

James Tyler Kent

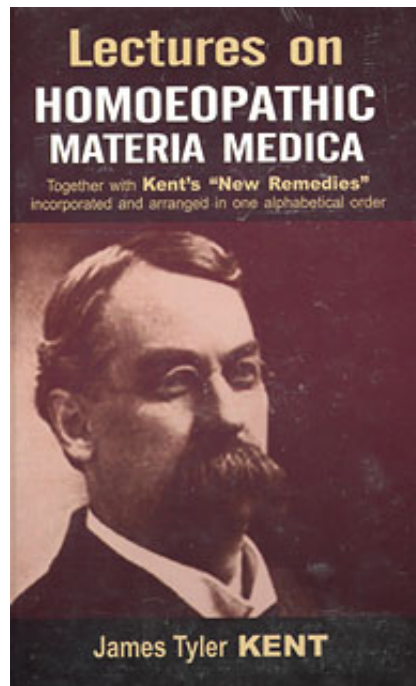
Lectures on Homoeopathic Materia Medica

Reading excerpt

[Lectures on Homoeopathic Materia Medica](#)

of [James Tyler Kent](#)

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feet; suppressed foot sweat. Pulsation of the shoulder. Swelling of the hands, lower limbs, knees, feet. Tension in knees. Trembling of the limbs Twitching of the upper limbs, thighs, feet. Ulcers on the legs. Weakness of the limbs.

Dreams; amorous, anxious, frightful, of misfortune, pleasant, vivid. Restless sleep; sleepiness; afternoon, evening, after dinner; sleepless before midnight; frequent waking.

Coldness in the morning; evening; in bed; chilliness; external chill; shaking chills every third day. Fever in the evening and during the night; burning heat; heat with chilliness; dry heat all day; dry heat during the night.

Dryness, biting and burning in skin; cold skin; eruptions; eczema; herpes all over body; pimples; scabs, yellow scales; stinging, urticaria; erysipelas, formication, horripilation. Inflammation of skin. Itching. Swelling and tension. Whole body covered with small ulcers. Unhealthy skin. Burning ulcers.

BELLADONNA

Belladonna is a remedy that takes hold of the system with great violence. It is especially suitable to plethoric, vigorous individuals and intellectual people. Brainy people have complaints coming on suddenly, providing they are in a substantial state of health, and are reasonably plethoric and vascular. The complaints of Belladonna come on suddenly, run a regular course, and subside suddenly. The pains and suffering come on suddenly and with great violence, and subside suddenly. Colds ultimate rapidly, run a sharp course, a course of great violence, and subside suddenly. Belladonna especially affects the whole vascular system, the heart, lungs, brain and nervous system.

Among the earliest conditions to examine is the heat. It has inflammations of all the organs, especially the brain, lungs, and liver. The intestines are also involved as well as the other organs. These inflammations are always attended by *violent heat*; the heat is something unusual. It is more marked in Belladonna than in almost any other remedy. When you put your hand upon a Belladonna subject you will suddenly withdraw it, the heat is so intense. The memory of the heat is carried in the hand and fingers for some time. Pains, inflammations, and sufferings, nightly attacks of delirium, violent attacks inflammatory in character are attended with that kind of heat. No matter where the inflammation is, there is that same intense heat. There are times, though, when that kind of heat is present, and it is not Bell., and that is when the fever is of the continued type. Bell, has no continued fever in it. It is true the older books tell you about Bell, for this violent heat in typhoid and some other continued fevers, but if you examine Bell, from beginning to end you will find nothing continued in its fever. Its fever is remittent. It never

comes on in its complaints gradually like typhoid. It has not the gradual rise and the gradual fall like a continued fever. I only mention that so that you will not be lost. Our lamented Hering, one of the ablest teachers the world ever had, classes Bell, for typhoid fever when the delirium and the heat are somewhat like Bell, but let me tell you just what will take place. When you give Bell, for the delirium in typhoid fever—for such a delirium as looks like Bell. You may subdue the delirium, but other manifestations will rise in that fever. You will not subdue the fever, but you will subdue the patient. The patient will be sick longer, will go into a greater state of prostration than if you had let that delirium alone. But *Stramonium* fits perfectly Hering's description of a case in which he says Bell, should be given. The idea of that heat must be well fixed in the mind. *Heat, intense heat, violent heat.*

