like Opium. It is a great remedy for restlessness and sleeplessness.

Gelsemium. - Overpowering fear, with fatigue and great exhaustion, and tendency to diarrhoea; diarrhoea from fear; dizziness, unconsciousness, and restlessness; pale and anxious face, aching in back and limbs, great fear of injury, and recollection of the horror; paralytic weakness; there may be a good pulse, and yet this feeling of great prostration; the arms and head feel too heavy; he wants to lop down on a couch.

Hypericum. - Great remedy for tetanus; darting pains in the back; contraction of muscles of various parts of the body, resultant on injuries to nerves. Acon. and Arn. were once used alternately for tetanus, latterly Hyper. takes the place of both. Ledum, when a horse has picked up a nail; Hyper. when tetanus follows laceration of the skin; injuries, whenever there are

sensory nerves involved; injuries of the feet and hands. *Ledum*: gouty and inflammatory conditions are relieved by ice-cold water; parts blue and dusky and veins enlarged.

Nux. Moschata. - Patient is stupid, in the sense of sleepiness. In all diseases there is this constant drowsiness, even in chill; pain from pit of stomach to chest, sometimes very sharp and aching; the least exertion causes somnolence, peculiar prostration of old people; they become tired out very easily; (old people are very loquacious - *Agar.*)

Aconitum. - Injury with fright, which is followed by fever and accompanied by the peculiar mental state; fear of death and misfortune; there is active obstruction, restlessness; all the senses excessively keen; pulse tense, thready and wiry, chilly when uncovered; when rising in bed the patient faints. (*Bry.* and *Veratrum* also, but *Verat.* has also face covered with cold sweat in large drops.) Sometimes when *Acon.* appears to be indicated and has done its work, but not finished the case, *Sulph.* would follow it. If the patient seems to be sinking, and the fear of death remains and other symptoms indicating that the patient is going down very fast, give one dose of *Ars.*

Arnica. - The important use of it does not end in its local application for bruises, and hardly begins there. After an injury of any kind *Arn.* is very often the internal remedy indicated, and should not be given in the tincture if you want to derive the greatest benefit from it. Sickness at the stomach, vomiting especially, consequent on shock; aggravated by motion and from rising; wants the head low. (*Ars.* and *Bry.* high.) The patient wants to be covered warmly, the whole body is cold excepting the head and face, which is warm or hot; bruised feeling of the body.

China. - After exhaustive hemorrhages, the patient seems to be sinking; pale countenance and threatened collapse from hemorrhage; may have repeated hemorrhages. *China* has a peculiar sensation in this condition, bordering on collapse; they feel the blood coming warm from the heart; heat in the cardiac region. Another feature: if, after having opened an abscess, the patient becomes exhausted from collapse of the cavity remaining, or from emptying the pus, or after tapping the abdominal cavity; after excessive masturbation.

Strontiana Carb. - Similar to *Carbo veg.* Engorgement of the veins of the face and hands; oozing of dark blood from mucous membrane after injuries, from the nose and uterus in small quantities, but continuous. (*Carbo veg.* also). It is a very important remedy for sequelae of hemorrhages, (like *China*); bright colors appear before the eyes; rheumatic pains, which generally confine themselves to the right side; great debility which he never had before (like *Ars.* and *Carbo veg.*), aggravated from fanning and ameliorated by warmth only; (unlike *Carbo veg.* which desires to be fanned and gets relief therefrom).

Chloroform. - If taken in whiffs after shock or an injury, gives relief. Too much of it is injurious, and might prove fatal. Inhalation of stimulants of any kind to resuscitate the patient. At times when respiration is almost stopped, few and feeble, features are motionless, lips are livid, pulse feeble, in fact he is almost dead, unconscious; it may be attenuated like any other substance and given on pellets.

Nux Vomica. - Despondent; always angry and fretful, and fainting from slight causes. Convulsions coming on from flatulence. The convulsions are attended by cramps and contractions of a clonic character. Shooting pains in the limbs. Whenever a patient has been drugged, or when several bad prescriptions have been given, give *Nux.* and let it act for several days.

Opium. - One of the most prominent features is the long time between the respirations; the breathing is stertorous and at long intervals. Opium sometimes palliates apoplexy; the patient falls down and froths at the mouth. There is a peculiar sound, generally indicating Opium in respiration; this occurs in apoplexy and injuries of the brain, shock, and sometimes concussion; (in all cases of impending collapse give but one dose of medicine).

Secale corn. - Often indicated in gangrene. There is a similarity between Ars. and Secale in gangrene pathologically. The diarrhoea is watery and there is apparent deadness of the fingers and toes and threatened gangrene; great thirst for acids; wants to be uncovered, though the skin is cold and clammy; this is Secale only. Cannot bear heat; wants doors and windows open; with all these symptoms attending collapse and gangrenous states, the urine is suppressed.

Arsenicum. - Tendency to collapse as in cholera; skin is dry, cold, or moist, pinched or livid; great restlessness; thirst for water little and often; vomits drink as soon as swallowed; wants external heat and cannot bear a breath of air; perspiration relieves the patient generally, and pain returns as soon as it stops. Let us suppose an advanced state of typhoid fever; bowels are tympanitic; patient vomits black masses; black, watery offensive stools; great tenderness of the bowels; great prostration and thirst. This is a description of gangrene, and perhaps such a case is too far gone to be saved. There is no time to lose. The proper remedy will save the case. Pathologists will say that Ars. is the remedy, not knowing that Secale will and has produced the same lesion. Now, if you find that the clothing is thrown off, and the patient cannot bear the heat, Secale is the remedy. If you find the reverse, Ars.

Carbo veg. - Will be called for in low states, particularly indicated in collapse, with the hypocritic countenance, which, as a rule, belongs to this remedy; (Ars. has it also). Cadaverous stools (like Ars.); but it has that which Ars. has not very prominently, the circulation is stagnant; it has coldness of the surface (like Ars.), the patient is made better from fanning; the patient is apparently dying, and wants to be fanned; the breath is absolutely cold; the veins seem to stand out and are full of blood; frequent, scarcely perceptible pulse; (collapse with hot breath would scarcely call for Carbo veg.) Verat. also has cold breath, with excessive diarrhoea and vomiting. Carbo veg. has saved life at the brink of death, with these symptoms present. Cold sweat on the forehead particularly indicates Verat. In Verat. the sweat is cold in collapse; in Carbo veg. it is warm when it comes out, and there is slight warmth of the surface. In Calc. carb. the sweat is warm when it comes out, and becomes cold on the face.

Carbo veg. [?] - The patient wants to be fanned. (Merc. is indicated for profuse sweat, which is warm and remains so until it is made cold by removing the covers, which makes him wild). An other prominent feature is that the patient lies with the limbs drawn close to the abdomen in these troubles. Nose, ears and forehead are very cold. (Verat. also.) The patient is giddy and blind; that is, a sensation of blindness comes over him; skin livid and pulse thready and almost dies away; rapid yawning and incessant sighing, which is really gasping; dark areola around the eyes; increasing stupor.

Lachesis. - Where the shock apparently strikes to the heart, producing pain in it, cold sweat, blueness of the surface and sinking, choking, wants to tear everything away from the throat, sensation of suffocation, the sweat comes out from suffocation and anxiety, hence being secondary; (in Verat. is primary and cold when it comes out). We have Carbo. veg., Verat and Lach. for this cold sweat.

Hydrocyanic acid and Laurocerasus. - These are so similar in their pathogenetic effect, that the one might be substituted for the other in certain disease manifestations. The most prominent feature of the acid is, a teaspoonful of water gurgles all the way down the throat to the stomach (Ars. also.) Distorted features and dilated pupils; eyelids paralyzed; cannot open and close the eyes. (Laur. also.).

Tabacum. - Collapse, especially deadly nausea as if he would die from sinking; legs are cold.

Natr. Mur. - If you can ascertain whether the patient needed it before receiving the injury. Great thirst and aggravation at 11 a. m. Threatened collapse of intermittent pulse; aggravated when lying on left side, with heart throbbing. Not so far advanced as Carbo. veg., Ars. and Lach. If you have chronic affections resultant on injuries, relieved by sweat; dreams of horrible things, robbers, fire, and murder; aggravated by consolation; dream of robbers in the house, and he will not believe the contrary until search is made.

Verat. alb. - Cold sweat, mostly on the face; vomiting, diarrhoea, and thirst; profuse sweat, extreme pain, delirium, and terror; feels nervous, as if he would fly; despairs of life; numbness and chillness increased by drinking, though the thirst is intense.

Ipecac. - Very important for hemorrhages; patient suffocates; blood a light red; cold sweat drops from the hands; uterine hemorrhage of slight gush of bright red blood causes fainting, sinking; (Exhaustion from great loss of blood, China).

Sulphur. - A ragged philosopher; the patient craves liquor; old broken down inventor; is faint and weary and trembling; talking causes much fatigue; jerking of the limbs and falling asleep. In irritative fever, Sulph. is my first remedy. I have been in the habit for a long time of beginning every case of puerperal fever with Sulph., because it is so very deep acting. Unhealthy eruption, dejected appearance and feelings; the patient looks besotted and has pimples and scaly eruptions; discolored skin; red patches on cheeks, here and there, with feverish condition; great thirst and sometimes voracity; food disgusts and he craves brandy and beer; patient dirty and dislikes to be washed; all the symptoms are aggravated by application of water; there is some pain throughout the body, and especially disposed to locate in deep-seated parts and become chronic. The system is slow to respond to well selected remedies. (Nux opposite; well selected remedies attack them viciously; after Nux this increased susceptibility is modified); (chronic syphilitic affections of the skin.)

Calcarea Carb.- It often follows Sulphur; constant feeling of heat and coldness, with or without shivering; withered skin and emaciation; constant solicitation about his affairs; the patient sweats from mental exertion; bone and other suppurations; marked fear; cold, damp feet; fat people are prone to sweat on the slightest provocation in the way of exertion; habitual cold hands and feet. (Sulph. also.) Hepar occupies a position midway between Sulph. and Calc.

Lycopodium. - Aggravated from four to eight p. m.; red sand in the urine; great rumbling in the bowels; general engorgement of the abdominal tissues; sebaceous eruption; forced respiration, with fan-like motions of alae nasi, caused by obstruction of respiratory passages, in low states; sometimes the patient will protrude the tongue in order to breathe more easily; warm applications aggravate the pains of Lyc. It is very useful in rigors attending suppurations, relieving them if it does not do any more; these rigors occur in hectic fevers and incipient stage of puerperal fevers. (Compare Silicea)."

(Professor James T. Kent, M.D., Saint Louis, Surgical Therapeutics, The California Homoeopath vol. 3 (1885), p. 72-79)

1886 - Notes upon a lecture on Staphysagria

“This remedy is a wonderfully useful remedy in a limited sphere. Its sphere is generally of a nervous character with marked irritability, both of body and mind - irritability of the mind and genito-urinary organs and skin.

The mental symptoms will often depend upon the genito-urinary irritability.

The mental states when once developed will be aggravated by anger, by indignation, by over-eating, and especially by any sort of sexual excess, or worryment.

It is a characteristic feature of Staph. to become gloomy and downcast. Irritable and very sad after anger, especially when suppressed. After a marked offense. After an insult. A gentleman is insulted by a scamp that he cannot fight and he suffers wonderfully with the prostration that follows. He feels insulted; he feels indignant; were he a little lower in life he would raise his fist and go at him. So he holds himself, curbs himself, and suffers by it. This curbing or restraint of self brings on the Staph. mental state. With that information I almost always give Staph. That kind of a condition so naturally brings on this Staph. symptom. If it is a diarrhoea brought on by such a state - by anger or indignation - it is Colocynth. Now these two remedies are quite similar; especially similar in relation to the testes and ovaries. Staph. has proved useful more particularly upon men. Colocynth has manifested its marked condition in both ovaries and testicles. Both these remedies produce a pain in the testicles as if they were squeezed, and both produce the same symptom in the ovaries. In both these instances these complaints are brought on by anger and indignation. But in Staph. we have these marked mental features that I have described - sadness, melancholy, etc.

Another marked feature of Staph. is its debilitating influence upon the sexual organs of the male, bringing about impotency with extreme irritability of the bladder and urethra; irritability of the bladder and urethra brought on by sexual excess - that will give you, most likely, many symptoms of Staph. Its greatest usefulness is when it corresponds to this Staph. state. In many of the complaints coming on from coition, with excesses, you will find many Staph. symptoms.

You will find this a very useful thing in newly married people, especially the female, with frequent urging to urinate. A young wife in a few weeks after marriage suffers greatly from passing water. Great irritability of the bladder and urethra. The natural changes in her life have brought about this result, and Staph. is a most excellent remedy. In relation to the genital organs there is marked itching; irritability with itching and crawling as of insects. The most troublesome symptoms in the male are brought about by this crawling, as of insects about the scrotum. He will tell you that he has something that is always crawling. He wants to scratch his scrotum at all times. Where the irritability is more particularly confined to the prepuce and penis it is Petrol.

The external genitalia of the female will have this itching, and you will have to compare Coffea, Platina, Petroleum, Apis, Tarantula, and Staph. They all have this very troublesome itching.

Terrible pruritis, a sensation as of insects creeping and crawling. Tarantula Hispania has cured a great many of these cases for me. She will say that the whole outer parts feel as if worms or as if insects were boring and crawling, with no relief from cold or heat. There is a continual titillation and irritation there which is annoying and distressing.

These are the general symptoms of the genito-urinary state, and the mental state will help you to select this medicine. There is another marked feature in relation to the head and forehead. A sensation of a lump in the forehead, as if it were wedged in. The whole front or the head feels like a wooden ball wedged in there. The interior of the brain feels as if it were a wooden ball.

This symptom is likely to come on and be associated with the mental symptoms, and brought on from the same cause, associated with irritability of the genital organs, etc.

There is another symptom that is likely to be present, either with or without this sensation of a ball in the head, and that is a sensation of emptiness, as if there were a spot in the base of the brain.

These two symptoms may be associated; sensation of a ball in the front of the head, and a sensation of a vacuum in the posterior part of the head. These are characteristic of Staph.

It has the most pressing, stupefying headache, with a general stupid condition of the mind. Sleepiness, so that he desires to lie down and sleep all the time. And he is so irritable that he doesn't want the members of his family to speak to him, and he has to use the greatest control to tolerate the little members of his family; the children annoy him so.

There is great itching on the scalp, and falling off of the hair. These are the characteristic features. The itching is as much from a sensation of crawling, in keeping with this symptom everywhere upon the skin.

It seems to be a very deep-acting remedy at times. It will act in chronic mental symptoms for four to six weeks. I have known a single dose of Staph. to keep off the most marked and troublesome symptoms for six weeks. I have a patient under control now on Staph., and it has been acting on him about six weeks. He is nearly well. He has had in all two or three doses of Staph., very high. It was a case of great brain-tire, so called, with great genital weakness. Irritability with inability to sustain a mental effort. He was insulted by a man; being too dignified to fight, he subdued his wrath and went home sick, trembling, and exhausted. Staph. acted most wonderfully on him.

In fact, this medicine has given relief even in syphilis and sycosis. There being an interweaving of the two diatheses in an old case of chronic syphilis - a syphilis that has run a long time and left its impression upon the body. And especially does it modify cases that have been mercurialized. It stands almost equal to Hepar and Nit. ac. in that respect.

For the inflammation that sets in after a patient has been mercurialized - as the final result of syphilis - it stands with Merc., Hepar, and Thuja for that state.

It is a great remedy for stytes with a hardened base, leaving hard knots; with this irritable state that I have described; the genital weakness and irritability of the bladder.

Made worse by anger and indignation; such a history from your patient will lead to this medicine.

Another marked and very peculiar feature is in relation to the teeth. They are black and crumbling. It is a very great remedy in little children, in irritable children who have black teeth. Teeth turn black almost as soon as they appear from the gums.

Compare this with Kreosote, for it also has the irritability, the changeable condition, desiring all sorts of new toys, throwing them away as fast as they get them. This irritable state belongs to both, and you must compare the two medicines carefully.

This remedy has salivation; hence you see its relation to Mercury, and why it so cleverly fits Merc. - when it may antidote it. Its genital symptoms and salivary symptoms are like Merc.

Hering gives constant accumulation of water in the mouth. There is swelling of the tonsils, also after abuse of Merc. While talking she swallows continually. Why? Because of this constant accumulation of water in the mouth.

Longing for thin, liquid food. Great desire for wine, brandy, or tobacco. There is a great craving for his tobacco, which makes him sick. It does not say so in this text, but it is a fact that he is always aggravated from his tobacco.

Sensation as if the stomach was hanging down or relaxed. This is a good deal like Ipec. in the colicky state, but not a marked exhaustion from nausea. Colic after lithotomy. That, of course, is a clinical symptom. Colic, with urging to stool or with urging to urinate; squeamishness - worse after food or drink. Worse after food or drink is quite common and is a characteristic aggravation.

This makes me think of it in relation to wounds. Wounds that have become irritable, and turned dusky. For that you will find a wonderful remedy in Staph. Of course, in such a case, look for the mental state generally, and the symptoms that preceded the wound. Staph. is so good for wounds, for the effects of wounds, or healing of the disturbance in general, that if for any reason you have been giving your patient Staph., and he then receives a wound you couldn't change your medicine. You can go on with it.

Hot flatus; smells like rotten eggs - (Psorin). There is something more characteristic about this medicine; that is the perspiration and flatus smell like rotten eggs. The Staph. patient when sweating, smells like spoiled eggs, the perspiration is so foul.

After the least food or drink, griping and dysenteric stool. Now what does that sound like? Like Colocynth. Colocynth and Staph. have the same symptom. Both have that symptom, aggravation after eating and drinking. Staph., Colocynth, and Caust. follow each other and are complementary to each other.

