and I am inclined to suppose, that conception stands in quite a similar relationship to the moon's and the sun's different positions; and that there may be still more things, related to the diseased organism and the administration of medicines, which may hold a similar relationship. At all events, we ought to try to work ourselves gradually out of the dark of believing, into the light of knowledge by collecting facts,—bare facts,—upon a sound, scientific basis. I hope to hear soon of followers in this particular branch of observation.

KALI BICHROMATICUM.

BY AD. LIPPE, M. D.

This valuable remedy was introduced into the practice of medicine twenty years ago; a large number of provings, both voluntary and involuntary, have been published; yet in comparison to the abundant material furnished, but a small number of cures by this remedy has been published. And in consideration that, since 1847, when Dr. Fr. H. Arneth's very complete and elaborate treatise appeared in the "Oesterreichische Zeitschrift," and the later rendition of it in the first volume of "The Hahnemannian Materia Medica," by Dr. John T. Drysdale, in 1852, who ostensibly incorporated Arneth's essay into his work; and also the publication of it in 1848, in the "Symptomen Codex, (Jahr's New Manual,) by Dr. C. Hempel;—but little has appeared in the journals on the therapeutical use of this medicine, I will endeavor to add my mite towards showing where Kali bichromaticum may become the true curative remedy,—a diligent study of the remedy having enabled me to make frequent and satisfactory experiments in its therapeutic application. I will, at the end of this article, say a few words regarding its literature.

Kali bichromaticum is often the only remedy in *morbilli* (measles), especially if the cough, expectoration, and the other catarrhal symptoms correspond with the characteristic symptoms of this medicine. The eruption is found, under Kali bichromaticum, *vide* Dr. Drysdale's essay, symptoms 315, "Solid eruption like measles." The catarrhal symptoms are found in Dr. D.'s essay under symptoms 22 and 23, —(eyes) itching of the canthi. After smarting, itching, and watering frequently during the day and morning, agglutination during the previous days. (Pulsatilla has a similar symptom, but the itching of the eyes compels the patient to rub the eyes incessantly; and if this symptom prevails, Puls. will quickly relieve it.) 1. Dr. D. gives as corresponding remedies, Bell., Cop., Guaj., Merc.,—Guaj. is new,—he has omitted *Aconit.*, *Pulsat.*, Ant. or Bry., Rhus, Sulph. etc.

The catarrhal symptoms of the nose are found in Dr. D.'s essay, symptoms 49, considerable flow of water from the nose, subsequently becoming acrid, burning the upper lip and excoriating the nostrils. And in Dr. Arneth's essay, symptoms 260, a small quantity of acrid mucus is discharged from the nose, which causes burning in the septum; 261, nose full of thick mucus; 262, profuse discharge of thick, clear mucus from the nose; when this ceases, it is followed by pain from the occiput to the sinciput. These symptoms show the general applicability of Kali bichromaticum in morbilli. We will now give some of the special characteristic indications for its use in the various forms and individual cases of this disease. We find, in Dr. Arneth's essay, symptoms 277, stiff, green-colored masses of an offensive smell are discharged from the nose. Kali bichr. differs in this respect from Pulsatilla, which has long-continued coryza, with blowing from the nose of yellowish-green mucus, smelling bad. The discharge of Kali bichr. is more stiff, more compact, more green and offensive than that of Pulsatilla. In Dr. Arneth's proving (Oesterreichische Zeitschrift, vol. iii., 1847, page 300,) we find that the soreness of the nostrils under Kali bichr. consists in an ulceration, a formation of