There is another phase of Bell, that runs all through these inflammatory complaints and its fevers. The inflamed parts, and very commonly the skin, are *very red*, and, as the inflammation advances, grow dusky, as the fever advances the face becomes mottled; but the first representation of Bell, is bright red, and the skin is shiny. An inflamed part that can be seen will be red. In inflammation of glands the skin over the glands will be bright red in spots. Hence red spots in the neck over inflamed glands. Inflammation of the parotid glands, inflammation of the sub-maxillary glands, inflammation of the glands of the neck—there will be a spot as red as fire over each. The throat is as red as scarlet. The mucus membrane is inflamed, and red as scarlet. After a little it grows dusky, finally mottled; showing the character and direction of the Bell, constitution. It travels gradually towards a zymotic state, such as we see in scarlet fever, in low inflammatory conditions; at first intense congestion, but vaso-motor paralysis follows. Intense congestion and blueness, or purple and mottled.

Another grand feature of Bell, is present in its inflamed parts, and in its painful parts. Whenever Bell, brings out anything like a decided action, it has *burnin*; intense burning. The burning in the throat with a Bell, sore throat is like a coal of fire. Inflammation of the tonsils, burning like fire. The skin burns, and it is burning hot to the sensation of the patient, and intensely hot to the doctor. The skin burns in scarlet fever. He says, "It burns so, doctor, it burns so;" in bilious or remittent fever. In inflammation of an organ, the skin burns, there is a burning fever, and the part itself burns. Inflammation of the bladder, with burning. Congestion of the brain, and the head burns. Congestion of the throat, and the throat burns. It is hot locally, and it also burns subjectively. In gastritis there is burning. In inflammation of the liver, the liver burns. Congestion of the liver with jaundice, and the liver burns. Now, we have three leading features: do not call them "key notes," for that is not what I mean; *heat, redness and burning.* We will see how they modify

the whole feature of the sickness, how they permeate and ramify, and how they take meaning.

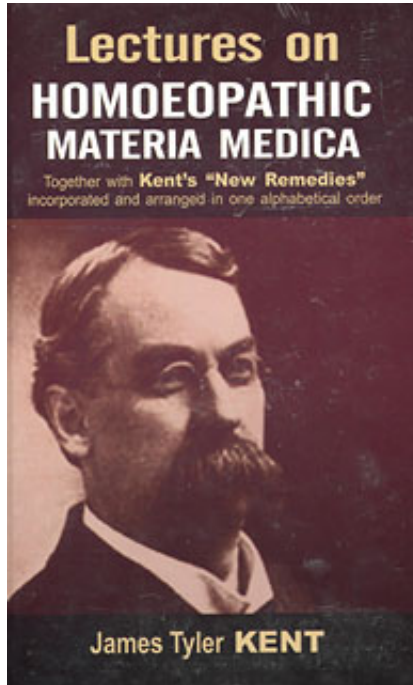
But, that is not all. We have much *swelling* in Bell. The inflamed parts swell rapidly; are extremely sensitive to touch; are very painful, with the sensation as if they would burst, with pressive pains, stinging and burning. There is heat, redness and burning in these inflamed parts, as well as swelling. Swelling, stinging, burning, throbbing. All over he *throbs*. With all congestions and inflammations he throbs. The part itself throbs, and his carotids throb. When children are sick in bed with congestion of the brain, they have an intensely hot head. If old enough to talk about it, they will say "it burns." But then we will notice the throbbing. The temporal arteries and the carotids pulsate, with great violence. A turmoil is going on. An earthquake is taking place. Everything is being shaken when the patient needs Bell. It is one of the most painful of remedies. It is so sensitive to Pain. So sensitive that he suffers more than ordinary people do from the pain. And, remember, *the pains come suddenly*, they remain longer or shorter, and *they go suddenly*. They do this in neuralgia; they do this in inflammatory conditions; they do it in inflamed organs; they do it wherever they come. Pains, tear, shoot, burn, and sting, and press, and smart, all at once. All of these characteristics are bundled up into one bundle, so that he suffers. All of his pains are worse from motion, worse from light, worse from ajar, worse from cold. He wants to be wrapped up warmly, and is worse from any exposure or a draft. The headaches are like many of the other pains; it feels as if the brain was going up and down, tearing and burning at every step he takes, and from every motion of the eyes, or turning the eyeballs, or going up stairs, rising from his seat, or sitting down; all motion creates violent pains; feels as if the head would burst, as if the eyes would be pressed out. If he moves he starts the heart to pulsate on his sore parts and he calls them "hammering pains." Wherever that pain is he cannot have it touched. If it is touched it will throb. If uncovered it will become worse. If some one walks across the floor, the jar makes him worse. *The jar of the bed*, if he is in bed, is a common aggravation of Bell. If he is so sick that he is in bed, *the jar of the bed* makes all of his complaints worse. You go to the bedside of a patient suffering from an inflamed liver, and he will not let you put your hand on the bed, for the jar makes him worse. If the pain is in the abdomen; if it is an inflamed uterus; if it is in confinement, it is the same. This aggravation from the jar is such a marked feature that it is not always confined to inflammations. It is often a modifier in a state of nervous hyperaesthesia. A woman in confinement, when there is no inflammation, and none threatening, is in such a state of hyperaesthesia that she wants the windows closed to keep the air out; she does not want to be touched; she does not want the bed moved, any little jar aggravates; she