You find in your text a great many symptoms related to weakness of the male sexual apparatus. Always bear in mind the wonderful value of this medicine in relation to masturbation. The low (lunacy?) that belongs to the practice - to the act - also belongs to this medicine. Testicles inflamed with burning, and stinging, and pressing, and drawing pains. Shooting and drawing in the cords. Right testicle feels as if compressed. In Colocynth we have the testicle feeling as if squeezed. You see this is the same symptom - as if compressed or squeezed. They are very similar in this symptom.

There is a heart symptom not in the text that is of great value. Stitching pains in the heart are very characteristic. There is trembling and beating of the heart. This medicine has violent palpitation - palpitation so marked that it can be seen - the throbbing; and it shakes the whole body. That is found also in Nat. mur.

If you have violent stitches in the heart and the region of heart, stopping the breathing, and with that no other symptom - as you will find very often in practice nothing else to guide you but this stitch in the heart - then Staph. will serve you very well.

There is another peculiar feature of Staph.; that is, its tendency to produce dry scaly eruptions upon the elbows, and over points of the bones, and the bones of the chest, but particularly upon the elbows and the knees. Nodosities on the fingers and toes. It also produces an inflammation of the periosteum - a periostitis. Compare that with Asaf., Sil., and Merc.

Colocynth, Staph., and Caust., follow each other in rotation.”

(Professor James T. Kent, M.D., Notes upon a lecture on Staphysagria, (Stenographically reported), The Homoeopathic Physician vol. 6 (1886), p. 315-319)

1888 - The study of our *Materia Medica* and Proving of Lachesis

“The artist studies his model until he feels the lines and shadows, and in his mind sees the image on canvass or carved in stone. He builds a model and carves in granite the similar. The student of our *Materia Medica* must study a proving until he feels the image of the totality of sick feelings of all the provers as if he had proved this remedy and felt all the morbid feelings of the provers.

The doctor that prescribes for symptoms as they look on paper fails to feel the weight of responsibility of the true healer. The physician that first places all the morbid feelings of his patient on paper and then ponders over that complexity of symptoms until he feels and sees what that patient suffers, and next searches the *Materia Medica* till he finds the same image, will be able to cure the sick as Hahnemann did. This gives him the sphere of sicknesses either produced by disease or by drugs. This sphere is an important feature of the study of cure and sick-making causes. Through this study we discover the sphere of action of Aconite as it differs from Sulph., of Belladonna as it differs from Calcarea, of the natural successors, complements and inimicals. We may study pathology until the dawn of the twentieth century, and it may not reveal what we need in the art of healing the sick, but the careful study of each picture of sensations may reveal to the student and artist the sphere of medicinal powers and curative possibilities.

Some may study much longer than others to reach this mastery of a drug image, but study will bring out the picture in time. There are drugs that are largely proved, yet so badly proved that the true image has never been brought out. This is generally the case when man has meddled with the statements of the simple-minded lay prover. The language of nature cannot be interfered with if the proving is expected to be a guide to the cure of our fellow-man. Modern provings are commonly a farce and will not lead to the elevation that Hahnemann's remedies sustain. The old masters knew how to do it; they were governed by the principles of the Master; they were governed by the philosophy, and their provings will stand and forever be safe guides to the cure of all animals and man.

The wrangle between the material and the immaterial philosophers may end in some good; both sides have truth, but to some extent perverted. Both sides evade the facts that oppose their own methods of reasoning, and their own conclusions. Some will not accept a cure as a fact, because it was made with an infinitesimal medicine. Some will not accept a proving because it has been made with infinitesimal doses. The actions of such men do not change the facts that exist, but they do retard the study of our *Materia Medica*.

A proving that was made under my own eye, under the proper rules for proving, demonstrated most clearly that real symptoms were produced by the 10 millionth potency of Lachesis made by Fincke. I had heretofore not believed it possible to procure symptoms from this potency. The prover did not know what the dose was that she took. She brought out one symptom as perfectly new, and it might be doubted as a genuine Lachesis symptom, but for the fact that I had discovered the symptom several years before clinically, and confirmed it and verified it. Such a symptom the prover did bring out; and such a symptom known to belong to the drug, and that in the very high numbers, removed all doubt in my mind of the possibility of procuring symptoms in such high numbers.

This prover was not in perfect health, I am willing to say in answer to the proper question. She was a very nervous person, extremely sensitive, and a subject of many nervous symptoms. This must of course greatly impair the value of the proving in the eyes of many. A singular fact that I want fully stated here, is, the symptoms of the prover were entirely new and ran their course as an acute miasm should have done, completely subduing all the symptoms peculiar to the prover (with exceptions mentioned), and when the proving or drug symptoms departed, all her old symptoms came back. This shows that she was not proving a similar, that

it was not a Homoeopathic aggravation, but that it was a genuine proving. The proving of Lachesis was so clear that Dr. B. Fincke and Dr. P. P. Wells have made remarks on it to the effect that there can be no doubt about the genuineness of the proving. That the proving suspended the old symptoms of the prover is the proper thing, and what is constantly observed when scarlet fever or measles or smallpox run their course; and as all know the old symptoms come back after the acute disease has run its course. It may be gleaned that a proving may suppress a given sickness. That is just what happened in this most wonderful proving, and is just what happens in some of our best provings. If this be true, it must refute the idea that no value can attach to provings on persons not perfectly healthy. No one denies that healthy men and women are the proper provers, neither is it true that provings on sick persons may not have a high value.

Another grand lesson is found in the proving, viz.: that highly dynamized medicines are capable of suppressing the symptoms of natural diseases, and implanting themselves instead. Another warning to the beginner, that he may not be too hasty in giving a medicine to sensitive, nervous, patients.

In presenting this proving, as it comes from the pen of the prover, it is my purpose only to say for it, it must stand or fall on its own worth as a proving made to throw light on the great pathogenesis of Lachesis.

Lachesis

Mrs. H. W. A. Proving of Lachesis 10M [10MM] (Fincke).

Beginning February 14, 1887. A very nervous little woman, who has never been very sick, but always very sensitive to surrounding atmosphere, so that she proves everything she breathes.

FEBRUARY 14th.

Took few pellets dry on tongue, 1.30 p. m. Head felt better in a little while.

Soon felt a severe, heavy, ache in both thighs, as though they would come off or break.

Slight amelioration by morning.

Felt warm blood circulating in legs and feet; from knees down, are usually cold.

Felt happy and jolly, in spite of severe aching.

Could not stand as usual during shopping.

Upper arms began to ache, 3 p. m., left worst.

Pain in legs diminished, as pain in arms increased; could not carry a small parcel.

Left arm *aggravated* by hanging.

Left arm *ameliorated* by resting in coat.

Aching moved upward to the shoulder, as though arm would drop out.

Aching extended under scapula.

Subsided into an *uneasy* ache after 5 p. m.

Weight diminished.

Was told that I looked *pale*.

During evening had to rest the *left* leg on chair, and take off the shoe.

Elevation relieved the leg, but *left* arm began to ache.

Aching pain again went under scapula and *posterior left lung*.

* Could not lie on right side because of drawing sensation around the heart.

Lying on left side *agg.* pain in arm, shoulder, lung and heart.

Wondered if I should have heart disease, as my mother died of atrophy of the heart.

Restless and suffocated all night.

FEBRUARY 16th.

Could not study or give due attention.

Heart ached and would stop breath as though it would palpitate, but did not.

Went to sleep that night listening to the beating in head and ears synchronous with heart beat.

FEBRUARY 17th.

Aching of entire left side from crest of illium to first rib.

Aching under both scapulae, *left* the worst.

Upper arm so heavy could hardly raise it.

Sensation in arm as if it were pulled.

Intense aching between heart and scapulae, and was afraid to stir or breathe, and would raise and lower the shoulder to get relief.

Slight palpitation and pain in apex.

FEBRUARY 18th.

Pain in apex followed by palpitation.

Afraid someone would see and speak of the anxiety.

Could hardly hold anything, would slip out of my hands.

Feared the increasing palpitation which aroused me frequently in the night.

Dreamed of riding in a strong wind which took my breath.

Dreamed of riding on horseback.

Going swiftly through the air gave me a sinking feeling in the stomach and left thorax.

Waked holding my breath.

Desire to unfasten dress from sternum to waist line.

Could not study in evening, hated everything, books, paper, pencil, lectures and medicine.

Felt like squirming; has often come on since I began taking the drug.

Afraid to go to sleep after retiring; put hand on heart to watch its beating.

Could rest comfortably upon *left* side, with hand upon heart; so slept.

FEBRUARY 19th.

During shopping, at noon, felt weak and sinking, from heart to stomach.

Palpitation during lecture, 2 p. m.

Kept moving about in chair.

Sore under left scapula.

Pressure of chair back caused palpitation, followed by cough.

Could breathe better in open air, so took a long walk.

Heart seemed to stop beating, then make extra exertion.

Attacks of palpitation until 11 p. m., causing hacking cough each time.

FEBRUARY 20th.

Slept well all night.

Dreams. - Toward morning dreamed I was almost dead with heart disease, but did not wish my friends to know of it.

Was in a crowd; was suffocated, and feet so cold, like walking on ice.

Wished to get in the air, but trying to get through the crowd caused palpitation.

Thought my body had become mottled like a snake skin; thought it would soon be on my face, so that I could not go in company any more.

Did not know why this was, but it was a punishment which I would understand in another world.

Desired the time to die to come quickly, for my heart ached so that I could not be happy;

neither make my friends happy.

Slight palpitation on rising.

Increased so that I could not talk at 11 a. m.

Tried heating by grate, no relief.

Palpitation every few minutes so that I coughed, could not talk or laugh, must have dress unbuttoned.

Aching all through left throat, a dragging sensation.

Frequent pain in second intercostal, seemed to pull inwards and down.

(A creamy leucorrhoea on rising in the morning, after sitting. Pain boring inwards in right occiput; old symptoms.)

Dry leucorrhoea, light green.

Red sand in urine, adheres to sides of vessel, menses closed with pus-like discharge.

FEBRUARY 20th. - *Sixth Day.*

Burning in right ear and last upper molar.

Tooth sore; felt as though it set in an ulcer.

Must dry and warm the feet every hour or so.

Palpitation in stomach after eating.

FEBRUARY 21st. - *Seventh Day.*

Violent palpitation while dressing; voice trembled so I could not talk.

Great weakness of lower extremities.

Then of upper arms.

Was asked if I had mental anxiety because the face showed so much anguish.

Was unusually happy *unless talking*, which caused palpitation.

10 a. m.: Violent throbbing of arteries supplying abdominal viscera, left side, extending into the rectum.

Quick rapid beating, causing change of position.

Nerve of the left leg seems to be twitching, throbbing.

Wake with coldness, which causes me to crawl down in bed to warm and sleep.

5 a. m.: Sleep, dream of pure white calf and cow.

Waked in slight perspiration.

Coldness continues until 11 a. m. and the cough comes on. (An old symptom now worse. K.)

Must warm the feet.

Stool irregular for a week; requires great effort, though small.

Anus protrudes like cushion before pieces are passed.

Try several times to appease the unfinished sensation.

Must push tissues back, smarting long time after stool.

Cough - pains in left side abdomen and from perineum upwards.

(Copious leucorrhoea at stool or during any exertion. Back-ache relieved by passing hot creamy slightly stringy discharge - faint acrid odor. This flow often relieves knot-like feeling of left ovary; old symptoms.)

No appetite for breakfast or lunch because of throbbing in heart and left side.

Eat well at 6 p. m.

Burning in stomach.

Cold water nauseates.

Can feel cold water all through the abdomen.

Hands burn.

Veins in hands so distended; must hold them up to get relief.

Cold all morning.

First day that have felt like study this winter.
This dose did not produce left sided sore throat.
Ulcerated odor from stomach.
(4:30 a. m.: For a week have wakened cold and sensation of squirming.
Coldness over heart, stomach, back.
Flesh is cold.
Amel. by moving about.
Awake at 6 a. m. in slight perspiration.
Sweat again p. m.
Odor slightly of garlic.
Frequently must arise at 5 a. m. to relieve backache by urinating.
Old symptoms more prominent since taking the dose, scarcely noticed before. [Kent.]

FEBRUARY 28th. - *Fourteenth Day.*

Frequent quivering of pyramidalis nasi for several days.
Left leg heavy and aching.
Extensor proprius pollicis lame; nearly let me fall when standing on tip-toe.
Aching in hypogastrium and inguinal region.
Pain in uterus, going upward, while leaning forward.
Burning in different spots of the body.
Can spell correctly but not form letters rapidly ; mix words.
Feel quite happy.
Smell of turpentine caused distress in lumbar region, extending downward and forward into ovarian and hypogastric region, like dysmenorrhoea.

MARCH 1st.

Cold feet, a. m.
Felt lame and sweat while heating them offensive (subjective).
Left upper arm cold, as if ice were upon it.
Very sleepy, heavy eyelids.
Waked early, with terrible distress in bowels and stomach.
Followed by much flatus.
Diarrhoea at 7 a. m.; watery, leaving burning and tenesmus in rectum for several hours.
Left arm cold.
Hands very hot and swollen.
Burning in stomach after breakfast.
Throbbing in left thorax and abdomen.
Leucorrhoea better, catarrh worse.
Pain in right fibula.

MARCH 3d. - *Twentieth Day.*

Slept better; waked unrefreshed.
Dreamed of birds and animals.
Dreamed I was dying of dropsy from kidney disease. That water was collecting about the heart.
Headache.
Pain in back of head.
Golden flashes above the eyes on closing them.
Discouraged. That those despised who knew me best and had lost confidence in me.
Felt that none understand my motive, which is good.
Have lost the power to exert any influence.

Am so tired that I fail in all undertakings.
The physical and spiritual will not harmonize.
Longing to break the tie that binds the spiritual to the physical.
The influence of evil is uppermost.
Morbid tendency to decide that wrong is right.
Realize this only after it is committed, then feel crushed. Cannot rise above it.
When alone the mortification of such mistakes nearly drives me wild.
Cry for help and receive mockery.
Lost all consolation so long derived from the unnumbered words of my mother.
These griefs *agg.* by the mental efforts to rise above them, causing me to despise myself.
Remorse, followed by tears.
No strength of will to do desperate deeds.
In moments of self-forgetfulness duties are performed with surprising ease and success.
Self-consciousness that cannot be overcome.
Grief at committing actions which at the time seem proper, but afterward seem improper.
Grief crowds all else out of mind.

MARCH 4th. - *Twenty first Day.*

Chilly a. m. and p. m.
Went to bed to get warm.
Hot spot on vertex and over the eyes.
Can't think, forehead too tight.
Heat from vertex into throat and back of neck.

MARCH 5th.

Awoke 2 a. m. from troubled dream, crowding thoughts.
Tried to study, but old impressions crowded the subject out.
After lengthened effort broke into tears and dropped asleep.
Awoke at 4 a. m., cold, aching back, relieved by micturition.
Slept, waked later tired and discouraged.
Distress in lower abdomen from running to take street car at 10 a. m.
Nearly fainted over the simple operation of reducing a hernia (reducible). First time in four years.
Slept p. m.
Waking, arms felt like limbs of trees, numb.
Stomach, over which arms were crossed, greatly distressed.
Distress going downward to the uterus.
Arms folded across stomach causes distress.
Taste of blood, because of bloody mucous from posterior nares.
Offensive perspiration.
* Several nights when going to sleep, have felt the bed was floating, as it seemed in childhood.

MARCH 21st.

Deep yellow, mucous stool, sinking into the bottom of vessel; watery, with floating white particles upon the top, like rice. 3 p. m.
Great bearing down in the rectum, as though it would protrude.
Stool at 8 p. m.
So hungry and thirsty, ate soft part of raw oysters, which seemed to satisfy.
Relief from the throbbing of heart, which has endured for a week.

MARCH 22d.

Slept well; *dreams natural*.

Dreamed that on preparing for lectures, could not hurry, there was such soreness and gone feeling in the stomach.

Back of head ached.

No motion of bowels.

First evacuation of urine, thick, deep orange color; unsatisfied feeling, causing burning and smarting of parts.

Cold from knees down, ankle aches.

But little of the burning and smarting, sensation (scalded) of mouth and stomach, present yesterday.

A. M.: Bloody mucous from left lung.

Weak in attempting to walk.

Yesterday, while standing for the first time at foot of bed, felt very tall and the bed looked small.

Felt three feet taller than usual.

Toast, raw oysters and "cambric tea" seem to suit.

Crave sour things, which for two years have *agg.* my bowels, so also salt.

Blisters in mouth, on lips, under nose, disappearing.

As eager as a thirsty child over a glass of water.

Small moulded stool covered with mucous; feel better.

MARCH 26th.

Mournful, dreamy, state of mind, as though something very sad were transpiring, took Lach, 9m.

MARCH 29th.

Cold, sweaty, feet when not near a grate, a. m.

Walked a long distance in p. m.

4 p. m.; pain in or over right kidney caused by desire to urinate. Followed by distressed sickened feeling in stomach.

Pain went from stomach to left heel, then up the leg, ending in dull ache.

Numbness in great and second toes, *left*, as though something pressed from the end.

Same symptom occurs in bed.

Wake in night with urgent desire to urinate, pain in *right* kidney. Feet warm and feel swollen.

Inclination to sweat after returning to the bed, especially when surfaces come in contact.

Tossing until day-break, then slept.

Most comfortable lying upon the stomach.

Tired when called to get up.

Fall asleep on the pillow, but if waked will slip the head off and roll on the stomach.

Burning sensation from vertex to last dorsal vertebra.

Perspiration just before sleep turn on back to make it warm.