small, burning ulcers, first on the right side, later on the left side, within the nostrils. Pulsatilla has sore, ulcerated nostrils, *i. e.*, the edges of the nostrils are ulcerated. The most important indication for Kali bichr. in measles, is the croupy cough accompanying this disease. We find in Dr. Arneth's essay, symptom 641, roughness in the larynx, with hoarseness. Symptom 642, suddenly in the evening great hoarseness and roughness of the voice. Symptom 643, rough, hoarse voice. Symptom 645, he is deprived of his voice. Symptom 697, loud rattling cough for five minutes at a time, with retching and *expectoration of tough mucus, so viscid that it can be drawn to the feet in strings.* Symptom 705, during sleep, wheezing and rattling in the chest, which can be heard at a distance. Symptom 717, expectoration of thick, yellow mucus. Pulsatilla has a similar hoarseness, but the expectoration consists of yellow, thick or greenish mucus, and the expectoration is only present during the morning or during the day. Another great difference exists between Kali bichr. and Pulsat., not only in modifying their curative power in this disease, but in general; for Kali bichr. has an aggravation of almost all its symptoms from cold,—open cold air,—while Pulsatilla has an amelioration from the same causes.

During the prevalence of epidemic measles, I have seen frequent occurrence of cases that, as soon as the eruption developed itself, a hoarse, croupy cough set in, which much distressed the patient; the nose became sore, small ulcers formed in the nostrils, and the discharge became at once tough, thick, viscid, stiff. The expectoration soon became stringy and tough, and detached with great difficulty; the patient was then generally much worse than in the ordinary measles. Aconite, which corresponds with the slight, intolerable, hacking cough preventing sleep and causing great restlessness, gave no relief, nor did Bry. or Phosph. control this cough; but Kali bichr., which I always give in the 200th or a higher potency, promptly cured these cases; and the patients generally recovered fully without any other medicine.

Kali bichr. is not unfrequently the true homœopathic remedy in croup—when the expectoration is tough, stringy, and ropy. The indications for these characteristic symptoms are found under the morbid appearances, and also under the involuntary proving of one Emanuel, a workman in Kali Bich., and related by Dr. Drysdale. As his symptoms will be found very instructive, they are given in full.

John Emanuel,* 46 years of age, of sanguine lymphatic temperament, but decrepit and wasted; soon after coming to the works, was seized with bronchitis, which continued in a chronic form for weeks. The cough was loud, violent, and rattling; it seemed to proceed from a small spot in the upper part of the abdomen, which was painful to the touch, generally commencing immediately on awaking† and after eating, preceding it, a sensation as if the stomach was swollen, nausea and palpitation of the heart continuing each time about five minutes, compelled to lie down and bend the body forward, accompanied with nausea and pain in the loins, so that he had to press these parts together with his hands. *The expectoration consisted of mucus which was so viscous that the strings were drawn down to the feet.* After the attack, he had pain in the forehead and giddiness, which almost made him stumble. In the evening, and when lying down, he was free from cough; but during sleep, the rattling and wheezing could be heard at a distance. At the same time, he complained of heaviness in the head, swelling in the region of the stomach, weak digestion, so that the stomach felt overloaded, from even the slightest food. Aversion to meat, and discomfort from eating it; constipation became habitual, and, finally, emaciation and great weakness, so that he was compelled to give up work. He completely recovered, under homœopathic treatment, in the course of three or four weeks after leaving the factory. The principal remedies were Nux vom. and Phosphor.

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* These symptoms are a retranslation from the German, by Dr. Arneth.

† Similar to Lachesis, both have also "*headache when waking.*"

The workman Gallagher has reported a similar symptom. Dyspnœa, especially in the morning, with cough and expectoration of a white mucus, "*as tough as pitch*," and which could be drawn out into strings. Whenever this ropy, stringy condition of the mucus prevails, Kali bichr. will be often the only curative remedy.* While the presence of these symptoms may often lead us to give Kali bichr. in croup, as well as in diphtheria, or in bronchitis, there are other symptoms often present which will call our attention to this medicine. In February last, a very violent case of diphtheria, made worse by a relapse, from overheating and then running out in the cold air, in a child five years old, which had been convalescent under the action of Lachesis, was finally cured by Kali bichr. The symptoms indicating it were found under the provings of Dr. Marenzeller, and rendered by Dr. Arneth, symptom 130, "Violent stitches in the left ear, extending into the roof of the mouth, into the corresponding side of the head, and into the same side of the neck, which was painful to the touch, and the glands swollen." This symptom prevailed, *and had appeared last;* the swelling on the neck was larger than a goose-egg; it finally suppurated and discharged under the influence of Kali bichr., while all diphtheritic symptoms gradually improved, and the child fully recovered without any further medication.