is so sensitive to ajar, even when there is no sensitive part. You go to , such a case, and you will realize in time that you are going to have a difficult and painful labor, without Bell. But with a dose of Bell, all of these complaints pass away quickly, so quick is the action of this medicine. The jar of the bed will often reveal to you the nature of the remedy. If you walk to the bedside of a patient suffering from gallstone colic, with violent pains, he cannot have the bed touched. His face is red, his skin burns, he cannot be touched, he is in excruciating agony, and he tells that before you have crossed the room. You see it all. He says, "Don't touch the bed, doctor." That is a special feature; the aggravation from ajar is marked.

Spasms—general spasms and local spasms. Spasms of little canals, of the circular fibres, of tubular organs, like that I have spoken of in the gallstone colic. In the ductus communis choledochus there is a clutching—or it may be in the cystic duct that the circular fibers clutch that little bit of stone and will not let it through. The passage is large enough to admit it and it has started to go through—but the irritation of the part causes a spasm and it clutches that little stone. You put a dose of Bell, on his tongue, the spasm lets up, stone passes on, and there is no more trouble; in fifteen minutes the gallstone colic is gone. There is never a failure in homoeopathic prescribing in gallstone colic. The symptoms are not always Bell., but in this instance, where that horrible sensitiveness is present, it is Bell.

"Convulsions in infants." They are violent and are usually associated with cerebral congestion. The skin is always in a state of fever. They are brought on from light, from a draft of cold air, from the infant becoming cold. Nervous, brainy children, those with a good sized head and plump, large-headed boys; boys especially, but also girls that have boys' heads, when exposed to the cold have convulsions. Light, motion and cold will bring on these convulsions. The Bell, subject as an individual, like *Bry.*, is worse in all his complaints from motion. Motion brings on convulsions, motion brings on pain; motion increases the action of the heart and brings on throbbing; motion brings on many complaints and increases the sufferings. Now think of these generals whenever you come to Bell. This idea of Bell, must prevail. No matter how many little symptoms you accumulate, get at these first.

The mental symptoms of Bell, are delightful to study, but dreadful to look upon. The mental symptoms are such as come on in intense fevers, such as are observed in maniacal excitement, in delirium. Excitement runs all through. Violence runs all through the mental symptoms. The mental symptoms are all active, never passive. There is no passive delirium in Bell. It is a wild state. He is wild; striking, biting, tearing things; doing unusual things; doing strange things; doing unexpected things. He is in a state of excitability.



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

1032 pages, hb



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