Perspiration musty and old, as at one time during the ague, when I would wake in night with profuse sweat, making me sick at stomach.

MARCH 30th.

Left toes numb.

While packing, cramping in hypogastrium.

Occasional pains from left cervical vertebrae to right, to left elbow.

Heat in forehead.

Eyes sensitive to heat.

Left heel feels as though ice were pressing upon it.
Uneasiness and fulness in kidneys before urinating.
Urine profuse and colorless.
Bowels feels insecure as from impending diarrhoea.
Weight in rectum from long standing.
Frequent pains in back opposite lower end of sternum.
Itching over whole body after sitting a long time.
An eruption size of small pea sometimes festered always sore and itching.
Feel if I could break constriction in the forehead, could reason clearer and think more deeply.

APRIL 6th.

Itching in roof of mouth and base of tongue; must rub it.
*At all times burning and prickling on the edge of tongue, *agg.* by smell of tobacco or turpentine.
* All-gone feeling in stomach *amel.* by eating.
Slow urination, especially after waiting.
Sweat middle of night or after first sleep.
Throat feels full.
Mouth feels sore.
Agg. of the burning in mouth and stomach by salt.
Dyspnoea *agg.* by slightest exertion.
* Constriction of the throat, as if something tight were about it.
Coughing at night caused by an itching in left side of throat, extending to ear.
Amel. by warmth of hand.
Hands puffy and often very warm.
Sweat followed by chill (caused by dampness of clothes); then heat, then sleep.
Fourth toe joint sore upon under side.
Moved to first toe and thought it would be a bunion.
So sleepy at 8 p. m., am obliged to retire.
Right foot and leg feel large, warm and heavy.
Left foot and leg feel small, numb and cold.
Quivering in both ears when lying down at night, at times relieved by change of position.
Aching back of both ears.
Aching a little above the apex of heart.
(Soreness about the edge of mammary gland before menstruation. Old symptom.)
Throbbing in left side.
Slight pain in left ovarian region, sometimes both sides, and then in hypogastrium.
During past two weeks swelling induration and smarting of the ducts of sublingual glands.
Relieved.
Feeling of prolapsed rectum, only relieved by lying on the stomach.
Top of head sore and hot.
Throat burns and feels raw.
Lungs dry and tight.
No expectoration after long coughing.
Burning, smarting with itching.

APRIL 7th.

Constipation; faeces hard, bleeding from rectum.
Feels like a cut after stool.
Bearing down in rectum, long time after evacuation.
Gray spot drops in front of left eye while reading.

Causes blur and nervousness.
Agg. by looking to the left.
Amel. by continuing to read.
Mouth sore; herpes, lower lip, right side.

APRIL 8th.

Numbness extending from lumbar region to lower extremities after long walk.
Menses p. m.
Bloating in epigastrium.
Sensation of an opening in abdomen from umbilicus down: *i. e.*, upon either side of bladder.
Bladder distended, cold, before menses.
Also aching in left arm, thoracic and abdominal cavities.
*Crawling sensation for several nights, in anus after retiring.
Severe aching in left leg, first four hours of catamenia.

APRIL 9th.

Waked from sound sleep by severe colic, followed by loose stool, dark, almost green.
During stool cold and prostrated.
Amel. by stool.
Weak before menses, had gushing, hot, milky-white leucorrhoea.
(At cessation of menses, continuous itching above the coccyx; worse at night. Has been customary for several months. Old symptom.)

APRIL 10th.

Twitching in first finger (left) extending through tendons to wrist.
Back of neck so weak must have a high back chair.
Catarrh in head better.
Two attacks of coughing: M., 4 p. m.
Repeated 2d day.
Can't cough deep enough.
Smarting and itching either side of trachea into ears.
Cannot recall unfamiliar easy subjects.
So sleepy by 7 p. m. am obliged to retire but am wakeful for some time after lying down.
Before and during menses, sweat at least exertion.
From thighs upward warm, sweaty and suffocating.
From above the knees downward, cold necessitates a warm iron.
Cramping in left great toe before the menses.
Worse in bed at night.
Worse in turning from back to right side.
Crawling sensation under seat of cold sore.
In various places when tired.
Same sensation would appear as a spot before eyes, during the blind headaches of my childhood, 16-20 years.

APRIL 12th.

Extreme pleasure causes trembling and twitching for hours, more than would severe fright or sudden surprise.
That and mental exertion caused wakefulness until midnight.
Waked very early.
Annoyed by sudden loss of subject of sentence, in attempts to speak.
Effort to hold an idea until it can be expressed.

Expression or the real effort, drives subject matter quite out of mind.
Aching in occiput, extending to cervical vertebrae.
Same pain extending down the arm when walking or upon receiving a jar.

APRIL 18th.

Constant desire to lie down, can think better.

An hour's study, and strength gives way.

Pain in occiput, neck and eyes, feet cold, head hot.

Ameliorated by warming feet.

Ameliorated by lying down, finally.

Ameliorated by open air.

Such an anxious feeling to be strong and think quickly.

Became quickly exhausted.

Long for physical strength.

Sleep until 4.30 a. m.

Awaked refreshed, but work of the day before engrosses me to that extent, that when I rise, am already tired.

* Desire to lie down again after breakfast.

Tired feeling from forehead downward and backward through cervical region.

Many times obliged to give up writing and throw myself on the bed.

(James T. Kent, M. D., Proceedings of the International Hahnemannian Association 1888, p. 93-108)

1888 - Abrotanum: with clinical cases

"Irritable, week-minded, worse from mental exertion.

The head topples over because the neck is emaciated; the face is wrinkled and has a sickly look; the temples are marked by distended veins.

The face looks old, the infant looks like a little old person.

[Also, Bar-c., Calc., Iod., Nat-m., Op., Sulph.] [If from syphilis, Aur-mur.]

The whole body is emaciated and wrinkled; the emaciation spreads from the lower limbs upward (which is the reverse of Lyc. and Nat-m.)

Enlarged glands, especially in the emaciated abdomen.

Diseases change from place to place [metastasis]. Mumps go to the mammae or to the testes.

Rheumatism leaves the joints and endocarditis appears with profuse sweat; cannot lie down for the dyspnoea; sinking as if dying, pulse feeble. Rheumatism comes on when a diarrhoea has ceased too suddenly.

Piles which get worse as the rheumatism abates. Bleeding from the piles in amenorrhoea.

[Graph.]

Hydrocele in boys.

Distended abdomen. [Ars., Bar-c., Calc., Iod., Lyc., Puls., Sulph.]

Piercing pains in the heart. Piercing in the ovaries, mostly the left.

Wakes in a fright and trembles, is covered with cold sweat.

The extremities are numb and tingle as if thawing, after having been frozen.

High fever after the rheumatism has gone to the heart.

The wasting child has hectic fever with a ravenous appetite.

Lives well yet emaciates. [Also Iod., Nat-m.]

Abrotanum attacks the white fibrous tissues, the joints, pleura, peritoneum, etc.

Gouty nodosities in the wrist and the fingers.

Rheumatism goes to the heart, compare with Cact., Dig., Kalm., Lach., Naja, Spig., Spong.

The grand features of this remedy are: metastasis; marasmus spreading upward.

CASE 1. Mrs. P. suffered from gouty deposits about the finger joints, which were very painful during cold, stormy weather. The joints and nodes were sore and hot at such times. The nodes ceased to be painful and sudden hoarseness came; ulcers in the larynx followed; great dryness in the nose and painful dry throat; sticking in the cardiac region. She lost flesh but the appetite kept good. Calc-phos. had been prescribed by her former attendant.

After duly considering the case, Abrot. 45m [F.] was given.

She suffered for many days after this dose with a most copious discharge from her nose and bronchial tubes; expectoration was copious, thick, yellow. Hoarseness ceased at once. In a month she ceased coughing; the finger joints became painful and swollen considerably. In three months she had no pain and the nodes were scarcely perceptible. She is now perfectly well and has been so one year. She had only one dose of the remedy, as the case was doing well enough, i. e., as the symptoms were taking the right course to recovery in the proper way. She suffered much pain on the road to recovery but I know of only one way to cure these cases, and that is to let the remedy alone when the symptoms are taking the proper course.

CASE 2. Mrs. T. had suffered from chronic rheumatism of the left ankle and knee for several years. She rubbed the limb with a strong liniment and the rheumatism was speedily cured. But it was not long before she needed a physician. I saw her with friends surrounding her bed, she was covered with a profuse, cold sweat, sitting propped up on pillows. Her friends said she was dying, and I thought so too. She had a small, quick pulse; there was pain at the heart and auscultation over heart, revealed the usual story, which is too well known to all, as there are many such cases. She was six months pregnant. Gave her Abrotanum, and she slowly recovered. The little one now bears my Christian name in honor of the great cure. She has recovered, perfectly free from rheumatism, and the lad is now several years old.

These two cases show what Abrotanum can do when properly indicated. It is a powerful remedy and must not be repeated. It acts many weeks, in waves or cycles; it is too seldom used. (Professor James T. Kent, M. D., St. Louis, Abrotanum: with clinical cases, The Homoeopathic Physician Bd. 8 (1888), p. 58-59)

1890 - Carbo vegetabilis

"I take up one more of the deep acting medicines that we may have one more parallel in the study of the miasms, then I shall take up the short acting medicines, that I may be able to show you something about the study and genius of acute miasms.

The greatest study of the Homeopath is in becoming acquainted with diseased action. We find this in drugs, to a better advantage than in natural sicknesses. One of the most important things for the homeopathic physician is to get a clear understanding of the nature of the peculiarities of each kind of disease, and all the peculiarities of each member of that family of the disease. Diseases and medicines run in families, and it seems that everything with which, as homeopaths we have to deal, runs in groups and are related to each other.

It would be almost impossible for us to have a thorough understanding of the three chronic miasms, were it not for the fact that we have cases of artificial miasms, drug sicknesses.

Now I am in hopes after we have finished this particular drug, that you will take up the study yourselves. Take a medicine that ought to be a long acting drug, so that you can pick out the image of it and get at its real nature, because this must be mastered before you can have much of an appreciation of the symptoms; and on the other hand you must have a clear appreciation of the symptoms in order to understand the nature of the drug. The symptoms are really the outer reflected image of the real disease that the drug produces. Now if you do not understand this outer reflected image, and if you do not understand the symptoms, you will not

understand the disease. They go together. If you do not understand the disease you will not understand the image, they go hand in hand; they are alike, and so when you see one you see the other. You may read over the symptoms, but just so long as you undertake to commit them to memory, so long as you see the symptoms in the language of the prover, and undertake to commit to memory that language, just so long you fail to see the inner nature of the disease that the drug produces.

It is more than likely that Hahnemann had a clear understanding of this, and that herein existed the wonderful genius of the master; that he had a clear comprehension of the nature of the sickness and a clear comprehension of the nature of the pathogenesis. Were it not so, how could he have had the prevision he had when studying cholera - a disease that he had never seen - simply by the symptoms and expressions he took the sphere, the inner reality of the disease itself and named the medicines, and they have stood by us and will always stand by us in cholera. He named several of them, and he saw the sphere of these remedies and could see by the outer reflected image that Camphor, Cuprum and Veratrum were the medicines that belonged to that sphere; hence it is that the medicine we are going over has a peculiar diathesis of its own.

It corresponds especially to the sphere of the diseases to which we find Carbo veg. belongs and to which whooping cough belongs, and the prevision for the careful study of this medicine gives you and will enable you to place Carbo veg. beside the word whooping cough; not because it will always cure a case of whooping cough, but because it occupies a similar plane, a similar sphere, and produces a similar condition of the nervous system. You find children who suffer from whooping cough having a similar plane of diseased action. Carbo veg. especially affects the venous system.

This means a great deal and places it in a peculiar relation to the homeopathic physicians who use it. We notice that nature in attempting to cure the disease, cures from within out, very commonly. The veins being more superficial than the arteries, and the blood almost the source of life, we see the natural tendency in throwing off diseases that the veins become diseased more than the arteries. Now in some medicines the throwing off of the symptoms as they are thrown off from diseased conditions, reflected in some from the mucous membrane or skin and in others we see them thrown upon the veins.

Hamamelis, Pulsatilla and Carbo veg. are medicines of that class that particularly affect the veins. Carbo veg. as well affects the skin but through the veins. Now, what does that mean, and where does it place Carbo veg.? The acute miasms run their course and end, and either from bad treatment or lack of treatment psoric manifestations come on, and having been in a measure wholly or partially eliminated, nature makes an effort to throw them off but the enfeebled vitality permits the throwing of them off only so far as the veins, and then we have venous congestions, stagnations, disorders, varicose veins and friability of the veins, and hence it is that Carbo veg. occupies the sphere that it does, it is because its action is expended so largely upon the veins in that sphere where psoric disturbances remain, long after acute miasms have departed. Practically we see how consistent this is. Carbo veg. is the most typical of the medicines in this sphere. As soon as the mother says: "My child has been sick ever since she had the measles," or "My daughter never has been well since she had the whooping cough," or "I have never been quite well since I had the chills," then we know what the trouble is; and so we go on, complaints and conditions of diseases the outcroppings of psora that date back to the acute miasms.

Carbo veg. would be placed at the head of the list as a medicine found useful in this class of cases. But this is only generalizing, yet for off hand prescribing, generalizing is very important. If you can generalize to the sphere of the drugs that belong to the sphere of the disease in hand, you will generalize two, three or four remedies, one of which ought to belong to

this case, and this enables you to do rapid work. Now, if by individualizing, none of those belong to this sphere, then of course you will have in that particular a case where the three do not help you, but you will find that you are able to generalize rapidly in accordance with the sphere of the drugs, seeing the miasms like the drug, and the general sphere of the medicine as you would on the tips of your fingers.

An old river man once told me that he could see in the palm of his hand all the islands and shoals from New Orleans to St. Louis. What do you suppose he meant. He had a meaning. He could close his eyes and he knew where they all were, and he knew about the distance from one to the other; he had a grand idea of the river. That is all; he knew the river. If you put him on a strange river he would have to learn all the turns and shoals, but if he was a sound navigator he would have with him at all times that knowledge of navigation that would enable him, on general principles, to navigate the river successfully. He feels his way. Now the homeopathic physician is compelled to feel his way by the aid of his general knowledge of medicine.

When coming to the bed side of a new case you thoroughly take in or receive an expression of the external and the internal of that disease - the outer reflected image of the inner disease, of the inner wrong. You next have to see what drugs in general might correspond to this particular wrong, one of which is to be selected because of its greatest similarity. If but two drugs come into view the process of analysis goes on until the more similar of the two is selected, because of the exactitude of the symptoms in the disease to be cured to the drug to cure it.

Carbo veg. starts out with a general mental sluggishness that belongs to most cases of venous stagnation. Sluggishness of the mind, slow thinking, irritable, slow train of thought; he wakes up in the morning greatly aggravated in his mental state; and most of the Carbo veg. symptoms have more or less aggravation in the morning; the longer he sleeps the more tired he becomes and he wakes up with great fatigue. The face is flushed, purplish and cyanotic, and the veins of the eyes are injected. We find disorders of the liver, because we know what a venous organ the liver is. It is because of the venous or portal stasis that we have hemorrhoids. Sluggish circulation of the blood back to the heart gives us enlarged veins of the lower extremities, and particularly do we get Carbo veg. conditions in persons who sit very much. The veins become sluggish and the individual is made better by elevating the feet and always wants to put his feet upon the desk. You will find this condition in student life and among others of sedentary habits.

Now in what complaints do we find such conditions useful, and why and how is this correspondence of the spheres brought about?

Well, if we were going outside of Carbo veg. to produce such a state of affairs, we would put the patient upon a diet of highly spiced and highly seasoned food and give him plenty of wine and no exercise, and then let him over eat and these would produce a similar state of affairs. Nature in undertaking to throw off the surplus force from the spices, pungent drugs and overeating, gorges the veins, and we find overeating produces dilatation of the veins, and we have venous stasis all over the body. Then it is that Carbo veg. is said to be indicated. The good liver, persons who live on rich food and eat a great deal of butter, belong to this class, hence it is that Carbo veg. is given for the disorders from overeating, high living, butter eating. There is a disordered stomach from over eating, with great flatulence; the belly distends with gas with much pain and uneasiness in the abdomen; the portal system is distended because it is a venous system, and there is a large amount of belching and passing of flatulence both up and down, which momentarily gives relief. By this it is distinguished from Cinchona. Then why is Carbo veg. not entitled to the key note, "complaints of high livers," and those who gorge themselves at the club with late suppers.

The stupor and collapse runs through the mental symptoms and there is a large amount of dizziness; he gets up in the morning dizzy, he gets up very sleepy and dizzy at any time; he has to shake himself, and rouses himself with an effort to think clearly; he is stupid and sluggish, and after moving about yawning, exercising, and shaking himself, he seems fitted for a day's work; every morning he feels badly; his stomach is foul, known by the bad taste in his mouth, belching, sour, and rancid eructations. The stomach disorders in which Carbo veg. is commonly indicated, come on from eating decomposed and tainted meats.

Carbo veg. produces stasis in the veins of the brain, particularly of the basilar portion, where we have the headache very commonly located with violent throbbing pain.

In the disorders of breathing where Carbo veg. is indicated, it is often associated with pain in the base of the brain; asthma and whooping cough are also associated with pain in the base of the brain. Now it is pretty well established that whooping cough is not a disease of the respiratory organs; its location is in the base of the brain and it is primarily a nervous disease, and the expectoration and disorders of respiration come on secondarily. Carbo veg. goes to the seat of this trouble *when the symptoms agree*.