In Ozæna, we find Kali bichr. at times the curative remedy. In Dr. Arneth's essay, we find the following symptoms: Symptom 261, nose full of thick mucus. Symptom 262, profuse discharge of thick, clear mucus; if that ceases, he has pain going from the occiput to the forehead. Symptom 263, considerable discharge of mucus without having coryza. Symptom 278, *discharge from the nose of hard plugs, called by the workmen clinkers, elastic, like India-rubber.* Symptom 282, the pain in the nose at the junction of the cartilage.

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* In hooping-cough, when the mucus is abundant, threatening suffocation, white and stringy, Coccus cacti is indicated.

Symptom 277, discharge from the nose of hard, greenish-colored masses, sometimes of a disagreeable smell. All of these symptoms are often present in ozæna; and symptom 262 is very important, as the cessation of the discharge, especially when it is sudden, often causes violent headache, which has often been relieved at once by one dose of Kali bichr. 200, and the habitual discharge restored. A case of chronic ozæna was much improved, where the following symptom indicated Kali bichr.; this symptom promptly disappeared, and the chronic disease was also much lessened, *vide* Drysdale's essay, symptom 8. "Violent shooting pains from the root of the nose along the left* orbital arch to the external angle of the eye exactly, with dimness of sight, like a scale before the eye: *beginning in the morning, it increases till noon, and gives way towards the evening.*"†

In the so-called dyspepsia, we find Kali bichr. often to be the proper medicine. The indications for its application in this form of disease, we find in symptom 479. After a meal, which had been enjoyed, a sensation as if digestion was impeded, and the food rested on the stomach like a heavy weight. Kali bichr. will relieve this symptom often. Nux vom. has something very similar; but the difference between the two remedies is, that the heavy weight and pressure on the stomach is felt under Kali bichr. at once after a meal, while under Nux vom., sometimes one to three hours elapse before it is felt.

I was first induced to give Kali bichr. for the bad effects of over-indulgence in beer and other malt liquors, as well for the acute results as also for the chronic ailments of the

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* Left must be a clinical observation of Dr. D., and is confirmed by the above case.

† In this case I had my attention called to Kali bichr. first by the periodicity of the daily recurring paroxysms of pain always increasing from morning till 12 M. All the other symptoms also corresponding with Kali bichr. The patient, a lady of 46 years of age, received one dose of Kali bichr. 200, and was soon relieved of the paroxysms; the discharge from the nose was also much diminished.

habitual beer-drinkers, by the following symptoms, *vide* Dr. Arneth's essay, symptom 447: In the morning nausea and sensation of heaviness in the head and eyes. Symptom 450, Nausea when walking about. 489, Nausea and *vomiting of mucus.* 480, Occasional attacks of indigestion; loss of appetite, the food presses like a heavy weight; bad humor; suffering much from flatulency; *in the morning he feels confused, has nausea,* and sometimes vomits a clear fluid. A very frequent complaint of those who indulge habitually and freely in malt liquors, is a great weight in the pit of the stomach; flatulency, loss of appetite; and when they eat, the food oppresses them at once; nausea; confused feeling, especially in the morning, *and vomiting of mucus.* When these symptoms presented themselves, Kali bichr. 200 has always cured promptly. Other results of the over-indulgence in malt liquors, especially ale, are diseases of the liver; they also often find their remedy in Kali bichr.

In many cases where the round ulcer of the stomach could readily be diagnosticated, Kali bichr. was an important remedy, provided its symptoms otherwise corresponded with those of the patient.

