

RED LINE SYMPTOMS

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The more we know about our remedies the greater number of patients we can cure, that is of course, providing we have taken the case correctly in the first place.

But how can we go about learning our remedies in order not to get too confused? There are over two thousand, and many materia medicas have been compiled in one form or another.

There is no doubt that Clarke's work in three volumes is the fullest but one must remember that it is, as he says, a "dictionary" which means a book giving all the information available on the subject about which it is written; and at the time of writing his dictionary Dr. Clarke included all the information known at that time on the remedies used by Homœopaths. Thus it is not perhaps so interesting to read as Tyler's *Drug Pictures* or Kent's *Lectures on Homœopathic Materia Medica*.

Let us remember Hahnemann's instructions for one moment (reiterated incidentally throughout the whole of the writings by all the great masters, especially by Dr. Kent) . . . *Treat the Patient*. Much has been written, and little understood, about "treating the patient" but to do this one must find out all that is known about *the Patient* and then these personal symptoms, idiosyncrasies etc., matched with those of a remedy. By this we mean the fears, mental make up, desires and aversions as to weather, food, etc., ect., and *not* details of the patient's aches and pains. Now, to do this, it is a waste of time to learn all about the patient's parts; perhaps I should qualify this; no learning is a waste of time but as we have so many remedies, we, as human beings, cannot possibly memorise all there is to know about every one! And so we must be selective and remember only those points (to begin with anyway) that relate to *the Patient as a whole*.

To help the serious student I shall give a short summary of one remedy each quarter, and if this can be committed to memory, then the foundation will be laid on which to build, because if the salient points which are *characteristic* of the remedy are memorised, then when a patient arrives and two or three of these

characteristics show themselves from the questioning, it is not very difficult to turn up the particular remedy in the materia medica and check up other things to see if they fit.

But do not forget what Dr. Kent has often said—if the characteristics and generals of the patient match those of the remedy, then the particulars may not even appear, but the patient will be cured, and the particulars (i.e. the aches and pains etc.) will disappear.

CALCAREA CARBONICA

Calc. carb is a tired patient, mentally and physically.

Great disturbance in emotions from worry, vexations. Feels that his exhaustion of mind and inability to work is going towards insanity.

Little things worry him, keep him awake all night.

Calc. is full of fears—"fear, anxiety and vertigo".

Night fears and terrors of children who often wake up screaming between 2-3 a.m. The calc. patient is very chilly with great sensitiveness to cold damp air and also cannot bear the sun. Sensitive to raw winds, to coming of a storm; to the coming of cold weather.

The least cold aid "goes right through".

Takes cold easily.

There is profuse perspiration in various places—upon forehead, face, back of neck, front of chest.

There is much perspiration on head of baby.

The calc. patient sweats in spots.

With chest, stomach and bowel troubles, the feet and hands become like ice and covered in sweat; and he lies in bed sometimes with fever in the rest in his body and scalp covered with cold sweat; that is strange. It is almost a general it is so marked. Calc. will have cold head and icy cold feet when walking in cold air, or in very cold weather, but as soon as the feet get warm they go to the other extreme and burn, so that he puts them out of bed.

Burning on vertex which is often present with coldness of forehead, or the whole head may feel cold except a burning spot on vertex.

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MODERN ASPECTS OF HOMŒOPATHIC RESEARCH

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It is full of congestions.

Discharges are sour.

Legs and feet feel as though they had on damp stockings.

Breathless worse ascending.

Worse after bathing or meddling with water.

Worse morning.

Sinking sensation at any time.

Worse exertion.

Calc. is eminently a sycotic medicine as the early morning aggravation would indicate.

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