Violent tearing in the forehead at a small spot near the temple, about the eyes, or through the forehead, associated with this sluggish condition of the mind; he cannot think, loss of memory, confusion, intoxication, staggering, dizziness, pain in the forehead, all go together with his flatulent stomach.

We have vesicular, scaly eruptions upon the scalp, that become watery; viscid, watery formations beneath the crust growing out of it; hence it has been useful in tinea capitis or scald head. The scalp is very sensitive. This was a characteristic symptom of many of the provers. Great sensitiveness of the scalp; soreness of the scalp as if bruised; soreness of the periosteum; the hair falls out.

Burning is a characteristic of Carbo veg. Burning in the eyes, lachrymation; burning associated with bloody and watery discharges. This would make you think more closely of Arsenic, but a heated room very much disturbs Carbo veg. in most of its symptoms. The patient wants to be in a cool room, he is oftener chilly, but the warm room does not comfort him; he wants to sleep in a cool room; he likes the open air; the headache is made worse in a warm room.

Now this feature of burning, - in the eyes, nose, throat, stomach, lungs, rectum, skin, in ulcers, in eruptions, after scratching - places it in comparison with Arsenic, Secale, and Tarantula as a remedy for burning sensations; burning everywhere.

The ulcers have bloody discharges. The tissues have the real characteristics of what are known as scorbutic conditions, a term belonging to the old pathology, and it is hard work to get rid of it. A condition of the gums, they recede from the teeth, bleed easily, and there is a watery discharge from the mucous membrane; the teeth become loose and drop out of their sockets. We have another scorbutic condition in the weak ulcers with copious bleeding - I was going to use the word fraudulent granulations - a pretty good word. They are coarse and stand out in bold relief - the granulations are red, easily inflamed, very tender, bleed easily - bleeding, varicose, weak ulcers, no matter where located, but particularly upon the lower limbs. Carbo veg. is one of the leading medicines. If you have a varicose ulcer with burning, stinging, ragged edges, reddish, bloody, watery discharges, black in spots like Arsenicum, the edges reach out over the ulcer or are undermined, think of Carbo veg. Every little while a new vein will ulcerate off, and it will bleed easily and profusely. Bleeding is common with Carbo veg. Oozing everywhere; bloody discharges from the eyes, the ears, the ulcers; bloody saliva; vomiting of blood; oozing of blood in the stomach, protracted, not generally so copious; protracted oozing, bloody and watery discharges from the uterus; bloody urine; bloody stools; all in keeping with the venous condition of Carbo veg.

Another grand feature of Carbo veg. is the putrid condition that attends its discharges; foul, putrid breath; putrid discharges and large crusts from the nose; copious expectoration, tasting horribly foul, and terribly offensive, it is putrid. Putrid discharges from the ears; offensive stool composed of mucus and blood, thin mucus; very offensive menstrual flow. These things stand out in bold relief and give you a general idea of the characteristics of the remedy; discharges that are not offensive would be the exception in Carbo veg.

In old discharges from the nose, old catarrhal conditions of offensiveness, crusty formations, greenish-yellow; bloody discharges from the nose; persons subject to epistaxis - the Carbo veg. subject is always taking cold in the nose, always or frequently, has a coryza. The Carbo veg. subject is always sneezing whether he has a coryza or not; copious, watery discharges from the nose and it may involve the eyes with lachrymation. The cold commences in the nose as a coryza, and finally extends down the larynx; the tendency is downward.

The Carbo veg. face in addition to being purplish and bloated is sometimes waxy and pallid, and it is very commonly a sickly countenance. It becomes very pallid in certain conditions, those of collapse; cold, death-like, pallid, hippocratic; the nose becomes as cold as ice, and the tongue when projected feels icy cold. Veratrum also leads to this condition of coldness and collapse.

Morbid longings run through this medicine. While Carbo veg. longs for salt things, he is often made worse, for salt things, salt ham, salt bacon, disorder the stomach as quickly as anything, and yet he craves salted things; he craves things that make him sick. This is not new among cravings. The old toper craves whiskey, that which does him most harm. Chronic cravings are not to be indulged but to be antidoted. For the bad effects from the abuse of salt, and salt meats, is a well-established characteristic symptom.

There is nausea, vomiting, and a great many stomach disorders, attended with flatulence and distension of the abdomen, with eruptions or passing of flatus; uneasiness, meteorism. The flatulence belongs to the general features of the drug. The offensiveness is horrible with acrid, corrosive moisture from the rectum; gnawing in the rectum when at stool.

Carbo veg. has wetting the bed, and when you have that one symptom only to prescribe on you will be annoyed, because so many remedies have the symptom, "wetting the bed at night," that you must look somewhere else for the guide. Wetting the bed in the first sleep, Sepia; but many children wet the bed in the first sleep and are not cured by Sepia, and Sepia is not indicated at all. We see plenty of gentle little girls that require Pulsatilla for wetting the bed. You can find many remedies for involuntary urination during the night. It is a common feature, that the child dreams that it is urinating. Boys who get to be thirteen, fourteen and fifteen years old do this, and it is a wonderfully annoying symptom. Well, if you simply hunt up the symptom "wetting of the bed," you will find many remedies. But you will not succeed in practice if you do not know the symptoms well enough to generalize about them.

Now, if you will enquire into the Carbo veg. case you will find that he is worse in the morning, after his first sleep, that he is flatulent, and that his mother has permitted him to eat anything he wants. Study into his diet, and you will see that the child has been permitted to eat anything, enough to make a Carbo veg. condition. Carbo veg. will cure that child. And the other symptom which is the only one you have been consulted for, and really the one of the least importance in finding a remedy to cure, will pass away probably last, but will pass away after the child is cured, and after the child is pretty well restored to health. Fat, lazy boys, too lazy to get up, wet the bed.

Of the sexual organs of both male and female the symptoms simply lead to that of general weakness, hardly anything specific; burning in the vagina; varicose veins upon the vulva,

aphthae and itching of the vulva; these symptoms are in keeping with those that I have described. A leucorrhoeal condition in the morning on arising, and not through the day.

The next most important feature, and it is one most commonly running into psora, is its connection with the air passages; the coughing and the breathing for which Carbo veg. is especially suitable. A condition that might be named is humid asthma. You come to the bed side of a patient; there is the asthmatic breathing, the patient sitting up in bed, greatly aggravated by lying down. The nose is pinched; the face is covered with a cold sweat, hippocratic; on either side of the bed will be a person fanning - with the windows opened; rattling, asthmatic breathing, and you would not hardly need to ask a question. That patient must have Carbo veg.

There is also a bronchial condition. You may put your ear to the chest and sometimes you will hear across the room this mucous rale showing that the bronchial tube is filled up with mucus. This individual recovers from this asthmatic attack, as she calls it, and becomes very comfortable; the next cold that comes on, begins with sneezing, but it does not stay long in the nose; there are watery discharges from the nose for a few days when she is down with this humid asthma.

Sometimes these cases are most violently sick; they frighten the neighbors and the friends think they are going to die; it is a very frightful and distressing case, but Carbo veg. will tide that patient through; it is then the acute acting medicine to that condition. If you can wait the time through for Carbo veg. and give it at the close of the attack; if it is possible to wait do so, and give a dose of Carbo veg. very high at the close of the attack, and you will be very likely to so build up that constitution that the next attack will be much lighter and at the close of that attack another dose of Carbo veg. very high. If you prescribe during the attack, give a different potency from what you expect to give at the close of the attack, because it will exhaust itself during the acute disease action. The medicine exhausts itself very actively when given with the acute symptoms. After the attack has passed off if you do not follow it then with the proper remedy which may be the same one, Carbo veg., quite likely the next attack will not be very much lighter.

A special feature of Carbo veg. that you may find in asthma, lung troubles, bronchitis and whooping cough is the incessant gagging cough in the morning, compelling him to vomit everything in his stomach immediately after breakfast.

There is one thing that a physician has to do and it is not always agreeable - somebody will send from the country or from the suburb and you will not be requested to make a visit, but the note will say: "Johnnie has the whooping cough" - you know we have no remedies for whooping cough; but when you are not permitted to see the case, Carbo veg. is one of those medicines that correspond so clearly to the real nature of whooping cough, that if given I have never known it to spoil a case. It cures a great many, even in that off hand prescription way; it modifies and simplifies the case and seems to sustain a relation to the whooping cough that Sulphur does to many psoric symptoms; clears up the case.

When you don't know what else to give in the whooping cough, and the likelihood is that you won't, I usually say in my notes: "Take these powders marked 1, 2, 3 and 4 with you." No. 1, will be a dose of Carbo veg., and the other three will be Sac lac. "If the child is not decidedly improved at the end of those four powders, please permit me to see the case," at which time you will always ordinarily find the case in an excellent condition, one in which a short acting medicine like Drosera may cure promptly.

Drosera is complementary to Carbo veg., and it will eradicate the whooping cough in a few days or a week, instead of having it run its course in the old way, provided that it is appropriate. The mothers used to think there was no use doing anything for whooping cough, and the

old doctors would give squills "to loosen up the cough." The "loosening up of the cough" was a great idea, when the real seat of the trouble is in the brain. If they could loosen up the brain it would be better. The loosening up of the mucus in the chest is not related to the whooping cough, it is not even palliation.

If anything, Ipecac, will disturb whooping cough, make the child cough worse, make the case run longer when it is not indicated; but that is the good old way. They give hive syrup, and syrup of tolu to their children - oh, how they did stuff it down - I remember how I used to administer it. I will only remark that in this manner is the physician expected to generalize; the more minute symptoms must be searched for in your books while this work is simply what every physician may remember. It is the exterior close comparison must be made by the aid of the repertory and works on the *Materia Medica*, which is a finer individualization."

(Carbo vegetabilis, James T. Kent, M. D., Philadelphia, *The Medical Advance* vol. 24 (1890), p. 193-204)

1891 - *Gelsemium* and *Chelidonium*

"A mild atmosphere is calculated to develop the complaints of *Gelsemium*. They are the complaints of the South, the fevers of the South. They come on slowly, unlike similar conditions found in Northern cold climates where the onset is sudden and for which *Aconitum* is the chief remedy.

Gelsemium and *Aconitum* have some similar conditions and yet are widely different. They are both irritable and sensitive, but their strongest point of similarity is in their fear; and yet we notice that the fear of each has its marked distinguishing features. The fear of *Gelsemium* is not associated with its inflammatory conditions. When the fever comes on the great fear of *Gelsemium* is not present. *Aconitum*, while in a high fever is fearful of death and predicts the very day he will die. *Gelsemium* has a cowardly fear that something evil is going to happen. The slightest noise, vexation or bad news brings on the fear, which is followed by paralysis of the muscles presided over by the spinal cord, causing relaxation of the sphincters and consequent involuntary stool. The *Gelsemium* soldier on going into battle will be inconvenienced by an involuntary stool. The fear of *Aconitum* may also be accompanied with diarrhea. In *Gelsemium* the diarrhea follows the fear. Diarrhea with fear: *Aconitum*. Diarrhea from fear: *Gelsemium*. *Argentum nit.* has fear when getting ready for church or opera; looseness after exalted imagination.

Gelsemium has a tired brain, a sense of mental helplessness, inability to think, knows not what he reads, cannot follow a sentence. This condition of the brain causes a nervous dread of appearing in public, for he is conscious of being unfit for mental exertion. A public speaker feels mentally tired and dreads the time when he shall have to give his address, for he knows himself to be unfit for the task. *Gelsemium* will help such a one. *Lycopodium* has loss of confidence in his own vigor. The *Lycopodium* condition will probably have been long in coming on. *Silicea* has all the dread of an approaching task and the fear of failure which we find in *Gelsemium*, but if obliged to perform it he will do so with perfect success. *Silicea* is a modest individual; he does not rightly appreciate his own powers.

In one of the most reliable provings of *Gelsemium* a desire to throw herself from a height was brought out as a characteristic symptom. We are reminded of the suicidal mood of *Aurum*, but with *Gelsemium* it is merely an impulse for the moment. *Gelsemium* dare not look over a height for fear he will throw himself down. *Argentum nit.* dare not look into a well, for he has an impulse to throw himself in. *Tabacum* also has an impulse to jump out of a window. Silent grief with congestion in the head often calls for *Gelsemium*. A husband loses his wife, and bears the loss without a tear or complaint, but the strain prostrates him and he has a congested

condition of the head; *Gelsemium* will help him. If a woman sobs and weeps and is hysterical from a similar loss, *Ignatia* will be her remedy. *Gelsemium* has marked vertigo as in *Phosphorus*. The vertigo spreads from the occiput over the head. *Silicea* has this ascending vertigo, from the nape of the neck over the head. The *Gelsemium* child is dizzy and seizes hold of the nurse and screams when carried about, fears it will fall. The *Borax* child screams when being put down into the cradle or from a sharp noise.

The head symptoms of *Gelsemium* are all important. The most characteristic *Gelsemium* headache is the neuralgic headache beginning in the upper cervical spine and extending over the head, worse at 10 a. m.

There is surging of blood to the head. The headaches come on slowly and the urine becomes scanty, and then a copious flow of urine will follow, which relieves the head.

Gelsemium and *Silicea* headaches are very similar in some respects. They both come up the back of the neck and over the head and are both relieved by a copious flow of urine. The *Silicea* is a more chronic headache, while the *Gelsemium* headache often results from taking cold. *Silicea* is relieved by pressure, heat and bandaging. *Gelsemium* has congestive headaches from the heat of the sun like *Belladonna* and *Glonoinum*. Sick headaches coming on in the morning and increasing during the day worse from motion and lying down, and better from sleep and vomiting. Some of the *Gelsemium* headaches are better from lying down.

In the proving of *Gelsemium*, already referred to, when speaking of the mental symptoms, a peculiar sensation of the eyes rolling up and up all the time, was produced; the forehead felt as if coming down over the eyes, and the occiput was icy.

The *Gelsemium* pains go up the spine; the *Belladonna* headache goes down the back. *Gelsemium* has a besotted face, with heavy, dull, drowsy expression.

The characteristic stool of *Gelsemium* is cream colored, but it has also the yellow typhoid stool. There is inclination to stool on being startled, which does not amount to the actual relaxation of the sphincter, which is often present in *Gelsemium* after fright.

Gelsemium has certain very interesting and important symptoms in connection with pregnancy. The labor pains come on naturally and then suddenly cease and a pain shoots up the back to the head. This has been described in the following manner: each pain starts all right, but instead of extending around the abdomen and then downwards, it turns and runs up the back. *Phosphorus* has a darting pain up the spine from os coccygis to the head during stool. *Lachesis* has a pain going up the back in waves. In threatened abortion where the pain goes from the uterus up the back, *Gelsemium* will often stop it. In threatened abortion, with stinging, tearing, aching pain in uterus and ovaries, *Apis* will probably be indicated. *Gelsemium* is often the remedy in cases of rigid os with pains running up the back. If the patient is suffering with awful pains low down in the sacrum, and the labor pains are feeble, and she wants the covers off, *Pulsatilla* will be indicated, and should there be any rigidity of the os, it will remove it without any mechanical interference. In cases of rigid os, where the examining finger produces a burning sensation, *Carbo an.* must be thought of. In these cases if the finger be pressed against the coccyx, as it is withdrawn the same sensation will be produced.

Gelsemium is exceedingly useful in certain cases of spasm of the glottis, laryngismus stridulus. The patient is in an alarming condition, demanding instant relief; give *Gelsemium* or *Ignatia*, which ever stands first in the indications. *Moschus* and *Laurocerasus* are also sometimes indicated in this condition.

Gelsemium has a peculiar and very characteristic chest symptom. The patient keeps constantly moving, rolls from one side to the other in bed, and on being asked why she is so restless, will answer that she dares not keep still for fear her heart will stop beating.

Gelsemium is frequently indicated in those cases of remittent fever where after each remission the fever lengthens till it eventually goes into a continued typhoid state. The *Gelsemium* fevers are often thirstless. *Gelsemium* has a febrile condition in the afternoon without thirst. *Apis* has a thirstless fever.

A paralytic weakness of the muscles is characteristic of *Gelsemium*. The 'limbs are heavy; the patient is "so tired." The tired condition, both mental and physical, should always be looked for in *Gelsemium*; it is very characteristic of this remedy. The patient staggers from weakness of the muscles.

Gelsemium has also a spasmodic side to its muscle symptoms, and is useful when indicated in hysterical and puerperal convulsions. It has the drawing back of the neck in spinal meningitis.

Gelsemium has a zymotic element and reaches many typhoid conditions and troubles arising from suppressed eruptions; spasmodic conditions associated with suppressed or scanty urine; epileptiform convulsions.

The copious flow of urine is the first indication of *Gelsemium*'s action.

CHELIDONIUM.

Chelidonium is a great liver remedy. It markedly prefers the right side of the body; its lung affections are on the right side, and it rivals *Bryonia* for aggravation on motion.

Its mental symptoms are not strikingly prominent; it is full of sadness, depression and anxiety. It is "sad unto weeping, and desponding on account of the present and future." It has a quiet delirium, chiefly at night, which is likely to be present in hepatitis and pneumonia.

It has a vertigo, with bilious vomiting and pain in the liver.

In its headaches, as in many of its symptoms, *Chelidonium* may be compared with *Bryonia*, but it has more occipital and spinal pains. There is a pain in the orbits on moving the eyes. *Bryonia* has a headache coming on in the morning on opening the eyes. *Chelidonium* has a coldness in the occiput coming up from the nape of the neck, < on motion, > during rest. Its headaches are < in the open air, and here it differs from *Bryonia*, in which remedy the headaches are > in the open air. *Chelidonium* has intense pains on top of the head, the vertex feels as if bruised. Vomiting of bile relieves its headache; in this it resembles *Sanguinaria*, which is the great remedy for the common North American sick headache, which is always relieved by vomiting of food and bile.