Kali bichr. is applicable in secondary syphilis, *vide* Dr. Arneth's essay, symptom 395. Long-continued erythematous blush of the fauces and soft palate, varying in hue from a dark to a bright red, occasionally of a copper color. Symptom 409. On the right side of the root of the uvula, an excavated sore, half the size of a split pea, with a reddish areola, and containing a yellow tenacious matter; fauces and palate presenting an erythematous blush. Symptom 408. Uvula and tonsils become red, swollen, and painful, and finally ulcerate; this caused a surgeon to believe it to be syphilitic. Guided by these symptoms, I have administered Kali bichr. in the not unfrequent syphilitic ulceration of the throat, and also for that less frequent, but very dangerous ulcer which appears on the root of the uvula, and which sometimes destroys the uvula in less than three days, finally extending to the soft palate, where the destruction is

rapid. It has also cured syphilitic ulcers of the tongue; the indication for its use has been taken from Dr. Arneth's essay, symptom 335, painful ulcer on the tongue, which lasted for weeks.

Clinical observations have shown that the stringy, tough condition of the mucus is not confined to the secretions and discharges from the respiratory organs; but by analogy it has been administered in and permanently cured fluor albus when the discharge was stringy and tough.

Kali bichr. is also beneficial in some forms of dysentery, *vide* Dr. Arneth's essay, symptom 574. Dysenteric attacks, with pains about the navel and bloody evacuations. Symptoms 575. Shortly after dinner, sudden nausea, sensation of pressure in the region of the stomach; pricking, pinching pain about the liver; urging to vomit; rumbling in the lower abdomen; discharge of very offensive flatulency; violent pinching in the whole abdomen, cutting as if the abdomen was lacerated with knives in all directions; after a discharge of fæces of the usual consistency, seven to eight dysenteric discharges of brown, frothy water, with violent, painful pressing, urging and tenesmus in the anus; nausea; desire to vomit, and pain in the abdomen. Symptom 576. For many years, towards the beginning of summer, was subject to an attack of dysentery, lasting three weeks. Symptom 577. Frequent bloody alvine evacuations with gnawing pain in the navel region, followed by unsuccessful urgings; tongue smooth, red, becomes cracked. Symptom 578. Urging to stool; collection of water in the mouth and nausea; burning pain in the anus and erections continuing over half an hour. Symptom 579. Pressing in the anus, and tenesmus in the sphincter ani.

Clinical experiences have verified these symptoms; some permanent cures have been made in cases of dysentery returning periodically every year in the early part of the summer, which attacks not only yielded at once to Kali bichr., but did not return the following years. The red, smooth,

and cracked tongue in dysenteria is characteristic of Kali bichr.

The ulcers for which Kali bichr. is most curative, are large, with a dark centre and overhanging edges.

There is no well proved remedy so inaccessible to the English reading homœopathician as Kali bichr., and it is very desirable to have a new edition of this valuable medicine, containing *all* the known symptoms, and the clinical observations already published; the number of which would be infinitely larger had we all the symptoms well arranged and in the reach of the practitioner.

The very elaborate work published by Dr. Arneth is by no means complete, and its use is rather difficult, the symptoms not being printed separately, but in current text, and only beginning a new line at every five or ten symptoms. The many inaccuracies in the quotations of the authorities and the abbreviations frequently misprinted, make it often next to impossible to find the original symptom without much loss of time; nor are his translations from the English into the German language correct: at times the sense of the symptom is entirely changed, as, for instance, in the case of the workman, James Slater, he translates from the British Journal, vol. iii., page cxci, symptoms 90, "Tongue *smooth*, red, and cracked, with dysentery" thus, "Zunge *weich*" (soft) (should be *glatt.*) The anomaly of a *soft*, red, cracked tongue is so great that the attentive reader will at once compare the original proving and find the error.

In the English language we have two records of Kali bichr.; the first is the Essay by Dr. Drysdale, in the Hahnemannian Materia Medica, vol. i.; and the second in Dr. Hempel's Symptomen Codex, (Jahr's Manual,) vol. i. Dr. Drysdale, who incorporated in his work the former publication on Kali bichr., in vol. iii. of the British Journal, says, in note 1, page 4,

"In selecting the groups of symptoms which compose the following *schema*, I have subjected the narratives of the experimenters to what may appear somewhat rigid criticism;

and in the fear of incorporating any useless or doubtful symptoms, may have left out many that really belong to the drug, and which may turn out to be valuable. But I hold that it is better to reject many real symptoms than admit one false one, as one false symptom tends to vitiate the whole, by destroying our confidence in the rest. In most cases, I have not admitted any marked phenomena on the evidence of one experimenter, but only adopted such symptoms as agree in several.

"I have also omitted the greater part of the experiments of some persons, in consequence of insufficient information as to the constitution or habits of the prover, or from direct evidence of their doubtful character. Thus, the most formidable group of symptoms, including total blindness for a short time, is given by one experimenter; but as we have no information as to his constitution, and are told he had a headache before beginning to take the medicine, we cannot adopt his results till they are confirmed, as, for all I know, he may be subject to sick-headaches preceded by loss of sight, as in this case. The proving of Dr. Wachtel I have also taken the liberty to omit entirely. This gentleman took one dose of the twelfth dilution only; sixteen days thereafter, he had a tickling cough and spat up during the day, on the whole, about half a pound of bright-red blood; next day, he discovered a small fissure in the posterior wall of the pharynx, from which the blood had exuded.

"Further evidence is certainly required to establish any connection between these phenomena and the dose of Kali bichr. I have also omitted some of the symptoms of the excellent and indefatigable Professor Zlatarovich; as, on comparing them (especially those connected with hæmorrhoids, the flickering before the eye, and the hemicrania) with his own symptoms, while under the influence of other and very dissimilar medicines, they were very much the same. It is certainly very much to be desired that each experimenter should hand in at the same time with his narrative, a critical analysis of it, pointing out or expunging those symp-

toms which, from knowledge of himself, he considers may be doubtful. Till that is done, we cannot attain to accuracy; for it is impossible for any one afterwards, at a distance of time and space, to subject the narrative to a sifting cross-examination, such as might be practicable on the spot; all that can be done, is to omit in each what is not confirmed by the narrative of some other experimenter."

The somewhat rigid criticism, as Dr. Drysdale calls it, or, as it really appears, this arbitrary manner in which he has sifted the rich material before him, does by no means excuse the great injury and injustice done to the public in general, the suffering patient, and the enquiring physician in particular, and also to the self-sacrificing investigator and prover.

Dr. Drysdale holds that it is better to reject many real symptoms than admit one false one. This assertion is erroneous from beginning to end. Is it not generally admitted to be better that nine guilty criminals should escape before risking the condemnation of one innocent person? We have no right to reject one solitary symptom without most excellent reasons; and that good reason can only exist when no cure has followed the administration of the remedy corresponding to the symptom or group of symptoms, not only once, but repeatedly, then may we reject that symptom or group of symptoms, and express a distrust as to the reliability of the "experimenter"—Fickel. By omitting one or more symptoms, we risk more than by admitting them; and we may positively prevent a cure. As, for instance, the symptom quoted above: "Violent stitches in the left ear, extending into the roof of the mouth, into the corresponding side of the head and the same side of the neck, which was painful to the touch and the glands swollen," enabled me (being so fortunate as to find it in Dr. Arneth's essay) to cure a desperate case of diphtheria. The reliability of this symptom, observed by one prover only, (Dr. Marenzeller,) and *arbitrarily* set aside by Dr. Drysdale, was again proved in another case. In March last, I visited a young lady, thirteen years of age; she complained of a very sore throat, pain

much increased by swallowing; the throat full of tough mucus, which she could neither swallow nor hawk up; she could not put her tongue out without much increasing the pains; had pain in the left side of the head; shooting pain in the left ear; the left side of the neck very painful to the touch and much swollen. The tonsils, especially the left one, much swollen and inflamed. One dose of Kali bichr. 200 (Lehrmann) cured her entirely in thirty-six hours. Since then she has enjoyed better health than ever before, so she and her parents stated to-day, (July 4th.) She has taken no medicine since; needing none.