Chelidonium has a few important symptoms in connection with the larynx and glottis. It has a choking sensation; the larynx feels as if pressed upon. Dryness of the throat with hawking up lumps of phlegm.

The desires and aversions of *Chelidonium* are pronounced, especially the longing for hot milk, which agrees with him. There is a fondness for vinegar and sour things which, however, do not agree with him. There is a loss of appetite with general disgust for food, with nausea. He dislikes boiled flesh, has a desire for hot things, and dislikes cold things.

The stomach pains of *Chelidonium* are better by eating. They come on when he is hungry and are relieved by taking something. *Graphites* has a pain in the stomach which drives him to eat something. *Lachesis* has also a stomach pain [>] from eating, but returning when the stomach is empty again. *Anacardium* has a headache, which is better during a meal, but worse after it. *Iodium* has a pain in the stomach, renewed by eating. *Natrum carbonicum* has gnawing pressure in the stomach, better from eating.

Chelidonium's abdominal symptoms are very characteristic; its bilious colic, its pains in the region of the liver shooting to the back, its retraction of the navel, and its sensation of constriction as of a cord around the abdomen across the umbilicus. The retracted navel reminds us of *Plumbum*'s colic symptom, a sensation as if the navel were drawn back towards the spine by a cord. *Berberis* has pains radiating like a star from a point over the region of the kidney in renal colic.

The clay colored stool is the characteristic stool of *Chelidonium*. We readily associate this condition of the stools with its liver complaints, and consequent absence of the bile which supplies the natural coloring matter of the feces.

Chelidonium has a spasmodic cough; nightly attacks of asthma; a tight girdle sensation in the chest, on the right side, a condition found in capillary bronchitis. The patient wakes up from a dream with a sense of suffocation, and rales are present.

It has violent stitching pains in the chest by motion as in coughing, like *Bryonia*. The right side is always preferred.

The pains of the neck and back are all right-sided. "Doctor" says the *Chelidonium* patient, "I have a pain just under my right shoulder blade; I have had it there for some time."

Chelidonium suffers from cold and blue fingertips, a symptom frequently in present liver disorders.

There is a class of patients who frequently need *Chelidonium*. They are those sallow faced individuals who have attacks of liver trouble every little while, with awful constipation, loss of appetite and rapid emaciation. They wither in a day. Such patients are frequently found among women who have passed the menopause."

(Prof. James T. Kent, M. D., Philadelphia, Gelsemium and Chelidonium, Southern Journal of Homoeopathy vol. 8 (1891), p. 371-374)

1895 - Pyrogen

"Swan had a vial of septic pus procured for him and potentized it. Dr. Kent also potentized the septic pus on the Santee potentizer. Sherbino made a proving of Swan's cmm potency, which is probably about the six or seven hundredth. Swan was not able to see the difference between the oozings from the results of disease and the oozings from the results of miasms, as Syphilinum, Psorinum and Medorrhinum. Swan had thousands of potencies which would require an eternity to prove. He potentized raw beef and gave it for tape-worm. He gave Pyrogen for every septic case that came along and observed the results; this is utterly contrary to Hahnemann. Sherbino's is a real proving.

Pyrogen should not be thought of in septicaemia; but in septicaemia it is a wonderful remedy when it is indicated by the symptoms; when the symptoms call for it, it will work wonders. There are certain general features about it that enable it to fill a place not filled by any other remedy.

There is aching in the bones as if they would break, as if bruised; as if pounded. It has the aching of Eupatorium, the bruised feeling of Arnica and the restlessness of Rhus; no other remedy has all three of these. It will be found useful in typhus, puerperal intermittents and in the last stages of consumption. In intermittent typhus and septic cases it often appears as if Rhus was indicated; but Rhus does not relieve, and then Pyrogen comes in. The nurse keeps changing and fixing pads and pillows to keep the patient comfortable, she is so sore that she must turn and have the pillows changed. A dose of pyrogen will enable this consumptive to discharge the night nurse and sleep comfortably.

There is rattling in the chest as in Tartar emetic. After Tart-etic has been given and does not act, many times a dose of Pyrogen will enable the patient to clear out the chest and go on for many weeks comfortably.

Pyrogen has the anxiety of Ars., the restlessness of Rhus., the soreness of Arn., the aching of Eupatorium and the rattling of Tartar-etic.

There is aching with soreness of the flesh, aching while sitting and aching while lying still. The bed feels hard, he must move and is generally ameliorated by motion. This remedy being animal, is deeper acting, longer acting than Rhus. We know its nature is septic, and sepsis, occurs late in phthisis; the patient is fighting sepsis.

All septic cases must have something in common; there is always great prostration; chilliness all night, rigors even of the most violent character. Would you be surprised to know that there was chilliness in septic conditions? When about to go into a septic state there is an excited condition of the mind, the mind is too active; this is followed by stupor. Worse by eating. Look at a case of septic fever - how soon eating sends up the pulse!

The commanding feature is the proving - we get the true light from the proving; that which is below it is toxicological.

What would a septicaemia be without sweat? There is copious sweat, sinking and a fluttering pulse. The temperature is out of proportion to the pulse. Usually with every ten degrees of pulse there is an increase of one degree in the temperature. If this proportion is not present, the case is very serious, as in septicaemia.

Better by motion, and yet cannot move in the exhausted state; the weakness is so great that he cannot move. The prostration and the septic condition are not unlike Bapt. Pyrogen antidotes Rhus. There is an exception to the amel. from motion: the cough is < motion, also < in a warm room. Compare the Bry. cough.

The prover after taking this medicine was in a semi-clairvoyant state. He was in communication with spirits. He struggled day and night to get rid of the idea, but could not. His wife thought that he was going insane. He thought that he was in communication with Kent, Hering, Lippe and Hahnemann, although he knew it was not so. He would sit up at night by himself and fight over this state.

There is an effort to eliminate. The vital force accumulates pus in a cavity and then there is a discharge with relief to the economy. The tendency to localization is a wonderful thing. We see nature establishing an ulcer on the lower extremities when there is difficulty in elimination. There is first a tendency to form an abscess, to localize, in septic diseases, then an ulcer is formed, and as long as that flows, nature seems content. All of these things are efforts on the part of nature to establish order in the economy.

There is a gurgling sensation in the region of the liver. Fever, excitement and a high pulse.

Wheezing when expiring. The urine has a cloudy appearance, the color of orange peel. There is a sensation as if the heart was enlarged, a distinct consciousness of the heart; he would like to take it out and rest it; sensation of oppression at the heart.

After one dose of the 50m: Sensation of having taken a cold in the chest, followed soon after by the expulsion of great quantities of yellow, purulent-looking mucus, having a dreadful taste - the extreme of rottenness. There was much rattling in the chest. The purulent expectoration ceased in two weeks, but all expectoration did not cease for two months.

One patient thought that she would break if she did not turn over. (Clinical). The pulse will sometimes run up so high that you cannot count it, although the temperature may be normal or subnormal."

1898 - Clinical Notes on Tellurium and Tabacum

"Dr. Kent. - A number of years ago in one of my own families, a family I had been in the habit of prescribing for, a little boy about four years of age, while sliding down the banisters one day, lost his hold and came down pretty fast, striking his head on a tiled floor. I was absent when sent for and a surgeon living near me was called in haste and remained in attendance, as they did not like to stop him, so that I did not see the case for two or three days.

Immediately after the fall the child became unconscious and remained so. A clear white watery discharge started from the ear, and this, the surgeon said, was cerebro-spinal fluid which was pouring from a fracture in the base of skull that lead to the ear; that was his opinion. The child remained unconscious and the surgeon gave no hope for recovery, saying that the child would surely die. Finally I was sent for and found the child very pale, unconscious, with stertorous breathing, and that discharge was flowing, drip-dripping like clear water from the ear on to the pillow, and the water that was flowing out of the ear (I do not say where it came from) was forming little vesicles. It seemed to be acrid enough to form vesicles. The ear was red, and wherever the discharge came in contact with the skin the part became red. That was all there was about it. I could not see any more.

My first thought was to give *Arnica*. But I did not. I gave him one dose of *Tellurium*. In two hours the child vomited. That discharge gradually ceased, recovery took place and in two weeks the child was perfectly well.

What did the *Tellurium* have to do with it? There was a discharge from an injury. *Tellurium* without any injury produces just such a discharge as that, and we know that the *Tellurium* discharge is not cerebro-spinal fluid, at least we have no reason to suppose it. The first action of the remedy I observed was the child's vomiting, showing reaction. It is laid down in all the books that after concussion if vomiting takes place it is considered a reaction and the case will probably recover."

Dr. Morgan. - How high would you advice using *Tabacum*, Dr. Kent?

Dr. Kent. - The higher the better. I have never used the remedy lower than the 70 m. The 70 m. and the cm. are the two potencies with which I have done all the curing that I have ever effected with *Tabacum*. There is a most astonishing resemblance between *seasickness* and the proving of *Tabacum*. I have always guarded myself against routine practice, but a great many times I have been consulted where, without any symptoms at all, somebody will tell me, 'Every time I cross the herring pond I get sick. Cannot you send me something?' And I have had some astonishing results from *Tabacum* used for seasickness in a routine manner, without any symptoms.

Dr. Morgan. - Would it be proper to call that routine?

Dr. Kent. - It certainly looks, upon superficial examination, like prescribing for a name. One man in particular I know, who had crossed the ocean a good many times, having a business office in New York and one in London. He always dreaded to go. He said: 'I am sick from the time I go on the boat until I get off. I can eat nothing. I do nothing but vomit food from one end of the trip to the other.' His fortune is invested in such a way that he needs to go two or three times in the year across the ocean. Now I provide him with the infallible protection, and when he gets out and feels his dizzy spell coming on he takes his powder and he can

take all the meals all the way over. The one powder has always done it, and he keeps on hand some powders of *Tabacum* 70 m. I have used it many times for the sickness from riding in the cars. You can understand *Tabacum* sickness if you get on the hind end of a boat and watch the waves as they go away from the vessel. The boat goes up and down, and pretty soon the stomach goes up and down and everything goes up and down. Well, sitting at a car window and watching the scenery as the car goes along produces a similar deathly nausea.

Tabacum often relieves this nausea from riding in a train. *Petroleum* and *Cocculus* sometimes help seasickness, but *Tabacum* is a broad remedy that seems to cover most of the symptoms."

(James T. Kent, Clinical Notes on Tellurium and Tabacum, Journal of Homoeopathics, vol. 1 (1898), p. 173-175. Extracted from the minutes of the *Boenninghausen Society*.)

1900 - How to use the repertory

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

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

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

When I take up a full case for study I single out all the expressions that describe the general state, such as the aggravations and ameliorations of the general state of the patient or of many of his symptoms. I next consider carefully all his longings, mental and physical, all the desires and aversions, antipathies, fears, dreads, etc. Next I look for all the intellectual perversions, methods of reasoning, memory, causes of mental disturbances, etc. All these I arrange in form together, in order to set opposite each one all remedies in corresponding rubrics as found in the repertory. By the cancellation process it will soon be seen that only a few remedies are to be carefully compared in order to ascertain which one of all these is most like the particular symptoms not yet lined up to be considered as the first ones have been considered. Hahnemann teaches in the 153rd paragraph that we are to give particular attention to such symptoms as are peculiar and characteristic. He teaches also that the physician must pay his earnest attention to the patient. Now if these two things are duly considered, it will be seen that Hahnemann's idea was that a characteristic symptom is one that is not common to disease but one that characterizes the patient. All the first lot of symptoms singled out for a more comprehensive view are such as characterize the patient, and are predicated of the patient himself. By treating a portion of the symptoms in this way we have reduced the list of possible remedies to a few or perhaps only one. As it is necessary to consider the totality of symptoms for a basis of the homoeopathic prescription, it is now necessary to examine all the rest of the symptoms in order to ascertain how these few remedies correspond with all the particulars.

It may be said that the above is only routine work and everybody does it just that way. True, but after so much has been accepted the more intricate problems come up. To work out a well-rounded case is the simplest part of repertory work, but when one-sided cases appear and when the patient states his symptoms in language that cannot be found in provings the case is

far different. The record of the patient should stand as nearly as possible in his own language. From an extensive correspondence and many years of teaching graduates, I have come to the conclusion that it is a difficult matter for many to know when the record of symptoms contains the possibilities of a curative prescription. Many cases are presented with no generals and no mental symptoms - absolutely no characterizing symptoms - only the symptoms common to sickness. When a successful prescription is made on such symptoms it is scarcely more than a "lucky hit." It cannot be pleased as scientific prescribing. Many records are presented with pages of vague description and one keynote that has served as a disgraceful "stool pigeon" to call forth a failure from many doctors.

Unless the symptoms that characterize the patient are brought out in the record the physician should not be surprised at a failure. The remedy must be similar to the symptoms of the patient as well as the pathognomic symptoms of his disease in order to cure.

To show something about the requirements of repertory work, I will try to bring out hypothetical groups of symptoms such as come to every man. In a well-rounded case, or as an isolated group, we frequently meet with what is called "writer's cramp". This must be divided into many elements before it can properly put on paper as a worked out case or fragment of a case. If we should take "writer's cramp" and say no more about it, we would have only a limited number of remedies to look to for cure. But our resources are almost unlimited, as will be seen. "Writer's cramp," when examined into, will be found this mean cramp in fingers, hand or arms, or all three. Sometimes numbness and tingling of one or all three; sometimes sensation of paralysis in one or all three; sometimes tingling of fingers and hand, and all of these conditions from writing or worse while writing.

Cramp in fingers while writing: Brach., cocc., cycl., trill., mag-p., stann.

Cramp in hand while writing: *Anac.*, euph., mag-p., nat-p., sil.

Cramp in wrist while writing: Amyl-n., brach.

Numbness in fingers while writing: Carl.

Numbness in hand while writing: Agar., *zinc.*

Paralytic feeling in hand while writing: Acon., agar., chel., cocc.

The above brings out about all that can be found in the *Materia Medica* on this subject, and failure often follows owing to the scanty clinical and pathogenetic records to which we have access; but we have just begun to consider this vexatious group of symptoms. It is true that sometimes the above scanty showing presents just the remedy required. But oftener it does not, and then we may proceed as follows:

Cramp in the fingers, hand and wrist or such parts as are affected: Use the general group on page 938 of my repertory - a long list.

Numbness of fingers and hand: Pages 999 and 1000, using also the general group.

Sensation of paralysis of hand and fingers: Use the general groups, pages 1118 and 1119.

After these have carefully written out, turn to the general rubric in *Generalities*, on page 1287, "Exertion," and write out such of these remedies as are found in the complex of "writer's cramp," and the result will be such remedies as have the complex symptoms from exertion. Writing is nothing else but prolonged exertion. When this simple lesson is learned the physician will see at once that the same process will show the remedy in those who have lost the power of the hand and fingers, or have cramps, etc., from playing stringed instruments or playing the piano or the prolonged use of any tool or instrument. It is using in proper manner a general rubric.

Furthermore, after cures have been made with remedies selected in this way, such remedies may be added to the scanty list of particulars first referred to, and in this manner will our repertory grow into usefulness. This is the legitimate use of clinical symptoms. It is the proper

application of the general rubric to the end that our scanty particulars may be built up. The new repertory is the only one ever found that provides a vacant space for annotating just successful information. If the large number of correct prescribers in the world would join in this extension, we could soon have a repertory of comparatively extensive particulars. Our generals were well worked out by Bönninghausen and much overdone, as he generalized many rubrics that were purely particulars, the use of which as generals is misleading and ends in failure. The success coming from Bönninghausen's Pocket-book is due to the arrangement whereby generals can be quickly made use of to furnish modalities for individual symptoms, whether general or particular. This feature is preserved in my repertory, as all know who use it. But it is the generals that can be used this way. A large rubric made up of promiscuous particulars, none of which are predicated of the patient is a "hit or miss" when applied in general and usually a miss. For example, "aggravation from writing" is a rubric of particulars. In no instance is there one wherein the patient himself is worse from writing, but the eyes, head, the hands, the back (from stooping), etc., make up this rubric. It is useless to resort to aggravation from writing when a headache is the symptom and find the remedy refers to a complaint in some other part wholly unlike headache. To make use of this modality for mental symptoms when it is applied to complaints of the hand is perverting the uses of circumstances. Aggravation from writing should be limited to the symptoms that are worse from writing and kept with them, as it is not a general. It is so done in my repertory. This is wholly different in the great rubric "motion." If we study Bryonia from that rubric, and from the *Materia Medica*, we will see that such a large number of particular symptoms is aggravated by that remedy that it appears that the very patient himself is worse from motion.

Hence, it will be seen that motion is a rubric that must show the extent of aggravation in relieved to the general bodily state by general and particular, and it must be retained in the generals. Any rubric that modifies so many particulars that the very patient himself seems to be so modified must be classed as general. Many wonderful cures have been made from the use of Bönninghausen and many wonderful failures have followed, and it is from the above cause. The new repertory is produced to show forth all the particulars, each symptom with the circumstance connected with it. It is in infancy and may retain so very long, unless all who use it unite to preserve their experience in well-kept records and furnish the author of such. The author is devoting his life to the growth and infilling and perfecting of this work, and begs that all true workers will co-operate by noting errors and omissions, and, above all, noting such modalities of particulars as have come from generals and been observed in cures."