Dr. Wachtel's proving has been omitted, because Dr. Drysdale deems it highly improbable that one dose of the twelfth potency would cause any, and certainly not such, symptoms as Dr. Wachtel reports sixteen days thereafter.

The symptoms reported by Dr. Wachtel are nevertheless correct, and I have confirmation, at least, of those observed by him on the 25th and 28th of June. The latter being of much importance, has induced me to give Kali bichr. often, and with good results, when a discharge of acrid fluid took place through the posterior nares.

Professor Zlatarowich has also had the misfortune to have some of his symptoms rejected, because other remedies produced on him, while proving them, *similar* symptoms. Had they been the *same* symptoms, there might be an excuse for omitting them; but they being similar, the omission is an *arbitrary* proceeding. Our space is too limited at present to say more on this subject, but we shall do so before long.

To give the reader an idea of the *recklessness* with which this valuable drug (Kali bichr.) has been treated, and of the mischief thus produced, I will add here the *ear-symptoms* on record, and what Drs. Drysdale and Hempel have given under that organ.

Dr. Arneth gives, under "Ear," page 448, the following symptoms, to which I have added the last four symptoms, and the number under which they can be found in connection with other organs, and overlooked by him:—

Light drawing behind the right ear.

Light superficial pain in the right side of the face, especially in the cheek-bone and towards the ear.

The same pain slightly in the left side of the face.

Slight drawing pain, now here and there, on the neck, beginning on the lower jaw and the os hyoides, later on the os ethmoidalis, extending behind the ear; of short duration.

5. Passing painful stitch in the right ear.

From time to time pressing headache, with stitches in the left ear and in the left parotid gland.

Single, quick passing but violent stitch in the left ear.

Stitches in the ear.

Violent stitches in the left ear, extending into the velum, into the same side of the head and neck, which was painful to the touch, and on which the glands were swollen.

10. He awoke by itching of the lobe of the right ear.

The right ear seemed closed; slight burning of the exterior ear.

Tearing in the exterior ear.

The external meatus, especially on the left side, is slightly sensitive, and feels closed.

Dryness and burning in the right nostril, and from there a tensive drawing pain extends to the right meatus.

15. Slow, seemingly drawing stitch through the external meatus of the right ear.

At the entrance of the external meatus of the left ear, appears a swelling of a slightly inflammatory character; it was more irritating than painful, and disappeared again in four days.

While walking twice, a dull pain through the external meatus, extending into the internal right ear.

Slight stitches in the internal right ear.

Humming in the ear.

20. Slight headache, which developes itself generally in the

forehead, and which is accompanied sometimes with humming and pain in the ear.

Flapping and singing in the ears.

Headache, accompanied by slight pressing pains in the eyes and violent tearing in both ears. 50.

Stitches, which extend to the ear from the right side of the head. 39.

Dull, drawing, tearing toothache on the left side, with very painful stitches in the upper and lower jaw, extending into the left ear, into the temple and neck. 310.

25. Pressing, stinging pain in the throat when swallowing and talking, extending into the ear. 398.

Here are *twenty-five* ear-symptoms.

Dr. Drysdale gives us *two*, viz.:—

Singing in the ear, which continued for three days incessantly.

A swelling of slightly inflammatory character in the external meatus of the left ear, which disappeared in four days without much pain.

Dr. Hempel gives two (other) symptoms:—

Awakened by itching of the lobe of the right ear.

Flapping and singing in the ear.

Further comments on the merits of the English rendition of this valuable drug are not necessary.

DIPLOMA GRANTED.

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