(Prof. James T. Kent, M.D., How to use the repertory, *Journal of Homoeopathics* vol. 4 (1900), p. 414-419)

1903 - Clinical Cases

Latrodectus Mactans

"Mrs. S., aged seventy, had been suffering for about six months with violent pains in the chest, coming on every evening. Pain in the region of the heart, extending to the shoulders and left arm. Several physicians had recognized it as Angina Pectoris. These attacks had been coming on at about seven or eight o'clock in the evening, and lasting until after midnight. From the best description she should give me, I judged that they were most violent in character and attended with anxiety and fear of death. She broke out into a cold sweat; hands and arms became cold and numb. Her husband told me that he always feared she would never live through the attack, she seemed to suffer so dreadfully. She had taken morphine, quinine, and many other drugs, and had employed Old School and Homoeopathic doctors.

Latrodectus Mactans cured within a week. It is now six months since she had one of these attacks, and she is still perfectly well.

Cadmium Sulphuratum

John D., a young and vigorous blacksmith, was taken suddenly ill with vomiting in the night. Great anxiety; thirst; red tongue; fever; awful and incessant retching. It seemed that he must soon die. Intense pain in the stomach; extreme tenderness of the stomach; water was vomited as soon it reached the stomach; all the symptoms were worse from motion. He shrieked constantly, "Kill me! kill me!"

Cadmium sulph., one dose very high, was given, and he was soon at rest. In six hours he took some broth, and afterward made a rapid recovery.

Miss X., aged twenty-seven. In the last stage of cancer of the stomach.

Constant vomiting. Everything taken into the stomach, even water, vomited. Coffee-ground vomit.

Burning in the stomach like fire, day and night.

Emaciated to a skeleton.

Had been treated with morphine, which gave no relief.

Nausea and retching increased by motion.

Hot things ameliorated momentarily.

Cold things caused pain.

Great anxiety.

Cadmium sulph. 50m. kept her comfortable until she passed away several weeks later, and enabled her to take soups and simple liquid nourishment."

(James T. Kent, M. D., Chicago, Ill., Clinical Cases, Journal of Homoeopathics vol. 6 (1903), p. 412-413)

1903 - Hypericum, with Comparisons, in Surgical Cases

"One who makes a study of the proving of Hypericum will be reminded of a class of injuries involving sentient nerves, and it is not surprising that this remedy has come into use for the results of such injuries. The surgery of Homoeopathy largely involves the use of Arnica, Rhus tox., Ledum, Staphysagria, Calcarea and Hypericum. These remedies are used in almost a routine way when a physician runs into semi-surgical conditions, or the results of injuries. For the bruised, "black-and-blue," sore and pounded appearance and sensation Arnica comes into use; it corresponds especially to the acute stage until the soreness and bruised condition have disappeared from the parts injured or from the whole body; but for the strains of muscles and tendons Arnica proves insufficient and a thorough study of Rhus will show that that remedy is suitable for the resultant weakness of tendons and muscles, and the bruised, rheumatic feelings that come on in every storm and often wear off on continued motion. For the final weakness that persists even after Rhus we have Calcarea carb.

In these three remedies we have a series, but to distinguish these from Hypericum is the important thing. Hypericum is only a minor remedy for bruises and strained tendons and muscles; it goes into a different class of complaints. Hypericum and Ledum run close together, and they have to be compared. Ledum has much of the sore bruised feeling of Arnica and will often take its place; but Hypericum and Ledum come together for consideration when an injury to a nerve has taken on some sort of inflammatory action. Instead of the muscles and bones and blood vessels, as in Arnica, Rhus and Calcarea, the nerves are the sphere for these two remedies. When the finger ends or toes have been bruised or lacerated, or a nail has been torn off, or when a nerve has become pinched between a hammer and the bone in a blow, and that nerve becomes inflamed and you can trace the pain up along the nerve, and it is gradually extending toward the body from the injured part with stitching, darting pain, coming and going, or shooting up from the region of the injury toward the body, a dangerous condition is

coming on. In this condition Hypericum is above all remedies the medicine to be thought of and hardly any other medicine is likely to come in.

The Prevention of Lock-Jaw.

Sometimes a vicious dog will take hold of an individual through the thumb, or through the hand or the wrist and run one of his great teeth through the radial nerve or some of its branches in the hand, causing a lacerated wound. You may not find in the earlier stages the symptoms of Hypericum, but they will develop gradually and you will have them to treat. Do not cut the arm off, but cure it. We cure all these injuries with medicines - punctured, incised, contused, and lacerated wounds, painful wounds.

A wound sometimes will yawn, swell up, no tendency to heal, look dry and shiny on its edges; red, inflamed; burning, stinging, tearing pains; no healing process. That wound needs Hypericum. It prevents tetanus. Every practitioner knows that lock-jaw may develop after an injury to sentient nerves. The old school doctor is frightened by these shooting pains up the arms after an injury. A shoemaker may stick his awl into the end of his thumb or a carpenter may stick his finger with a brass tack and he does not think much of it, but the next night shooting pains commence extending up the arm with great violence. The allopathic physician looks upon that as a serious matter, for he sees lock-jaw or tetanus ahead. When these pains come on Hypericum will stop them, and from this stage to advanced states of tetanus with opisthotonus and lock-law Hypericum is the remedy. It is full of just such symptoms as are found in tetanus and such symptoms as lead to tetanus and it is full of all the manifestations of an ascending neuritis.

Then you may have an old scar, and it comes in contact with something and is injured, bruised, torn internally, smashed, and stinging, tearing pains set in in that cicatrix, and it burns and smarts and stings, and there is no relief, and the pain runs toward the body along the course of nerves. A painful cicatrix with pain shooting up toward the center of the body following up the nerves. Hypericum is the medicine for that.

Now there are other remedies, - all know about Arnica, but be sure you keep it in place. The first stage of an injury, where much bruising has been done, and there are none of these pains that I have described, for the first hours for bruised conditions and concussions and shock Arnica is routine, because it produces states upon the human body like as it had been bruised. But you will find Arnica only fits into that one place. Arnica should never be used for wounds the way the lay people use it, because if it is used in full strength it may bring on erysipelas.

Again bruises of the bone and bruises of cartilages, bruises of tendons, or the insertions of tendons, and bruises about cartilages and about joints, Ruta is better than any other medicine; and if we study the proving of Ruta we will not be surprised, because it produces such things. Lingering, sore, bruised places on bones, in joints and upon cartilages. But Ledum comes in very often as a preventive medicine. It is a preventive medicine when an accident happened to the ends of the fingers, if somebody steps on a nail or a tack or sticks a splinter under a fingernail or into the foot. If a horse picks up a nail, pull it out and give him a dose of Ledum; there will never be trouble, he will not go into lock-jaw. These punctured wounds, rat bites, cat bites, etc., are all Ledum; i. e., Ledum prevents the shooting pains that naturally come and the nerves will never be involved. We will have no trouble at all if we can give it right on the spot. Again, if the pain is a dull aching in the part that was injured, in the wound, Ledum is still the remedy; if it shoots from the wound up the nerve of the arm it is more like Hypericum.

A sensitive, nervous woman steps on a tack during the day, and she feels all the day where the tack went in, lies down in bed and it aches so violently she cannot keep still. Ledum will prevent any further trouble, but if that goes until the morning the pains will be shooting up the

leg, calling for Hypericum. I mentioned the use of Ledum when a horse picks up a nail. Now, if a nail goes through the thin part of the hoof and strikes the coffin bone that horse is almost sure to die with tetanus; the veterinarian know nothing for it; though they poultice it and put on liniments, etc, that horse will die with tetanus; but if a dose of Ledum is given before the tetanus comes on it will save the animal from tetanus; after the jerking comes on Ledum will not do, but Hypericum will. Hypericum belongs to lacerated wounds and when there is laceration of parts that are full of small nerves, sentient nerves, give it at once. Do not fool with Arnica because there is soreness, for the soreness is of much less importance than the danger from nerves in lacerated wounds. In punctured wounds give Ledum at once. Whatever sequences come on, of course they have to be met in accordance with the state and symptoms of the case.

Hypericum in Injuries of the Spine.

Injuries of the spine give us another class of troubles requiring Hypericum. I remember a case such as has been met with quite a good many times and such as we read of and hear about, one, however, that was not saved. A sudden lurch of the car caused a man who was standing on the rear end of the car to be hurled back on his coccyx. He did not think much of it, went home, had pains in the head and various parts of the body. Several physicians were called; nobody could find out what was the matter with him, and at the end of ten days he died. They turned him over and found that his coccyx was black and abscesses were threatening in the muscular region. If it had been known Hypericum would have saved his life. Many times have I seen Hypericum cure like magic. Injuries of the coccyx are among the most serious and troublesome injuries that the physician comes in contact with; injuries just like that, falling back and striking a stone, or something that bruises the coccyx. Very little is found immediately in the coccyx; close examination reveals nothing more than soreness upon pressure, but many times we do have the description of pains shooting up the spine and down the extremities, shooting pains over the body and often convulsive movements. When such things are present any physician ought to be sharp enough to find out an injury, but even very astute physicians are blinded over injuries of the coccyx. Many a woman sustains an injury of the coccyx during labor, and however slight, soreness remains for years afterwards, and she is always in trouble, always hysterical and nervous, from this injury of the coccyx. Such injuries, if taken early, can be cured by Hypericum. It is in the remedy. Slight inflammation or irritation of the lower part of the cord; it feels lacerated, and sore, and aches dreadfully and never gives over until the results of the injury right in the spot have removed. These injuries have been cured in after years by Carbo animalis, Silica, and other remedies as indicated.

It is related also to injuries of the spine higher up. It is not an uncommon thing for a man, while going down stairs, to fall backward, his feet slip out from under him and he strikes his back upon one of the steps and undergoes a sharp injury. Some will at once give Rhus tox.; I have known others to give Arnica. Hypericum is to be given at once to prevent the kind of inflammation that may come from such an injury. Then there will be other tendencies, such as drawings and rheumatic symptoms that will come on, calling for Rhus and finally Calcarea. Old weaknesses of the back, with painfulness on rising from a seat, are often cured by Rhus, followed by Calcarea, but Hypericum must first of all take care of the condition of the fibres of the cord and meninges. Meningeal troubles are common from injuries of that class with drawings of the muscles of the back, a feeling of contraction or tightening. Stitching, shooting pains in the back in various directions; they shoot down the limbs. Injuries of the back are not so likely to end in tetanus as the injuries of the sensory nerves; but they are sometimes even more troublesome, because they linger so long.

Staphysagria and Strontium.

Persons who have been injured in the spine or about the coccyx linger along for years with symptoms that would lead to almost every other remedy. We find in the provings such things as occur after these injuries, and of course this remedy will cure anything that its proving justifies. Its action is upon the nerve sheaths and meninges, with stitching, tearing, rending pains along the nerves, wherever there are injuries. Now, there is another remedy that we want to know. If you have a clear-cut or incised wound made with a sharp instrument, or if you have made such an opening with your knife while practicing surgery, if you have opened the abdominal cavity and the walls of the abdomen take on an unhealthy look, and there are stinging, burning pains, Staphysagria is the remedy that will make granulation come immediately. Staphysagria is also a wonderfully useful remedy where the sphincter-stretchers have been. Staphysagria is the natural antidote to stretching. When the urethra of a woman has been stretched, when it has been necessary to stretch it, for instance, for stone in the bladder, Staphysagria is useful. I remember a case of stretching of the urethra; after the operation the patient was in great distress, screaming and crying, bathed in a cold sweat, head hot and body in cold sweat. Staphysagria 45M was given to her, and in about twenty minutes she went to sleep. She had been six hours in that suffering before I got to her bedside, without any relief whatever. Where coldness, congestion of the head, and rending, tearing pains occur from stretching sphincters, or from tearing parts, for the purpose of operation, death is likely to occur, and Staphysagria is closely related to that tearing lacerating and stretching of fibres which cause such suffering.

After a surgical operation where there has been a good deal of cutting and slashing, a great prostration, coldness, oozing of blood, almost cold breath, of course the materia medica man, if there is one around, will say, "Why, give him Carbo veg. of course." Yes, you will, but it will not help him. It may disappoint you. But, if you are a surgeon, know your surgical therapeutics better than a materia medica man, you will say, "No, Strontium carb. is what I want." It relieves that congestion all over the body; he gets warm, and has a comfortable night. Strontium carb. is the Carbo veg. of the surgeon.

Phosphorus Versus Chloroform.

Lastly, you have to antidote your chloroform, and because there are pains and aches you will get no action from these medicines; you can antidote your chloroform almost instantly by a dose of Phosphorus, because it is the natural antidote of chloroform. Phosphorus will stop that vomiting. Why? Because Phosphorus has just such vomiting as chloroform has, that is all. Phosphorus likes cold things, cold water in the stomach. So does chloroform. Why should they not antidote each other? And then you have pains and aches that Phosphorus does not fit. You have rending, tearing pains, and collapse as a result of operations, and you meet those beautifully. You will save life after operations. You will carry through grave operations upon timid subjects, upon feeble subjects, and make your rate excellent.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. Wilson A. Smith in discussing Dr. Kent's paper said he was much pleased with it, as it presented Hypericum in such a clear manner that it would be easier for him to make the correct application of the remedy than it had been before. He felt the society was under obligations to the author of the paper and believed that its observance would lead to a more careful differentiation between the remedies mentioned in the paper in a comparative way. He gathered from the paper that Hypericum occupies the same relation to the nervous system that Arnica does to the connective tissue and Ruta to the bones and tendons. The wrong idea we carried in our minds of "Arnica for bruises" would not be permitted to mislead if we remembered the points made by the essayist in presenting this neglected remedy. Three things stood out clear after hearing the paper and these were: Ruta is the remedy for cartilaginous tissues;

Arnica for connective tissue, and Hypericum for nerves when these were suffering from the result of injury. It is just such papers as this that make us better homoeopaths.

Dr. G. E. Dienst, Naperville: Where you have patients who suffer from sore feet, and especially clerks and those who walk on hard floors, you will find very frequently a single dose of Ruta will relieve the pain and soreness for a long time. With reference to injuries from tramping on a nail, I know, from experience, that you can prevent serious difficulty by the timely use of Hypericum.

Discussion by Dr. H. C. Allen.

I have been very much interested in the paper and the discussions which have followed its reading. Dr. Dienst said that he had found Ruta to be an excellent remedy for sore feet, and this is true, except where the sufferers have had gonorrhoea, and then it is useless. In these cases Medorrhinum is the remedy.

Mr. Young, who has been before this society, was sick last winter for four weeks, two of which he was in bed. He had poultices, plasters, and other topical applications by the homoeopathic physician in attendance. He wrote and told me of his troubles, and I sent him a dose of Ruta. The next day he was feeling much better, and three days afterwards he went down town with his boot on. Now these remedies given by the essayist have been presented solely on traumatic lines but Hypericum has other uses.

Dr. Coutant, of La Salle, who is here, gave the history of a case of a patient who was suffering from chronic tuberculosis. He was puzzled to know what to do; but noticing one day in the Transactions of the American Institute a report of a case of asthma which I cured with Hypericum, and the symptoms corresponding exactly with his patient, he gave two doses of the remedy, and later on the asthmatic and entire tuberculous difficulty were cured, the patient becoming a well man.

A short time ago I cured a patient of a peculiar form of asthma. He suffered terribly at times, and after giving him a number of remedies I finally gave him relief of all except this peculiarity: He would get along all right during the week, but every Sunday morning about 3 or 4 o'clock, or about that hour, he would suffer an asthmatic attack. He suffered thus for three or four months, when he wrote me of this peculiarity. I could not find the remedy until after a long time relapsed. Nor was it because my memory was good; not a bit of it. Finally, in my study of the case, I found there the symptoms that guided me to the Hypericum; I read, possibly, between the lines as I studied the nervous effect, the attack on Sunday morning, once a week, and I sent him Hypericum, with the result that he entirely recovered. I report this case for the purpose of having you not confine your study of this drug simply to traumatic cases.

Dr. S. H. Aurand: Mr. Chairman, may I ask one question? I should like to know the difference between Dr. Kent's method of selecting remedies, as given in this paper, and that of the doctor about whom Dr. Cowperthwaite spoke when he said that Mercurius cor. was selected as a remedy for colitis because it causes colitis?

Dr. Kent has told us, in what I consider a very excellent, sensible and logical manner, how to use Ruta, Hypericum and Arnica. He said we should use Ruta when the bone and cartilaginous tissues are involved, Hypericum when there is nerve injury and Arnica in the bruises of the muscular tissue. Now this is splendid, sensible and easy to grasp, but it is all based upon solid pathological conditions. He has given us a fairly good picture and a fairly good image, but in the picture he confines himself wholly to the physiological symptoms, and in the image to the pathological conditions. He didn't say that it was necessary to know and consider the six hundred symptoms of Arnica and the numerous symptoms of Hypericum and Ruta in order that good results might be obtained. This is a very natural way, however, to arrive at conclusions, and I do not wonder that Dr. Kent finds himself, sometimes, doing somewhat as

some of the rest of us do. The part of his paper, however, which did not read may contain more specific symptomatology.

Dr. Kent: I did mention that in the paper, but I did not have time to present a careful study of the symptomatology of these remedies. A study of the symptomatology of all remedies includes, besides those peculiar symptoms upon which we mainly base our prescription, the physiological action of the remedy, as well. But the physiological action of a remedy would not lead to use Arnica in injuries to the nervous system. The Arnica prover is sore from head to foot while an injury to a nerve is located first, at least, at the point where the injury is received.

Dr. Dienst mentioned the chronic sore feet of clerks and spoke of the excellent results he had from the use of Ruta; but if the soreness arises from corns and callosities on the soles of the feet then you would give Antimonium crudum. This is the point of distinction between these two remedies, Antimonium and Ruta. The Ruta soreness is found in the periosteum, bruises, with rheumatic conditions behind them, steady pressure, et. Dr. Allen mentioned Medorrhinum, but its distinguishing characteristics are these: The skin is hot and swollen; red, sensitive, hot and painful, and there is difficulty in walking on his feet. It is true that Medorrhinum will cure the whole state.

As to take the bacteria into account in making the prescription, I would say in reply to that that some day it will be fully decided, without a shadow of doubt, as to whether these are the cause of the disease or the result of the diseased condition; but whether they are or not, they do not lead us to the remedy in any case. If the bacteria be the cause the symptoms are what we base our prescription upon, we have no other guide in homoeopathic practice, and the whole case must be taken into consideration with a complete history of the symptoms before we decide what remedy to give. Long before the bacteria were ever heard of, and long after they had departed, the successful treatment of each case was and will be continued by administering whatever remedy conforms to the symptoms of the case."

(James T. Kent, A. M., M. D., Chicago, Hypericum, with Comparisons, in Surgical Cases, in: The Medical Advance Vol. 41 (1903), p. 316-325)

1906 - Alumina silicate

"This valuable remedy is made from a species of rock known as andalusite and composed of aluminum sixty-three and silica thirty-seven parts. It was prepared by trituration in the usual way.

It has been proved and used clinically by the author for many years. It is a deep and long acting remedy and cures chronic complaints of the brain, spinal cord, bowels and the nerves, that have heretofore been most stubborn.

Its complaints are sometimes noticed in the forenoon, but mostly in afternoon and evening. Some symptoms come on in the night, even after midnight.

There is a desire for open air which is grateful, but cold air aggravates all complaints; much worse after becoming cold and a marked tendency to take cold. There is great coldness during pains and all pains are better from warmth and warm applications. The prover loses flesh, and it has cured patients markedly emaciated and anaemic. There is great weakness and many symptoms are worse going upstairs. Congestion of brain and cord and spinal nerves, with marked burning and stinging. It has cured multiple neuritis and locomotor ataxia. Constriction is a marked general symptom, also constriction of orifices, a sensation as if constricted. It has been of great service in epileptic and epileptiform convulsion; not when the convulsion is on

but as a constitutional remedy causing the attacks to diminish and come less frequently, and finally disappear. Stiffness and tonic contractions occur with provers. Distention of all the veins, and fainting spells. The symptoms are worse after eating and he is better fasting or eating very small quantities of food; worse from cold drinks, cold food, milk and very warm foods.

Formication of the skin, extremities along the *course of nerves*, and in internal parts. A sensation of fullness throughout the body, with distended veins. Heaviness of the body and all the limbs. Induration of parts inflamed. Inflammation of the nerves, with burning, stinging, crawling and numbness; the brain, spine and abdominal viscera are extremely sensitive to a jar, as in riding in a carriage over rough roads. Jerking and twitching in muscles. The lassitude is so great that she was compelled to keep the bed; she must lie down, a marked sense of spinal weakness. It cured a woman who had lain in bed many years from weakness. Straining of muscles from lifting, like *Rhus tox*. Yet some symptoms are worse lying in bed, but lying generally helps and rests the patient. She says, "I am so comfortable while lying." Some symptoms are worse lying on the back. She desires perfect rest, aversion to all motion and worse from all motion. The mucus secretions are increased. It has cured lupus. Numbness of single parts and of painful parts; numbness with neuritis. There is orgasm of blood, flushes of heat, even great rushes of heat to head from body.

The pains are worse from excitement and motion and better from external warmth and perfect rest. The pains are of all kinds, boring, *burning and stinging*. Constricting, cutting, digging, gnawing, jerking, paralyzing, pinching, *pressing*. The whole body is sore to touch and pressure, *stitching*, TEARING, *ulcerative* wandering from place to place.

The pains as well as many other symptoms show a marked periodicity; pressure sometimes increases and sometimes helps the pains. Pulsation all over the body and in the head and abdomen. The pulse is fast, evening and night; the patient better resting in bed and worse rising up from bed or chair. Sensitive externally and internally. Complaints all worse standing.

Extreme heat of summer takes her strength; there is swelling in affected parts and of glands. Throughout the body and limbs a feeling of tension. The limbs tremble and she trembles all over. Twitching all over. Complaints felt on waking. Walking is almost impossible; walking fast or any exertion brings out all symptoms; weakness from walking. Wet weather increases the symptoms; close, warm room causes many symptoms.

MIND. - It is very useful in nervous debility where there is great mental excitement and aggravations from anger and vexation. Absent minded. *Anxiety*, evening, *night*; anxiety of conscience, anxiety about her health; worse after sleep. One prover felt that she would become insane and urged to have the 30th, which she had taken, antidoted. Wants this and that and never satisfied, she criticizes everybody. She desires to be alone, but becomes worse when alone and better in company. She has much difficulty in concentrating the mind. Confusion of mind every morning, worse on waking. Worse from contradiction; contrary and whimsical.

Several provers were timid and cowardly.

She thinks she is growing smaller and that she will fall if she rises to her feet, she sees visions; there is despair; she is discontented, discouraged and distracted; long periods of dullness of mind; dullness of mind after sleep.

There is marked exaltation of fancy. The mind is in a constant state of fear, wakes up with fear and frightened easily. There is a marked mental weakness, forgetful, indifferent, irresolution, deficiency of ideas, so that it is easy to see the resemblance to imbecility or the borderland of insanity. She laughs much as in hysteria and many mental symptoms are hysterical in character. She is morose and obstinate and the memory is weak. Changeable moods. She makes mistakes in speaking and writing and uses wrong words. There is remorse, religious

affections of the mind and great mental weakness bordering on insanity. It is useful in brain-fag after prolonged mental exertion. The mind is anxious and restless at night. There is great *sadness*. One prover said she was never so unhappy in her life, but she felt better after telling it to somebody. Great dullness of the senses. She is very sensitive to noise. She sits a long while without appearing to notice what goes on. She walks in sleep. Starting on falling asleep. She thinks much about suicide, loathes life and desires to die. She sits long, indisposed to talk; she talks in sleep; weeping in sleep. Will power very weak, aversion to mental as well as physical work.

VERTIGO. - Vertigo morning and evening, while sitting, stooping, walking, turning the head suddenly, ameliorated while lying. Vertigo while closing the eyes, tendency to fall forward; on turning there is a tendency to fall in the direction turned; vertigo as if intoxicated, with nausea.

HEAD. - Rush of blood to the head, with boiling sensation and coldness of the occiput; constriction of the scalp, especially of the forehead. The head feels empty. Heat and *heaviness* of the head in the evening, especially of the forehead. Much itching and formication of the scalp. There is much pain in the head, *morning, afternoon, evening* and *night*. The headaches are worse from bending the head forward, binding up the hair, after eating, when biting the teeth together, before and during menses, while sitting, after sleep, after stimulants, stepping heavily, stooping. The headaches are better from binding up the head, from *cold applications, cold air, lying*, moving head, pressure, standing, and walking. There are intermittent pains day and night. Periodical headaches. Noise causes the headache to become pulsating. She wants the body wrapped up, but wants head in cold air. Sensation of crawling, as though ants in the brain, this sensation travels down the body and leaves the toes. Pain in *forehead*, over eyes afternoon and evening. Pain in occiput, temples, vertex and sides of head, worse on the right side. The pains in the head are burning, bursting, cutting, drawing, pressing, shooting, sore as if bruised, stitching and tearing. There is a dull pain in occiput, vertex and temples, worse from pressure and mental work. Pressing in forehead, pressing outward over eyes. Pressing in temples, vertex and occiput. The head is so sore during pain she cannot comb or brush the hair. Stitching pain in *forehead*, sides of head and temples. Many of the headaches were so severe that she was stunned by the pain. Violent, tearing pains in the evening; tearing in forehead in evening; tearing in frontal eminence; tearing pain in temples and vertex. Wandering pains in the head, better during rest and while sitting. Pulsating headache worse from noise, pulsating in forehead and vertex. The brain seems to be sensitive to a noise. When something drops on the floor it seems to drop on her sore head.

EYE. - The eyelids are stuck together during the night, and in the morning discharge of thick mucus; dark rings around the eyes; eyes feel enlarged with dryness; catarrhal inflammation in the open air, with itching. Pain in the eyes; burning in the evening as from smoke; burning in lids and in the canthi; pressing pain in the eyes; soreness and pain as from sand in the eyes; stitching in the eyes. *Photophobia*. Redness of the eyes; styes and swollen lids. The vision is dim, worse at night by artificial sight, and exertion of vision. The vision is foggy, weak. Hypermetropia.

EAR. - Purulent discharge from the ears, with itching in the auditory canal. The ears are hot. Noises in the ears; humming, fluttering, ringing, roaring and whizzing. Pain deep in the ear; boring, stitching and tearing pains in the ear. Stopped sensation with pulsation. Hearing at first acute, later impaired.

NOSE. - The air feels cold on breathing. Catarrh of the nasal cavity and posterior nares. The discharge is BLOODY, containing crusts, *excoriating, greenish*, hard lumps; offensive, purulent, thick, sometimes watery, yellow, or yellowish-green. Coryza with cough; dry, alternating with fluent, violent coryza; much dryness in the nasal cavity. Epistaxis on blowing the nose;

the nose feels full, itching in the nose. The nose is obstructed with thick mucus and crusts. Burning and tearing in the nose; much soreness in nose, root of nose and septum sore to touch; dull pain in nose on breathing transmitted upward to middle of vertex. Smell first acute, then diminished, later lost. Frequent sneezing, with and without coryza. Ulceration in the nose. The nose is greatly swollen.

FACE. - Pain in the face; pain in malar bones, with pain in temple; pain from temples to malar bones and worse in open air and when chewing. Drawing, stitching and tearing pains in the face. The face is purple.

MOUTH. - Aphthae covering the mucous membranes of the whole mouth; the gums bleed and the tongue is coated white. Dryness of the mouth; when a chill or lacerating pain in head comes on the lips stick together. Mucus collects in the mouth, and the odor from the mouth is offensive; pain in gums and teeth from cold air, on biting, and after eating. Sore gums, palate and tongue; stitching and tearing pains in the teeth; *salivation*, swollen gums; the taste is bloody, metallic, sour, or wanting. Food is *tasteless*. Ulceration of gums. Teeth very sensitive. Pain from roots of upper teeth to head, when biting teeth together.

THROAT. - Mild form of inflammation in the throat and tonsils. Hawks up much mucus; dryness of the throat on waking; sensation of a lump in the throat; tough, tenacious mucus in the throat; pain in the throat on swallowing; burning, rawness and soreness in the throat. Splinter sensation in the throat; stitching pain on swallowing; swallowing is slow and difficult; ulceration of the throat and the tonsils are swollen. Swollen cervical glands.

STOMACH. - The appetite is increased, later ravenous, but the first mouthful causes nausea. The appetite is strong, but food is not properly relished; appetite for things not obtainable. Aversion to food, to meat, to coffee; thinks she cannot digest food; an empty feeling, which is not helped by eating. Eructations bitter, empty, sour, of food, after eating tasting like spoiled meat; waterbrash, eructations give relief. Fullness after eating, often only a mouthful. Weight in the stomach after eating; hiccough, heartburn and loathing of food. Nausea morning, evening and night; after eating, during headache. The sight and thought of food causes nausea; smell of food causes nausea; the first mouthful of food causes nausea. Pain in stomach, evening and night, aggravated by eating. Burning extending upwards; *cramping*, pressing, gnawing, cutting, stitching; pressing pain after eating, better by eructations. Soreness on pressure. Retchings. Sinking sensation. Sensation of a stone in the stomach. Water tastes as if spoiled. Some thirst, but no thirst during fever. Vomiting or *coughing* after eating and during headache; vomiting of bile, black blood, of food, mucus and water.

ABDOMEN. - Flatulence obstructed, fulness, distension, hardness, heaviness, constriction; distension worse after eating. Pain in abdomen, worse after eating, before menses, during menses, worse walking and better by warm applications. Pain in region of the liver; burning in the abdomen. Cramping, colicky pains begin in the stomach and pass down into bowels, with urging to stool. Cramping all over abdomen, and then must run and pass a watery, fetid, yellow stool. Cutting and pressing, stitching pains in left hypochondrium and in the liver; tearing pains in abdomen. Rumbling and tensions.

RECTUM AND ANUS. - *Constipation*, very difficult stool; unsatisfactory, scanty stool; much straining, even soft stool is difficult. Constriction of the anus during stool. Diarrhoea driving out of bed at 5 a.m.; first undigested, then watery clear, with much flatus, from fruit. Passes much flatus with stool; flatus offensive without stool. Crawling at the anus. Hemorrhage from external piles. Inactivity of the rectum; itching of the anus - better by scratching; moisture around the anus; pain in anus during stool; burning during stool. Cutting, pressing, soreness and stitching. Tenesmus of the rectum; paralysis of the rectum. Ineffectual urging to stool. The stool is bloody, copious, dark, dry, hard, knotty, large, offensive, scanty, soft, thin, watery, undigested.

BLADDER. - Paralytic weakness. Retention of urine. Tenesmus while passing urine. Ineffectual urging to urinate. Frequent urging to pass urine, worse at night; urination in feeble stream, frequent during the night; must wait long for urine to flow; unsatisfactory feeling in bladder after urination; involuntary urination.

PROSTATE GLAND. - Emission of prostatic fluid during stool, the gland is enlarged, sore and painful; prostate gland inflamed.

URETHRA. - Discharge of mucus and pus from the urethra; burning when passing urine; cutting during the flow of urine.

URINE. - Urine copious, later scanty, burning, cloudy and red. Red sediment, specific gravity normal, no sugar, no albumen.

MALE GENITALIA. - Troublesome erections during the night, which are very strong and painful; the testes are swollen and hard; the glans penis is red and excoriated; the scrotum itches and perspires. Frequent seminal emissions, sexual excitement is strong during the evening and night.

FEMALE GENITALIA. - Tormenting itching and crawling; worse after urination, worse after scratching, better by cold applications. Leucorrhoea acrid, bloody, copious, purulent, thin, white or yellow; worse before and after menses. Menses in one prover too frequent, in several provers, too late, intermittent, offensive, painful, scanty. Suppressed menses has been cured. Burning pain in the genitals; prolapsus of the uterus; ulceration of the labia.

LARYNX AND TRACHEA. - Irritation in the larynx, mucus in larynx and trachea. It cures catarrh of larynx and trachea. Rawness and soreness in larynx. Must scrape mucus from the larynx very often. Constant tickling in the larynx and trachea. Husky, rough voice. Hoarseness, worse in the morning.

RESPIRATION. - The breathing is arrested by coughing, wheezing, asthmatic breathing; rattling breathing. Difficult breathing from coughing.

COUGH. - Cough in the daytime, morning, *evening* and *night*. Asthmatic cough. Dry cough morning and *night*; dry cough with expectoration only in the morning; the cough is worse in cold air. Dry, hacking cough in the *evening*. Much irritation in larynx and trachea from hard coughing. Loud cough in the morning with fever. Lying on the right side causes coughing spells. Racking, paroxysmal cough from tickling in the larynx. Violent coughing spells.

EXPECTORATION. - Expectoration daytime, *morning*, evening and night, *acrid*, bloody, copious, offensive, viscid, white or *yellow*.

CHEST. - Orgasm of blood or a feeling of congestion in the chest. Constriction of the chest; oppression, heat and blood spitting; inflammation of bronchial tubes; pain in chest during the night; during cough, in the sides of chest. Burning in chest. Crushing pain in chest; rawness in chest when coughing; sore, bruised chest-walls from coughing. Stitching pain in chest from coughing and inspiring. Weakness felt in the chest and palpitation of the heart.

BACK. - On exposure to cold air the back is cold as if cold water were poured on it. Many eruptions on the back. Itching of the *cervical* and dorsal regions; pain in the back on motion, rising from a seat, *stooping* or *walking*. Lying perfectly quiet the pain is relieved, but turning or trying to help herself out of a chair causes pain in back near the spine. Pain in cervical region, in dorsal region between the scapulae, in the sacrum, in the coccyx and in the *whole spine*; aching in the spine, but especially lumbar region and sacrum. Great burning in the spine, burning pain in the cervical region and between the scapula. Pricking like needles in the lumbar region on exertion; better during rest. Sore and bruised feeling in the spine, especially the lumbar region; sticking like needles in the lumbar region. Stitching pains in the back, in

the cervical region, in the scapulae and between the scapulae. Tearing pain in the back. *Stiffness* of the back and of the *cervical* region; extreme weakness of the back compelling her to remain in bed.

EXTREMITIES. - Awkwardness of the limbs, more in the lower limbs. A blue painful spot on the hand where she had a wart removed many years ago. The nails became brittle; the hands are constantly chapped; coldness of hands, *legs* and *feet*; hands cold as ice and fingers blue. Cramps in the calf. Emaciation of all the limbs, numerous eruptions on the limbs, notably boils and a red rash. *Formication* is extreme. The hands are very hot. Heaviness of *upper limbs*, of *lower limbs*, *hands* and *feet*. Violent itching without eruption, upper limbs, hands and fingers, *lower limbs*, *thighs* and *soles*. Painful itching in arms along the course of nerves. Jerking in all the limbs. Numbness of all the limbs, upper limbs in forenoon, numbness of hands and fingers, numbness of lower limbs, *legs*, *feet* and heel; numbness of first two toes of right foot while lying on the back. Pain in the limbs from excitement, worse from motion, worse during the night. Pain in the joints; pain in upper limbs, shoulders, elbow, forearm, hand and fingers; pain along the course of nerves. Pain in lower limbs from motion and excitement; pain in thighs, legs and feet, pain along the course of nerves. Pain travels from below upwards, worse on left side; pain goes to cardiac region and then to left temple. Aching pain in legs. Burning pain in the limbs; burning pain in arms from *excitement*; burning in the soles. Crushing pain in the bones of legs, and in the muscles. Drawing pain in upper arm and in forearm; drawing pain in thighs, knees and ankles; pricking pain, thinks a knitting needle is thrust deep into muscle of right hip. Sore, bruised limbs, *lower limbs*, legs, tibia, soles; stitching pains in upper limbs, shoulder, upper arm, elbow and wrist; stitching pains in hip, knee, calf, sole, toes. Tearing in upper limbs, shoulder, upper arm, elbow, forearm, hands and fingers; tearing pain *lower limbs*, *hip*, thighs, KNEES, LEGS, calf, ankles, feet; tearing pains along the course of nerves. Wandering pains of all kinds in the limbs. Painless paralysis of lower limbs, also pain in the paralyzed parts. Tension in the upper limbs and in the arms when lifting anything; tension in the calf, bottom limbs and feet. Swelling of the fingers. Stiffness in the lower limbs. Tingling prickling in all the limbs, upper limbs, hands and fingers, lower limbs and feet. Trembling all over, in limbs, hands and knees. Twitching of limbs, in shoulder, lower limbs, legs, feet. Ulceration about the nails. Weakness in the limbs, *upper limbs*, LOWER LIMBS, *thighs*, *legs*.

SLEEP. - Sleep is disturbed by visions; dreams anxious, confused, amorous, of death, *nightmare*, pleasant, of quarrelling, vexatious. Sleep is restless and broken. Sleepiness in the morning, forenoon and evening, and after dinner. Sleepless before midnight; unrefreshing sleep, waking too early, *frequent waking*. Yawning.

CHILL. - Chilliness in the forenoon, noon, afternoon, evening; chilliness in the evening in bed; chilliness in the open air, after eating, better after warm drink; external coldness; internal coldness. Chilliness on moving in bed. Shaking chill at 5 p. m. One-sided coldness. Chilliness during stool. Desire for warmth which ameliorates the chill.

FEVER. - Heat afternoon, *evening* and *night*. Fever begins between 8 and 10 p.m., with severe crushing pain in both legs; pain goes to heart and left temple. External heat with chilliness. Flushes of heat; heat during sleep.

PERSPIRATION. - Perspiration morning, night, with anxiety; perspiration on motion—profuse after waking.

SKIN. - Dryness, coldness, biting, anaesthesia, yellow spots. *Burning*, cracked. Eruptions, blisters, boils, burning; chapping, DRY eczema. Herpes, dry, itching, stinging. Itching eruptions worse by warmth. Painful eruptions. Painful pimples. Psoriasis. Red rash. Scabby eruption moist after scratching, smarting after scratching. Stinging and burning eruptions. Suppurating phagedenic eruptions. Nodular urticaria, vesicular eruptions. Marked formication of the

skin all over body, itching worse in evening in bed. Biting, burning, crawling; better by keeping perfectly still. Itching better by scratching. Stinging burning in the skin all over, but worse on the back of hands, arms and feet. Moisture of the skin after scratching. Skin extremely sensitive. Much tension in the skin. Ulceration, with itching, soreness and stinging. The skin is slow to heal after injury."

(Alumina silicate. By James Tyler Kent, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago. The Critique vol. 13 (1906), p. 401-410)

1912 - The Making of a Man

"Truth is a two-edged sword.

Information that may be used for the good of mankind may be used also for selfish ends. In the former, it elevates the user; in the latter, it destroys him. We see the evidence of this in every profession, in every business; in the artist, the doctor, the lawyer, the merchant, and the politician. We have only to study faces, to be convinced.

The face of the homoeopathic physician who has used the great homoeopathic truth for the good of man has a benign expression, while he who has first counted on what it will bring in cash has a crafty face, which the children shun. In either case, he smiles if successful; but if he fails, we shall see accentuated the two casts of expression. One reveals patience; and the other, deep lines of disappointment and hatred.

It is important to know how it is that truth can become a power to change the faces of men. Truth is so powerful that it will elevate him who uses it for the good of man, and degrade him who uses it against his fellow. It carries with it a penalty for falsifying it, or using it for improper purposes.

When one listens to a great truth, he says to himself that truth *should be known to the world*, or that it can be used to increase wealth.

Truth first enters the memory, and may go no farther and soon may be lost; or it may be admitted into the understanding, and flow through it into the voluntary and then into life. This is the course intended by Divine Providence, whenever he gives truth to man. It is that he shall use it for the common good, and not for himself. Whenever man perverts this, he destroys himself; but, when he carries out the purpose of the truth, he becomes wise. The highest aim of man is to become wise, and the only way to attain wisdom is to do for the good of others.

Truth first enters the mind by the way of the memory. There it is inspected by the understanding, and it is settled upon whether it is true or false, useful or detrimental. If it is approved, the understanding admits it to the middle chamber, where it is treasured for use. When homoeopathic truth is thus admitted, the healing artist waits for an opportunity to confirm it. Finally the patient comes, and the truth is called forth; the law and doctrines there treasured are called upon, used, and confirmed to be true. The patient recovers and is grateful to his doctor. The doctor is delighted and smiles. He shows forth upon the face his inmost feelings; a tear comes to his eye and he says, "Blessed be Hahnemann, Blessed be the Lord."

Then it is that the truth passes through the understanding into the voluntary -into the affections - and is revealed upon the countenance. Now, truth is made alive, and can be maintained alive so long as the doctor continues to use it. It now fills his life. He loves it, knows it, and remembers it. If he does not love it and use it, he does not grow in wisdom. But by loving it he loves to use it, and thereby learns more of it. The more he loves it, the better he knows it.

If there is one who is wise in the law, it is because he loves it and obeys it. If he is wiser than others, it is because he loves it more than others - but for the sake of the good it will do for

man. To love it for the good it will bring to oneself is another form of hatred of men; and hatred of men, or love of self, closes and pinches and contracts and distorts the understanding, and the face becomes crafty. Any violation of the law carries with it its own penalty.

Woe unto him who uses the truth to glorify himself or enrich his pocket book.

Truth will make man miserable or happy. Man is never happy except when working for others. Man is most miserable when doing most for himself, and the misery is shown on the face. Behold the successful miser. He who has most is most miserable. The wise man is always happy. He has grown wise while loving, and is loved while acquiring knowledge. Peace, happiness and contentment are upon the face of all who live for the good of the human race.

When man appears to know what he does not make use of, his understanding will soon force it out into the memory, and finally the memory holds it no longer. In the understanding is treasured only so much as is loved and used.

The love of truth for the sake of truth, in the voluntary, conjoins with an equivalent of truth in the understanding; and this is the measure of wisdom in any man.

The crafty man memorizes facts, to use for a given occasion in order to acquire remuneration or fame, and should be known as smart in proportion to the success of his undertaking. This is not wisdom. Wisdom cannot be removed from the love of uses.

Love, wisdom and use make one, and inasmuch as they are one in the life of man they make him a man; and wherein he lacks these, he falls short of being a man. These in man are the wherein he exists in the image of God, and when he has thus made truth alive in him he has become "free indeed."

DISCUSSION

Dr. Hanlin: That is the all in all of the making of a good physician. Most of us will admit that at first our aims are less unselfish than therein described. *Materia Medica* is the basis on which the true doctor works and depends. When the less careful man claims to accomplish as much from other methods, his prescribing may be at first successful, but the character deteriorates and he is himself affected by the character of the work he does.

Dr. Stearns: Basic truths begin in a man. As Emerson says of circles of truth, they are first crude; later, there is so much beyond that he never has long enough life to attain what is so much more desirable.

(James Tyler Kent, A.M., M.D., *The Making of a Man*, *The Homoeopathician* vol. 1, No. 2, February 1912, p. 47-48)

1912 - The President's Address

“A physician advanced in years looks back upon many failures. The faithful homoeopathist recalls a man, a woman, a child, and realizes that these, among his past failures, would now be simple cases. Prescribing the homoeopathic remedy is such a process of growth and progress that it may be said that “the best of the wine is saved for the last of the feast.” In the beginning of one's practice many acute diseases run their course, in advanced years they are nearly all aborted.

The young man looks upon the successful years of long experience, and wonders if he will cure as he sees cures made - as Hahnemann made them. It is well to hope - for all to hope - that, with experience, each may attain the high degree of perfection in healing that Hahnemann attained. Much can be done now that Hahnemann could not do, because we have a greater number of remedies, and a greater number of potencies, and higher potencies. It is doubtful if the technique of prescribing has made much progress. It is in this direction that all need most to meditate. None of Hahnemann's pupils could do what he did. Few have lived since Hahnemann that could do what he did. It was what he was able to do in his ripe old age that appears so wonderful.

If we would make progress, we must dwell upon the teaching of THE ORGANON.

1. We must dwell long upon what it is in the human being that must be changed, in order to restore man from sickness to health.
2. We must meditate long upon what it is in remedies or drugs that constitutes a healing power or principle. (§3.)

To some it will seem to be an old story even to refer to this question, which has been heretofore so fully considered; but it may also surprise some to learn that many of our so-called faithful friends are thinking and acting as if the patient is sick because his liver, or heart, or stomach, or some organ, is improperly functioning.

So long as one thinks that man is sick because his organs are not doing proper work, just so long he cannot construct a treatment that accords with THE ORGANON. So long as one regards the results as causes, so long the true idea is obscured. So long as one thinks in this way, he will take symptoms accordingly and work the repertory in such manner, and, although his results may satisfy himself, yet they will not compare with results obtained from thinking that sick organs are but the results of a disordered state of the man himself, who is composed of mind and physical being and, last, of organs and extremities. (ORG. §§10-11, 15.)

Traditional nosology may be useful so long as we have a public sphere to maintain, but it is useless in the homoeopathic art of healing. It must be clearly settled what it is in man that is first, and what is last; what is highest, and what is lowest; what is innermost, and what is outermost; before we can perceive what are causes and what are ultimates. So long as one thinks of pathological conditions as causes, so long will he act in directions that are the opposite of healing, and toward destruction.

All nutritive processes are commanded and conducted from center to circumference, therefore all healing processes must go on from centralized efforts. Pupils have often heard these statements, and wondered at their meaning. I have kept a watchful eye over such pupils for many years, and all of them who have failed have wondered at the meaning of such statements. They who can perceive the meaning are the ones who are able to perform the works directed in THE ORGANON of Samuel Hahnemann, and heal the sick as he taught, viz: to cure the patient, and then the organs will also return to normal function. Men who give Bryonia for pneumonia, Nux Vomica for the stomach, Kali-iod for syphilis, and Belladonna for cerebral congestion, seldom learn to individualize from the patient to his parts and organs. The best they can do is to individualize from organs and parts, hoping to get somewhere. “Lucky hits” are

their sole joy and success. Their successes would be failures in the minds of men who can follow Hahnemann in all he means in emphasizing the mind symptoms above all others in any given totality of symptoms of a sick man. (ORG. §213.)

1. DIAGNOSIS OF WHAT IS CURABLE.

The true physician must know that whatever it is in man that is morbid can represent itself by signs and symptoms only. These he must meditate upon earnestly, patiently and wisely, that he may find in the *Materia Medica* symptoms most similar. If he is heedless of the best interest of sick people, or careless in discovering and writing down their symptoms, or too indolent to search for corresponding symptoms in the *Materia Medica*; or if he is given to making light of the symptoms he hears the patient speak of, or of the symptoms he reads in the *Materia Medica*, he will never prosper or grow wise with age, but will go the way of all such men into indolence and levity, depending upon hired laboratory findings for the basis of a prescription. The last state of that man will be worse than the first. The man who believes he is directing his remedies against germs, or against worms, or against a tumor the patient may have, is in extreme darkness, if he cannot perceive that a healthy man will have healthy tissue, healthy blood, and therefore there can be no soil for germs or worms or morbid growths. (§§7, 11, 12, 14, 70, 84, 89, 98, 107-9.)

On one side we have the laboratory to furnish a basis for prescribing; on the other hand is the ORGANON. One class of prescribers is demanding enormous expenditures for laboratory fixtures in our colleges, while giving no credit for our *Materia Medica* opportunities, though the latter are ten times greater than any found in the colleges of the former class. This clearly indicates the trend of traditional medicine and of the ignorant homoeopath following in this line. They should be permitted to have their enormous and surplus laboratories in peace; but we must demand that we have our full privileges in *Materia Medica* and therapeutic philosophy. This demand has never been made upon State Boards that stand over our colleges with uplifted hands. The requirement of our Hering College should be entirely different from that of Rush or the P. & S. The basis of our knowledge in practice is Philosophy and *Materia Medica*, while theirs is laboratory. Both must have clinical advantages the same in quantity, but differing in character and quality.

The reverse of all of these whims and imaginations are Hahnemann's substantial doctrines, based upon facts, and now confirmed by a century of experience, viz: *It is impossible to conceive of anything but symptoms that are to be removed or cured in order to establish health.* Look back upon our century of experience, and what we have cured. Nothing but symptoms. The results of disease disappear themselves when the symptoms are cured. When the symptoms are removed by a homoeopathic remedy, the patient is cured, and all that the symptoms represent in the patient is cured.

The physician must perceive when the symptoms represent a complete image of a sickness. When only a few symptoms are observed, Hahnemann calls it a one-sided case, and says that no great things should be expected of a remedy chosen on a few symptoms. (ORG. §§172-6, 185.) The homoeopathic physician clearly perceives when he has a *clearly defined image*, and then he knows how certain the remedy is to act curatively. (§§ 3, 104.) Defective education is often revealed by professed homoeopathic physicians bringing cases for advice with only a few clinical symptoms, or a few particulars, or the results of disease, all mental symptoms and generals being omitted. The physician who administers a remedy on such a one-sided case will have a high percentage of failures; but he often struts like a peacock over his lucky hits.

All curable sicknesses make themselves known to the intelligent physician in signs and symptoms. (ORG. §14.) Diseases are, therefore, incurable when they do not make themselves known in signs and symptoms. Whether the physician fails to find the symptoms, or whether

there are no symptoms, as in malignant growths, or whether the patient conceals the symptoms, they are unknown to the prescriber.

2. MATERIA MEDICA.

Every effort is being put forth to re-establish the science of medicine upon a positive basis, yet these efforts are based upon pure theory. What can be more positive or matter-of-fact than the written declaration of the interested patient, or the prover? These are assertions of fact, and they are facts daily confirmed by thousands of experiences. How can a more substantial basis be expected?

The records of confirmed and verified provings stand as so many recorded facts.

The symptoms of the sick man are recorded as so many facts.

The similarity between these two is the only variable quality, and this is a matter of art; and art is always a variable quality.

Then all that remains is to find an artist - a physician - and all the questions are solved. Is this grade of intelligence too high for which to work? Can it be true that educated men and women wish to compete for a prize much lower in the scale of human accomplishments?

Whatever it is in medicine that heals the sick, nothing that represents the healing principle in each individual drug can ever be known but the symptoms obtained in healthy provers. The laboratory and microscope must ever fail, because these can discover only the ultimates, while the curative power is only a tendency, or *conatus*, of an invisible substance evolved into activities by circumstances. So long as men search in the laboratory for causes of disease, so long will they search in the laboratory for curative powers, which must always end in failure.

(ORG. §§24-27, 108.)

The study of the homoeopathic pathogenesis, which is so extensive, requires so much time and perseverance that men who are given to carelessness, indolence and levity, can do very little to make a showing for professional glory; hence the stupid, the flippant and the "smart" must always seek the material method and make it the basis of his efforts, thereby associating with, or placing himself on the same level as, the mechanic. Of course, all liquid substances seek their own level.

3. USE OF POTENCIES. APPLICATION OF REMEDIES TO SICKNESS.

And lastly, the physician must know how to adjust the one to the other, in order to gain the ends of healing. (ORG. §§146 et seq.) Our pathogeneses have expanded into enormous proportions, so vast that no mind can encompass them, yet this once may be expanded very many times by a full knowledge of the uses of the various potencies. The physician who knows how to use the various potencies has ten times the advantage of the one that always uses one potency, no matter what that potency is.

After thirty years of careful observation and comparison with the use of the various potencies, it is possible to lay down the following rules:

Every physician should have at command the 30th, 200th, 1m, 10m, 50m, cm, dm and mm potencies, made carefully on the centesimal scale.

From the 30th to the 10m will be found those curative powers most useful in very sensitive women and children.

From the 10m to the mm all are useful for ordinary chronic diseases in persons not so sensitive.

In acute diseases the 1m and mm are most useful.

In the sensitive women and children, it is well to give the 30th or 200th at first, permitting it to act as long as it will cause the patient to improve in a general way, after which the 1m may be used in similar manner. After improvement with that ceases, the 10m may be required.

In persons suffering from chronic sickness and not so sensitive, the 10m may first be used, and continued without change so long as improvement lasts; then the 50m will act precisely in the same manner, and should be used so long as the patient makes progress toward health; then the cm may be used in the same manner, and the dm and mm in succession.

By this use of the series of potencies in a given case, the patient can be held under the influence of the simillimum, or a given remedy, until cured. *Whenever the simillimum is found, the remedy will act curatively in a series of potencies.* If the remedy is only partially similar, it will act in only one or two potencies; then the symptoms will change and a new remedy will be demanded.

Many chronic cases will require a series of carefully selected remedies to effect a cure, if the remedy is only partially similar; but the ideal in prescribing is to find that remedy similar enough to hold the case through a full series to the highest. Each time the patient will say that the new potency acted as did the first one received. The patient can feel the medicine when it is acting properly. Some have intimated that suggestion is a help to the action of the remedy; but it is wise to know that suggestion fails when the wrong remedy has been given.”

(James Tyler Kent, A.M., M.D., The President’s Address, The Homoeopathician vol. 1, No. 2, February 1912, p. 62-65)